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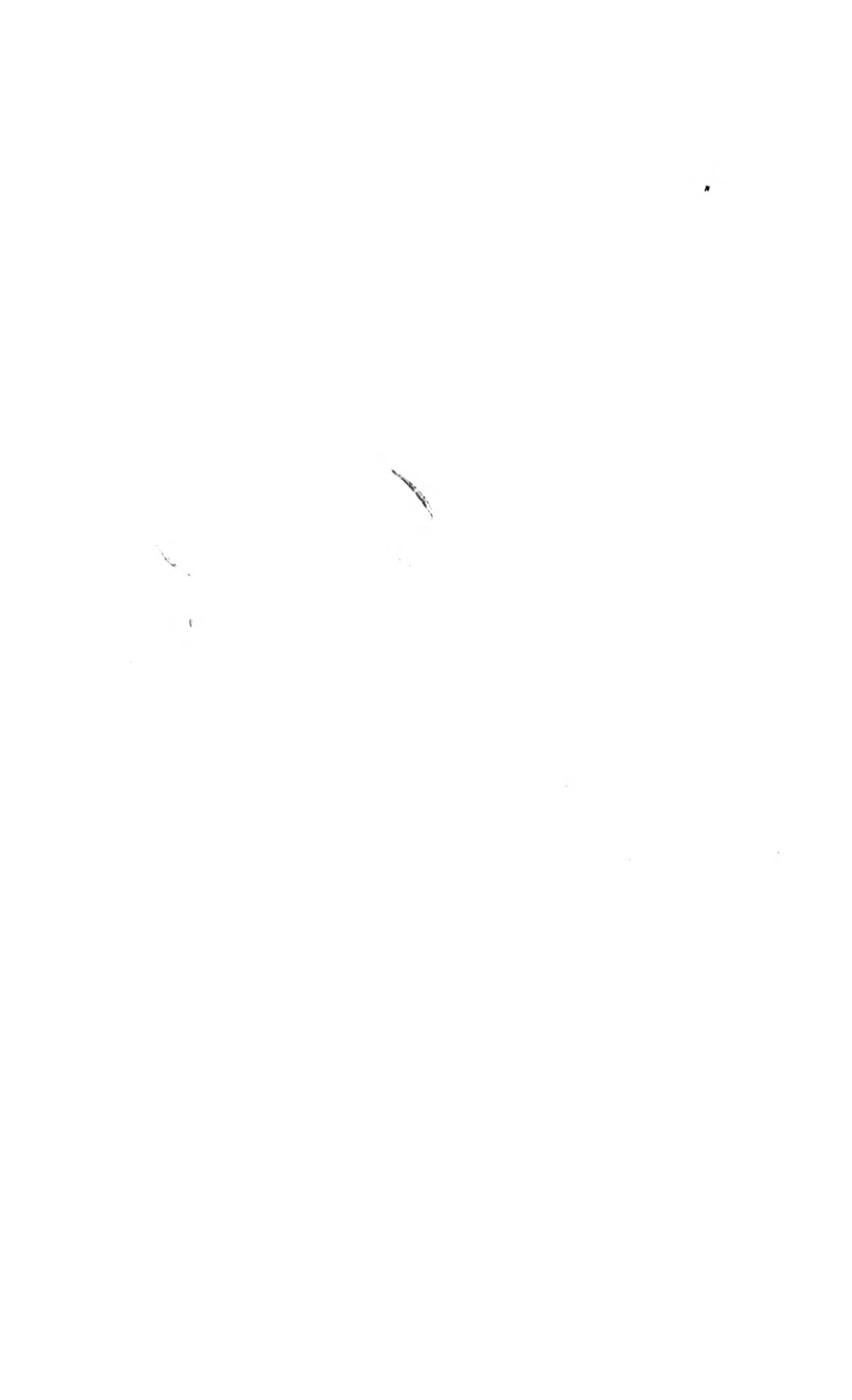
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THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE,
BOTANY,

AND ALL USEFUL DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN
RURAL AFFAIRS.

“ Je voudrais échauffer tout l'univers de mon gout pour les jardins. Il me semble qu'il est impossible qu'un méchant puisse l'avoir. Il n'est point de vertus que je ne suppose à celui que aime à parler et à faire des jardins. Pères de famille, inspirez la jardinomanie à vos enfans.”—*Prince De Ligne*.

VOL. XI.
1845.
(VOL. I., NEW SERIES.)

EDITED BY C. M. HOVEY.

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P R E F A C E .

THE Eleventh Volume of the Magazine commences the First of a New Series, or Decade, in order to accommodate new subscribers, who do not wish to possess the entire work.

A reference to the table of contents will show at a glance the variety of information contained in this volume. The principal papers are those containing the notes and details of our tour in Europe, which we trust have been found as interesting and instructive as any thing we could present to our readers; these will be completed in the Twelfth Volume. Besides the places yet remaining to be noticed around London, are some of the most extensive private residences, public gardens and nurseries, which we visited in Scotland. The articles on the construction of forcing pits and green-houses, will be found of much value, and with what we shall ourselves have to offer in the next volume, will supply the amateur with all the more recent and approved modes of building and heating garden structures of all kinds. The introduction of the improved forms of boilers, and their more economical consumption of fuel, will greatly lessen the expense of heating,—an item of much importance, in our severe climate. A continuation of our article on new fruits enumerates twelve varieties of pears, of which engravings have been given. The Reviews of New Books, and the Miscellaneous Intelligence in the Eleventh Volume, will be found highly interesting.

The details of our European tour, have prevented us from fulfilling some of the promises we made in our last volume; but we now are glad to state that we have the engravings under preparation, and shall present in an early number of the next volume, our first article on our hardy trees and shrubs. The favorable season for pears has also enabled us to make many acquisitions to our collection of drawings, and we shall figure and describe some new and choice varieties in the Twelfth Volume.

Relying upon the aid of our amateur friends, we hope to add increased interest to our pages, and render the Magazine a record of every improvement in Horticultural Science.

C. M. H.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1845.

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THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

JANUARY, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *A Retrospective View of the Progress of Horticulture in the United States, during the year 1844.* By the EDITOR.

TEN years have now elapsed since the first publication of the Magazine. It would, perhaps, be interesting to some of our readers to go back, and pass in review the changes and improvements which have taken place in the science of Horticulture during that period; to others who have been our constant readers from its commencement, it would probably only be repetition of what we have annually said under this head. We may however, take this opportunity to remark, that no subject of importance, connected with gardening, has been introduced during the existence of our Magazine, which has not been noticed in its pages. It indeed forms a complete history of gardening in the United States for the last ten years.

Since our first Retrospective View of gardening in 1838, (Vol. IV.) seven years ago, there has been no period when a more active zeal has been manifested in the pursuit of Horticultural science, and a desire to promote its advancement, than at the present moment. Renewed interest is everywhere apparent, and amateur and nursery collections are rapidly springing up in various parts of the country. Horticultural societies are steadily on the increase, and several have been organized, and held exhibitions, the year just passed.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, after two or three years' trial have succeeded in purchasing a piece of land in a central position in Boston, and have now erected a beauti-

ful building in the Grecian style, which will be completed and opened for its exhibitions by the ensuing spring. It was through the exertions of this Society, while General Dearborn was at its head, and to whose zeal and taste much of its early success is to be attributed, that Mount Auburn was purchased for the purposes of a Cemetery and an Experimental Garden. The latter object was abandoned, as it should have been, as an undertaking involving too much expense; and the income resulting from the former, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, has enabled the Society to erect a building where its weekly and annual exhibitions can be held, in a hall, ample in its dimensions to accommodate the increasing taste of the public.

The diffusion of a greater taste for trees and shrubs is manifested in the general desire to plant trees by the sides of public roads, in burial grounds, and for objects of shade and shelter; this last is even extending among the enlightened farmers, who are reading as well as practical men, and the result will be a better appreciation of the beauties of landscape scenery, and a desire to ornament their grounds by plantations of trees and shrubs.

But it is in practical knowledge that we may particularly note a decided improvement. In the various modes of cultivation and propagation,—in the production of seedlings by hybridization, and in the general management of flowers, fruits, and ornamental plants, there is a great increase of knowledge. Beautiful specimens are becoming objects of greater attention, and the time we trust is close at hand, when these will rather be subjects deserving prizes, as they are in Great Britain, than those that are merely new and rare. The introduction of new fertilizing substances is another aid in scientific cultivation, already ascertained to be of great importance in the growth of plants.

To our last volume we must refer for details of cultivation and general management; our object now is, as usual, to recapitulate some of the more important subjects discussed, and to impress more particularly, upon many of our readers, hints and suggestions from which useful results may follow.

The season of 1844, like that of the preceding one, was exceedingly dry. The winter was very cold, and considera-

ble quantities of snow fell which covered the ground until spring: in consequence of such severe weather, many trees were killed in various parts of New England, and in some instances trees of large size; many sorts of shrubs, particularly tree pæonies were much damaged. Isabella and Catawba grapes, which are rarely injured, were in some localities killed nearly to the ground. In April the weather was remarkably fine, and continued so throughout May, with frequent light and genial showers, which gave a rapid start to vegetation. June continued fine, but without rain, and before the close of the month, crops, on many light soils, were almost parched up: the potato crop suffered very much: grass, in many places was scarcely worth cutting; and garden vegetables were much injured by the drought. Dry weather continued until the latter part of July, when refreshing showers gave everything new life and vigor. With a succession of timely rains in August vegetation regained much of its strength. During September, dry weather again set in, but, from the advanced period of the season without material injury to the crops. A severe frost as early as the 28th of the month, destroyed the dahlias and all tender plants. October, was cool, accompanied with heavy rains; November continued mild with but little frost until the latter part of the month; December, up to the present time (the 14th), has been mild and pleasant, with but one or two light storms of snow.

The season has been a most remarkable one for fruit: the crop of Apples was never more abundant, or of better quality: pears have also been very plentiful and fine: the crop of plums was so large that they were almost a drug in the market. In New England the peach crop was small, but in New Jersey most abundant and excellent.

HORTICULTURE.

A variety of interesting papers will be found in our tenth volume on the principal subjects which are now attracting attention. The discussion relative to the sexual character of the strawberry has been continued, and several writers have recorded their opinions on the subject; but no satisfactory conclusions have yet been arrived at. Mr. Longworth

still adheres to his opinion of staminate and pistillate plants, and the last season addressed a letter to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, requesting a committee to be appointed to test the question experimentally. We have not heard, however, of any report of their labors. We are, nevertheless, perfectly satisfied that there is no such thing as staminate and pistillate plants of the *same* variety. If a variety is originally defective in its fructifying organs it will *always remain so*. But we are not prepared to say that plants, thus defective, will produce as abundant crops when growing at a great distance from perfect plants as the latter; or that it is not necessary to have some variety with an abundance of stamens near to those which are deficient in them. The idea, however, of male and female Keen's Seedling, Hudson, &c. appears to us quite absurd. We are certain that this error could only arise from two kinds, by negligence, running together, and subsequently supposed to be all of one variety. We shall wait the experiments which are now in course to arrive at some more positive conclusions.

The summer pruning of trees has been very ably written upon by our correspondent Mr. Carmichael, (pp. 164, 215,) but recently assistant in the London Horticultural Society's garden, under Mr. Thompson. The articles should receive the careful attention of every cultivator of trees: We have seen the principle carried out both in England and France, of which we shall speak hereafter, and of its immense importance there is no doubt. Some discussion has taken place in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and the merits of the system have been questioned. To those, however, who have any physiological knowledge, there can be no hesitation as to the benefits which are to result from its successful practice: Some experience is required to prune with perfect success, but close attention and careful observation will point out the period when the operation should be done. Summer pruning and the use of the Quince stock, for several kinds of pears, will be the means of bringing into bearing many of those varieties which ordinarily require many years.

Root pruning has been further elucidated by the extract of an article from the pamphlet of Mr. Rivers, and an engraving representing a root pruned tree in full bearing. We had the

pleasure of seeing Mr. Rivers's plantation of root pruned trees the last autumn, and shall have occasion to notice them more particularly in the present volume. Unfortunately the last season was very unfavorable for the trees, owing to the long continued dry weather; they had suffered considerably and the foliage of several of them was quite yellow; very few of them produced any fruit the last season. Root pruning in our climate will require more caution in its practice, and its repetition should not be too often, or too close.

As a new mode of transplanting, successfully practised by our correspondent Capt. Lovett, (p. 161) we would call attention to its merits, and also to his mode of autumn grafting, with fruit bearing scions, to secure a crop the following season. Under his practice we have seen many fine specimens of fruit which were taken from scions inserted the preceding autumn. Its advantages are the speedy fruiting of a new variety, in order to test its merits before planting out one or more trees, and thus prevent the necessity of re-grafting after they have come into bearing.

The closing number of our last volume (X. p. 441,) contained a most excellent article by the Rev. Mr. Beecher, on the blight of the pear tree, which we believe, has been read with unusual interest. Mr. Beecher has searched every publication for information on the subject, and his opinion is entitled to much weight. It is certainly evident that the blight of the *West* is not the blight of the New England States. It has been satisfactorily shown by Mr. Lowell and Dr. Harris that the blight, so termed, in this vicinity, is caused by the attacks of the *Scolytus pyri*. As described by Mr. Beecher, the blight of the *West* is a malignant disease which is destroying a great many of the fruit orchards in that section of country, and unless some remedy is discovered, will prevent the extensive cultivation of the pear. The Cincinnati Horticultural Society could not do a better service in the *West*, than the offer of a liberal premium for the discovery of a preventive of the blight.

The proper ripening of pears is a subject which has recently attracted much attention: it is well known that this fruit varies so much, according to the manner in which it is kept, that some kinds can scarcely be recognized as the same va-

riety. Since the introduction of the late winter pears, many of which are with difficulty preserved until their period of maturity, the attention of cultivators has been turned to the best method of keeping them; with a view to call out information, our correspondent, Mr. Walker, has contributed an excellent paper, in our last volume, (p. 22) by which he shows the superiority of the specimens of the Le Curé (Vicar of Winkfield,) pear, when ripened in a high temperature. The Easter Beurré and the Beurré Rance, two of the best late winter varieties, are often hard, shrivelled and rendered quite worthless, from the mode of keeping. To ascertain the best mode of keeping these, and similar kinds is an object deserving particular attention, and one which we hope will not escape the notice of cultivators.

Under our head of Pomological Notices several new fruits have been briefly described. The celebrated Van Mons Leon Le Clerc pear, of which we have several times spoken, has fruited in the collection of J. P. Cushing, Esq., and Mr. Wilder, and its merits are stated to be fully equal to its high reputation. Knight's Monarch, is another variety of almost equal excellence: the true one has not yet been fruited in our collections, but a specimen which we brought from the garden of the London Horticultural Society, was a very superior fruit. Specimens of the Tyson pear exhibited the last fall prove it to be one of our best native varieties. Oliver's Russet, another seedling, is also stated to be an excellent fruit. The number of seedling pears is continually on the increase, and we have no doubt our catalogues will soon enumerate many superior native varieties.

The Fastoff raspberry, of which so much is just now said in the English periodicals, fruited in our collection the past summer; and from a few specimens we tasted, we should pronounce it in all respects equal to the character given to it by Messrs. Youell & Co. who first brought it into notice. It appears that it is an accidental variety, and was originally found growing under a laurel hedge; from the large size of the berries and their very rich appearance, plants were removed to a favorable place, where it proved to be so superior that all the other kinds were ejected from the garden. Remarkable as it may seem, this was upwards of thirty years ago:

but it was not until within three or four years that its qualities were fully made known, and plants offered for sale. The fruit is most brilliant in color, and rich in flavor, as we ourselves have tested, and its very large size and most abundant produce, must entitle it to a place in every collection.

The British Queen Strawberry was fruited in New York the past year, but in the size of its berries it did not come up to our seedling; perhaps when the plants are stronger another year, the fruit will be much larger. In England it is considered one of the best. The Deptford Pine subsequently raised by the same cultivator, Mr. Myatt, is also a large and superior variety rivalling or surpassing the Queen. Princess Alice Maud, as an early variety, is now attracting attention. Since the production of Keen's Seedling, Mr. Myatt has been the most successful cultivator of new varieties.

Other new fruits have been described and noticed in our last volume. A plum called the Louis Philippe, was exhibited at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in August, which was pronounced very fine. Upon diligent enquiry among the principal nurserymen in Paris, we could not learn of any such variety. It is undoubtedly the *Prime pêche* or Nectarine plum of the French, as they have not any other August plum of equal size. The Blue Imperatrice and Semiana plum have, as we anticipated, proved to be different varieties: we shall take an early opportunity to note their characteristics in a separate article. That excellent new variety, the Jefferson, is described by our correspondent Mr. Downing in another page of the present number.

FLORICULTURE.

This department is in a flourishing condition; a greater number of new and beautiful plants have been introduced than usual, and a larger number of seedling productions have been brought into notice. It is gratifying to record the growth of new plants from seeds, as the success which has attended their production hitherto has been such as to warrant continued experiments. The camellia may be noticed as an example of what hybridization will effect, and the same results may be obtained with the azalea, rhododendron, pelargonium, &c.

The phloxes are now attracting much attention among the Continental and English nurserymen; since the introduction of the *Van Houtteii*, *Princess Marianne*, and other new ones, a collection of the best is considered indispensable to the amateur cultivator. Some of the French and Belgian catalogues number more than 40 kinds. During our tour we saw many of the best in flower, but none of the striped ones excelled the seedlings of our friend Mr. Carter, of the Cambridge Botanic Garden, whose *Henry Clay* and *Frelinghuysen*, not to name several others, are more beautifully variegated than the *Van Houtteii*. No tribe can be more valuable than the phloxes: they need no protection like a pelargonium, or a camellia, and will grow in any soil, and in almost any situation. Herbaceous pæonies are also now great favorites, since the production of the new double varieties by the French florists: their catalogues contain upwards of forty *double* sorts; many of them said to be superb. This tribe has not been neglected by our own amateurs. In Salem several seedlings have been raised, and an amateur gentleman in the vicinity of Boston has produced three or four fine new double ones; *Póttzii* and *Reèvesii*, he informs us, are the best breeders, and flowering plants may be obtained in from four to six years.

The importation of several of the finest kinds of fuchsias, has contributed to render this flower more popular. It is to be hoped, now that we have the parents necessary to produce good seeds, that we may be no longer dependant upon our transatlantic friends for new varieties. They are all exceedingly beautiful, and deserving of the most extensive growth. *F. Chauvièrii* is one of the largest and best. Mr. Buist has raised a seedling pelargonium of much merit, and Mr. Feast of Baltimore has produced several fine azaleas; in petunias there is room for much improvement; our varieties all possess too much similarity: The fine sorts we noticed in England, were very large, beautiful, and distinct.

The cultivation of the rose, and the introduction of new varieties, continues to increase. The new classes of hybrid perpetuals, of which the *La Reine of M. Laffay* is one of the best, and the *Bourbons*, are taking the place of the old perpetuals and other everblooming kinds: it is quite aston-

ishing to see in what numbers seedlings are produced by the Paris rose fanciers. The newest varieties will be found under our floricultural notices; among the number is a hybrid perpetual moss. The Persian yellow flowered in our collection last summer and is the most superb of all the yellow roses. Chromatella or Cloth of Gold is a fine rose, but not quite so yellow as was at first announced.

The introduction of the several species of Achimenes has been a decided addition to our stock of autumn flowering plants. Splendid specimens of *A. longiflora*, *grandiflora*, *rosea*, and *pedunculata*, were grown last season; two others are now added, the *A. hirsuta* and *picta*, the former similar to *pedunculata*, the latter, with brilliant scarlet and yellow flowers, and elegant shaded foliage. *A. multiflora* is yet very scarce. With the gloxinias, a beautiful show of flowers may be kept up in the greenhouse from July till October.

The science of cultivation has been exemplified in the articles of Messrs. Teschemacher and Russell, on the pelargonium, each of which are worthy the careful perusal of all amateurs. On the subject of charcoal and guano, and their application to culture, Mr. Teschemacher's papers are highly valuable. The introduction of guano, will create great changes in the growth and management of many kinds of plants, and those who are trying experiments with it should turn to his article, p. 140, for details of the mode of application. The results of our own experiments have been most satisfactory; and we would recommend the use of guano, for improving and strengthening the growth of all rapid growing plants. For roses, pelargoniums, cactuses, verbenas, camellias, applied once a fortnight, its effects have been truly wonderful.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

There is a very decided improvement in the taste for the embellishment of country residences; a far greater variety of trees and shrubs are selected for ornament, and in regard to their arrangement there is more attention paid to picturesque effect. In the vicinity of Boston, and New York, several villa residences have been recently laid out, which, from the taste of the proprietors, we have no doubt will be beautiful

specimens of this art. Our correspondent, Mr. Downing, has published a new edition of his *Treatise on Landscape Gardening*, in which he has introduced several new illustrations, embracing views of some of the finest residences around Boston.

The Banks of the Hudson, present, probably, the best specimens of Landscape Gardening in the country, and from the description of many of the parks and pleasure grounds, by Mr. Downing, they equal in some instances, if not excel, places of similar extent in England.

If our climate will not allow of such verdant lawns, it will give health and vigor to our native trees, whose grandeur, and whose foliage, whether in spring or autumn, is unknown in that humid climate.

Our absence abroad has prevented us from giving that attention to Landscape Gardening which we intended in the early part of the year. A continuation of our illustrations of the art would have appeared in the last volume, but for this reason. In the present one we shall endeavor to make up, if the details of our tour do not occupy too much space. In the practice of the art there is every thing to learn: many of the specimens we have seen attempted can scarcely deserve the name. Great effects in Landscape arrangement are easier described than carried into practice.

A knowledge of landscape, and a perception of the beautiful, united with an intimate acquaintance with the habits, character and capacities of trees and shrubs, for forming groups and masses, or single specimens, are essentially necessary to carry out the principles of this elegant art.

RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Rural Architecture is attracting more attention, and is slowly acquiring a more extended influence in the Middle and Eastern States. Many of the cottages of recent erection, show a decided improvement in style; the Grecian *facade* is giving way to the picturesque front of the Gothic, or the graceful finish of the Italian. Each of the latter forms of building are admirably adapted to our climate, especially the Italian, and we hope to have more examples of it. One de-

parture from the ordinary style of building, is soon followed by others; and the effect is, sooner or later, to create a better taste for architectural beauty, whether that taste be exercised in the construction of an expensive villa, a humble cottage, or a rustic arbor. To break through that style of building which, from its long and continued repetition, is considered by some as the only one at all adapted to domestic uses, requires a mind of some courage: but the result will be, if directed in good taste, to open new and beautiful forms, and picturesque lines, unappreciated before, because unknown.

GARDEN ARCHITECTURE.

There is but little new under this head, unless we look abroad, where we shall find that the subject of heating is still one of much discussion. Heating by steam has had its day,—hot water in its various modifications, through large or small pipes, has long been in use, and now the *Tank System* seems to take the precedence, if we are to judge from what is said in the Horticultural Journals.

The Tank System is by no means a new or late invention, as we stated last year, (p. 11,) but the recent improvements which have been made, are likely to render it well adapted to the purpose of heating. The iron gutters of Messrs. Burbidge & Healy, now in use in several places, particularly at the garden of the London Horticultural Society, work well, and afford a steady and ample heat. We shall offer an article by our London correspondent on the employment of iron tanks.

In the fall of 1843, we had a large house, just erected, heated with brick gutters, the construction of which we shall soon lay before our readers. At first the gutters were left open, but the moisture was too great, and young cuttings damped off: they were then covered, with thick slate, and no bad effects were then experienced. Its operation the whole of last winter, and the present, thus far, has been satisfactory, and for a steady bottom heat, nothing can be better. Our correspondent, Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia, also completed a new house on the tank system; but though we had a promise, we have not yet had the result of the year's expe-

rience on the new plan. In several instances around Boston, where gutters have been introduced, from some negligence in their construction, or the employment of inferior materials, the system has failed altogether: but as the only complaint was the leakage of the gutters, it is apparent that the fault was not with the system, but with the apparatus.

Another new system has very recently been discussed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*: it is called the Polmaise method, and is said to answer every purpose. The system consists in the introduction of hot air, passed through a heated chamber, and from thence into the house, where after it becomes cool, is conducted back through open gutters beneath the walks, thus keeping up a continued circulation of air. It has always appeared to us that some such plan might be made to answer the purpose: but as theory will not always answer, experiments are necessary to test the advantages of a new method.

In England a great deal has been written within the last ten years on the proper form and construction of boilers, so as to save the greatest amount of heat. This has resulted in the general use of conical boilers, and more recently the improved one of Burbidge & Healy. Each of them have their advocates, and they are both undoubtedly good. Boilers of similar form and construction would be preferable to the flat ones now in use in our greenhouses: and if iron ones of the above patterns could be obtained, without the expense of importation, they would soon be generally introduced. This subject will occupy our attention.

COMMERCIAL GARDENS.

If we were to judge from the *Catalogues* which are yearly published,—and some of which might be termed Books,—the nursery business would present a most active condition. Extensive catalogues, however, are not always an indication of this. There is a good demand for trees, and of really thrifty and fine specimens, especially of apples and pears, to a greater extent than the supply. This excess of demand has caused the establishment of several new nurseries.

The Pomological Garden of the late Mr. Manning continues in a prosperous condition under the charge of his son, and

a greater variety of pears were fruited last year than any previous one. A great number of Van Mons's pears are still in this collection, which have not yet produced fruit.

Mr. Lee, of Salem, has made an attempt to introduce several of the hardy pines, and most ornamental trees, and with fair success; we are glad that attention is turned to this important object.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. have added an immense variety of fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, greenhouse plants, &c., to their collection, and an additional house for plants has been erected the past fall. Many additions of new plants have been selected in Europe and on the Continent, which will be offered for sale the coming season. Mr. W. Kenrick has added to his nursery a greenhouse department, which was conducted the past summer by our correspondent, Mr. Carmichael, now about to leave to establish himself in the West.

The Flushing nurserymen continue to keep up a thriving stock. A new establishment has been commenced by Dr. Valk, who visited Europe the last summer. Messrs. Parsons & Co. are adding a grapery of a hundred feet to their nursery. On the Hudson, our correspondents, the Messrs. Downing, are bringing forward fine trees, including many of the plums which have originated around Albany.

During the last summer, Mr. Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, visited England to purchase plants, and brought home fifty or sixty cases. Mr. Buist is under the necessity of vacating one of the squares now occupied by him in the city, and has purchased a piece of ground out of town preparatory to the removal of such trees as remain unsold.

In and around Cincinnati, we can already see the good effects of the establishment of the Horticultural Society. Its exhibitions have already made a perceptible increase in the taste, and the demand, for trees and fruits in that vicinity. Mr. Ernst made a visit to the East last autumn, and purchased a variety of trees.

GARDEN LITERATURE.

The publications of the year have been a *Rose Manual* by Mr. Buist, and new editions of Downing's *Landscape Garden-*

ing, (with many additions and new illustrations,) Kenrick's *American Orchardist*, (much improved,) Manning's *New England Fruit Book*, (with additional notes by Mr. Ives,) and Bridgman's *Gardeners' Assistant*, (enlarged.) The contemplated work of Mr. Downing on *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*, will not appear until March; it has been delayed, in order to prove a few new fruits the past summer. Relative to Agriculture, the first and second parts of Mr. Colman's *European Agriculture and Rural Economy* have appeared, which we have already received; and the third part, principally devoted to experiments with guano, will probably be published early in the spring: another volume of the *Transactions* of the New York State Agricultural Society, has been issued. The *Third Annual Report of the American Institute*, for 1843; and the *Annual Report* of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1843. The *American Poulterer's Companion*, by C. N. Bement, an excellent guide to the management of poultry; and several pamphlets, viz: *The Silk question settled*; under the direction of the American Institute, eighty pages; *Peruvian and Bolirian Guano*, its nature, properties, and results, thirty-two pages, and *Manures, a Prize Essay*, by Dr. Dana. A quarterly *Journal of Agriculture* is proposed to be published in New York, by Drs. Emmons and Prime; we trust it will meet with good encouragement: a publication of this kind is needed, which shall aim at the science of agriculture, and present to the public a series of valuable articles, and details of accurate experiments, in farming; a work after the style and character of the *Journal of Agriculture*, in Scotland. Numerous agricultural publications have sprung up in various parts of the Western country, evidences of the increasing interest which is felt in this important art, because the basis of national wealth and prosperity.

OBITUARY.

The Horticultural world has lost one of its most valuable friends in the death of J. C. Loudon, the late editor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, and author of several *Encyclopedias*, the *Arboretum Britannicum*, &c., &c. The discontinuance of his Magazine is a source of great regret to its many readers,

who for nearly twenty years have welcomed its appearance. The gardening newspapers are useful in their way, but they bear no comparison in point of scientific advancement with Loudon's Magazine. His death is a most severe loss to science, both to Europe and the United States.

The family of Mr. Loudon, owing to the immense cost of the *Arboretum*, are now deprived of the income of his publications, owing to the proceeds of their sales being pledged to the printer and engraver; an effort is now making to release this pledge, so that the whole income may go to Mrs. Loudon and family, and we are happy to learn that it is likely soon to be effected. Those therefore who would like to possess any of his works, and at the same time assist in this undertaking, had better order any particular one, or the whole, direct of Mrs. Loudon. His *Arboretum* should be in the hands of all who have any love for trees and shrubs, and who can afford to purchase so valuable a book.

The death of Mr. Gaylord, late editor of the *Cultivator*, and also of the Hon. Mr. Garnet, of Virginia, is a loss to the agricultural public. Mr. Gaylord was a vigorous writer, and his articles always bore the mark of deep thought and research. He very ably filled the place of Judge Buel.

ART. II. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through Part of England, Scotland, and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

THE objects of our Tour across the Atlantic, were various, but not the least was that of giving our readers some account of the condition of Gardening in that country, from whose works, whose practice and experience, our own cultivators have derived so much knowledge. The publications of the late Mr. Loudon, have given us so intimate an acquaintance with the actual state of horticultural science in England, and made us so familiar with many of the parks of the nobility, the gardens of the amateurs, and the grounds of the nurserymen, that those who have been readers of his *Maga-*

zine will learn but little that is new in our remarks. But as our notes will be in comparison with the state of gardening in our own country, they may in this respect possess more of interest.

We have on several occasions spoken of the benefits to be derived from the visits of gardeners to the gardens of their neighbors : such intercourse liberalizes the mind, and destroys those prejudices which are apt to spring up with those who are constantly confined to one spot. If such advantages spring from local visits, how much must be gained by the inspection of the gardens and the state of gardening in a foreign country, standing high in the improvement of Horticultural science. In such light do we view the results of our tour ; having already made our readers acquainted with gardening in our own country, by annual visits to the principal gardens and nurseries, it now remains for us to compare it with that of other countries, and so far as possible, from the difference of climate, soil, and local circumstances, to ascertain in what particulars we are deficient, or in what we excel, and by such comparison to show in what manner those branches may be improved in which we would attain a high degree of cultivation.

Mr. Loudon has stated that much of the benefits to be derived from travelling depend upon the preconceived notions of the traveller ; “ he may have conceived an idea that what he has to see will surpass everything in his own country ; or he may have conceived a contrary idea, and that the only benefit he can derive from seeing other countries is to make him thankful for his own. Both extremes are to be avoided, and the traveller should, in the first instance examine and describe all the particulars of a country as a botanist would examine and describe a plant. The description of the country, or of the practices of any particular art in it, being completed in his mind, he may then compare it with those of other countries, marking the resemblances and differences. In doing this he should be particularly careful in applying the terms good and bad to the practices or people of any country ; because those terms in by far the greatest number of instances are merely relative.” We have quoted these remarks because they express so correctly the ideas which

should guide the traveller in visiting a new country, and judging of entirely new principles or practices in art. Mr. Loudon let nothing escape his attention, and his liberal and enlightened mind always took a broad and comprehensive view of things, which he ever endeavored to record impartially and without prejudice. It is from this fact that his notes of travels, both at home and on the Continent, always possess so much of originality and interest. It will be our aim to make our observations in the same spirit.

Our Tour occupied about two months; during that period, we visited part of England, Scotland, and France. We left Boston on the 1st of August, and landed at Liverpool on the 12th, and proceeding through the Midland Counties we arrived in London, where we remained about two weeks; from thence we left for Paris, by the way of Brighton, Dieppe, and Rouen. Finishing our business there, which occupied three weeks, we returned to London about the 26th of September, which we finally left, early in October, for Liverpool, by the way of Chester. From thence we proceeded to Glasgow and Edinburgh, making a rather rapid tour to the latter places, and arrived again at Liverpool October 17th. On the 19th we left for Boston, having been absent three months.

The climate of England is so unlike our own, that in the growth and cultivation of many fruits and plants, scarcely any comparison can be made. Around Liverpool, and to the north, the weather is cooler, and much more humid than around London; and fruits which ripen well on standards near the latter city will not succeed well as far north as Liverpool. This is also the case in Scotland, where, from the moisture and coolness of the climate, we understood few pears or other fruits, except apples, could be produced, except on walls. France possesses a climate more like our own; with moderately dry and hot summers and cool winters, and vegetation is rapid as with us.

Having thus given some idea of the objects of our tour, and the results which our readers may expect, we shall commence with our descriptions of Gardens, &c., in our next. Owing to the great length of our Retrospective View of Horticulture for 1844, we have not been able to find room for any further remarks at this time.

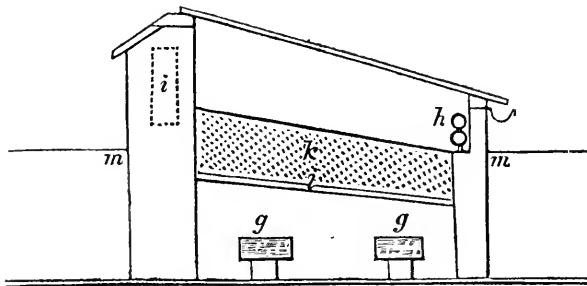
ART. III. *Plan and Description of a Cucumber or Melon Pit, heated on the Gutter System.* By R. Glendenning, F. H. S., &c., and author of various Treatises on Gardening Subjects.

THE improvements which have recently taken place in England in the construction of Hot water apparatus is very considerable, but the application of this element as a means of communicating heat to beds and pits, which has been usually obtained by fermenting materials, is perhaps a new era in Gardening, and although this system is as yet only in its infancy, it is destined to supercede the use of all kinds of dirty fermenting substances, which corrupt the purity of the atmosphere.

The accompanying plan of this system as applied to Melon Pits, will at once show its applicability and economy, and as I am now engaged in erecting a great number of them in various forms, I may at some future opportunity favor my transatlantic friends with plans exemplifying other applications of this mode of heating.—*R. Glendenning.*

London, Oct. 1844.

The annexed engravings, of the plan alluded to by Mr. Glendenning, represent a range of cucumber or melon pits,

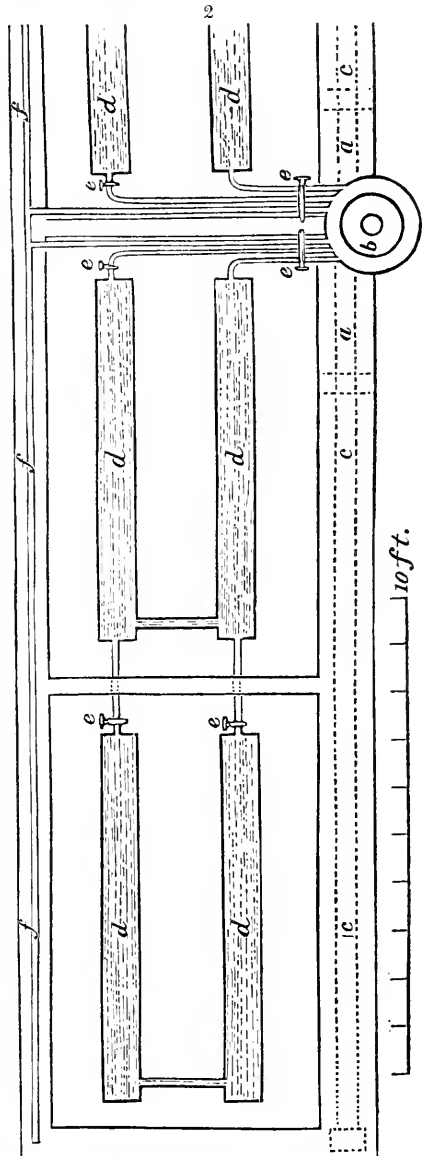


Section of the pit.

heated on the now prevalent system of open gutters of hot water: Mr. Glendenning informs us that this mode of heat-

ing is admirably adapted to cucumber pits, and all other purposes for which bottom heat is required. It has been tried in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and found to answer well.

The Boiler by which the pipes are heated is one of Burbidge & Healy's, which is now much in use in the vicinity of London. They are of cast iron, and constructed so as to be readily heated with a moderate quantity of fuel. These boilers may be imported of the manufacturers, London, at fair prices, and we should like to see them tried by some zealous amateur. Boilers heating one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet of 4 inch iron pipe, can be bought for three pounds ten shillings sterling, (about eighteen dollars.) We visited the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Burbidge & Healy and saw all the different sizes, and, from a hasty inspection, we should pronounce them one of the most economical boilers as regards fuel that has been invented. In a future



Plan of a cucumber or melon pit heated by hot water circulating in iron gutters.

number another of our London correspondents will have more to say relative to these boilers, and the iron Tanks of Messrs. Burbidge & Healy.

The following is Mr. Glendenning's description of the pit :

- a* An arch in the back wall, in order to allow of the setting of the boiler.
- b* Boiler.
- c* Smoke flue carried through the back wall into a chimney in a high wall at the end of the pit.
- d* Cast iron gutters for the circulation of hot water in the chamber.
- e* Stop cocks for the purpose of shutting off the water so that one division of the pit can be worked without the other.
- f* Hot water pipes for the purpose of warming the atmosphere of the frame, as shown in the Section at p. 18.
- g* Cast iron gutters for hot water as shown in the plan *d*.
- h* Hot water pipes as shown in plan *f*.
- i* Flue from the boiler to the chimney.
- k* Soil in which the plants are grown.
- l* Slate covering the heated chamber in which the soil is placed.
- m* Ground level, the pit being sunk about two feet.

ART. IV. *On the Cultivation of Lettuce, so as to produce successive crops the year through.* By J. W. RUSSELL, Newton, Mass.

As lettuce is more or less used in every family, the mode of obtaining it in the greatest perfection, throughout the year, in regular succession, may not be unacceptable to a portion of your readers.

Lettuce is grown in considerable quantities for the market, and fine heads may be obtained nearly the winter through; in the months of December and January, owing to our severe weather, it cannot be grown as large as it can in the climate of England, without too much care and expense; but later, when hot-beds do not suffer from extreme frost, it may be had in the greatest perfection. Notwithstanding lettuce may be found in the market of such excellence, few individuals, except market gardeners, understand its cultivation during the winter, and on this account many gentlemen are deprived of this desirable vegetable during that season, when it adds so much to the luxury of the table.

The following remarks are the results of several years cultivation of lettuce, both for private use and for the market; and if the directions are carefully followed others may be equally successful.

Selection of Sorts.—There are a few leading points to be strictly adhered to, and which ought not to be overlooked, if lettuce of a superior quality is the object of the cultivator. The Tennisball, Royal Cape, and Green Curled Silesia, are probably the best for spring use; the Imperial (true) is the most worthy of the cultivator's trouble, in order to have a good supply through the summer; and the Green Cabbage, or hardy Hannersmith, for the winter crop. It is of the greatest importance to obtain the seed *true* to the name, and not hybridized; what makes the careful selection of the seed of so much consequence is, that all the care and labor bestowed on the culture of the plants, if raised from spurious seed, approaches very nearly to labor lost. It is well known, although not so universally as could be wished, that a great portion of the varieties enumerated in catalogues are not worth growing in this climate; the Cos lettuce, so much cultivated in England, and deservedly so, is rarely ever seen in our markets; in fact, all the hybrid varieties, raised from the Cos and Cabbage lettuces, being intermixed, will not generally be such as would give satisfaction in this country, and more especially if the variety partakes most of the Cos parent. Observe therefore to procure choice seed of *responsible* seedsmen.

Compost for the Plants.—A light, rich, friable soil, and old hot-bed manure,—or manure that is as near as can be of the same nature,—well blended together, will ensure success; for framing, the compost should be an equal quantity of manure and earth; this is the secret of obtaining fine lettuce; for wherever extra fine lettuce is found, extra culture produced it. For open air culture, the ground, however rich it may be in appearance, if not by the recent application of manure, ought to have a bountiful dressing, which should be dug in about three inches below the surface; but before this the ground should have been in fine condition, either by deep ploughing or digging; the reason why the manure should not be buried deeper than proposed is, that the roots may take

hold of it at once, and that the plants may make a rapid and luxuriant growth.

Sowing the Seed.—To have a regular succession throughout the year, several sowings will be necessary. The first, or spring crop, should be planted from the 15th of February to the 1st of March; the second, or summer crop, during April; and successive sowings in June and August. For the last, or winter crop, the 15th to the 30th of September is the proper period. The seeds generally appear the fourth or fifth day, and the first transplanting should take place ten or twelve days subsequent to their appearance.

Cultivation of the Spring Crop.—Early in February prepare a small hot-bed, unless one is already made up for cucumbers, and the seed of the Tennisball, or Royal Cape, may be planted in flower-pots or boxes. It must be borne in mind that only a moderate heat is required for starting the plants from seed. Six inches from the glass is a proper distance for the young plants; give all the light possible through the day, and air every day that the weather will admit of it; the frame must be well secured from frost, which would destroy the plants, and it should be covered every night as long as the cold freezing weather lasts. The plants will require to be twice transplanted—first, from the seed-pots or boxes, about three inches apart, each way, in order to become strong, healthy plants, for their final removal to the beds where they are to remain. This may appear to those persons not already acquainted with the process, to be superfluous; however, it is the only way to succeed. The final transplanting out into frames should take place as soon as the plants are ready,—if the Tennisball and Royal Cape, or Silesia, about nine inches apart, each way, will be found to be a proper distance. Regular attendance to the watering, giving air every favorable opportunity, and covering over the frames every night in season, is all that is necessary to ensure fine early lettuce.

Cultivation in the open air.—Early in April seeds of the Tennisball should be again sown, and the plants will be ready by the middle of May to transplant. It will be necessary at this season to allow about fifteen inches between the rows, in order to admit the Dutch hoe, or scuffle, to advantage, which should be frequently used. The Imperial should succeed the

crop of Tennisball and Silesia, and the first of May the plants will be in readiness. Continue to plant as before advised, every month or six weeks, from early spring to autumn, and select a cool situation for the late summer crops.

Cultivation of the Winter Crop.—This is the sowing requiring the most attention, and which is to supply the table from January to March. Select a warm situation in the open ground, and manure the bed well, and dig it deep; make the surface level and smooth with a fine rake, and it is then ready for the seed. The Hardy Hammersmith is the variety to sow now; draw the drills three inches apart, and cover the seeds lightly. In a few days they will be up and grow rapidly—and in October they should be transplanted into beds, where they are to be protected from frost. These should be common hot-bed frames; and as soon as the nights become cool the sashes should be put on, removing them early every fair day. On the approach of severe cold secure the plants from the effects of frost in season, for freezing and thawing would nearly destroy the whole. Very little water will be needed, unless there should be a continuance of fine weather, till Christmas, when they will require moderate waterings. Give all the light and air possible, and keep the plants clean and free from damp, by picking off all decayed leaves as soon as perceived.

In December the plants will be very strong and stocky, and ready for removal to hot-beds, or pits in the greenhouse, where, with the ordinary treatment, they will soon form fine large heads. From time to time, as a succession is wanted, the plants can be transplanted from frames to heat, until the season arrives for the sowing of the spring crop.

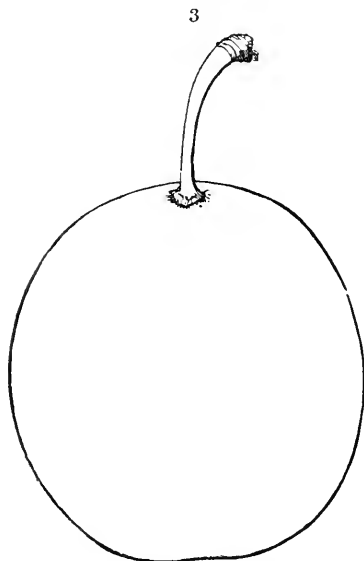
Newton, Dec., 1844.

ART. V. *Figure and Description of the Jefferson Plum.* By
A. J. DOWNING, Newburgh, N. Y.

IF we were asked which we considered the most desirable of all plums, we should undoubtedly give the name of this new variety. When fully ripe it is nearly,—shall we not

say *quite*,—equal in flavor to the Green Gage, that unsurpassable standard in this respect. But when we compare with the small and rather insignificant appearance of the Green Gage, the unusual size and beauty of this new plum, we must admit that it takes the very first rank. As large as the Washington, it is more richly and deeply colored, being deep yellow, uniformly and handsomely marked with a rich dark red cheek. It is about ten days or a fortnight later than the Washington, ripening the last of August, and it has the additional merit of hanging long on the tree, gradually improving in flavor. It does not, like many other sorts, appear liable to the attack of wasps, which devours many of the light colored plums as soon as they arrive at maturity.

We received the Jefferson Plum (*fig. 3.*) a few years ago from the late Judge Buel, by whom it was raised and named, and the original tree is now, we believe, growing in his garden, near Albany. A plum so large and so unusually handsome, a good and regular bearer, and of such excellent quality, cannot fail to become a general favorite. All who saw the fruit upon the tree here, this season, (and among the number that excellent judge the President of your Horticultural Society,) pronounced it a plum of the first class in all respects.



The Jefferson Plum.

DESCRIPTION. — Branches slightly downy. Fruit, large, oval, slightly narrowed on one side toward the stalk. Skin, golden yellow, with a beautiful purplish red cheek, and covered with a thin white bloom. Stalk, an inch long, pretty stout, very slightly inserted. Suture, indistinct. Flesh, deep orange, parts freely and almost entirely from the stone, which is long and pointed; very rich, juicy, luscious and high flavored. Hangs a fortnight on the tree. Ripens from the middle to the last of August.

The figure given is an outline from the average size of the fruit produced here the present season: we have seen much larger specimens from the original tree.

Highland Gardens, Newburgh, Nov. 12.

ART. VI. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plates. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Notices. *Mr. Fortune in China.*—Letters have recently been received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Fortune, which are dated in June from Shanghai; from which it appears that his expedition is likely to be attended with good results. He has already collected many fine things, among which were azaleas, tree-pæonies, several handsome shrubs, and a beautiful, hardy, evergreen tree, supposed to be *Cryptomeria japonica*. The Chinese were obliging and accessible, and he had been in the Green Tea country about Ningpo, in the midst of the gathering season.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Mr. Hartweg, is about to proceed to California, as collector for the London Horticultural Society. His researches in that rich country will no doubt add many rich plants to our gardens. *Mr. Lowe, Jr.*, of the Clapton Nursery, near London, has undertaken a voyage to Borneo and Java, and if possible the Coast of Siam, Celebes and New Guinea. He will undoubtedly find some superb plants in this tour.

Napoleônia imperialis.—This is the name of a new and remarkable plant, of which living specimens have lately been brought from Sierra Leone, by Mr. Whitfield, an indefatigable collector. A dried specimen and seeds having been placed in the hands of Dr. Lindley, with a bottle containing the flowers in different states, an opportunity has been offered for clearing up the history of one of the most obscure genera in the records of systematic botany.

Napoleônia was so named by M. Palisot de Beauvois, who found it in the kingdom of Oware, in Western Africa, where it was common, especially in the woods behind the King of Oware's residence. The flowers were represented as being sky blue, with a sort of five rayed star, of a pink color, in the middle; and upon the whole, the account that botanists gave was so unsatisfactory, the very existence of the plant was doubted.

The plant forms a *bush* about as large as a camellia according to Mr. Whitfield. The *wood* is soft and whiteish, with large medullary rays, an abundance of dotted vessels, &c. No hairs are to be found on any part of the plant. The *leaves* are alternate, leathery, between three and six inches long, obovate lanceolate, tapering to an obtuse point, and narrowed at the base, into a thick channelled petiole about one fourth of an inch long; there is no trace of stipules. The *flowers* grow in threes, sessile in the axil of the leaves, and are surrounded at the base by several round imbricated scales as in camellias, when expanded they measure about two inches in diameter. Mr. Whitfield states that when decaying, they assume a blueish tint, which has probably led to De Beauvois's error in representing them as almost wholly blue in their perfect state. The *calyx* is a thick leathery cup, divided into five ovate segments, having a perfectly valvate æstivation. Within this is placed the *corolla*, which consists of three distinct rings, each of which is monopetalous. The *first ring* is apricot color, divided into five lobes, each of which has seven stiff ribs, between which the texture is membranous; the lobes have seven broad teeth corresponding with the points of the ribs and much curled and crumpled; by means of the ribs and intervening membrane, this part of the corolla is strongly plaited both before

and after expansion ; when fully blown it turns quite back over the calyx so as to hide it completely. The *second ring* is very small and thin ; it is in fact a narrow membrane stationed at the foot of the first ring, and cut into an indefinite number of fine narrow sharp-pointed segments ; this ring was overlooked by De Beauvois. The *third ring* is rich crimson, according to Mr. Whitfield, membranous, but erect, and assuming the form of a cup, whose edge is cut into many fine segments, turned downwards so as not at all to be conspicuous. The *stamens* are in number 20, standing erect, in the form of another cup, of a rich apricot color, and unequally united at the base : they have linear-lanceolate anthers, and are there turned inwards ; the anthers itself is oblong 2-celled and erect. Next the stamens comes a dark fleshy *cup* or *dish*, standing as high as the stigma, and having ten sides, of which the narrowest are alternate with the lobes of the stigma, and two ribbed in the inside. The *ovary* is beneath the mass formed by the base of the corolla. The *fruit* is as large as a pomegranate, and very like one, containing a mucilaginous pulp which is eatable. The seeds are large amygdaloid bodies, kidney shaped and as much as $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

The plant does not belong to any known natural order. Dr. Robert Brown (1822) formed it with *Asteranthus* into an order called *Belvisiaceæ*, but without attempting to settle its position in the Natural System. (*Bot. Reg.*)

A few Imported Plants of the *Napoleonia* have been sold for 5 guineas each, and an opportunity will soon be offered to figure the flower in some of the Journals, when we may have occasion to notice it again.

New Roses.—The varieties of Roses are increasing rapidly, and of the perpetuals and Bourbons, to which the attention of the Parisian rose fanciers seem to be at present more particularly turned, many very splendid new sorts have been produced. Among these *La Reine* ranks one of the highest. M. Laffay the originator of this variety has been highly successful in the raising of seedlings, and besides several new ones which he brings out this year for the first time, he has an immense stock of young seedlings, to the number we think of 6000. M. Souchet has also raised several which

have a high reputation. M. Hardy of the Garden of the Luxembourg has raised a new yellow one which took the **Queens Prize** at the exhibition last spring. As nearly all the best have been now introduced into our collections, we add the following brief descriptions of a few of them. Those of M. Laffay are from his manuscript catalogue which he gave us in Paris; they are marked (L):—

Comtesse Duchatel (L.)—Flower large, double and cupped; petals finely imbricated, of a bright rose color. This superb variety remains a much longer time expanded than the Madam Laffay.

Perpetual Ponctue (L.)—Flower medium size, double, flat, of a bright rose color, spotted with lilac and pure white.

Mistress Cripps (L.)—Flower large and double: petals undulated and numerous, of a fine rose, the centre of a brighter shade.

Duchesse of Montmorency (L.)—Flower, double, large, globular, and of a fine bright satiny rose color. These four are all hybrid perpetuals.

Perpetual Indigo (L.)—Flowers medium size, very double, flat, and of a very dark purple. This is one of the Portland or old perpetuals.

Princesse Adelaide (L.)—Flowers large, numerous, appearing in clusters of from 3 to 15. Color, fine satiny rose. The growth of this variety is extraordinary. It is one of a new tribe raised between the bourbons and the moss, and sufficiently mossy to be classed among the latter. It is probably one of the first of a class of perpetual mosses which ere long will take a rank among the perpetual bloomers.

Souvenir de la Malmaison, (Beluze.)—A superb flesh colored rose, very double, globular and fine.

Madam Souchet, fine rose; Glorie de Paris, crimson marked with violet; Charles Souchet, purplish crimson; Souvenir de Dumont d'Urville, crimson, changing to violet; Georges Cuvier, pale rose; Princess Clementine, violet crimson; Souchet, purplish crimson; Comte de Rambuteau, deep crimson, and Dumont du Courset, carmine marbled, are several seedling Bourbons of M. Souchet, which are all very fine.

Other perpetuals and hybrid perpetuals are Coquette de Bellevue; Coquette de Montmorency; Laurence de Montmo-

rency, purplish rose; Lady Elphinstone, rosy crimson; Marquise Boccella, delicate flesh, superb; Comte d' Eu, beautiful carmine; La Bedoyere, similar to Comte d' Eu; Baron Provost, pale rose and several others.

Among the 'Teas and Noisettes, are Tea Adam, with large and bold rose colored flowers; Josephine Malton, buffish yellow, and Princess Adelaide (du Luxembourg) fine yellow; Moyre, large full pale yellow; Julie Mansais, sulphury white; Madame Roussel, white, &c.

Mrs. Siddons, a new yellow noisette, and Chromatella and Solitaire are yet the newest in this class.

New Verbenas.—In our last volume, (p. 220,) we described several of the finest new varieties. The only very desirable kinds that have come to our notice since, are two raised by Mr. S. Feast, of Baltimore; one a purplish blue, with a pale eye, and the other a fine large scarlet one. Gazelle and Purple Perfection are two of the richest purple and maroon varieties that we have yet seen. A superior white verberna is yet a desideratum, and we hope the attempts to produce one will succeed. Of most other shades there are many kinds, and the next object will be a fine *variegated* flower; novelty must be the object, in part, of the verberna, now elevated to the rank of a florists flower. The facility with which seeds can be ripened, and rapidity of the growth of the plants in summer, should be inducements for amateurs to continue their experiments.

New Pelargoniums.—Seedling pelargoniums within the last year or two have been raised by several amateurs and nurserymen. Mr. Meller, of Roxbury, has had excellent success, and we described several of his seedlings some time ago. (Vol. IX. p. 208.) Mr. Buist has introduced the names of several into his new *Catalogue* for 1845, which he describes as superior varieties. Messrs. Hovey & Co. have produced two or three very fine ones, and have now a great many seedlings to bloom the ensuing season. We trust that there will be no necessity, in the course of a few years, to import any new kinds unless of remarkable beauty.

New Plants.—The following are some of the new plants in the collection of Messrs. Hovey & Co., selected in England the last autumn:—Twenty-five species and varieties of *Erica*

among which are *E. retórta major*, *Rollissòni*, *Bowieàna*, *Hartnellii*, *Eweriàna*, *depéssa*, *Savileàna*, *Shannònia*, *exímia*, *Aitònia*, *sanguinea*, *aristàta major*, *ampullàcea vittàta*, *intermèdia*, *declinàta*, *élegans*, &c. *Verónica speciòsa*, *Ipomæa Leàrii*, *Aristolòchia gígas*, *Achímenes hirsùta* and *pícta*, *Niphæa oblóngá*, *Gloxínia variegàta*, *magnífica*, and others, *Gésnera zebrína*, *Passiflòra fràgrans*, *Corræa Goodii*, and *Cavendishii*, *Bignònia pícta*, *Nematánthes lóngipes*, *Æschynánthus grandiflòrus*, *Cròwea salígna nàna*, *Trachymene lineàris*, several azaleas, rhododendrons, fuchsias, Double white Primula, Phlox Van Houtteii, Princess Marianne, and twenty others, &c., &c.

Byttneriàcæ.

ASTIRA (from *a* privative, and *sterios* sterile, in allusion to the want of sterile stamens.) *Lind. rósea Lind.* Pink Astiria. A stove shrub, or tree: growing 20 feet high; with pink flowers appearing in March; a native of the Mauritius; introduced in 1833. (*Bot. Reg.* 1844. t. 49.)

A handsome large shrub, with broad heart shaped leaves, and close clusters of pink flowers, which render it a handsome plant. It was received by the Duke of Northumberland in 1833 from the Mauritius, and first flowered at Syon house in March last, when the drawing was made. The foliage is very large and fine, and in a stove collection is a desirable plant. Nothing is said about its propagation or growth. It probably strikes from cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.* Sept.)

Lasiopétalæ.

CORETHROSTYLIS *Endl.*

bracteàta Endl. Rosy Armed Corethrostylis. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with rose colored flowers; appearing in spring: a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings; grown in heath soil and sand. (*Bot. Reg.* 1844 t. 47.)

“One of the most striking of Swan River shrubs,” but owing to some difficulty in cultivation, specimens have not been produced in the gardens equal to the wild ones. The plant is of rather erect growth, neat foliage, which is sweet scented, and with numerous long clusters of dark flowers, with bracts of a most vivid rose color, giving a gay appearance to the plant. It is a greenhouse shrub, which, though not yet managed well, will probably grow freely if potted in rough heath soil and sand, and liberally supplied with water during summer. In winter treat it like the erica, with out much fire heat, on an airy shelf, and it will flower freely. It is increased by cuttings in the usual way. (*Bot. Reg.* Sept.)

Rosàcææ.

CRATÆGUS

crenulata Roxb. Indian *Pyracantha*. A half hardy shrub; growing 10 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in spring: a native of Nepal; increased by grafting or budding; grown in any common soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 52.

In the climate of England a hardy evergreen shrub, rivaling the *pyracantha* itself, "in its scarlet haws, which are of a peculiar vermilion tint, and of a very depressed figure." The flavor of the berries is by no means ungrateful. It forms a pretty shrub with leaves possessing a remarkable glossy surface, and produces an abundance of its showy berries in September: the flowers are white and appear in June in large and showy clusters. Though called hardy, it has only proved so on a wall in the garden of the London Horticultural Society where it has stood several winters. It is increased by grafting and budding on the common thorn, and by seeds which should be done as sown as ripe. (*Pot. Reg.* Sept.)

Melastomàcææ.

OSBECKIA

stellata var. De Cand. Starry *Osbeckia*, with small scales. A greenhouse plant; growing 4 feet high: with pale purple flowers; a native of Nepal; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 55.

A fine melastomaceous plant coming from the Northerly part of Nepal, in the valleys near the Massooree, and consequently requiring only the heat of the greenhouse to grow it well. It has an erect stem, with oblong, lanceolate leaves, and terminal heads of lilac purple flowers. It is different only from the *O. stellata* in having the calyx coated with fringed scales over the whole surface. The species was found in Nepal by Dr. Royle. It flourishes well in the greenhouse liking a moist atmosphere, but not too much water at the roots, and after flowering it should be cut back within two inches of the old wood, and repotted as soon as it has produced a few leaves. It is propagated from cuttings in the usual way. (*Bot. Reg.*, Octo.)

Rhamnàcææ.

CRYPTA'NDRA (so named from *Kryptos*, hidden and *aner* a man, in allusion to the concealment of the anthers beneath the hooded petals.) *Smith.*

suavis Lindl. Sweet-scented *Cryptandra*. A greenhouse shrub; growing 2 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in January and February; a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy peat and loam. *Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 56.

A neat little Swan River shrub, with the aspect of a heath,

“found on barren hills and rocky places in light sandy land.” The leaves are very small, oblong, obtuse and convex, and the flowers are small, white, tubular, and solitary at the axils of the leaves, but produced in such profusion as to clothe the stems: they are also sweet scented like the hawthorn. Its cultivation is similar to that of the heath; the plants should be potted in a soil composed of sandy peat and loam, with plenty of drainage. It is increased from cuttings of the young shoots placed in sand and covered with a bell glass in a light bottom heat. It flowers in winter. (*Bot. Reg.*, Octo.)

Nolanaceæ.

ALONA *Lindl.* (The anagram of Nolana.)

cœlestis Lindl. Skyblue Alona. A greenhouse or frame plant; growing a foot high; with sky-blue flowers; appearing all summer; a native of Peru; increased by seeds and cuttings; grown in any common soil. (*Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 46.)

A plant with the large and showy blue flowers of *Nolana atriplicifolia*, and the habit and foliage of the heath, must be considered a fine acquisition to our gardens. Such is the character of *Alona cœlestis*. It has long been known to Botanists that Chili and Peru abound in shrubby plants allied to *Nolana*, including some of great beauty. None of them, however, have ever been imported except the present species, which was raised from seeds received from Mr. Bridges, and collected for Mr. Carter, seedsman, of London.

“It proves to be a very fine thing, with sky blue flowers, each of which remains in beauty for several days. Its habit is that of a soft-leaved heath, and it appears likely to form a bush of some such size as a common *Pelargonium*.” The best mode of cultivation is not yet known, as it was only raised the last spring; from the appearance of the plant, and its native country Peru, it will probably require similar management to the verbena; that is, to be kept in the greenhouse in winter and turned out into the open ground in summer: it is probably freely propagated from cuttings or from seeds when they can be procured. It was first exhibited at the July show of the London Horticultural Society, when it received the Silver Knightian medal.

Dr. Lindley takes this opportunity to revise the *Nolanaceous* plants, of which he makes *five* genera, viz:—*Nolana L.*, of which *N. prostrata* is the type, and four other species.

Alòna of which *A. cœléstis* the type, and eight other species. Dòlia of which *D. verniculàta* is the type, and one other species. Sorèmia of which the old *N. paradóxica* is the type, and the *N. atriplicifòlia*. Aplocàrya of which *A. divaricàta* is at present the only species. (*Bot. Reg.*, Sept.)

Gesneràcææ.

GLOXINIA

speciòsa (garden varieties.) *Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 48.

1. *G. magnifica*: 2. *G. insignis*: 3. *G. bicolor* or 4. *G. Cartòni*.

The gloxinias are most of them very beautiful plants, and easy of cultivation. They flower too at a season when there are few other plants in the greenhouse in bloom, and are therefore desirable on that account. Since the introduction of several new and fine species, attempts have been made to produce new varieties by hybridization, and in some instances with good success. The varieties above named were first raised in the garden of the Duke of Northumberland, at Syon, by the gardener, Mr. Carton, who has long been celebrated for producing various interesting novelties by hybridizing, and were exhibited at the exhibition of the London Horticultural Society in June, when they were awarded a Banksian medal. They continued to bloom until the latter part of August. *G. magnifica* is of a pale rosy pink; *insignis*, pink with the edges and part of the corolla white; *bicolor*, bright pink with a distinct white edge and a spot of white in the throat; *Cartòni*, blue with a lighter edge.

Mr. Glendenning states that "these beautiful varieties were raised from *G. speciòsa rubra* fertilized with the pollen of *Sinningia guttata*. The flowers, however, give little evidence of the male parent, although the branching habit which distinguish Nos. 1, 2, and 4, are proofs of their alliance to *Sinningia*, particularly that of *magnifica*, which has very hairy leaves and stems and an erect growth." (*Bot. Reg.* Sept.)

Bignoniàcææ.

BIGNONIA

Carolinæ Lindl. Lady Carolines Bignonia. A greenhouse plant; growing 10 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in May; a native of Buenos Ayres; increased by cuttings; introduced in 1840. (?) *Bot. Reg.* 1844, t. 54.

A fine climbing plant with beautiful snow white flowers "which it pours forth with exuberant luxuriance," and are

sweet scented; an unusual circumstance with bignonias. It is a plant of moderate growth, with cordate, acuminate, subpubescent leaves, and terminal panicles of snow white flowers which appear in May. It is supposed to be a native of Buenos Ayres. It is propagated by cuttings in the usual way.

The present species and *B. picta* are admirable plants for pot cultivation trained to a trellis, and if pains were taken they would make most beautiful objects for exhibition. "The whole of the Bignoniaceous order is full of the finest, the most indescribably lovely plants that the eye can rest upon, of which scarcely any, and they in many cases the worst, have found their way to Europe." It is to be hoped that collectors in Brazil will strive to procure them that we may become acquainted with their remarkable beauty. (*Bot. Reg.* Octo.)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The Report of the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society has been forwarded to us by one of our Philadelphia correspondents. It occupies about thirty closely printed pages, and contains the reports of the Committees awarding premiums,—the names of all the plants exhibited,—the cut flowers and floral designs,—the fruits,—and the vegetables. The exhibition was one of great splendor, and the floral designs appear to have been superior to any preceding show. Of fruits, there were about a hundred varieties of apples, very fine and free from blemish, many of large size, weighing from one to one and three-quarters pounds; upwards of sixty varieties of foreign and native grapes: one collection alone contained thirty-three kinds; twenty varieties of peaches, one half of which were seedlings: as many varieties of pears, and a number of kinds of plums.

The committee conclude their report with the following remarks:—

"The products exhibited from time to time before the Society appear to be brought almost to a state of perfection, and while incentives should still be held out for their growth, it now becomes the Society to divert some of its energies into other channels. It has in some measure done so, but seemingly with little success. Nearly three years ago there was originated the project of holding out inducements for the introduction and propagation of new plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables; and a Committee with ample funds at its disposal for meritorious awards appointed; but from some inex-

plicable cause the results have not met expectations. It is still to be hoped, however, that propagators and amateurs will appreciate the advantages to themselves, and to the advancement of the science of Horticulture, and by the means of introducing such new objects foster the taste for the rare, the curious, beautiful, scientific and useful.

And further, the Society offers inducements also for the originating of new fruits and vegetables, and doubtless will offer stronger. Of late there have been presented many very fine seedling peaches, strawberries and some gooseberries; but there are other species to which attention should be directed: Grapes—cannot our native varieties be improved by hybridizing with the finer foreign to advantage? Also Pears—cannot others equal to the Sickel or the Pennsylvania be produced? And so of Plums, Apples, Cherries and other fruits. And Culinary Vegetables—a new Potato is much wanted: the old Mercer is in its decline; and many other products of the soil better known to the cultivator, might be improved, and will meet, in all probability, with due encouragement from the Society.”

Mr. Schmitz took all the seven prizes for the dahlias principally with his own seedlings. (*Society's Report*, 1844.)

Premiums for Essays on Horticulture and Agriculture.—The New York State Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Convention at Albany about the middle of the present month, and will remain in session several days. The Society will at that time decide upon the merits of the various Essays upon Horticultural and Agricultural subjects, offered for the Society's premiums. The mornings and afternoons will be devoted to business, at the Agricultural Hall, in the old State House, and the evening to sociable intercourse among the members of the State and County Societies, and other friends of Agriculture, in the State of New York, and the neighboring States. It is expected that the occasion will be one of much interest to the friends of Agriculture, and a large attendance is anticipated.—*Ed.*

ART. II. Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, November 23d, 1844. *Exhibited.*—Fruit: From S. Walker, Columbia Virgoulouse, Beurré d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau and Princess of Orange Pears. From W. Oliver, Althorpe Crassane and Glout Morceau pears. Pears from Dr. E. Wight, without name.

November 30th. Exhibited.—Fruits: From Mr. George Baker, Streat-ham, N. H., an apple called the Piper, said to be a seedling: the specimens were over ripe; the color is yellow, of handsome appearance, but only of second rate quality.

December 7th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The Chairman of the building committee reported that the committee had made sale of land or light, &c., upon certain restrictions, to the proprietors of the Mansion Estate, for \$ 300.

The letter from Mr Brookhouse, laid over from the last meeting, was taken up, read and passed over to the committee whose duty it was to attend to the subject; and it was voted that the sum of \$250 be paid over to the Trustees under the restrictions of the report.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of having an oration delivered at the opening of the new hall, reported that it was expedient to have an address, and the same committee were authorized to procure an orator.

Adjourned one week to December 14th.

Exhibited.—Fruit: From the President of the Society, Columbia Virgoulouse, Beurré d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau and Beurré Rance pears: all fine specimens, particularly the Columbia; the Beurré d'Aremberg, as well as other winter varieties, have ripened nearly a month sooner this year than the last. The Beurré Rance was juicy and high flavored, but could not be considered a good specimen. From S. Walker, Easter Beurré, Passe Colman, Glout Morceau, Easter Bergamot and Beurré Romain (!) pears; also Baldwin, Nonsuch and Greening apples. From S. J. Gustin, Morristown, N. J., a fine large red apple without name. From Mr. Lord, Seek-no-Further apples. Pears (!) from George Walsh.

December 14th.—An adjourned meeting of the society was held to-day—the President in the chair. The committee appointed at the meeting of the 28th September to take into consideration and report at a future meeting in relation to one of the Society's members having exhibited fruit other than his own growing, at the late annual exhibition, made the following report:

“That, at the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in September last, Mr James L. L. F. Warren, placed upon the tables of the Society, a number of specimens of fruit with his own name attached, thereby giving the impression that they were all of his own growing. Some of the committee of arrangements discovered, that several specimens or baskets of fruit were the growth of others; the fact was made known to the Chairman of said Committee, who immediately requested Mr Warren to take from the tables *all* that were not grown by him, even should he take away the whole of his collection. Mr Warren then acknowledged there were four kinds exhibited by him, which he had purchased, and asked liberty for them to remain on the tables until evening, when he would remove them; leave was granted; and these four were accordingly removed.

It was afterwards discovered, that other kinds or specimens exhibited by him, as his own, but in fact grown by others, remained on the tables; this fact was substantiated by evidence taken before the Committee. When Mr. Warren appeared before your Committee, he was asked by them whether any other fruits, than the specimens before stated, were not of his own growth or produce? He answered, that he did not know.

Your Committee gave notice to Mr Warren of their appointment—he appeared before them—and they also received a letter from him, which is hereto annexed for the information of the Society. All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Committee, *S. Walker, Chairman.*”

Voted, That the report be laid upon the table until the next meeting, and that 200 copies of the same, together with the letter of Mr Warren, be printed for the use of the members of the Society.

Adjourned two weeks to December 28.

Exhibited.—From A. McLennan, Passe Colmar, Martin Sec, Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Louise Bonne and Le Curé (!) pears: the Glout Morceaux were excellent. From S. Walker, Ortleypippin (!) apples, and a fine striped variety of excellent quality, but without name, both received from John Richardson, Esq., Dorchester. From S. W. Cole, Golden Ball, Milford apple, and several others without name, including one of excellent quality, from the farm of Mr. Tewkesbury, Pulling Point, Chelsea.

December 21st. Exhibited.—Fruits: From S. J. Gustin, Morristown, N. J., by Mr. French, a box of apples containing the following sorts:—Egg top, Kaighn's Spitzemberg, large and fine, Wine or Hays, fine, Winesap, fine, Cooper's Redling, excellent, Smith, Cider, Roman Stem, Jersey Greening, (different from the R. I. Greening,) Sheeps' nose, Seek-no-Further, delicious, and Bellflower; also, Glout Morceau and Easter Beurré pears. From B. V. French, a variety of apples, including the Seek-no-Further, which were very fine. From John Clark, a large striped apple, without name. From S. Walker, Nonsuch apples. From J. M. Ives, a variety of pears and apples, viz: Le Curé, Passe Colmar, Easter Beurré, Josephine and Catillac pears; Minister, Baldwin, Swaar, Catline, Rambor or Romanite, (excellent high flavor,) Lemon Pippin, of England, Red Doctor, Seaver sweet, Michael Henry, Danvers Winter Sweet, Golden Reinette, (of England,) Mela Carla (!), Bullock's Pippin, Aunt Hannah, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and Lady Finger (Coxe) apples.

December 28th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The Finance Committee reported that they had made their annual examination of the Treasurer's accounts, and found the same correct.

The Report of the committee in the case of Mr. Warren, was taken up and acted upon; and on motion of Mr. J. F. Allen, it was voted, that, from an explanation made by Mr. Warren in the case of the report in relation to his placing fruits upon the Society's table, not of his own growth, and as he avers, that the transaction was without improper motives on his part, and as the case has not been provided for in the Society's By-laws, that it be passed over by the Society.

And it was also voted, that the committee now having revision of the By-laws, be instructed so to amend the By-laws, that all flowers, fruits and vegetable, &c., placed upon the tables of the Society, shall bear the name of the grower of the same; and that if any member of the Society shall place upon its tables, bearing his own name, and which are not of his own growing, he shall be liable to the censure of the Society, and may be expelled therefrom by a vote of two thirds of the members. Meeting dissolved.

ART. III. *Faneuil Hall Market.*

| | From | | To | | | From | | To | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|--|-------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|--|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | | |
| Potatoes, new: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chenangoes, | { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | Autumnal Marrow, per cwt. | 75 | 1 00 | | |
| | { per bushel, | 45 | 50 | | Canada Crookneck, per cwt. | 75 | 1 00 | | |
| Common,.... | { per barrel, | 1 00 | — | | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | 62½ | 75 | | |
| | { per bushel, | 40 | — | | Pumpkins, each, | 10 | 15 | | |
| Eastport,..... | { per barrel, | 1 62½ | 1 75 | | | | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 62½ | 75 | | | | | | |
| Sweet,..... | { per barrel, | 3 50 | — | | | | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 2 00 | — | | | | | | |
| Turnips, per bushel: | | | | | | | | | |
| Common flat, | | 37 | 50 | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | | |
| Ruta Baga, | | 37 | 50 | | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | | | |
| Onions: Red, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | | Baldwins, per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | | |
| Yellow, { per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | | Russets, per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | |
| | { per bushel, | 62½ | — | | Greenings, per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | | |
| White, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | | Common Sweet, per bar. | 1 25 | 1 50 | | |
| Beets, per bushel, | | 50 | 75 | | Dauvers Win. Swt. pr bl. | 1 50 | — | | |
| Carrots, per bushel, | | 50 | 62½ | | Common, per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | | 75 | — | | Bellflower, per barrel, | 1 50 | 2 00 | | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | | 12½ | 25 | | Blue Pearmain, per bbl. | 1 50 | 1 75 | | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | | Fall Pippins, per barrel, | 1 50 | 2 00 | | |
| Garlic, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | | Porter, per bushel, | — | — | | |
| | | | | | Pumpkin Sweet, per bush. | 75 | 1 00 | | |
| | | | | | Lady Apple, per bushel, | 2 00 | — | | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | | | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3 | 4 | | |
| Drumhead, | | 62½ | 75 | | Pears, per half peck or doz: | | | | |
| Savoy, | | 50 | 62 | | Beurré Diel, per half pk. | — | — | | |
| Red, | | 75 | — | | Lewis, per half peck, | 50 | 75 | | |
| Brocolis, each, | | 10 | 20 | | Common, per half peck, | 25 | 37½ | | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | | 20 | 25 | | Chaumontelle, per doz. | 62½ | — | | |
| Celery, per root, | | 6 | 12 | | Winter Doyenne, per doz. | — | 75 | | |
| Lettuce, per head, | | 8 | 10 | | Beurré d'Aremberg, pr dz. | 50 | 75 | | |
| Spinach, per peck, | | 25 | — | | Glout Morceau, per doz. | 50 | 62½ | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | | 25 | — | | St. Germain, per doz. | 50 | — | | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | | 37½ | — | | Baking, per bush. | 1 00 | 1 50 | | |
| | | | | | Grapes, per lb.: | | | | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | | 25 | — | | Malaga, | 20 | 25 | | |
| Sage, per pound, | | 17 | 20 | | Catawba, | — | — | | |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | | 6 | 12½ | | Tomatoes, per half peck, | — | — | | |
| Savory, per bunch, | | 6 | 12 | | Cranberries, per bushel, | 2 50 | 2 75 | | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | | 3 | — | | Oranges, per doz. | 37½ | 50 | | |
| | | | | | Lemons, per doz. | 25 | — | | |
| | | | | | Pine Apples, each, | 25 | — | | |
| | | | | | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | | |
| | | | | | Chesnuts, per bushel, | 3 50 | 4 00 | | |
| | | | | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | | |
| | | | | | Almonds, per lb. | 12 | 14 | | |

REMARKS.—Two months have elapsed since our last report: During this period, however, there has been but little change in the market. The weather has been mild throughout December, and very little snow has fallen up to this date. The appearance is now of an open winter.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are now exceedingly dull, and last months prices are scarcely obtained: the open weather has been highly favorable to coastwise arrivals, and a large quantity have been offered for sale at the wharf. Notwithstanding the anticipated loss of a great portion of the crop by disease, there seems to be, and in reality is, as great a stock as any previous year:

Sweet, from the lateness of the season have advanced considerably. Turnips and onions are well supplied. Beets, &c. are abundant. Horseradish is plenty and of fine quality. The stock of cabbages is good, but large sales have kept prices up, with a slight advance for drumheads since last month. Fine Cauliflowers are now brought in. Celery of superior quality is scarce; but there is an abundance of ordinary. The rust has been injurious to a great many plantations. Lettuce now comes in of good size, and as the consumption is constantly increasing, there is a good demand. Squashes are still very abundant and cheap: autumnal marrows keep very poorly; but the great stock is more than ample to make up any loss: the common crooknecks are very dull.

Fruit.—The finest apples are as abundant now as they were in the early part of November; and Baldwins of superior quality may be obtained at our quotations: Greenings are nearly gone: Pearmains and Fall Pippins are quite done: but there are some other sorts to take their place; the quantity, however, is so limited that we do not name them in our quotations. A few pears yet remain, but the quantity is limited: all the winter kinds were mature at least a fortnight earlier than usual: baking are yet plentiful. Quinces are all gone. The stock of Grapes is composed wholly of Foreign, of which there have been several arrivals the present month. Of Cranberries there is a fair supply, and prices are without alteration. Prime sweet Oranges, from Havanna, are moderately abundant. In nuts there is not much doing; Chesnuts are about done for the season, what remains are of inferior quality.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, Dec. 30, 1844.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JANUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will be quite at rest, and if pruning has been attended to, they will not require any further care until the buds begin to swell in February or March, according to the temperature of the house. Vines in pots may be brought into the greenhouse and started so as to produce an early crop. The prunings of the vines if wanted for cuttings, should be cut into pieces about a foot long and one end placed in a pot of earth in a cellar or frame.

Peach Trees and other fruit trees in pots, may be brought into the greenhouse, and an early crop may be produced with little care and attention.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will soon be out in their greatest beauty: continue to give them every attention: if the collection is small and choice, the leaves of every plant should be washed with a sponge, if not done before; tie up the

plants to neat stakes and spread out the branches so as to make a handsome form. Syringe the plants twice a week in all fine weather, and water them at least once a fortnight with a weak solution of *Guano*: this will give them a deep rich color, and great vigor. If seedlings are desired, impregnate any flower that opens, and shows a stigma, with the very best *full double* sorts. Seedlings of last year should be potted off now, and also cuttings put in last summer. Inarching and Grafting may be commenced the latter part of the month.

Azaleas will now need more water, and occasional syringing over the foliage.

Dahlias will now begin to require attention if good plants are wanted of rare kinds: If there is not a greenhouse, a hotbed may be made up, in which the roots may be placed and started into growth. By the middle of February the shoots will be sufficiently advanced to take off for cuttings.

Roses will now be growing rapidly: continue to give good supplies of water, with *liquid Guano*, once a week, and syringe over the tops occasionally. If the green fly appears fumigate the house with tobacco smoke. Young plants in small pots may now be potted off if not done before.

Tree Pæonies may now be brought into the house to produce an early show of flowers.

Ovalises of the various kinds will now begin to bloom: place them near the light and give good supplies of water.

Cactuses should be kept rather dry this month in order to throw them into bud.

Chinese Primroses in small pots should be shifted into a larger size.

Pelargoniums should be repotted this month if they require it; such as are running up tall should have their main shoot pinched off. Water occasionally with *liquid Guano*.

Ericas will need attention: repot if they require it, and keep the shoots nipped off to make them grow bushy plants. Cuttings succeed well if put in now.

Pansy seed may be sown now in small pots, for producing young plants for early flowers in May.

Carnations, and other plants in frames, should be looked after, and in fine weather, they should be exposed to the air and light.

Achimenes longiflora, *picta*, and the other species, should be potted off soon, and placed in a warm part of the greenhouse, or in the hotbed: these will make larger plants and flower stronger than those planted later.

Fuchsias should now be repotted and started into growth. To make large specimens they should be shifted often, and watered with *liquid Guano*.

Greenhouse Plants of all kinds should be pruned, neatly tied up, the pots washed, and the soil top dressed.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

FEBRUARY, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 17.)

In our last number we gave a sketch of our route; we now add a list of all the principal places we visited, and of which we shall give some account before we complete our notes.

We arrived at Liverpool on the 13th August, and visited the St. James's Cemetery and the Liverpool Botanic Garden; 15th, Chester, Eaton Hall; 17th, Manchester; 19th, Sheffield, Sheffield Botanic Garden; 21st, Chatsworth and the village of Edensor; 23d, Mortlock, Derby, the Derby Arboretum, and arrived in London in the evening. Remaining here until October 4th, we visited, in the city and neighborhood, Covent Garden Market, (several times,) London Horticultural Society's Garden, (several times, at each of our visits to this city,) St. James's Park, Hyde Park, Bayswater, Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park and Regent's Park Botanic Garden; Clapham, Mr. Groom; Tooting, Messrs. Rolleston; Sawbridgeworth, Mr. Rivers; Chiswick, Mr. Glendenning. Oct. 4th we left for Paris, and arrived on the 6th. Remaining here till the 22d we visited Versailles, the Garden of the Tuilleries, the Luxembourg, Palais Royal, Champs Elysées, St. Cloud, Palace of Meudon, Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, M. Laffay at Meudon, Nursery of M. Jamin, Garden of V. Verdier, Nursery of M. Chatenay at Vetry, and M. Soulange Bodin at Fromont. Returned to London on the 22d, by the way of Dieppe and Brighton, and arrived on the

morning of the 23d. Visited Isleworth, Mr. Wilmot; Brentford, Messrs. Ronalds; Hammersmith, Messrs. Lee; Chiswick, Chiswick House; Hackney, Messrs. Loddiges; Clapham, Mr. Fairburn; Hounslow, Mr. Chapman; Vauxhall, Messrs. Chandler & Sons; Knap Hill Nursery, Messrs. Waterer; Bagshot, Messrs. Waterer; Bagshot Park; Dropmore; Windsor; Wimbledon, Mrs. Marryatt; Chelsea, Mr. Dennis. We left London on the evening of Oct. 8th by the way of Chester, where we visited the Nurseries of Messrs. Dickson, and arrived in Liverpool on the 9th. Proceeded to Glasgow, and arrived there on the 10th; visited the Glasgow Botanic Garden, Bothwell Castle, Garden and the Nurseries of Messrs. Austin & Son. Arrived in Edinburgh on the 12th; visited the Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, the Royal Botanic Garden, Nurseries of Messrs. Lawson & Son; 15th, Dalkeith, Dalkeith Park; 16th, Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey. 17th returned to Liverpool, and remained until the 19th, when we embarked for Boston.

The notes and memorandums of our tour occupy, as they were hastily taken down, many pages, and it will be our endeavor to condense them as much as possible, without curtailing their interest; were we to write out our remarks as fully as has been our custom, in our visits to gardens at home, we should find room for little else in the present volume than the results of our tour.

The object of our notes will be, not only to convey a good description of the state of gardening abroad, but at the same time to interest and instruct the reflecting cultivator, by a full account of the various modes of cultivation, propagation and general management, which came under our observation; to point out what we consider as improvements in every department of the art, and to give the results of any new methods of treatment. Climate has undoubtedly so much effect upon the management of some tribes of plants, that no comparison could be justly made; but a knowledge of what any mode of cultivation has effected under such peculiarities, will aid our cultivators in adopting such treatment as will be equally favorable in the end.

The climate of England is very different from our own; the coolness and moisture of the summers, and the mildness

of the winters, are unknown with us. The thermometer rarely sinks below 20° Fahr., and the average lowest temperature, during the last eighteen years, near London, was 29°; the lowest, 6°. It is less favorable to forcing, from the want of our cloudless sky and brilliant sun; and the finer fruits cannot be produced in such perfection as with us; culinary vegetables of some kinds may perhaps be grown with greater facility, and to a higher state of excellence; but there are several, which are with us most esteemed, that cannot be grown at all unless by artificial heat; corn, Lima beans, tomatoes, egg plants, cucumbers and squashes, do not succeed. Even during the last dry and favorable autumn, corn, in the garden of Mrs. Marryatt, where it is annually planted, and where it sometimes attains a full growth, when newly imported seed of the earliest kind is obtained, did not grow to a sufficient size for the table. But the mildness of the winter admits of the distribution in gardens and pleasure grounds, of trees and shrubs from all the temperate climes of the world, and in this respect it is, and of necessity must always be, superior to our own. The camellia, (in some situations,) the laurustinus, and many other plants that in our climate require the protection of the greenhouse, grow and flower freely in the open air; roses, with the exception of some of the tenderest sorts, fuchsias, and similar plants, are quite hardy. The cultivator, therefore, must vary his treatment materially where with us, for six months, artificial heat is constantly required.

We were unusually fortunate in having, during nearly the whole time we were abroad, exceedingly fine weather; quite unlike, indeed, the average of good seasons. At Liverpool, it was more or less showery every day; at Sheffield, it was also misty and showery; but from the time we left this place, until we returned again to Liverpool, upwards of six weeks, we were accompanied with delightful weather; equalling, at the time we were in London, our most favorable autumnal months. It may be imagined, that, under such auspices, our opportunity to visit many places was greatly extended, and both gardens and grounds appeared to much greater advantage than during the damp and misty weather which generally prevails.

Liverpool is strictly a commercial town, and one of the richest in the kingdom ; it is not, therefore, to be expected, that many places of interest are to be found here. Being near the sea, considerable rain falls throughout the year ; the winds also prevail to a greater degree than more inland ; and we noticed their effect on vegetation. The smoke of such towns as Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. also destroys the beauty of the foliage, and gives it a blighted appearance ; the trunks of trees have the appearance of being covered with soot. Part of the town is built on an elevated spot, commanding a good view of river Mersey, and the country around.

St. James's Walk and the Public Cemetery.—Our first visit was to the Public Cemetery. It is situated at the highest point of the town ; it is several acres in extent, and is formed out of what was formerly an immense quarry, from whence the stone was taken for the purpose of building. It is nearly a square, and three sides are formed by very high walls, at the base of which, are numerous vaults for burial. Strolling through what is called St. James' Walk, a public promenade, on one side, we entered the gate of the Cemetery. The situation is well adapted for the purposes of burial for a large town ; but besides the walks and monuments, does not contain much worthy of note. We noticed a few fine weeping elms and ashes, trees beautifully adapted to such a place. Entering at one corner, we proceeded through the Cemetery, and passed out on the same side, at the other end of the grounds. On a far more limited scale than Mount Auburn, it would be unjust to compare it with the latter place. Everything is wholly artificial, even, we presume, to the soil ; but it is kept very well, and the numerous walks and plantations of trees, have a handsome appearance. It is certainly making the most of a stone quarry, to wall up the sides, cover the bottom with soil, lay out walks, and plant trees.

Liverpool Botanical Garden.—This Garden has been established in its present situation about eight years. It occupies a square of eleven or twelve acres of land, and is about three miles from the town. It was formerly located nearer the town, but being encroached upon by buildings, and in

a neighborhood too smoky, it was removed to a greater distance. The Curator is Mr. Shepherd.

The Garden is entered by a handsome gateway and lodge. The surface is quite flat, and the whole is surrounded by a high wall. It is laid out so as to conceal the breadth and extent of the ground as much as possible, and the plantations of trees are so disposed as to aid in producing this effect. An outer walk skirts the garden, near the wall; and on each side of this walk are beds of shrubs and plants on the turf. The wall is used for the more tender plants, which require such a situation to bring them to perfection. None of the largest plants have been set out over eight years; they do not make the show of older places, but they were in perfect health, and for so short a period, they have attained a good size. The principal clumps were filled with rhododendrons of various kinds, which do remarkably well; the climate, from its humidity, seems to suit them, and most of the plants were clothed with branches from the base to the top. *R. áltaclerénse* we saw six feet high; how fine must be its numerous clusters of splendid rosy blossoms! From the time we entered this garden, where we first saw the rhododendrons in abundance, until we returned home, we were constantly impressed with the importance which this shrub is destined to hold in our gardens. Although a native of our woods and forests, it is scarcely known out of its native habitats; yet abroad we see it the first ornament of the garden. By hybridization, and the production of an immense number of seedlings, during the last fifteen years, it has been increased in splendor, until it now almost equals its tender, but gorgeous Eastern sisters. How long shall our gardens be deficient in this great ornament? If our efforts can avail anything, it shall not be at a very remote period; henceforth we shall not omit every favorable opportunity to urge attention to this family, and through the medium of seedlings, we trust the efforts of both amateurs and nurserymen will not be unavailing in the production and dissemination of superior hardy varieties.

Andromèda floribúnda; *Pernétia mucronàta*, *Callùna vulgaris álba*, and some other plants, composed many of the groups; but it is hardly to be expected that either of these

will stand the climate of the Eastern States, although the first is a native of Georgia. *Lycesteria formosa*, with its numerous racemes of white flowers, succeeded by small purplish fruit, is a Nepal shrub, which we should be glad to see tried in our climate; it is very ornamental. Two fine species of *Pyrus* were *P. pinnatifida* and *P. serotinus*: *Aràlia japónica Siebold*, is a fine showy species.

Passing round the ground, we entered the range of houses, upwards of 300 feet long, and filled with plants. It is placed in the centre of the garden, and is screened on the backside, by a belt of shrubs and trees. The most showy objects at this season, were the fuchsias, some of which were ten feet high. The following is a list of what we saw here:—*F. corymbiflora*, four feet high, with spikes of flowers a foot long: *globosa*, four feet high, stem an inch through at the base, superbly in flower, and a perfect specimen of beauty; few of the new ones excel this when well grown: *fulgens*, ten feet high: *Venus Victrix*, two feet: *triúmphans*, three feet: *F. rádicans*, with very large, broad foliage, a distinct species: *fulgens multiflora*, with dense racemes of fine flowers, sepals narrow, petals violet crimson: *cónica*, eight feet high, and of a pendant habit, the branches clothed with thousands of flowers: *élegans*, six feet high, and fine. These plants had been watered with guano, and, by repeated shiftings, some of them had been grown to an immense size in two years.

The growth of the camellias, in the canellia house, surprised us; the vigor of the plants, and at the same time, the smallness of the pots, exceeding any we ever saw; some of the current year's shoots were twenty inches long, and proportionally stout; the pots one foot in diameter, and the plants eight to ten feet high. This great vigor, Mr. Shepherd informed us, was attributable to *guano*; the plants had had two waterings with it, one at the time they commenced to grow, and the other when they had completed it and begun to show their buds. Mr. Shepherd has tried many experiments with this new fertilizer. Passing into the miscellaneous department of plants we saw a fine specimen of *Lilium lancifolium punctatum* in bloom; also a new plant, *Habrothámnus fasciculatus*. The orchideous house and the other plants all looked in fine condition.

The keeping of the garden was quite to our idea of what it should be. The turf was of the richest verdure, (which in our climate can perhaps never be equalled, though it may be far superior to what is generally seen) closely shaven, and so firm as to have the appearance of having been laid down more than eight years. The walks were full of gravel, hard and well rolled, and the edges of the turf not disfigured by a deep raw cut. The dug beds for plants were all slightly raised in the centre, and not a weed was to be seen, the whole surface being smooth and neat, without the appearance of having just been freshly raked. These are points of management which have long been advocated by the late Mr. London, and many places which we visited, showed that his efforts were successful. Mr. H. Shepherd, the curator, is a botanist as well as a successful cultivator, and the pleasure of our visit was greatly enhanced by the attentions which he showed us.

Chester, Aug. 15th.—This old town is situated about fifteen miles from Liverpool, and is easy of access, by rail-road, from Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the river Mersey. The country between Liverpool and Chester is not highly cultivated, and as it was the first visit we had made into the interior, the impression it made on us was unfavorable. The hedges were unpruned and straggling, and vegetation had not that vigorous appearance we had expected to find. As we approached Chester, we passed through an extensive nursery, which we ascertained to be that of Messrs. F. & J. Dickson, and which we afterwards visited. Chester is the only town in England around which there is now standing a complete wall; we were desirous to walk round it, but were prevented from want of time.

Eaton Hall.—The day was at the meridian when we arrived at Chester, and we immediately procured a conveyance to Eaton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Westminster. The park gate is but little more than a mile distant from the town, though it is nearly four miles to the house. Just beyond the old wall we crossed the beautiful river Dee, on a bridge of a single arch, and in a few minutes were before the entrance to the park avenue. This is a splendid gate and lodge in the Gothic style, and its imposing character at once

gives an impression of what is to be expected. We proceeded along the avenue, which sweeps in broad curves through verdant turf, bounded on each side by dense plantations of trees and shrubs, among which the laurel and the rhododendron are most conspicuous. A distance of more than two miles brought us to the park. Here we entered through a grand portal yet more highly enriched than the first, but in the same style; and now passing along another avenue, winding through glades of turf, and picturesque groups of trees, we reached the lawn front, where, through the masses of foliage, a glimpse is caught of the house itself.

Our first object was a view of this gorgeous Gothic mansion; and although our expectations were highly raised, we were not disappointed; nothing could surpass its elaborate finish, or the harmony of its arrangement. It is built in the florid style of the fourteenth century, and in the richness of its details is perhaps not surpassed. Its only fault is the redundancy of ornament. It was commenced in 1803 and finished in 1825, and cost, as we were informed, upwards of 1,000,000 pounds sterling, (five millions of dollars.) The neatness and splendor of the interior, corresponds with the exterior of this costly mansion.

Eaton Hall is situated on an almost level spot of ground, and although the demesne covers an immense number of acres, for several miles, there is no distant view to be obtained. Beyond the house, the pleasure ground, the lawn and the park, there is nothing to attract the attention of a stranger. The garden front opens on to a terrace, which leads to the pleasure ground; this is laid out with three broad parallel walks, and one cross walk, the turf being varied by groups of shrubs and trees. On the terrace, which is not sufficiently architectural to correspond with the house, were planted beds of verbenas, petunias, mignonette, and other flowers, among which was the *Lupinus nanus*; this pretty dwarf species is admirably adapted for beds, and the great profusion of its spikes of blue and white flowers renders it a most desirable ornament for this purpose.

An hour was passed in viewing the interior of the palace; but it is not our intention to occupy room with a description. After taking a last view of its magnificent front, we turned

our steps to the garden. If our expectations were more than realized in the house, they were not so with the garden. Several acres are enclosed within the wall, but the ranges of houses for plants were not extensive, nor the collection of plants large; a conservatory less than one hundred feet in length, was nearly all that was devoted to plants. In this we saw *Achimenes longiflora*, *grandiflora*, *pedunculata*, and *rosea*, in full bloom, the first and second in large pots ten inches across, and producing hundreds of their splendid flowers which are highly ornamental at this season of the year; *pedunculata* had just commenced blooming: *rosea* is not as showy as the others, but its delicate rosy blossoms entitle it to a place in a collection. We saw here for the first time, in anything like perfection, the *Lilium lancifolium rubrum*, grown four feet high, with ten or twelve of its most gorgeous flowers expanded. *L. lancifolium album* was also blooming in equal perfection, but though extremely delicate and beautiful, not of that showy character as the *rubrum*. Several kinds of fuschias were in flower, but as night was drawing near, we had not time to take their names.

We passed rapidly through the forcing garden, looking at the pine pits, vineries, forcing houses, &c. The grapes of the late houses were just ripening, and a great number of pines were swelling off; but we saw nothing remarkable to note down. The Marquis of Westminster resides here only a short time in the autumn, and a great portion of the fruit is given away by order of the noble proprietor. Our correspondent, Mr. J. W. Russell, was for four or five years, employed at this place, under its former gardener, Mr. Duff.

It was our intention to visit Eaton Hall again, on our return to Liverpool, in order that we might have another look of the garden, but this we were compelled to give up, as we found other places which possessed more interest. As a specimen of the florid style of architecture applied to the purposes of a dwelling, we would advise any of our friends who may ever visit Liverpool, not to omit to see Eaton Hall. Few other English residences have been oftener visited by Americans than this, and few afford more gratification.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Progress of Horticulture in Indiana.*

By the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I AM induced to send you some remarks upon the condition of things in this State, in Horticultural matters, from observing your disposition to make your magazine, not merely a record of specific processes, and a register of plants and fruits, but also a chronicle of the yearly progress and condition of the Horticultural art. I should be glad if I could in any degree thus repay the pleasure which others have given me through your numbers, by reciprocal efforts.

Horticultural Society's Fair.—This is held annually, on the 4th and 5th of October. Experience has shown that it should be earlier; for, although a better assortment of late fruits, in which, hitherto, we have chiefly excelled, is secured, it is at the expense of small fruits and flowers. The floral exhibition was meagre—the frost having already visited and despoiled our gardens. The chief attraction, as, in an agricultural community, it must long continue to be, was the exhibition of fruit. My recollection of New England fruits, after an absence of more than ten years, is not distinct; but my impression is, that so fine a collection of fruits could scarcely be shown there. The luxuriance of the peach, the plum, the pear and the apple, is such, in this region, as to afford the most perfect possible specimens. The vigor of fruit trees, in such a soil and under a heaven so congenial, produces fruits which are very large without being coarse-fleshed: the flavor concentrated, and the color very high. It is the constant remark of emigrants from the east, that our apples surpass those to which they have been accustomed. Many fruits which I remember in Connecticut as light-colored, appear with us almost refulgent. All summer and early fall-apples were gone before our exhibition; but between seventy and a hundred varieties of winter apples were exhibited. We never expect to see finer. Our most popular winter apples are: Yellow Bellflower; White Bellflower; [called *Detroit* by the gentlemen of Cincinnati Horticultural Society,—but for reasons which are not satisfactory to my mind. What has become of the White Bellflower of *Coxe*, if this is not it?]

Newtown Spitzenberg, exceedingly fine with us ; Canfield, Jennetin or Neverfail, escaping spring frosts by late blossoming, very hardy, a great bearer every year ; the fruit comes into eating in February, is tender, juicy, mild and sprightly, and preferred with us to the Green Newtown pippin—keeping full as well, bearing better, the pulp much more *manageable* in the mouth, and the apple has the peculiar property of bearing frosts, and even freezing, without material injury ;—Green Newtown pippin ; Michael Henry pippin, (very fine ;) Pryor's Red, in flavor resembling the New England Seek-no-further ; Golden russet, the prince of small apples, and resembling a fine butter-pear more nearly than any apple in our orchards,—an enormous bearer ; some limbs exhibited were clustered with fruit, more like bunches of grapes than apples ;—Milam, favorite early winter ; Rambo, the same. But the apple most universally cultivated is the Vandevere pippin, only a second or third rate table apple, but having other qualities which quite ravish the hearts of our farmers. The tree is remarkably vigorous and healthy ; it almost never fails in a crop ; when all others *miss*, the Vandevere pippin *hits* ; the fruit, which is very large and comely, is a late winter fruit—yet swells so quickly as to be the first and best summer cooking apple. If its flesh (which is coarse) were fine, and its (too sharp) flavor equalled that of the Golden russet, it would stand without a rival, or near neighbor, at the very head of the list of winter apples. As it is, it is a *first rate* tree, bearing a *second rate* apple. A hybrid between it and the Golden russet, or Newtown Spitzenberg, appropriating the virtues of both, would leave little more to be hoped for or wished. The *Baldwin* has never come up to its eastern reputation with us ; the Rhode Island Greening is eaten for the sake of “auld lang syne ;” the Roxbury russet is not yet in bearing—instead of it several false varieties have been presented at our exhibitions. All the classic apples of your orchards are planted here, but are yet on probation.

Nothing can exhibit better the folly of trusting to *seedling* orchards for fruit, for a main supply, than our experience in this matter. The early settlers could not bring trees from Kentucky, Virginia or Pennsylvania—and, as the next resort, brought and planted seeds of popular apples. A later popula-

tion found no nurseries to supply the awakening demand for fruit trees, and resorted also to planting seed. That which, at first, sprang from necessity, has been continued from habit, and from an erroneous opinion that seedling fruit was better than grafted. An immense number of seedling trees are found in our State. Since the Indiana Horticultural Society began to collect specimens of these, more than one hundred and fifty varieties have been sent up for inspection. Our rule is to reject every apple which, the habits of the tree and the quality of its fruit being considered, has a superior or equal already in cultivation. Of all the number presented, not six have vindicated their claims to a name or a place—and not more than *three* will probably be known ten years hence. While, then, we encourage cultivators to raise seedlings experimentally, it is the clearest folly to reject the established varieties and trust to inferior seedling orchards. From facts which I have collected there has been planted, during the past year, in this State, at least one hundred thousand apple trees. Every year the demand increases. It is supposed that the next year will surpass this by at least twenty-five thousand.

In connection with apple orchards, our farmers are increasingly zealous in pear cultivation. We are fortunate in having secured to our nurseries not only the most approved old varieties, but the choicest new pears of British, Continental or American origin. A few years ago to each one hundred apple trees, our nurseries sold, perhaps, two pear trees; now they sell at least twenty to a hundred. Very large pear *orchards* are established, and in some instances are now beginning to bear. I purchased Williams's Bon Chrétien in our market last fall for seventy-five cents the bushel. This pear, with the St. Michael's, Beurré Diel, Beurré d'Aremberg, Passe Colmar, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, and Marie Louise, are the most widely diffused, and all of them regularly at our exhibitions. Every year enables us to test other varieties. The Passe Colmar and Beurré d'Aremberg have done exceedingly well,—a branch of the latter, about eighteen inches in length, was exhibited at our Fair, bearing over twenty pears, none of which were smaller than a turkey's egg. The demand for pear trees, this year, has been such

that our nurseries have not been able to answer it—and they are swept almost entirely clean. I may as well mention here that, besides many mere neighborhood nurseries, there are in this State eighteen which are large and skilfully conducted.

The extraordinary cheapness of trees favors their general cultivation. Apple trees, not under ten feet high, and finely grown, sell at *ten*, and pears at *twenty* cents; and in some nurseries, apples may be had at *six* cents. This price, it should be recollected, is in a community where corn brings from twelve to twenty cents only, a bushel; wheat sells from forty-five to fifty; hay at five dollars the ton. During the season of '43-'44, apples of the finest sorts, (Jennetin, green Newtown pippin, &c.) sold at my door, as late as April, for *twenty-five* cents a bushel—and dull at that. This winter they command *thirty-seven* cents. Attention is increasingly turned to the cultivation of apples for exportation. Our inland orchards will soon find an outlet, both to the Ohio river by rail-road, and the Lakes by canal. The effects of such a deluge of fruit is worthy of some speculation. It will diminish the price but increase the *profit* of fruit. An analagous case is seen in the penny-postage system of England. Fruit will become more generally and largely an article, not of luxury, but of daily and ordinary diet. It will find its way down to the poorest table—and the *quantity* consumed will make up in profit to the dealer, what is lost in lessening its price. A few years and the apple crop will be a matter of reckoning by farmers and speculators, just as is now, the potato crop—the wheat crop—the pork, &c. Nor will it create a home market alone. By care it may be exported with such facility, that the world will receive it as a part of its diet. It will, in this respect, follow the history of grains and edible roots, and from a local and limited use, the apple and the pear will become articles of universal demand. The reasons of such an opinion are few and simple. It is a fruit always palatable—and as such, will be welcome to mankind whatever their tastes, if it can be brought within their reach. The Western States will, before many years, be *forested* with orchards. The fruit bears exportation kindly. Thus there will be a *supply*; a possibility of distributing it by commerce,—to meet a taste already existing. These views may

seem fanciful—may prove so; but they are analogical. Nor, if I inherit my three score years and ten, do I expect to die, until the apple crop of the United States shall surpass the potato crop in value, both for man and beast. It has the double quality of palatableness, raw or cooked,—it is a *permanent* crop, not requiring annual planting,—and it produces more bushels to the acre than corn, wheat, or, on an average, than potatoes. The calculations may be made, allowing an average of fifteen bushels to a tree. The same reasoning is true of the Pear;—it and the apple, are to hold a place yet, as universal eatables,—a *fruit-grain*, not known in their past history. If not another tree should be set in this county, (Marion Co.) in ten years the annual crop of apples will be 200,000 bushels. But Wayne County has double our number of trees,—suppose, however, the 90 counties of Indiana to have only 25 trees to a quarter section of land, i. e. to each 160 acres, the crop, of fifteen bushels a tree, would be nearly *two millions*.

The past year has greatly increased the cultivation of small fruits in the State. Strawberries are found in almost every garden, and of select sorts. None among them all is more popular,—or more deservedly so,—than Hovey's Seedling. We have a native white strawberry, removed from our meadows to our gardens, which produces fruit of superior fragrance and flavor. The crop is not large—but continues gradually ripening for many weeks. The blackberry is introduced to the garden among us. The fruit sells at our market for from three to five cents,—profit is not therefore the motive for cultivating it, but improvement. I have a *white* variety. 'What color is a *black-berry* when it is *green*?' We used to say *red*, but now we have ripe *black* berries which are *white*, and *green black-berries* which are *red*. Assorted gooseberries and the new raspberries, Franconia and Fastoff are finding their way into our gardens. The Antwerps we have long had in abundance. If next spring I can produce Rhubarb weighing two pounds to the stalk, shall I have surpassed you? I have a *seedling* which last year without good cultivation produced petioles weighing from eighteen to twenty ounces. My wrist is not very delicate, and yet it is much smaller in girth than they were.

In no department is there more decided advance among our citizens than in floriculture. In all our rising towns, yards and gardens are to be found choicely stocked. All hardy bulbs are now sought after. Ornamental shrubs are taken from our forests, or imported from abroad, in great variety. Altheas, rose acacia, jessamine, calycanthus, snowberry, snowball, sumach, syringas, spicewood, shepherdia, dogwood, redwood, and other hardy shrubs abound. The rose is an especial favorite. The Bengal, Tea and Noisettes bear our winters in the open garden with but slight protection. The Bourbon and Remontantes will however, drive out all old and ordinary varieties. The gardens of this town would afford about *sixty* varieties of roses, which would be reckoned first rate in Boston or Philadelphia.

While New England suffered under a season of drought, on this side of the mountains the season was uncommonly fine,—scarcely a week elapsed without copious showers, and gardens remained moist the whole season. Fruits ripened from two to three weeks earlier than usual. In consequence of this, winter fruits are rapidly decaying. To-day is Christmas,—the weather is spring-like,—no snow,—the thermometer this morning 40°. My Noisettes retain their terminal leaves green; and in the southward-looking dells of the woods, grasses and herbs are yet of a vivid green. Birds are still here,—three this morning were singing on the trees in my yard. There are some curious facts in the early history of horticulture in this region, which I meant to have included in this communication; but insensibly I have, already, prolonged it beyond, I fear, a convenient space for your Magazine. I yield it to you for cutting, carving, suppressing, or whatever other operation will fit it for your purpose.

Indianapolis, Dec. 25, 1844.

[We find no necessity of making any alteration in the excellent communication of our correspondent, which is full of interest; we trust that we may receive the “curious facts” connected with the early history of gardening in the West, as soon as leisure will permit.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Some observations on the Climate and Soil, and the state of Horticulture in Wisconsin Territory.* By F. K. PHENIX, Delavan, Walworth Co., W. T.

I have been for the past three years, a subscriber to your excellent Magazine, and have thus far been very much interested in its contents,—not only as a nurseryman and fruit-grower, but also as one who has a great taste for flowers and their cultivation; though as yet I find but little time to gratify myself in that respect, as fruit and fruit trees have to us, in this new country, far more of the indispensable. It is not, however, in regard to flowers here, as in sections that were heavily timbered when settled; as the whole face of the country is studded with wild flowers from the time when the frost leaves the ground in the spring, till late in the autumn, some of which are very beautiful and fragrant. Among some of the most common, I would name a number of species of the *Ranunculus*, (I believe, early, low, yellow flowers,) the violet, painted cress, bugloss, a number of the *asclepiases*, cupid's dart, very abundant and most beautiful and fragrant, four species of the *liatris*, five *solidagos*, five *gentians*, three *girardias*, some species of the *polygala*, a lily, a phlox, and *asters* innumerable. Besides these, that are not so very common, we have some *lobelias*, a *Neottia*, two species of the lady's slipper, another lily, &c., &c., so that you see *Nature* provides us flowers, and that not according to the stinted measure of Art. And though wild flowers are so plenty, almost every family has its patch or bed of cultivated flowers, and some tolerable good collections of the common sorts.

The cultivation of fruit is very much neglected. The country has been considerably settled some four or five years, and yet but a small proportion of those who have been here so long have even *currant bushes* set out,—and this too when the soil and climate are excellent for all sorts of grain, and as far as has been tried, such fruits flourish exceedingly, and when the people are wholly from the Eastern and Middle States, where fruit was abundant. It is owing I think to the hurry and press of business, incident to a new country, and

to an impression which seems to prevail, very generally, that fruit trees will not succeed here. This, in regard to apples, plums, pears, and the common red cherry, I am satisfied is incorrect, though I doubt not that, from the peculiarities of our soil and climate, they will require a course of treatment somewhat different, and perhaps more careful, than is generally pursued at the East. The smaller fruits, as I before stated, flourish here with the greatest luxuriance.

As to peaches, English cherries, and perhaps grapes and quinces, it will be more difficult to raise them, and yet I am confident that, with the *right kind* of treatment, they can be grown as surely as at the East, and made to produce as fine, if not finer, fruit. Our climate in the spring, summer, and autumn, is finer,—that is, there is more fair, clear, pleasant weather, than in the same latitude in the more Eastern States. The springs are perhaps more variable, and on that account our crops of fruit may not prove as sure as with you. Our winters are, I think, rather more severe on fruit trees than yours, which is probably because there is so little snow on the ground, and from the openness of the country, so much cold wind; they are sometimes quite variable, also. Our snows seldom exceed nine or ten inches in depth, and often, and for a long time during winter, are not over six. I do not think we experience any greater degree of cold than in the same latitude East. Our latitude is about $42^{\circ} 37'$ north. We are 40 miles west of Lake Michigan, and 10 north from the State line of Illinois.

The face of the country is from a fourth to one third prairie, the rest thinly timbered with but a small proportion of heavy timbered land. The soil is a loam of from one to three feet deep, growing rather more clayey towards the bottom, and resting on a subsoil of gravel, mixed with some sand and clay, extending down as far as the earth has been penetrated, making the best soil possible to withstand either severe droughts or rains, as the surface does not bake, nor the subsoil hold water, as is the case with clay. Pears grow very fast here, when taken care of,—indeed, the greatest trouble with tender kinds has been their rapid and late growth, which has prevented them from maturing their wood sufficiently. I have been doing something with fruit trees for the last two years.

though I did not fairly commence the nursery business till last season. I have now partly matured my arrangements for an extensive nursery and fruit growing establishment. During the last autumn, I visited the nurseries in Western N. Y., and made some purchases as the best, but it was with considerable hesitation that I took a part of the variety I did, as I found there was room for doubting their genuineness. When I buy again, it shall be at no nursery short of Downing's, or those in your vicinity. The very idea of conducting a nursery in the way that I know some are, sickens me. Year after year propagating varieties that are utterly worthless, or under wrong names, and the first to know it is the disappointed purchaser; when, had they taken the trouble to examine proper authorities on the subject, they might have discovered the error ere they had helped to perpetuate it. I have at present a tolerable good stock to begin with, a part of which I know to be correct,—of all my varieties, I have, or am, putting out specimen trees. But I fear I am trespassing on your time and patience in thus particularizing, and yet I have taken the liberty to do so, in view of the strong interest you seem to take in the progress of Horticulture, and thinking that you would be pleased to learn something of the situation and the natural adaptation of this justly and far-famed portion of the "mighty West," to its pursuits."

Delavan, W. T., January 1845.

ART. IV. *On the Cultivation of Gésnera zebrina.* By C. J. RYAN, Gardener to G. C. THORBURN, Astoria, L. I.

I HAVE cultivated *Gésnera zebrina* the last season with much success. We had nothing in its season which attracted more attention, or which sold so readily at a very high price.

My method of treating it is as follows: The first week in February I potted the small bulbs in thumb pots, one in each, in a compost of half peat, quarter loam, an eighth leaf

mould, and an eighth white sand. The pots were plunged in a bottom heat of 80° , with the atmosphere of the house from 60 to 56° , during the day, and at night about 50° . In five weeks the bulbs, which were the size of small peas, when potted, had made four leaves, and they were then shifted into pots two sizes larger, [our No. 3,] and again plunged in bottom heat, increasing the temperature of the house to 70° during the day, and to 55° during the night. I also gave them water freely, with the syringe, over the leaves, which is their great element. In six weeks from the last shifting, I again repotted the plants, into pots about six inches in diameter, [No. 4,] in which they were to remain to flower. They were plunged as before, and the watering increased, which was now given every morning when the house was of the right temperature, generally about 11 o'clock.

On the 21st of May, all the plants were removed to the exotic house, where they remained until they were sold. Each plant had eight leaves thirteen inches long and eight inches in diameter, heart-shaped, with rich dark velvet stripes over the green ground, and splendid spikes of scarlet flowers. It propagates freely from the leaf, with a portion of the foot-stalk, when two months old; they should be put in sand, under a bell glass, and when the bulbs are formed, they should remain in the cutting pot, which should be placed on a warm dry shelf, until the season of growth.

Astoria, L. I., January 6, 1845.

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery. Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. *Mr. Linden's Plants.*—This enterprising collector has lately returned from Cuba with a large quantity of valuable plants, which have been sent to Brussels. In the ensuing spring Mr. Linden intends to offer them for sale. The plants were mostly collected in Cuba, and partly in the unfrequented regions of Merida and Cauca.

New Gladioluses.—We had occasion last season to notice several of the new gladioluses which have been produced in Germany, among which was the *gandavénsis*. This variety has now become considerably disseminated in England, though but little known with us; but the freeness with which it produces offsetts will soon bring it within the reach of all lovers of this beautiful tribe. A great number of new hybrids of *G. ramòsus* are now offered for sale in Germany, and we hope that they will soon find their way into our collections. Few plants are more valuable to the American cultivator than the gladiolus, as they are easy of cultivation, and may be planted out in the border in May, when, after blooming finely, they may be taken up in the autumn, and placed in the cellar, where there is no frost, and in the spring again planted out as before. We would suggest to our amateur cultivators the propriety of giving their attention to seedlings from the *floribúndus*, *nanalénsis*, *ramòsus*, &c., crossed with each other; some fine novelties would undoubtedly be obtained.

Ranunculàceæ.

ANEMONE

obtusiloba Don Dr. Govan's Anemone. A hardy herbaceous plant; growing six inches high; with white flowers appearing in June and July; a native of the Himalayas; increased by seed: grown in sandy peat, leaf mould and loam. Bot. Reg. t. 65, 1844.

Syn: *A. Govaniana* Wallich.

A "pretty Alpine herbaceous plant," introduced from the Himalayas, where it is found "growing at elevations of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, flowering in May." It has subrotund, cordate, trilobed, leaves, and umbels of white flowers. In the

Horticultural Society's garden it has proved a hardy plant, growing about six inches high, and well suited for pots, or a rock-work, where the situation is rather shaded and damp. It is freely increased from seeds, which should be sown in spring, potting off the young plants, and keeping them in a cold frame facing the north, during summer. Afterwards they may have ordinary treatment, and will flower in the second season, in June and July. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Malvaceæ.

ABUTILON

vitifolium De Cand. Vine leaved Abutilon. A greenhouse plant; growing six feet high; with pale lilac flowers; appearing in (?); a native of Chili; increased by cuttings; grown in peat and sand. *Bot. Reg.* t. 57, 1844.

A showy plant, with "broad gay masses" of lilac flowers, which are abundantly produced. The foliage is large and lobed, and the flowers appear in clusters all over the plant. It was introduced to Dublin in 1836, and in Ireland has stood out without protection. In England it proves a greenhouse or conservatory plant, growing freely, especially when planted out, and is very desirable, unless it is on account of the size it attains, which is rather objectionable in small greenhouses. Planted out in a conservatory it is a beautiful object. It is propagated from cuttings, and is freely grown in heath mould and sand—making choice of a large pot or tub, where the roots may have plenty of room. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Byttneriææ.

TROCHETIA (In honor of M. Dutrochet, the celebrated French physiologist) *De Cand.*

grandiflora Lindl. Large flowered Trochetia. A stove plant; growing six feet high; with white flowers; appearing in winter; a native of Mauritias; increased by cuttings. *Bot. Reg.* t. 21, 1844.

"A noble plant introduced by his grace the Duke of Northumberland from the Mauritias, and flowered at Syon in December, 1843." The species forms a shrub, six to ten feet high, producing from the axils of the leaves pendulous flower stems, with three or four blossoms, which are snow white, with a yellow blotch at the base of each petal, and are nearly three inches in diameter. The graceful appearance of the depending flowers—their snowy whiteness, heightened by a golden shade, renders it one of the finest objects for a choice collection. It is a free flowerer, and is probably of easy cultivation. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Leguminosæ.

HOVEA

ilicifolia *All. Cunn.* Holly-leaved Hovea. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with purple flowers; appearing in April; a native of Swau River; increased by cuttings and seed; grown in heath soil and sand. *Bot. Reg.* t. 58, 1844.

Very few of the Hoveas are known in our collections, though many of them are peculiarly splendid plants; this absence is to be attributed, no doubt, to the difficulty of their importation; we should be glad, however, to see the variety of our greenhouse plants extended, and among them to include the hoveas. *H. ilicifolia* is less attractive than some others, but it forms a pretty plant, with rather small purplish blue flowers and holly-like foliage. It is increased by seeds and cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Saxifragaceæ.

HYDRANGEA

japonica *Siebold* Japan Hydrangea. A half hardy shrub; growing two feet high; with rosy flowers; appearing in July; a native of Japan; increased by cuttings; grown in peat and loam. *Bot. Reg.* t. 61, 1844.

Less beautiful than the old *H. hortensis*, which it resembles in habit and growth; the flowers are of a rosy shade, and are produced in flat dense cymes. It grows about two feet high, and branched from the bottom. The Chinese cultivate it in their gardens. Siebold enumerates fourteen Japan specimens of hydrangea, and many of them bear a near relation to our North American species; probably none are so showy as the old *hortensis*. The present species requires the same treatment as the *hortensis*, and should be potted in loam and peat. It roots freely from cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

H. japonica we have now budded in our collection, and an opportunity will soon be offered to see the flowers.

Tremandræcæ.

TETRATHECA

hirsuta *Lindl.* Hairy Tetrathea. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with rosy purple flowers; appearing in March; increased by cuttings; grown in peat, loam and sand. *Bot. Reg.* t. 67, 1844.

“A very nice greenhouse plant,” of a neat and pretty habit, with hairy branches, small oblong opposite leaves, and an abundance of bright rosy purple showy blossoms, which have a peculiarly gay appearance. The plant flowered in the collection of Messrs. Rollison, of Tooting, in the summer of 1843, and was received from Baron Hugel, of Vienna. It grows freely in peat, loam and sand, and requires the general treatment of a heath or an epacris. Propagated by cuttings. A desirable plant. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Apocynaceæ.

DIPLADENIA (In allusion to the two tubercles which are found at the base of the ovary) *De Cand.*

crassinoda De Cand. Knob-jointed Dipladenia. A stove trainer; growing six feet high; with rose-colored flowers; appearing in September; a native of Rio Janeiro; increased by cuttings; grown in heath mould and sand. *Bot. Reg.* t. 64, 1844.

Syn: *Echites crassinoda Gardner in Hook. Jour. Bot.* *Echites carassa Hort.*

We noticed this beautiful plant in our last volume, (X, p. 412) a fine specimen of which was exhibited at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society in October; it was then known as *Echites carassa*. M. Alphonse De Candolle has separated the genus *Echites* and the *E. splendens* and *atropurpurea* with the present subject are united under the genus *Dipladenia*. This species is one of the handsomest, having lanceolate, acuminate, foliage, and racemes of large campanulate, bright rosy colored flowers, with a yellow throat. It is a stove or hothouse plant, and should be grown in rough heath mould and sand. In summer it likes a damp atmosphere; but in winter it should be kept rather dry. It is propagated by cuttings in the usual way. This and the two species above named should find a place in every collection of plants where they can be properly cultivated. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Vaccinaceæ.

GAYLUSSACIA (In honor of M. Gay Lussac, the eminent French chemist and philosopher) *Humb. Bonp. and Kunth.*

pseudovaccinium De Cand. Bilberry-like Gaylussacwort. A greenhouse plant; growing two and a half feet high; with crimson flowers; appearing in May; a native of Brazil; increased by seeds and layers; grown in sandy peat and leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.* t. 62, 1844.

Syn: *Andromoda coccinea Schrader: Vaccinium brasiliense Spreng.*

A handsome greenhouse shrub, attaining the height of two to two and a half feet, with small elliptic, lanceolate, leaves, and long racemes of scarlet tubular corols, which have a very gay appearance. It is a native of the sandy plains of Brazil. It is cultivated in the same manner as Cape heaths, and is increased either by seeds or layers; the seeds should be sown in February, and layering should be effected before the plant commences its fresh growth. Introduced by the Messrs. Lodiges, in whose collection it flowered last May. It is a fine addition to the greenhouse. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

Labiatae.

PHLOMIS

cashmeriana Royle. Cashmere Phlomis. A hardy perennial plant; growing two feet high; with pale lilac flowers; appearing in July and August; a native of Cashmere; increased by seeds and division of the roots; grown in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* t. 22, 1844.

Several of the phlomisies are pretty plants, and desirable in every good collection. *P. cashmeriàna* has an erect, tomentose stem, ovate, lanceolate, rugose, leaves, and axillary whorls of large pale lilac flowers, which remain for a considerable time in beauty. It has proved a hardy perennial in Britain, and flowers in July and August. It is increased by seeds or division of the root. A rich light soil, and a situation rather dry in winter, are best suited to its free growth. Raised from seeds in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Verbenàcæ.

CLERODENDRON

infortunatum *Linn.* Unlucky Clerodendron. A stove plant; growing two feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in August; a native of Ceylon; increased by cuttings; grown in peat, sandy loam and cow dung. *Bot. Reg.* t. 19, 1844.

All the clerodendrons are very showy plants, with panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers, and are desirable in all hothouse collections, as they bloom in summer, and do not require only moderate heat in winter—perhaps in our climate greenhouse treatment would suit them, our ordinary summer heat being ample for most tropical plants. The present species is one of the most brilliant that has been introduced, having large and handsome leaves, and terminal panicles of large scarlet flowers. It is of simple cultivation, requiring to be potted in peat, sandy loam, and well decomposed cow dung. In the summer season an ample supply of water should be given, and the atmosphere kept moist. In winter it may be kept in a warm greenhouse. It is increased by cuttings.

The other species which have been introduced are *C. squamatum*, *C. fallax* and *C. glandulosum*, whose specific distinctions are appended to the notice of the present species. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Cyrtandràcæ.

CHIRITA *Buchanan*

sinensis *Lindl.* Chinese Chirita. A greenhouse plant; growing six inches high; with lilac flowers; appearing in August; a native of China; increased by cuttings of the leaves; grown in peat, loam and sand. *Bot. Reg.* t. 59, 1844.

“This charming little greenhouse plant is one of the first results, of any importance, from the voyage to China, by Mr. Fortune, on account of the Horticultural Society. It was sent home in a wooden case, and its beautiful large lilac, fox-glove-like, flowers were open when it arrived.” It has much

the habit of a gloxinia, throwing up stems six inches high, terminated with from three to five of its showy flowers. Like the gloxinia it is easily managed, requiring to be potted in loam, peat and sand, and kept amply supplied with water at the roots in summer, taking care to wet the leaves as little as possible, and in winter to water once a week. It is increased in the usual way, by cuttings of the leaves, laid on a pot filled with sand. Other species of this genus exist in China, which are much finer, and it is to be hoped Mr. Fortune will succeed in introducing them. (*Bot. Reg.*, Nov.)

Amaryllidææ.

IXIOLIRION *Wm. Herb.*

montanum *Wm. Herb.* Mountain Ixia-lily. A hardy bulb; growing one foot high; with purplish blue flowers; appearing in May and June; a native of Turkey; increased by offsets; grown in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* t. 66, 1814.

A perfectly hardy bulb of the beauty of *I. montanum* is a great acquisition. "This long desired and very ornamental" species was sent to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Herbert from Constantinople, having been found on the hills in the neighborhood of Teperan. The bulbs look like large nuts, with a dark chocolate-colored smooth coat; leaves amplexicaule, canaliculate, acuminate; stems bracteate, with several axillary peduncles, producing one to three flowers, which are large and of a purplish blue shade. The plants have proved quite hardy, withstanding the snow and severe frost of last February, and blooming beautifully in May and June; they also perfected good seed in July. Its culture is not yet fully ascertained, but it is supposed to be similar to the tulip, taking the bulbs up in summer and planting in autumn. (*Bot. Reg.*, Dec.)

CRINUM

variabile var *roseum*. Rose colored, changeable Crinum. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with rose colored flowers; appearing in spring; increased by offsets. *Bot. Reg.* t. 9, 1811.

One of the handsomest of the crinums, and the "hardest known species." In England, it preserves its leaves much longer than *capense*, and shoots earlier in the spring: greenhouse cultivation will therefore suit it well. It has fine rose colored flowers, which are most agreeably scented. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1844.* Vol. III. No. V. Published by order of the Society. Pamp. Svo. pp. 110. Salem 1845.

THE part for 1844 of this report includes the Annual Address by J. W. Proctor Esq. of Danvers and the reports of the Committees awarding premiums for the year.

Mr. Proctor's address is a retrospective view of the progress of agriculture in Essex County since the formation of the Society; and a merited compliment is paid to its first president, the late TIMOTHY PICKERING. "I know of no man," says Mr. Proctor, "unless I except Mr. J. Lowell of Roxbury, who did more to elevate the character of the farmer and instruct him in his vocation."

We might quote many interesting extracts from this address if we had room. Mr. Proctor notices the plough, and the improvements which had been made in its construction,—the introduction and value of the sub-soil plough,—the improvement of our native stock,—the reclaiming of swamp lands—the proper production and application of manures,—and other subjects all interesting to the farmer. No one can be insensible to the importance of plantations of trees for timber, to take the place of the forests, which are so rapidly disappearing in all parts of the country. Mr. Proctor has not omitted to notice the inattention to this important subject, and in connexion with it makes the following remarks, which are so appropriate that we have made room for this extract :

Curiosity led me a few weeks since to inquire for the plantation in Hamilton, for which the State bounty of one hundred dollars was awarded about forty-five years since. By the aid of a friend I found the place, but the trees were few and far between.

Were our Legislators entirely in the wrong in supposing the cultivation of such trees to be a desirable object? Or does the mistake lie with the proprietor of the soil? That timber trees are indispensably necessary for the convenience, prosperity and safety of the nation, will be admitted by all. That they can be successfully cultivated, with proper attention applied, is equally clear. Why then is it not done? Why has it happened that all the attempts have proved abortive? In what manner could Essex farmers

better consult the permanent interests of their children, than by planting trees? Grounds so rough and rocky as to be unfit for tillage, and we have many acres such, can in no way be so profitably improved. In England and Scotland are hundreds of acres of forests now growing, in most thrifty condition, that were planted by the hand of man. Shall not the independent yeomanry of New England, the tenants of their own soil, have equal confidence in the stability of their institutions, and the propriety of providing for the benefit of those who may come after them, as do those who toil to plant where they never can own? Perhaps the uncertainty of the tenure of our estates, and the still greater uncertainty of the disposition of the rising generation to be willing to follow the humble but honorable occupation of their fathers, has deterred many from venturing upon experiments, the benefits of which could not be realized while they lived. Such a policy is short-sighted, and unworthy enlightened citizens. What consequence is it whether our acres are inherited by our sons or others, if they are but rightly used? Does not this jealousy of feeling operate in a manner to alienate the affections from the paternal estate? Are not the *ever changing movements* of the age unfavorable to permanent valuable improvements?

The cultivation of trees generally, whether for ornament, for fruit, or for timber, is an object that demands much more attention than has been given to it. I have not time to speak as I would like, of the cultivation of fruit trees,—of the increasing attention lately given to the subject,—of the many and valuable varieties of apples, pears, &c., cultivated by our horticultural friends in Salem, Lynn, Haverhill, and other towns;—but can simply say, that there is no branch of husbandry that yields a more certain and ample reward, and that the demand for good fruits of every description seems to be in advance of the supply.

Very early in the history of the Society were facts stated by Dr. Nichols, in relation to the cultivation of the locust tree, highly worthy of regard. Having myself witnessed similar facts, I am fully persuaded that in no way can our barren and gravelly pastures be so advantageously used, as by covering them with the locust, which may readily be done, either by planting the seed, or by here and there transplanting a tree, and allowing them to spread as they are much inclined to do. Lands thus managed I have known to yield posts and rail-road sleepers, that sold for more than one hundred dollars per acre, for ten acres together, within forty years from the first planting,—which during this period had been of more value for pasturing in consequence of the trees growing thereon. For it is a fact, that the feed, both in quantity and quality, under and about the locust tree, is better than where there are no trees. Take into view also the increasing demand for this kind of timber, for rail-roads, fencing, trunnels for ships, and other purposes, and the rapidity of its growth, advancing so rapidly that those who plant may gather, and it will not be easy to find an object more worthy the attention of the owners of such unproductive lands.

Suppose our farmers should set out rows of the locust, the sugar maple, the ash, the elm, or the larch, by the borders of their fields, by their pasture fences, or by the road side,—and in this way start a growing from fifty to

one hundred trees to each of their acres,—would their other crops in any manner be prejudiced thereby? Would not the verdure and beauty of the scenery more than balance all inconveniences? Let these trees continue to grow, for one generation only, and the trees themselves would be of more value, than the land on which they were planted. Let them be planted in the streets of villages, and about dwellings, as seems to be the growing taste of the public, and they will have a value almost beyond estimate.*

We commend this to the notice of all owners and cultivators of land, confident that in no way can a great portion of the now waste land of our State be made to produce a better profit to the planter. Arboriculture is just now beginning to attract attention, and our agricultural societies should encourage the plantation of trees by liberal premiums.

The fruit and flower report is from the pen of J. S. Cabot, and the report of Fruit trees from J. C. Lee of Salem. It is gratifying to see so much attention given to the cultivation of fruit trees. A slight increase in the amount of the premiums, would be attended, we think, with better results.

ART. II. *Transactions of the Agricultural Society and Institute, of Newcastle County, Delaware, at the Ninth Annual Meeting, held at Wilmington, on the 11th and 12th of Sept. 1844, with the Address delivered by J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Published by order of the Society. Pamp. 8vo, pp. 52. Wilmington, 1844.*

LITTLE Delaware is zealous in the cause of agricultural science. The pamphlet now before us, contains the reports of numerous committees awarding premiums for flowers and fruits, vegetables, agricultural implements, improved stock, &c. It closes with an excellent address by our correspond-

* In three instances within my observation have I known the ravages of fire stopped by the shady elms. This was distinctly so in the destructive fire of Sept. 22, 1843, at Danvers, which was prevented passing from the Church to the easterly side of the way, by several thrifty elms that had been set only about twenty years. Had it not been stayed in this manner, the whole village must have been consumed. A similar event happened at Gloucester but a few years since. Surely such facts should prompt to the cultivation of such trees.

ent, J. S. Skinner, Esq., of Washington, formerly editor of the *American Farmer*.

Mr. Skinner paid a visit to our State the last autumn, and he introduces many instances of the industry of our population, both in manufactures and the agricultural art. The conclusion of the address is devoted to a notice of *Guano*, which is now attracting the attention of the farming public; and data are given by which is shown the economy of using this valuable fertilizer.

ART. III. *Peruvian and Bolivian Guano, its nature and properties, and results, with an account of authentic experiments made with it in Great Britain, France and America, together with instructions for its use.* Pamp. 8vo., pp. 32. Baltimore, 1844.

No subject has recently attracted more attention among agriculturists and cultivators of plants, than Guano. It is now but little more than a year since it was first introduced into this country, except in very small quantities, and the results which have thus far been obtained, have been so favorable, that they have already created a demand for this valuable manure. Until recently, the supply of Guano has been wholly from the coast of Peru; but the late discovery of it at Ichiboe, on the coast of Africa, has increased the supply, and by lessening the price, created a greater demand, and consequently a much greater consumption of the article, and it has now established itself as the most powerful fertilizer that can be applied to the soil.

The statements which were first given to the public respecting its application, were so various and conflicting, that many cultivators were prejudiced against its use. A course of actual experiments was necessary to convince the skeptical of its great importance and value. This led to the publication of several pamphlets, in which the analysis of the Guano was given, and the results of accurate trials on various crops, set forth. Such a collection of facts, from experi-

enced cultivators, convinced the doubting, and at once established its use by a majority of the intelligent farmers of Great Britain.

The pamphlet is a republication in part, and partly a record of experiments made by intelligent farmers in Maryland and Virginia, where it has been more extensively used than in the Eastern States. The results are all favorable,—some, of course, more so than others,—but this can be traced to soil or other causes, and its application in the place of ordinary manure, will prove a saving of more than fifty per cent. with many crops.

Our last volume contains a great amount of information relative to the use of Guano for garden purposes. This has been mostly communicated by our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, who was one of the first to try experiments with it, which have been eminently successful.

But it is among the farming community that information is wanted relative to this manure, and this little pamphlet is intended to supply it. We therefore recommend it most cordially, and only hope that it may be the means of inducing every intelligent cultivator to at least give it a fair trial, before discarding its use.

ART. IV. *Literary Notices.*

Chemistry of Animal and Vegetable Physiology.—We are glad to announce as now in press this new work by the celebrated Mülder of Utrecht, translated from the original Dutch by M. Fromberg, pupil of Mülder, and now first assistant in a Laboratory of the Scotch Society for promoting Agricultural Chemistry. The English translation is revised and edited with notes by Prof. Jas. F. W. Johnston of Durham, the well known author of so many valuable works on Chemistry as applied to agriculture.

The American Edition will be published from the early proof sheets forwarded to Mr. B. Silliman, Jr. by Prof. Johnston, and will contain important corrections and additions

from the English edition. The work is not yet out in England. It will be published in Nos. by Wiley and Putnam New York, and the first No. will be ready early next month.

It is well known to chemists that this work is unsurpassed in importance and eminently practical; and the intelligent cultivator may expect from it a rich treat.

An edition of Prof. Johnston's *Agricultural Catechism*, which has now reached its seventh Scotch issue—is also about being published in Albany, with an introduction by Mr. John P. Norton of Farmington Ct., now assistant in Prof. Johnston's Laboratory. Mr. Norton has adapted it for American readers by the alteration of such passages as were local and inapplicable in this country.—*Ed.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

Tank System of Heating.—In the third number of your Magazine for this year, (1844,) I find a notice from your correspondent, Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia, who stated that he had just completed a house on the Tank System of heating, and would give you an account of the results. To which you added that you would be pleased to learn the success of the experiment, and that you had yourself some information to communicate as soon as time would permit. As I have a small grapery for which I should like to find some economical method of heating, I should like to see the result of both experiments in the next number of your Magazine.—*Respectfully, thy friend, John Howland, New Bedford, Dec., 1844.*

[We should be pleased to communicate any information which will aid our friend in the completion of his heating apparatus; and we can with safety say, that so far the gutter system has worked well with us: It affords a mild and genial heat, is attended with but little trouble,—and consumes only a moderate quantity of fuel. Mr. Buist will, we hope, comply with the wishes of our correspondent, and give us the results of his experience with the Tank System. Our own experiments, which will be illustrated by a plan, have been postponed in order to have a trial through two successive seasons; and we shall endeavor soon to give a full description of the apparatus constructed under our care.—*Ed.*]

New Seedling Rose.—Mr. Peter Raabe exhibited a fine scarlet seedling Bourbon rose, raised from Mad. Desprez, at a late show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. The committee make honorable mention of it in their report.—*Ed.*

Seedling Japan Lilies.—J. W. Boott, Esq., of this city, an amateur gentleman, possessing a small, but choice collection of plants, has succeeded in raising and blooming seedlings of the *Lilium lancifolium album*, impregnated with the *L. lancifolium rubrum*, which are precisely like the *L. lancifolium punctatum*; showing that the latter is only an intermediate variety which can easily be produced by crossing the *album* and *rubrum*. We are desirous now of seeing what the results will be of seedlings raised from the Japan lilies, impregnated with our native species, such as *canadense*, *superbum*, *philadelphicum*, &c. We anticipate great acquisitions to our hardy lilies.—*Ed.*

Red Check Apple.—This is the name of a fine apple exhibited last season, and also in the season of 1843, at the Worcester County Horticultural Society's Exhibition. It originated in Worcester County, and has much of the beauty and general appearance of the Hawthorndean or Maiden's Blush, but is flatter; it is a most excellent fruit, ripening in September and October, and keeping as late as December, when we had a specimen presented to us. It is a very tender, breaking, and juicy apple, and also possesses a brisk and agreeable flavor; its best season for judging of its qualities is October, when it is said to equal the Porter.—*Ed.*

Cultivation of the Olive in Mississippi.—Mr. De Buys, of Biloxi, Miss., has succeeded in cultivating the Olive tree. He states that he planted, about ten years since, in the month of January, in the poor, coarse soil of that vicinity, Olive cuttings, from which, without further trouble, after seven years, (the common fruit-bearing time of this tree) he gathered, in general, from every tree, a bushel of, in no part of the earth surpassable, Olives.—(*Cultiv. for Oct. 1844*, p. 297.)

Iron a Remedy for Blight in Pear Trees.—A correspondent of the *Cultivator*, who, from the initials, we take to be our friend of Newburgh, N. Y., states, that he has found iron ore, or cinders of iron, placed round the roots of trees, drives away the insect which deposits the eggs that produce the worm. Having tried this remedy in a sandy soil, and in a stiff soil, and in places distant from each other, and having driven off the insect when the trees of others were very much injured or destroyed in the neighborhood, he advises all those who are troubled by these insects to try the use of iron, rather than be under the necessity of continually topping off the limbs which contain the worm, or young insect. He thinks it probable that the iron is unfavorable to the worm which drops from the branches, and makes its wintering place at the root of the tree, and then the insect avoids an unfavorable location for its young. But whatever may be the theory, it is sufficient that iron has the desired effect.—(*Cultiv. Oct. 1844*, p. 305.)

Prevention of Mildew on Grapes.—Early in the Spring, the main stems are peeled, or scraped quite clean, then are whitened with a mixture of lime and sulphur, as much of the latter as to make a very strong smell. Since using this composition, a correspondent states his grapes have been perfectly free from mildew.—(*N. E. Farm. 1844*, p. 67.)

We would recommend a trial of this to our friends who are troubled with mildew.—*Ed.*

The Fastolf Raspberry.—This celebrated new variety, which is now attracting so much attention in England, fruited the past season, both in the nurseries of Hovey & Co., at Cambridge, and A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. A note from Messrs. Downing confirms our opinion of its merits—that it is a *first rate* fruit, and every way worthy of the most extensive cultivation.—*Ed.*

Philibertia grandiflora.—Climbers being a great ornament to the flower garden during the summer, *Philibertia grandiflora* may be added to the list of climbers given in your Magazine. It flowers freely and gracefully. There are but few climbers that can equal, and none excel, it for the American flower garden. There was one planted at this place last May, and trained on a balloon trellis; it continued one mass of bloom, until cut down by the frost in November. Cuttings will root freely, and if struck in March, will flower profusely during the summer. The old plants may be lifted in November, and kept in a greenhouse, frame or room, during the winter.—*Yours, Resp. R. Parnell, Gardener to D. F. Manice, Esq., Oatland, L. I., Jan. 1845.*

Cemetery in Cincinnati.—The grounds for a public cemetery, in Cincinnati have been fixed upon. The location is the old Gerrard farm, about seven miles from the city. The natural formation of the grounds are admirably adapted to the purposes of a burial place, and if laid out with good taste, will make one of the finest cemeteries. It is gratifying to see the public taste so far advanced in the West, as to appreciate the importance of the formation of cemeteries. No doubt the establishment of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society has aided much in preparing the public mind for this change.—(*West. Farm. and Gard.*)

Cleveland Horticultural Society.—A Horticultural Society has been recently formed in this town; and the present year it is expected that much good will result from it. Exhibitions of plants will be held, and from the collection of books, which the Society will undoubtedly make, useful results will follow. Having been notified of our election as a corresponding member, we have ordered a copy of our Magazine to be sent for the year, as a slight contribution to the formation of a library.—*Ed.*

Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute.—A pamphlet of twenty or more pages has been sent us containing the report of the Committee on Horticulture, of the exhibition of flowers, fruits, &c., at the 15th, 16th, and 17th annual fairs, 1842, 1843, and 1844, of the Institute. That of the last season seems to have been superior to either of the preceding ones, and a great many fine flowers, as well as excellent fruits, were contributed by the cultivators around New York. From the vicinity of Boston, also, there were fine displays of flowers, and among them a fine collection from the Pomological Garden of Mr. Manning, of Salem. J. P. Cushing, Esq., sent some superior grapes, and Col. Wilder, S. Walker, and others, sent excellent collections of fruit. The premium for a superior collection of pears was awarded to Samuel Reeve, of Salem, New Jersey. For forty-six varieties of pears to R. Manning, and for seventeen varieties to W.

Reid, Murray Hill. The silver cup, value \$8, was awarded to Wm. Webb, for a great display of dahlias. Mr. Kent, of Brooklyn, took the silver medal for the best seedling Dahlia, and Messrs. Wm. Reid and Wm. R. Prince, were also awarded premiums for seedlings. A great number of books were awarded as premiums for flowers, fruits and vegetables.—(Report.)

Pruning the Peach Tree.—Messrs. Downing, of Newburg, N. Y., practise a new mode of pruning the peach tree. It is cutting off two thirds of the wood of the limbs every autumn. The advantages are, that the wood hardens better,—the soft and tender twigs, not sufficiently matured to stand the winter, and which are besides most likely to be injured by the aphid, or other insects,—are taken away, by which the sap and wood of the remainder are rendered more sound and healthy. The number of fruit buds for the succeeding year are increased, and there are plenty of leaves, by which the sap is more perfectly elaborated, and the fruit is much larger and higher flavored.—(*Cultivator for Dec.*, 1844.)

Horticultural Society in New York.—We see by the newspapers, that efforts are making in New York to organize a Horticultural Society, which shall be as effective as those of Philadelphia or Boston. There seems to be no want of material around that city to get up exhibitions, but there is a want of coöperation, without which but little can be effected. It is the endeavor now, by the formation of a new society, to enlist the interest of every amateur and cultivator. We hope these efforts may prove successful.—*Ed.*

Disease of the Potato.—Much has been said lately, in the agricultural publications, of the disease which has so generally affected the potato. We were absent at the time of the gathering of the crop, and therefore had no opportunity to inspect those of our own growth. We raised about two hundred bushels, mostly of early kinds, and we believe no traces of the disease have been seen. Not having had leisure to look into the subject, we are yet ignorant of what the disease is, and although we have made inquiry among our friends, for a diseased potato, we have not yet been able to get one. Wishing, however, to keep our readers informed of the information which has been elicited, in relation to its cause, we annex the following remarks from our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, communicated to the *N. E. Farmer*, as the most reasonable theory which has been advanced:—

“The peculiar smell, and the reputed poisonous qualities of this diseased potato, made me nearly certain that it was a species of fungus—a position which I think has been confirmed by my examination with the microscope.

“The appearances which I examined were—

“First, a nearly black discoloration of the potato, just below the skin, penetrating about one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch into the substance, and apparently through the skin, in little black indented tumefactions, like pustules: it is probable that in these holes the vegetation of the fungus first begins, and spreads underneath.

“Second, on the surface of the skin, where these pustules were enlarged,

there had been produced a greyish slimy substance, of a very offensive smell.

“The black mass divided in a drop of distilled water, exhibited under the microscope a number of long and oval, very irregular shaped dark bodies, interspersed among the cells of the potato. Many of these cells appeared lacerated, but this might partly have been produced by the mechanical action of dividing, although I think not altogether. The greyish slimy mass was semi-transparent and indistinct, even mixed with the distilled water and exposed to the strongest light I could throw.

“In order to discover a remedy for this disease, I decided on applying various substances to this fungus, with a view of effecting its decomposition, and examining their action under the microscope. The first application was salt, and the action of this was so instantaneous and decided, that I did not proceed to any other.

“A portion of the dark substance was placed on a piece of glass on the microscope stand, in a drop of distilled water, and then thoroughly examined: a little salt on the fine point of a penknife was then added; a nearly instantaneous change took place; the dark colored masses separated, much of them seemed to pass away, and instead appeared numerous dark slate colored globular bodies, which I easily recognized as the spores or reproducing bodies of the fungus. With the grey slimy substance, the effect was still more striking: all the indistinct slime disappeared, the mass became clear and transparent, and left nothing but these innumerable dark globules floating about in the drop of water.

“It seemed to me then that the salt destroyed all the vegetation of the fungus, leaving nothing but the reproducing spores, which are probably indestructible by salt. The spores of fungi are the bodies by which they are reproduced and spread, and are analogous to the seeds of other vegetables, and these spores are generated in such enormous quantities, that many fungi, like this on the potato, spread with inconceivable rapidity; but in order to vegetate, they require certain favorable conditions and circumstances which yet require much investigation. These favorable conditions are, in my opinion, prevented by salt, as it destroys the fungus vegetation. Therefore, wherever the disease existed this year, I recommend a liberal supply of salt to be spread on the soil, and trust it will eradicate the evil: it is, at all events, a remedy which cannot do much injury if it does not succeed.

During the examination of the black substance, I of course recognized the grains of starch, which appeared sound; but wishing to know whether the fungus had affected them, I added a little iodine: the grains immediately took the usual purple color, and I think were not at all injured: indeed, it appears to me that the injury takes place by the rupturing of the cellular parts of the potato.

I am aware that it requires some practice to judge well of the appearances under the microscope, but I repeated these examinations six or seven times, and always with the same results; still I should be very glad to have them repeated by others, whether their correctness be confirmed or not.”

ART. II. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Errata.—In page 21, thirteen lines from the top, for “Hannersmith,” read “Hammersmith.” In page 31, eighteen lines from the top, for “done as soon as ripe,” read “sown as soon as ripe.

Descriptions of Fruits.—Your Magazine I find very valuable, especially those articles describing particular varieties of fruit, though, as my trees are young, I am more particularly interested with the descriptions you sometimes give of the habits, manner of growth, &c. of the trees of each variety. But many of those articles I find do not contain these descriptions, and consequently are not at present near so valuable to *all who have not the fruit itself*, though they may have trees under those names. You are aware that the trees of many varieties of fruits, particularly of the pear, have certain marked characteristics, in their manner of growth, their leaves, and the color of their wood, at certain seasons, which are perhaps less liable to vary than the fruit, and hence, when accurately given, would aid very materially in determining whether a variety, under name, were correct or not. Of the want of such descriptions in works on fruit, I have often had great reason to complain. For instance, I go to a nursery, and look at the trees of a certain variety of pear, and I see that the growth is very crooked and slender; I look in my fruit book at the description of that variety, and not a word is said of aught but the fruit: well, the trees may be genuine, but if it stated that the growth was upright and strong, I should know at once they were not. Your description of Dearborn's Seedling, in the July No. of the ninth volume, is precisely like what I should be glad to have in reference to every good variety of fruit, and which would be of inestimable value to me and every one similarly situated.—Also are the trees good? You will, I trust, excuse me for suggesting this, for I am sure it is your desire, more than it *can* be mine, to render your Magazine as widely useful as possible. It may be that I attach too much importance to this, but I think not. (*Yours Respectfully, F. K. Phoenix, Delavan, Walworth Co. Wisconsin Territory, Jan., 1845.*)

[We are always glad to receive suggestions from our correspondents, and are obliged for the above remarks: we shall keep them in mind.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, January 4, 1845.—The Quarterly Stated Meeting of the Society was held to-day, at the Tremont Temple, Tremont street.—The President in the chair.

The chairman of the Building Committee presented an act in addition to an act, authorizing the society to hold real estate to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

A letter was received from Mr. A. J. Downing, transmitting a copy of the second edition of his *Treatise on Landscape Gardening*.

A committee of three was appointed to transmit to Congress, a petition, praying that a clause may be inserted in the new Post-office law, now under consideration by Congress, authorizing the transmission of seed, scions, cuttings, &c., by mail, provided the package does not exceed a certain weight, such as Congress may deem expedient. Adjourned for one week, to January 11th.

Exhibited.—Fine specimens of pears from J. S. Cabot, of Salem, viz: Easter Beurré, Chaumontelle, winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, and Beurré d'Aremberg. The specimens were all large and fine, particularly the Easter Beurré, which were in good state of preservation, and showed that it is decidedly one of the best late winter varieties.

January 11th.—An adjourned meeting of the society was held to-day, at the Tremont Temple—the President in the chair.

The chairman of the committee laid upon the table the petition prepared by them, to be forwarded to Congress, which was accepted.

A committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of issuing tickets of admission to the society's exhibitions.

Messrs. Walker, Newhall, C. M. Hovey, French, Breck, Teschemacher, Haggerston, Lovitt, and Macondry, were appointed a committee to take into consideration what arrangements may be necessary for the society to make, the present year, in regard to the exhibitions in the new hall. Adjourned two weeks, to January 25th.

January 25th.—An adjourned meeting of the society was held to-day, at the Tremont Temple—the President in the chair.

Mr. Walker, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported that they had taken into consideration the subject of the report, and they proposed to the Executive Committee the appropriation of the following sums: Two hundred and fifty dollars for festoons, designs, &c., at the annual exhibition; four hundred dollars for the Flower Committee; three hundred dollars for the Fruit Committee; and one hundred and fifty dollars for the Vegetable Committee.

Further time was granted for the committee appointed in regard to admission to the exhibitions, to report.

The report of the Fruit Committee, awarding premiums for 1844, was read, and referred to the Executive Committee.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the American Institute, accompanied with several copies of the reports of the annual fairs, for 1842, 1843, and 1844.

Wm. G. Lewis, John Henshaw, and W. Hewens, of Boston, J. H. Cobb, Dedham, and J. Nugent, Roxbury, were admitted subscription members. Adjourned two weeks, to Feb. 8th.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

| | | From | To | | | From | To |
|----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | |
| Potatoes, new : | | | | Autumnal Marrow, per cwt. 1 00 1 50 | | | |
| Cheanagoes, { per barrel, | | 1 00 | 1 25 | Canada Crookneck, per cwt. | | 1 25 | — |
| { per bushel, | | 45 | 50 | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | | 1 00 | — |
| Common,.... { per barrel, | | 1 00 | — | Pumpkins, each, | | 10 | 15 |
| { per bushel, | | 40 | — | | | | |
| Eastport,.... { per barrel, | | 1 50 | 1 75 | | | | |
| { per bushel, | | 62½ | 75 | | | | |
| Sweet,..... { per barrel, | | 3 50 | — | | | | |
| { per bushel, | | 2 00 | — | | | | |
| Turnips, per bushel : | | | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | |
| Common flat, | | 37 | 50 | Apples, dessert and cooking : | | | |
| Ruta Baga, | | 37 | 50 | Baldwins, per barrel, . . | | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Onions : Red, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | Russets, per barrel, . . | | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| { per bunch, . . | | 3 | 4 | Greenings, per barrel, | | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| { per bushel, . . | | 62½ | 75 | Common Sweet, per bar. | | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| White, per bunch, . . . | | 3 | 4 | Danvers Win. Swt. pr bl. | | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Beets, per bushel, . . . | | 50 | 75 | Common, per barrel, . . | | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Carrots, per bushel, . . | | 50 | 62½ | Bellflower, per barrel, | | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Parsnips, per bushel, . . | | 75 | — | Nonsuch, per bbl. . . . | | 2 00 | — |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, . | | 12½ | 25 | Fall Pippins, per barrel, . | | — | — |
| Horseradish, per lb. . . . | | 8 | 10 | Roman Stem, per bbl. . . | | 1 50 | — |
| Radishes, per bunch, . . | | 17 | 20 | Pumpkin Sweet, per bush. | | — | — |
| Garlic, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | Lady Apple, per bushel, . | | 2 00 | — |
| | | | | Dried Apples, per lb. . . | | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Pears, per half peck or doz : | | | |
| Cabbages, per doz. : | | | | Beurré Rance, per doz. . | | 25 | 37½ |
| Drumhead, | | 62½ | 75 | Lewis, per half peck, . . | | 50 | 75 |
| Savoy, | | 50 | 62 | Common, per half peck, . | | 25 | 37½ |
| Red, | | 75 | 1 00 | Chaumontelle, per doz. . | | 62½ | — |
| Brocolis, each, | | 20 | 25 | Winter Doyenné, per doz. | | — | — |
| Cauliflowers, each, . . . | | 20 | 25 | Beurré d'Aremberg, pr dz. | | — | — |
| Celery, per root, | | 6 | 12 | Echasserie, per doz. . . . | | 25 | 37½ |
| Lettuce, per head, | | 8 | 10 | St. Germain, per doz. . . | | 50 | — |
| Spinach, per peck, | | 25 | 37½ | Baking, per bush. . . . | | 1 25 | 1 75 |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | | 25 | — | Grapes, per lb. : | | | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. . | | 37½ | — | Malaga, | | 20 | 25 |
| | | | | Catawba, | | — | — |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | Tomatoes, per half peck, . | | — | — |
| Parsley, per half peck, . . . | | 25 | 37½ | Cranberries, per bushel, . | | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Sage, per pound, | | 17 | 20 | Oranges, per doz. . . . | | 37½ | 50 |
| Marjorum, per bunch, . . . | | 6 | 12½ | Lemons, per doz. . . . | | 25 | — |
| Savory, per bunch, | | 6 | 12 | Pine Apples, each, | | 25 | — |
| Spearmint, per bunch, . . . | | 3 | — | Cocoanuts, per hundred, . | | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| | | | | Chesnuts, per bushel, . . . | | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| | | | | Walnuts, per bushel, . . . | | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| | | | | Almonds, per lb. | | 12 | 14 |

REMARKS.—The weather during the month, compared with that of January of the preceding year, has been mild and pleasant, and with very little severe cold.

Vegetables.—Potatoes continue dull and heavy, with a full stock of all sorts : constant arrivals from the East more than make good the demand : sweet are yet to be had, and in very good condition : their preservation by artificial means is now quite a business by one of the principal dealers in the market. Turnips are yet abundant and good. The stock of Onions is decreasing as the season advances, and good yellow now are held at

advanced prices. Celery is moderately supplied. Horseradish plentiful and good. Radishes have made their appearance since our last, and are now to be had, of good size, at our quotations. Cabbages remain nearly the same, with a good supply of all sorts except the red; the latter, as spring approaches, is more in demand. Brocolis and Cauliflowers are in fair demand, with a short supply. Celery is plentiful. Lettuce tolerably abundant for the season, and of very fair quality. Spinach comes to hand in good order, from the mildness of the season. Parsley is now more plentiful. Squashes have not kept well, and the supply, though yet abundant, will soon become reduced; autumnal marrows and Canada crooknecks, have in consequence slightly advanced in price.

Fruit.—The fruit market is yet dull, with a heavy stock, and prices remain the same as at the time of our last report. Baldwins are plentiful and good: Danvers winter sweet are in good demand: a few barrels of a very good sort, called the Roman stem, have been received from the South. A few of the common nonsuch, Hubbardston nonsuch, and other sorts are to be had, but not in very large quantities. Pears are nearly all gone: a few of the Beurré Rance, Echasserie and the St. Germain, are about all that remain; none of that fine pear, the Easter Beurré, have yet found their way to market. Grapes remain the same, with a fair stock from recent arrivals. No Tomatoes are yet to be had. Cranberries have slightly advanced. Oranges and Lemons remain the same. The market has been rather dull, during the entire month.—*Yours, M. T. Boston, Jan. 28th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR FEBRUARY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines, in greenhouses, which are kept at a high temperature, will soon be breaking their eyes, and will need attention. The shoots should now be carefully tied up to the trellis, as the buds may be injured in doing it afterwards. In vineries, without fire heat, they will not begin to grow till next month. Vines in pots brought into the greenhouse last month, will now be out in leaf, and will need occasional syringing. When the vines begin to bloom *guano* should be applied. Cuttings should now be put in, placing them in a good hot bed.

Peach Trees, in pots will now be out in flower, and should be placed where they may receive a fresh supply of air, or the fruit will not set well.

Grafting fruit trees on the root may be performed now, placing the roots in boxes of earth in a frame or in the greenhouse.

Strawberries may be now brought into hot beds from cold frames, and a good crop may be produced.

Scions, for grafting, may be cut at any time during the month, and placed in earth, in the cellar, till wanted in April or May.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias are now in full bloom, and, by the latter part of the month, will commence making their growth. Such plants as need it may then be repotted, if there is plenty of time; if not, such only need be shifted as are really suffering, and the remainder can be potted in August. Inarching and grafting should be attended to now. If seedlings are an object, attention should be given to the proper impregnation of all the single or semi-double flowers.

Roses will now be coming into flower, and will need good supplies of water, and frequent syringing over the foliage. Repot all that require it.

Ixias sparaxis, and similar bulbs, will now be showing their flower buds, and will require more water.

Liliums, of the new Japan sorts, will now be growing, and if the pots are too small, they should be shifted.

Gladioluses, of many sorts, may now be potted so as to produce strong roots for turning into the border in May.

Achimenes, of the several species, will require shifting by the latter part of the month.

Calceolaria, *Cineraria*, 10 week stock, *Petunias*, *Brachycome*, and many other showy plants, should be planted now.

Cinerarias should be repotted; tie up the branches to a neat stake.

Dahlias potted last month will now begin to grow, and cuttings may be put in as soon as they are three inches long.

Erica and *Epacris* cuttings may be put in now.

Verbenas should be repotted this month, if good plants are wanted.

Cactuses will now have matured their buds, and may be more freely watered.

Fuchsias will need shifting into a larger size, and if plants are wanted, fresh cuttings should be put in.

Lechenaultias should be shifted into the next size pots this month.

Campanula pyramidalis should be potted into a larger size.

Schizanthuses will need shifting, and require to be tied up to neat stakes.

All sorts of greenhouse plants will require shifting this month.

Plants in frames should be carefully looked after.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Hotbeds should be in operation now; if not already at work, they should at once be got ready, if cucumbers, egg plants, tomatoes, and such things are wanted. As soon as prepared, seeds of these may be planted, and also lettuce, radishes, and early cabbages. A great many things may be brought forward, and in our climate, very little can be expected from the garden early in the season, without hotbeds.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

MARCH, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*

By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 59.)

Manchester, August 17.—We left Liverpool on the evening of the 16th, by rail-road, and arrived at Manchester after a rapid ride of about two hours, and put up at the Albion, an excellent and well kept house. Being obliged to take the evening train, from our engagements in Liverpool, we had no opportunity to view the country through which this route passes. But few of the rail-roads run through sections of the country, that offer any thing of interest, and we believe the Liverpool and Manchester road is no exception: on our return from Scotland we came over a few miles of it, from Parkside, and found it a dreary ride, compared with the coach route before we reached that place. We should not omit, however, to notice the plantations of trees for several miles on the Manchester road, with the hope that the mention of this fact may induce our rail-road corporations, as well as individuals through whose land the various routes pass, to make similar plantations. We have before alluded (Vol. VI. p. 403,) to the grounds of the Messrs. Winship, at Brighton, through which the Worcester rail-road runs, and the ornamental manner in which the banks on each side of the deep cut have been improved by terraces and judicious planting: all who may have noticed this can readily imagine the greater interest which would attend a ride through similar plantations, the entire route to Worcester. We should probably be set

down, as having a large organ of marvellousness if we really supposed any of our rail-road corporations would attempt any thing like this; for, besides the want of taste which will long be likely to exist, the want of means will be offered as an objection: the division of profits is before improvement of property. Possibly so. But sooner or later we hope this may be attempted; at any rate we are confident that the proprietors of land, particularly around Boston, are well able to do their part towards rendering the lines of rail-road routes much more ornamental than they now are. Our object is to draw attention to this subject, and as rail-roads are on the increase, as we hope they will be, till all the principal towns and cities are united, there will be the greater necessity for such improvements. One of the greatest objections to the great number of branches now contemplated, is the manner in which they intersect, and cut up gardens and grounds, destroying their beauty; but if the deep cuts were terraced and improved,—the steep banks covered with trees,—and the open spaces judiciously planted, it would lessen the objections which are now so urgently made. But to return from this digression.

The 17th being Sunday, and as our arrangements were made to leave early the next morning, for Sheffield, we saw nothing in the gardening way in Manchester. There are a few nurseries in the neighborhood, and many fine amateur collections of pinks, carnations, auriculas, ranunculuses, &c. The Manchester Botanical Garden contains a fine collection of orchideæ, and our correspondent, Mr. Mackenzie, of Philadelphia, who was there last autumn, states that every thing looked well under the care of Mr. Campbell, the Curator. The soot and smoke from the innumerable chimneys of the manufactories, is any thing but favorable to vegetation, and for some distance around the town, the meager foliage of the trees and their blackened trunks presented a marked contrast with the turf, which, in the humid atmosphere of this locality, where it rains almost every day in the year, was of the richest verdure.

Sheffield, August 18.—The traveller who goes from Manchester to Sheffield and wishes to take the pleasantest route, should be careful and not go all the way by rail-road. After

making many inquiries as to the best route, not then having a guide-book with us, we could not learn of any other than that by rail-road; and as the hour of starting was near at hand we at once took our seat in the cars; we were soon whirled along the road, passing through immense tunnels, and through the manufacturing towns of Rochedale, Huddersfield, Wakefield, &c., arriving at Sheffield about 4 o'clock. We subsequently ascertained that the best route is by rail-road to Glossop, and thence by coach to Sheffield, the country between the two latter places being highly cultivated, and varied by hill and dale.

Sheffield occupies an elevated situation, but gradually descends on all sides to a valley, and the neighboring country forms a circle of high and undulating ground, seen from almost every part of the town. The streets are paved with cubes of stone, and as the rapid descent is favorable to the wash of all heavy rains, they are perhaps cleaner than those of any other town of the same extent. Its manufactories, like those of Manchester, discharge volumes of smoke, but its more elevated situation admits of a freer circulation, and it does not prove so prejudicial to vegetation as around Manchester. Our visit here was confined to the

Sheffield Botanical Garden.—This garden was commenced in 1835, and was laid out and completed by Mr. Marnock, at that time curator. It is now under the charge of Mr. Wilkinson, for whose attentions to us, we feel deeply indebted.

The grounds contain about seventeen acres; they are situated just at the outskirts of the town, and are undulating, and slope gently to the south, commanding a fine view of the valley in front and the highly cultivated and beautiful country, studded with villas, beyond. The importance of situation was forcibly impressed upon us, as we compared it with the low and level spot occupied by the Liverpool Botanical Garden. The entrance is through a handsome Grecian gate and Lodge. A broad gravel walk to the right, leads to the range of houses for the plants, which is about three hundred feet long, and is divided into five compartments. The two ends which have circular fronts, and are very high, are for plants requiring scarcely any heat; the next two are narrower and less lofty and are filled with green-house plants; the centre

is the largest, forming a square, and is occupied as a hot-house for palms and other tropical plants. Commencing at the entrance of the range, we noted down the following:—

The first object was a magnificent specimen of *Fúschsia globòsa major*, upwards of *twenty feet* high, and reaching nearly to the roof, the stem at the base being two inches through; its drooping branches were clothed with thousands of flowers which had a splendid appearance; another variety called *Yoúngii grandiflòra* was also twenty feet high, and equally strong, with innumerable flowers: this plant was only seven years old. It is almost impossible for those who have never seen specimens more than four or five feet high, to imagine the great beauty of such gigantic plants; notwithstanding their size they were well grown, being of symmetrical shape, and with vigorous and healthy foliage; they were planted in very large tubs, about two feet deep and two feet in diameter. *Brugmánsia sanguínea* standing in the first compartment was upwards of twelve feet high, and covered with showy scarlet flowers. Passing on to the greenhouse which has upright front sashes, and a broad walk, we noticed many more fine specimens of fuchsias, smaller plants, but embracing the new kinds, some of which were exceedingly showy: *invictum*, a large showy red; *Williamson's King*; *magnífica*, light crimson, a free flowerer; *E'ppsií*, deep red, very large; *Iveryána*, fine; *Làneii*, of compact and handsome growth; *globòsa splendidum*, with very deep purple petals; *venus victrix* an excellent specimen; *Gem and excélsa*, both good; *invincible*, very dark petals; *Bréwsteri* with violet petals; *multipétala*, sepals divided, crimson purple; *racemeiflòra élegans*, a very long and graceful flower; *Stanwelliána* and a seedling raised by Mr. Williamson, exceedingly fine. The splendid *F. fúlgens* and *corymbiflòra*, we also saw here upwards of ten feet high, and full of their showy flowers.

Other fine plants were *Myopòrum tuberculátum*, with spikes of beautiful white flowers, *Gnaphàlium exímium*, with showy crimson flowers, very desirable, and easily grown, *Bartònia conférta*, a beautiful blue flower, *Genísta rodáphne* with showy yellow flowers and which Mr. Williamson assured us had scarcely been out of bloom for seven years. Two fine campanulas were *C. Barlòwii* and *gargánica*

var.; a weeping variety of *Acacia armata* formed a pretty object with its slightly depending branches; *Lophospermum spectabile*, *Rhodochiton*, and a seedling of Mr. Williamson's were each full of flowers, and trained to trellises had a fine appearance. This tribe is not sufficiently appreciated by our cultivators; treated as annuals they flower abundantly all summer, and if a few are put into pots they commence blooming in February, and continue until autumn. They are easily raised from seeds. We saw here two or three exceedingly fine petunias, which have recently been elevated to the rank of a florists' flower, and we were surprised at the uncommon size, and brilliant color of some of the kinds; our own collections are yet to be enriched by the addition of superior varieties.

The stove or palm house which occupies the centre of this range, was filled with fine specimens, including several ferns of which Mr. Williamson is a great lover. A new *Cereus*, called *lanceanum*, produces flowers which measure seventeen and three quarters inches across the petals. There is a fine plant here of *Bonapartea juncea*. Passing through the other compartment for greenhouse plants, where we saw some fine *calceolarias*, &c., we entered the last, which like the first, was filled with plants requiring only moderate heat. Here we saw another fine specimen of a fuchsia called *Ricartoni*, ten feet high and splendidly in bloom: a *Pimelæa decussata* grafted on *P. drupacea* was five and a half feet in diameter and ten feet high; *Cléthra arborea*, fifteen feet high elegantly in bloom, with numerous terminal wreaths of its beautiful white flowers; we also noticed several rhododendrons, among which was a seedling raised in this garden, of the first merit. The whole collection showed the good management of the curator. Though so early in the season a large part of the plants were arranged in their places for the winter: the cool nights of August and September will not admit of their being left out so late as with us.

The garden is laid out with a great deal of taste, and Mr. Marnock obtained much credit for the manner in which he accomplished the work. In front of the range of houses is a lawn of about half an acre: a walk leads from the terrace to the right, and making circuitous curves through the grounds,

returns on the other side near the entrance gate. The grouping of the trees, and the general arrangement of the plants and shrubs, have been judiciously done, and we were as much gratified with this garden as any one of a similar kind that we had the pleasure of visiting: great quantities of rhododendrons are planted in beds and groups, and their appearance when in bloom must be exceedingly brilliant.

A piece of ground is set apart for the genus *Cratægus*, and several species and varieties have been planted out. The handsomest of them were *lasciniata trilobata*, silver striped, and *horizontalis*. This tribe is exceedingly interesting, and is well worthy the attention of all who admire handsome shrubs. In spring, their showy flowers are gay, and in autumn their varied colored fruit adds greatly to the interest of the garden. *Méspilus germánica*, *grandiflora* and *pyracantha*, are each handsome trees, and we believe, quite hardy enough for our climate: *Pyrus ària* is a most ornamental and desirable tree. Among the herbaceous plants, none made so brilliant a show as the *Pentstemon gentiànoides coccinea*. In beds and masses its spikes of almost scarlet flowers are very splendid; both here and at the Liverpool Botanical Garden we saw large quantities of it in full bloom.

The garden is kept in the highest condition; the turf short and thick, and all the walks well gravelled, clean and hard. The beds of shrubs and plants were entirely free from weeds.

The propagating house and houses for reserve plants are in the rear of the large range, and are not seen from the garden front. Young plants, seedlings, &c., are brought forward here, and such as are not given away to subscribers are removed to the large houses. After a hurried visit to Mr. Williamson, at his own home, where we found a small library of the most useful works on gardening, we took our leave, highly gratified with the garden, and the neatness and order of every part.

Barslow, August 21.—The country around Sheffield is highly cultivated, and comprises some of the best part of Yorkshire. For several miles from the town o'er hill and dale, as far as the eye can reach, the same rich and beautiful country stretches out; no fences or walls mar the scene; but cut into innumerable forms and shapes by hedges of the hawthorn,

and unbroken, except here and there by plantations of trees, now pastures of verdant turf—now fields of ripening grain, or lands teeming with heavy crops—present themselves to the eye.

As we left Sheffield the mist and clouds which had hung around the town, disappeared, and before we reached Barslow, distant about fifteen miles, the weather had become warmer and more pleasant. A few miles from Barslow the highly cultivated country suddenly changes, to a barren moor of hundreds of acres in extent, and covered with the heather (*Erica* of several species and varieties,) which at this season was redolent with its elegant blossoms: a dreary and blackened aspect have these moors a mile or two distant, but as we near them, and see the surface one mass of brilliant blossoms, they change to one of interest and beauty. Winding slowly up the hill we reached its highest point, and now more rapidly descending, the neat village of Barslow lay before us just at the gates of Chatsworth Park.

The roads in both England and Scotland, are objects which attract the attention of the stranger. They are generally, models in this respect, and are so far superior to our own that no one of the least observation can be insensible to their excellence. For the most part they are Macadamized in the true meaning of the word; not covered with rocks and stones, of all sizes, but with pieces which have been carefully broken and as nearly of equal size as possible. The surface is made of a proper rise in the centre, so as to throw off the water, and is scraped after every heavy rain. This is of the utmost importance; for if the loose dirt that is worn up is allowed to remain, it obstructs the free passage of water, and the consequence is that it soon grinds up the hard surface, and destroys the road. We sincerely hope that the towns in the neighborhood of our large cities will attempt the repair of their roads in the same manner as it is done here; on many of the principal routes how important that it should be done: at present the roads around Boston are either muddy or dusty the year round; and until they are made on a better principle than at present, it will be quite impossible to expect to have them in good condition. Our remarks have reference to roads in large towns where there is the

means to make them, and where there is a greater necessity of their being always in good order.

Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire.—This noble place is one of the finest in the kingdom. It contains an immense extent of ground, and the situation is both picturesque and romantic. To the east extends a range of rocky highlands which closes in the view in this direction; but to the west it overlooks a portion of the richest and most picturesque part of Derbyshire. The lovely Derwent flows through its noble park, and a sylvan quietness pervades this princely residence.

The House is in the Italian style, and during the last ten years has had several alterations and additions which have improved it. Viewed from the south it has an imposing front, but as a whole it has nothing remarkable in its style or composition. It stands a little distance from the base of the highlands, between them and the river Derwent, and the west front of the terrace is supported by a wall and parapet. Every thing at Chatsworth is in good taste: there is no ostentatious display. The house,—the pleasure ground,—the water-works,—the great conservatory,—the parks and the gardens, are all objects of interest, and the mind is not startled by any attempt to make one part appear superior to the other. It is this which makes Chatsworth so satisfactory. The gallery of Sculpture,—the immense water-works,—the grand conservatory, or the village of Edensor, are each objects which might alone, in many places, excite and astonish the observer. But here they do not surprise, because one is insensibly led to the conclusion that they are the necessary appendages of so princely a place; and are the result of immense wealth, liberally and judiciously employed.

Our first call was upon Mr. Paxton, the gardener, whom we found at his own residence within the grounds, at a short distance from the park gate. From him we received every attention, and we take this opportunity to return him our thanks for his kindness. As it would have been quite impossible to see all at this place in the space of five or six hours, we decided upon remaining two days, and put up at the village inn near by. We then made our arrangements to see the interior of the house, and visit the gardens, conservatory, &c., the following day.

There are two entrances to Chatsworth Park, one from Barslow, and the other from Edensor. That from the former place is about half a mile in length, and the drive is in gentle curves up the slope, now open, and again beneath the overhanging branches of lofty elms or noble beeches and oaks, until it reaches the house. The entrance from Edensor is more imposing; two handsome lodges have been erected, in different styles, and the approach passing over a rise of ground, from which a fine view is obtained of the house, descends again, and, crossing the river Derwent, leads up to the entrance front. Two highly enriched gates, one magnificently gilt, open to the court yard and terrace. Through the former strangers are admitted when the Duke is absent, to see the interior; the other is the private entrance.

Improving the opportunity, we walked through the interior, and were delighted with every part. The Mosaic pavements of the Hall,—the Oak room,—the splendid carved wainscotting of the old State rooms—the galleries of paintings and sculpture, and other works of art and antiquity, which have been here assembled together, by the taste of the noble proprietor, surprise while they gratify the spectator. From the library we passed into the orangery or conservatory which forms part of the east front. The floor is of marble, and the plants, which are all large and superior specimens, stand in pots. The following are some of the most remarkable; *Altingia Cunninghamii* twelve feet high; *A. excelsa* one specimen twenty five feet high, and another thirty feet high; *Banksia Solandra* twelve feet high; *Araucaria braziliensis* twenty feet high; *Rhododendron arboreum* ten feet high, and several varieties ten to twenty feet high; double white and other camellias ten to twelve feet high. All these were in perfect health and condition.

We now entered the flower garden, which occupies the east front; here there is a large greenhouse mostly devoted to camellias and now filled with handsome plants. In the rear of this, forming the wall between the park and the pleasure ground is the conservative wall, planted with half tender climbers; and in front of the Camellia house is a geometrical flower garden upon the turf. From this the walk

conducts to the cascade and thence to the grand conservatory —at present, one of the principal objects of Chatsworth.

The conservatory is the largest structure for plants in the country, and covers more than an acre of ground. Its exact measurement is two hundred and eighty feet long, one hundred twenty-two wide, and seventy feet high, and contains over sixty-two thousand feet of glass. It is built on the ridge and furrow system, in the curvilinear form, and the sides being only half as high as the centre, it has somewhat the appearance of one house being set upon another. The centre is supported, at its junction with the sides, by large hollow iron columns, through which the water is conducted from the roof. As it was put up when iron was extremely high, it is erected wholly of timber; this gives it a heavier appearance. Iron would have made a far more graceful building. Many of the principal beams are thick, to ensure strength, and although it is intended to cover them with climbing plants, yet it will be scarcely possible to shut them out. A carriage drive, twelve feet wide, runs through the centre, a narrow walk all round it, and a cross walk divides it into four parts. A gallery extends completely around the interior from which the plants may be viewed to great advantage. The following plants were the most noted here:—*Araucària braziliènsis* thirty feet high: *Mimòsa Smithiàna* thirty feet, and a fine flower; *Sterculia platanifòlia* fifty feet; *Còcos plumòsa* thirty feet; *Córypha umbracaulifera* twenty-five feet; *Bómbax aculeàta* thirty feet; *Sabal Blackburniàna* twenty feet; *Bròwnea grandiflòra* ten feet; *Bonganvillea spectábilis*, forty feet, with elegant rose-colored bractea. Our native *Hibiscus palústris* was blooming as finely as in its native habitat, although exposed to a temperature of 75°; this shows that it is an admirable plant for forcing. *Solànum grandiflòrum*, *Aràlia Sabiniàna*, *Hibiscus pulchérrius*, with showy scarlet flowers; *Passiflòra fràgrans*, *Abùtilon striàtum* *Crássula falcàta*, *Francísea Hopeàna* fragrant and fine, &c. *Brugmànsia suavèolens* had upwards of three hundred flowers expanded and was exceedingly showy; *Stephanòtus floribúndus* had run up one of the columns more than twenty feet, and was displaying hundreds of its fragrant white flowers. *Durántia*

plumièri with fine lilac blue flowers, eight feet high; a lantana eight feet high, eight feet broad, and with its thousands of little golden heads of flowers, made the greatest show in the conservatory. Many other rare plants are contained in the collection but were not now in flower. In the division to the left of the entrance an Indian jungle is formed; in that to the right, there is an imitation of an Italian orange grove, hedged with the agave. From the Indian jungle a flight of steps lead to the gallery up steep rock-work, covered with ferns, mosses, and plants of all kinds. An aquarian is formed at the base of this rock-work of the celebrated Devonshire *tufa*, and in it *Nymphæa cærùlea* and *Limnochàris Humbòltia* were growing finely. A hedge of the *Mùsa Cavendishii* borders the cross walk, and the further divisions from the entrance are filled with the Bamboo, the sugar cane, &c. The stage between the outer walk and the building was filled with cactuses and other succulents, and a variety of plants. But we should occupy quite too much room to name every thing we saw.

The heating apparatus is wholly beneath the house, quite out of sight; and the smoke from the six furnaces is conducted through an under-ground chimney to some distance where it is discharged without being seen from the conservatory. A broad place was cleared from the forest for the site now occupied; it is surrounded by a kind of embankment of turf which slopes towards the building. On these slopes are planted rhododendrons, and in the level beds near the two ends, are groups of calceolarias, roses, verbenas, petunias, &c. The only fault we could reasonably find with this immense conservatory viewed from the outside was, the color of the exterior wood-work; this was pea-green! the effect of this was to destroy all idea of strength by which such a colossal structure was held together. The object was undoubtedly to give the wood-work a lighter appearance; but this should have been done by painting it in imitation of some kind of wood, or simply of some soft and neutral tint. We mention this subject to guard any of our readers against similar errors of good taste. As regards the fitness of such structures for plants, it may be asked in what condition were the plants? as a general remark, not well;

they are quite too far from the glass to receive the full effect of light and air which is indispensably necessary to the good health of the plants; some of the large trees which tower up forty feet, succeed as well as in their native clime; but the smaller ones draw up and become etiolated, and do not look healthy. If conservatories are to be erected, to cover a large spot of ground, they should be built in the style now proposed for the great house at Kew, and the Regents Park, of which we shall speak hereafter. Unless for palms and trees alone, twenty to thirty feet is the highest they should be erected; and much less for most kinds of plants.

Retracing our steps, our attention was directed to the arbo-retum; but with this we were disappointed; the many improvements which have been in progress have caused this to be neglected, and we found many of the specimens quite small and stunted, and the roots overgrown with grass. From a description of it by Mr. Loudon, we had been led to anticipate a rich treat; but with the exception of a few of the new pines, we found very little to interest us, and our ideas of an arboretum had been formed altogether too high, if this was a specimen. Descending now to the lawn front to the south, we had a fine view of the long canal, the outlet of the water from the fountain, bordered on each side by a row of large trees. On the turf, which was like the softest velvet, were groups and beds of rhododendrons and some single specimens of that graceful tree the *Cèdrus Deodàra*; two rows of the Laurel, trained as standards, were placed along the walks.

A wall separates the lawn from the Italian garden on the west front, which is reached by a descent of several steps. Just at the entrance are the two trees planted by Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, during their late visit to Chatsworth. The garden is surrounded by a wall; in the centre is a beautiful fountain supplied from the waste water from the canal. Eight large raised beds, with architectural walls are filled with the most showy flowers, and the appearance of this garden, looked down upon from the walk, is very ornamental, and admirably unites the pleasure ground with the park.

The kitchen garden occupies about twelve acres of ground,

in nearly a square, and is surrounded by a high wall. The residence of Mr. Paxton is just at the entrance gate. Attached to his house on each side are two greenhouses, both filled with plants; a broad walk leads from this gate directly in front, and a bank, planted with rhododendrons and other shrubs, shuts out the view of the garden walls. In these houses we saw some remarkable specimens of plants, among other *Fúchsia fúlgens* eight feet high, beautifully grown, and bearing thirty trusses of its brilliant flowers: corymbiflora, eight feet high with upwards of sixty of its pendulous corymbs, some of which were more than a foot long: formosa élegans, Gem, and tricolor (with blush sepals and pink petals, very handsome) each well grown; *Swainsonia coronilliflora* with spikes of purple flowers; *Achimenes hirsuta*, rosy purple, new; fine plants of *Rodánthe Manglésii* were in full flower, grown well and had a showy appearance. We saw for the first time plants of the double white and purple Chinese Primrose, each very showy and desirable. Some of the plants had not at this early season been brought in.

Like similar gardens of like extent, cross walls are erected, against which are placed the different hothouses, greenhouses, pineries, vineries, &c. &c. The orchideous house was the first we entered; the collection is very extensive, and embraces all the choicest genera; indeed, the house was quite too small and the increasing number of new plants will call for a new and larger structure. A few stanhopeas some of the lovely miltonias, the oncidums, the cattleyas, &c., were all that were opening their flowers now. Mr. Paxton has an excellent plan of growing them in baskets filled with coarse peat; their luxuriance showed their good treatment. We have often been struck with the remarkable beauty of many of the orchideæ figured in the periodicals, but we were still more astonished to see the plants themselves, and we do not well see how any lover of plants, who has the means at command, could remain contented without a collection. We hope that some amateur gentleman will make an attempt. In a small house we saw the plant of *Amhérstia nóbilis*, brought from the East Indias by Mr. Gibson; it is in a healthy condition, and its flowering is looked for with great interest.

The grape houses being numerous, and large quantities

raised, the kinds are, so far as practicable, grown by themselves; one house was filled with the Hamburgh; another with the Cannon Hall Muscat, and a third with the St. Peters, and so on. By the kindness of Mr. Paxton, we were enabled to taste all the varieties cultivated here, and the Cannon Hall is a most excellent flavored, as well as one of the largest and most beautiful grapes; it is as rich as the Muscat of Alexandria, white or amber-colored, with a round berry of exceedingly large size; it also sets well. We must award to Mr. Paxton the merit of producing very high flavored grapes. Many of the peacheries, &c., had had all the fruit gathered, and offered nothing of interest.

In the open ground, all the walls are covered with trees, each kind being also placed together. In the borders of the walks we noticed standard currants and gooseberries six feet high, with clean stems four feet, loaded with fruit, and presenting quite a novel appearance. Grown in this manner, they are out of the reach of the dirt, and the whole head may be netted over, and the fruit kept until late in the autumn. We would recommend this mode to our amateur cultivators. Pear trees beautifully trained *en quenouille*, were loaded with fruit, and from what we saw of this mode here, and subsequently, especially at Paris, we are more and more inclined to the opinion that it is the plan we should adopt in all garden cultivation.

The keeping of the garden was of the highest order; every department has its foreman, and a large number of gardeners are constantly employed. As improvements are continually being made, a great number of laborers are also kept at work. The principal object now is the rock-work, which, like other works at Chatsworth, is to be on a magnificent scale, and the most remarkable in the country. The site chosen is between the pleasure ground and the great conservatory, occupying an acre of ground; the earth had already been excavated thirty or forty feet for the purpose of forming an immense grotto: a large pipe from the great reservoir will furnish an abundance of water which is to form a rivulet through this grotto. On all sides are high and projecting rocks, and some of them, weighing many tons, have been brought from a great distance for this purpose. The en-

trance to the grand conservatory will be through the Rock garden. It will not be finished for some time, but when completed it will be an additional feature of equal wonder with the conservatory. The whole is under the direction of Mr. Paxton.

We had heard so much of the celebrated water-works of Chatsworth that we were anxious to witness them. But the supply of water having been exceedingly scanty during a most remarkably dry season, they had only been occasionally put into operation. Fortunately, the second day of our visit, we had the pleasure of seeing them, and we cannot express our gratification at so magnificent an exhibition. From the lofty hill to the east, pours down a torrent of water more than a hundred feet; this again appears at a temple some distance from it, and, foaming over the summit and on either side, it rushes down a cascade of more than fifty steps, there losing itself under ground, whence it is carried to the fountains below. The grand jet, in the canal, throws the water in an immense column one hundred and twenty feet high, the highest we believe in Europe. The water-works have been considerably criticised, and the principal fault has been found with the termination at the base of the cascade, where the water disappears under ground: this struck us as an unfinished mode of disposing of the volume of water, which pours down: yet we could hardly say what would be an improvement. But the cascade—the water temple—and the cataract,—as it appears to gush from the mountain side, impressed us with wonder and admiration. The completion of the water-works was attended with immense cost.

Having seen what we supposed comprised nearly all the attractions of Chatsworth, we strolled through the park, and taking the approach from Edensor, which we have noticed, (but which we then knew nothing of) we passed Queen Mary's Bower, in a shady spot by the side of the Derwent, and reaching the high ground on the other side of the river, we were as by enchantment transported to a scene which even eclipsed all we had previously seen. Not even the house, with its interior attractions—or the grounds with all their beauty—could vie with the picturesque, quiet and lovely village of Edensor. It realized all we had ever

dreamed of rural scenery. It is situated in a dell just at the borders of the park, separated only by plantations of trees, and gently, though in varied undulations, sloping towards it, a dozen or more of cottages, in all the different styles of architecture, stud the surface. The gothic, in all its diversity of form—the old Norman, and the graceful Italian are here represented. Every building is of stone: neat gardens adorn every dwelling, and groups of the most ornamental trees and shrubs, add a picturesque and indescribable beauty to the whole village. How indelible were the impressions made on us! Were we to have the choice of all the objects at Chatsworth, Edensor would be the first. The beauty of other styles than the Grecian, which with us is so universally adopted, would here strike the most careless observer. The village formerly consisted of several shabby houses, within what is now the park; but nothing remains to mark the place; and the spot is covered with turf. The whole of the present village has been rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Paxton.

The afternoon had been overcast and misty: but as we passed through the park late in the evening, the moon broke out in all its mildness; the lofty trees threw their lengthened shadows across the verdant turf—and, startled by our footsteps, hundreds of deer bounded across our track. We soon reached the village inn and finding an opportunity to leave for Matlock without remaining over night, at eleven o'clock we were on our route.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Remarks upon Heating Horticultural Buildings.*

By a Practical Gardener in the neighborhood of London.

THE want of a system of heating horticultural buildings, combining economy and simplicity, and, at the same time, affording a heat the most congenial to vegetation in all its stages, was an important consideration long felt by the horticultural world. It is unnecessary, at the present day, to

give a detailed account of the many plans which have been tried, both by scientific and practical men, to remedy the evil. It may, however, be well, before giving my opinion and experience of the following plan, which, I imagine, is the *full remedy*, to direct attention to those systems which were, before the introduction of this, the best we knew of. The old smoke flue, whilst it is well suited for ripening fruits requiring artificial heat, is well known to be liable to many serious objections. The drying nature of the heat given off by it, renders it little less than an entire failure. It is scarcely possible to have imagined any thing worse contrived for affording a congenial atmosphere to most plants during the growing season,—and it is well known, that unless the joints, &c., are in very good order, noxious gases are given off which are hurtful to vegetable life: indeed, all practical men are aware, that, without an immense amount of care and labor, fine specimen plants, possessing any thing like their natural luxuriance and beauty, cannot be grown under this system of heating.

On this account, the inventive faculties of men, anxious to promote the science of gardening, were called into action, and hence the introduction of hot water circulating in iron pipes. But this system of heating, although a great improvement upon the old smoke flue, also fails in many respects; indeed, my experience leads me to believe, that the heat afforded by this, is nearly as ill adapted to the growth of plants, as that of the other. I imagine that the difference consists, not in the nature of the heat afforded, but in the absence of noxious gases, which the pipes do not give off as plentiful as the flue does, and in the heat being more regular, as the latter do not become so much hotter at the part next the fire, as the flue does; consequently, the one part of the house is equally hot with the other, or nearly so. There is also less danger of overheating a house by this system, so as to materially injure its inmates, than by the other, and pipes likewise occupy much less space, and look much neater than flues. But of these, I presume, I have said enough, and would not have said so much, were it not that my remarks will be useful in noticing the system on which I am about to venture an opinion: I mean the tank system.

The accompanying are ground plans and sections, (figs. 4 and 5,) of a Pine and a Melon Pit, which I have man-

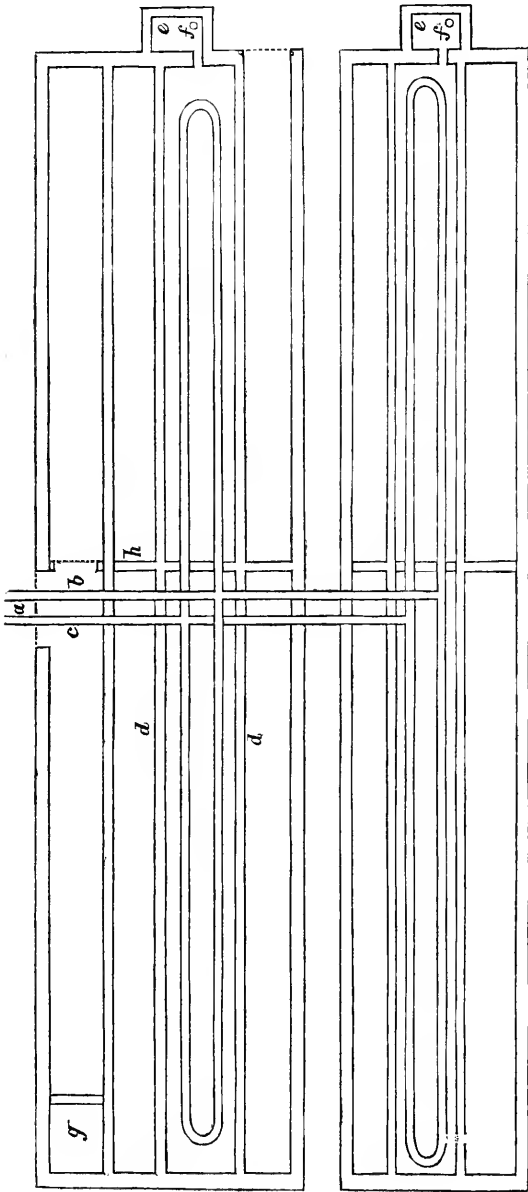


Fig. 4. Ground plan of a Pine and Melon Pit.

- f Pipe for draining off the water.
- g Cistern for supplying water.
- h Division wall.

Scale 1-10 of an inch to the foot.

- a Place for the boiler.
- b Flow-pipe.
- c Return-pipe.
- d Walls of tank
- e Continuation of the tank for ascertaining the depth of water.

aged for fourteen months, and my experience with them fully convinces me, that, as a system of heating, we can

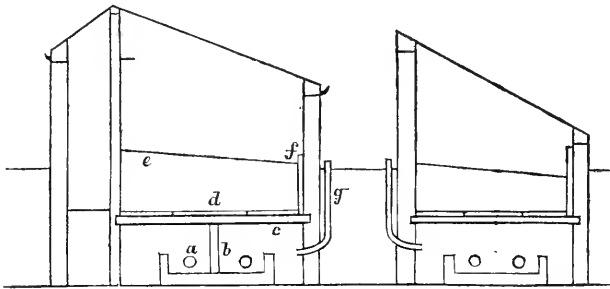


Fig. 5. Section of a Pine and Melon Pit.

- a* Hot water pipes running through the tank.
- b* Cast iron standard for supporting the cover to the chamber.
- c* Cast iron bearers.
- d* Stone or slate covers.
- e* Earth for plunging the plants.
- f* Pipe for admitting warm air into the pit.
- g* Pipe for admitting cold air into the chamber.

Shelves are put up on the back wall for small plants.

Scale 1-10 of an inch to the foot.

wish for little in the way of improvement, either as regards the nature of the heat afforded, or the simplicity and efficiency of the apparatus. To describe the superiority of this system over either that of the flue, with its many modifications, or that of hot water, circulating in pipes with its less numerous improvements, would, however, be a hopeless undertaking. The common statement of advertisers, in this country, that "it must be seen and experienced to be fully appreciated," is to nothing more applicable than to the tank system. The progress of the most tender exotic in these structures is truly astonishing, and I would be doing the inventors injustice were I to stop here. I have found that, whilst in houses heated upon a very superior plan of hot water circulating in pipes, the plants have required the greatest care to keep them free from insects, and to keep up a sufficiently moist atmosphere, so as to have them in a vigorous and healthy state; the same species in the house heated upon the tank system required little or no care. The labor of syringing was entirely unnecessary, and that of watering

the soil but little required; indeed, my plan was, and is, with any plant which appeared rather unhealthy, or which I wished to urge on by more than ordinary means, to place it in the tank pit, and I was highly gratified in finding it soon to fully answer my wishes.

That most troublesome of all pests,—the *red spider*,—never dared to show its face, not even upon plants the most subject to its attacks; and the *mealy bug* (to me, if possible, still more hateful, and of which I have plenty, we having bought in a large collection of pine plants during the last twelve months) made no progress. Plants which were washed with the greatest care, and placed in the other houses, soon showed that they were not cleaned, but once washed and placed in the tank pits, the *bug* has never again made its appearance. In short, I am fully convinced, that for the growth of pines, melons, and plants generally, that are natives of hot climates, and that enjoy a humid atmosphere during the growing season, this system far surpasses anything previously in use.

Of melons, I had an abundant crop of excellent fruit, which lasted from the beginning of June to the end of October. I may, however, state, that to me the plan of the melon pit is not satisfactory, nor what I would recommend. As will be seen by reference to the section, (*fig. 5*), there is no means of dispelling damp from the atmosphere, except by ventilation, which, during cold weather, cannot be employed sufficiently, and hence I had great difficulty in effecting the setting of the fruit during the early part of spring. The plants grew with the greatest possible luxuriance imaginable, but the fruit never failed to damp off until the sun became sufficiently powerful to allow the foliage to become dry during the early part of most days. For those, however, who do not force melons very early, and with whom expense in erection is a matter of some moment, this plan, as shown in the section, (*fig. 5*) will fully answer.

I would not altogether recommend the simpler and cheaper method of the open gutter, without pipes, because with this there is no means of obtaining a dry atmosphere for ripening the fruit, and without which it never acquires that flavor which constitutes its great excellence. Melons ripened here

without the water being drawn from the tank, my employer pronounced not worth eating. The plan of a melon pit which I would recommend for those who do not study a little extra expense in erection, and who want an efficient arrangement for any, and for all, seasons, would be, a pit 8 feet wide, with a tank and pipes similar to those shown in the following plans, (*figs. 6 and 7.*) From the flow-pipe, after

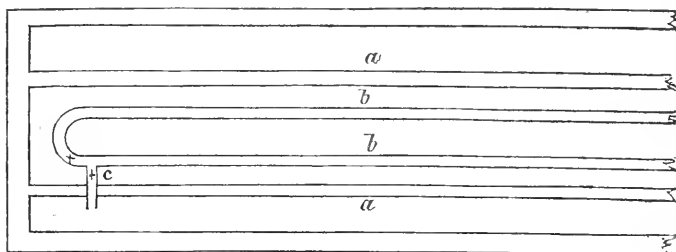
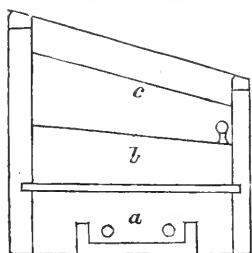


Fig. 6. Ground plan of an improved Melon Pit.

- a* Walls of the tank.
- b* Pipes for hot water.
- c* Pipe for conducting the hot water through the pit, shown in the section (*fig. 7*) near the front wall.

Scale of *figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1-3* of an inch to the foot.

it has gone its greatest distance in the tank, let a branch, (*c*) for surface heat, be taken up and along near the glass in front.



It will require to have a stop-cock near where it branches off the flow, and one upon the return-pipe in the tank, near the same place. The cross upon the pipes, in the plan, (*fig. 6,*) show where I mean. By this arrangement, a sufficiently dry atmosphere may, at any time, be

Fig. 7. Section of an improved Melon Pit.

- a* Tank.
- b* Earth for the plants.
- c* Trellis for training the vines. The pipe in front is for warming the air and dispelling damp, communicating with the pipes *a*.

obtained, and the surface pipe need not be used except when wanted. The ground plan and section will best explain it.

It might, however, be well to have the pit wider; but of this individuals can best judge for themselves. A pit of this size, and heated in this manner, will be found exceedingly useful. When not wanted for melons, cucumbers may, of course, be grown all the season; and it will also be found an excellent place for propagation, as well as for forcing flowers in the winter.

The pine pits, as shown in the ground plan and sections, (*figs. 4 and 5*,) I consider a very excellent arrangement. From my experience in working it, I may mention, that I have found nothing defective in it, nor am I aware that any improvement could be made in it, either as regards simplicity or efficiency. It is, however, rather expensive, both with regard to erection and fuel.

The annexed plan, (*fig. 8*,) shows a method considered

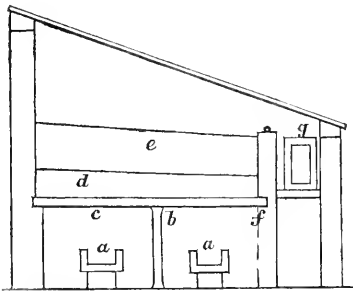


Fig. 8. Section of a Pine Pit.

- a* Cast iron gutters for hot water, 12 inches by 5; they are connected with the boiler by pipes, and as they are level until their union with the pipes, there need be only half an inch of water, if this be found to answer best; they are said to absorb less of the heat, and to be less liable to get out of repair, than those built of brick and cement.
- b* Cast iron standard.
- c* Stone covers.

- d* Coarse rubble.
- e* Soil, or any light earth for plunging the plants.
- f* Flued wall for admitting warm air into the pit.
- g* Flue.

by many to be a great improvement, and it evidently is so with regard to fuel, from the fact that the flue is always more than sufficient for atmospheric heat. The expense of the pipes in the tank is also nearly saved. I, however, have a great objection to flues, in any shape or form in which they may be used; but I am aware, that, in combination with an open tank, there is no difficulty of keeping the atmosphere sufficiently moist, and I must in justice add, that, where I have seen this in operation, the health of the plants have shown, that, with good management, most excellent speci-

mens may be produced. The best pines I have ever seen, speaking generally, not of two or three extra fruit, the mere things of accident, were growing in a pit almost the same as shown by this plan. They were, however, in the hands of a first-rate gardener, and were a good stock when put into it. In judging of the merits of these two plans, it must not be forgotten, that the flue occupies a much larger space than the pipes, and that the objections mentioned above to the old system apply, dryness excepted.

Fig. 9, is the section of a house just erected by a nursery-

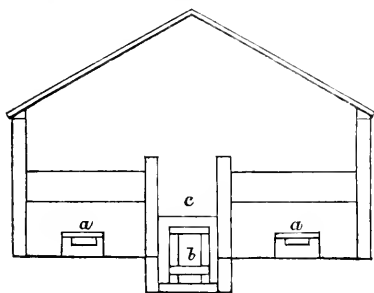


Fig. 9. Section of a Propagating or Forcing House.

- a* Tanks of brick and cement, 18 inches wide, and 2 inches deep, connected with the boiler by pipes; they are covered to the first line with coarse rubble, over which there is tan, [or saw-dust,] for plunging the plants.
- b* Flue.
- c* Walk.

man in this neighborhood; it is 70 feet long and 14 wide, and promises to be an exceedingly useful house. The heating apparatus, as you will perceive, cost a mere trifle, if I recollect aright, about twenty-five pounds, (one hundred and twenty-five dollars.) The part next the boiler is used for propagation, and fully answers the purpose. The flue has a damper, so that when it is not wanted the heated air may at once ascend by the chimney; this must always be the case where the flue is not required at all times that the tank may be needed.

I might add much to what I have already said in favor of the tank system; but as I have no wish to be ranked among enthusiasts, I think it better to leave it to your readers to judge for themselves, and let experience decide more fully of its merits.

London, December, 1844.

The above excellent article, by one of our London correspondents, is worthy of particular attention; and individuals who are erecting greenhouses, or structures for plants, will

find in it some valuable suggestions. The remarks on various modes of heating, especially with the system of brick flues, are strictly correct, and fully show the evils arising from that old and exploded mode of warming structures for plants.

The plans of the pine and melon pits, though undoubtedly well adapted to the climate of England, would not answer so well with us. Our severe weather would require more heat in the house than the pipes supply from the chamber. The same evil which he states was experienced with regard to expelling damp in the melon pit, would be felt in a still greater degree here, notwithstanding our greater quantity of sunshine. Our cold nights are more than sufficient to make up for this: as during the severe cold, the frost accumulates to a great thickness, and it requires a dry heat to expel so much moisture from the house; consequently these plans are the least adapted to general use, except in the middle and western states, where, from the milder winters, they may be adopted with perfect safety.

The two last plans, (*figs. 8 and 9,*) are those which we think very highly of, and would recommend for general introduction where there is a good forcing pit wanted for raising cucumbers, melons, &c., or for forcing plants into bloom. The gutters afford ample bottom heat, and give out some to the house; but, in damp weather, or when severe cold occurs, the fires may be lighted in the flues, and any degree of heat be kept up. We had a somewhat similar instance of this ourselves; a new house, heated on the gutter system, afforded plenty of bottom heat, but the temperature of the house could not, in the most severe weather, be kept above 35° or 36°. With the aid of a single flue, it is easily kept at 70°. *Figs. 6 and 7* are plans of an excellent pit; but the boiler must be one of the conical ones, as the water is carried up higher than the boiler.

We shall be glad to learn the results of any houses or pits, constructed or heated by either of the modes described by our correspondent.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *On grouping and arranging Plants in the Flower Garden.* By R. CARMICHAEL, Newton, Mass.

I HAVE thought it might be interesting to a certain portion of your readers, to give a few hints on the proper method of arranging or grouping plants in the flower garden, so as to harmonize and contrast their various colors, in order to produce the most desirable effect during the summer; likewise a few hints in reference to the variety of plants which ought to be introduced, so that each season may yield its flowers, and the garden become delightful in all the summer months.

Most gardens have their charms, but the general evil is, that they are beautiful only at a particular season or seasons; while, during the rest of the summer, they have nothing to attract the observation, and even during their beauty, there is a stiffness of arrangement any thing but pleasing. It is laid down in general as a rule, and founded on the recognition of a principle, which is, or ought always to be followed, viz., that uniformity and contrast most invariably accompany each other—in arranging the plants, uniformity as to size of plants, and contrast, as to color of flower and shape of leaves. No annual flower should be sown, nor any plant permanently placed, without first ascertaining their *height, color, and season of flowering*. The greatest difference of taste prevails on the subject of disposing and intermingling the various plants which are to occupy the flower border. As the whole beauty depends on the tasteful disposition of the plants in regard to color, and a nicety in arranging the different groups or beds, so that, when viewed from the principal entrance, or a distant point, they will present one glow of color, and in such a manner, that one group shall not intercept the beauties of another.

In planting out for general effect, there are two different methods, each of which have their admirers. One is to plant flowers of different colors in the same bed, which is certainly desirable in some cases, where the size of the bed, or its position in the garden, may render such a mode necessary. Some plants show off their beauties best when arranged in this manner; for example, a bed of mignonette may be sweet,

but from a distance is tame and dull : plant Clarkias, scarlet verbena, or purple petunia along with it, and it becomes elegant as well as sweet : some must be planted singly to be viewed with advantage. It must be undoubtedly acknowledged, that this is the best system where the flower borders have a walk only on one side, or wanted as a boundary between certain parts of the garden. It is almost needless to state that the larger plants should be placed behind the smaller ones, as every person of the least thought would naturally adopt without advice. When different plants are variously disposed in neat and regulated order in such borders, they form, like the flowers in a tastefully arranged bouquet, a most beautiful appearance.

The second method, and the one most worthy of general imitation, is to plant only one kind of flower in each bed, so as to produce masses of color, which will harmonize with the masses in the other beds. It is almost unnecessary to say, that, where the flower garden is laid out symmetrically, and of any extent, that this system is by far the best for striking and general effect. It is also the most desirable method for planting the isolated clumps which decorate ornamental lawns. All flower gardens, to have a good effect, are laid out symmetrically, that is to say, the beds are distributed, so that, whether simply divided into squares, ovals, circles, parallelograms, or figures of various shape, regularly formed, one part corresponds with every other part, and each part is not separable from the other without injuring the effect of the whole. Great care must be taken not to plant the beds on one side with plants of a different species or color from the beds which occupy the corresponding side of the same figure ; for instance, suppose the beds on one side of the centre to be planted with scarlet verbena, blue verbena, purple petunia, or yellow eschscholtzia ; then the corresponding beds on the other side of the centre ought to be planted with the same plants, in order to preserve the symmetry of arrangement.

The prevailing colors of flowers are, white, pink, yellow, orange, scarlet, red, blue, purple, and all their various shades and mixtures, and those which ought to be brought together, and which contrast the best, are, white with rose-colored or pink ; dark blue with yellow ; light blue with orange :

scarlet with white, yellow or blue; orange with purple; yellow with lilac or violet. The principal thing to be avoided is placing yellow next orange; blue next violet: rose-colored next scarlet, or orange and violet next rose-colored. Any two colors which do not contrast well naturally, may be brought together by the intervention of white, which will relieve any color, but should not be placed next yellow.

It is the desire of every one, as far as possible, to keep a successional variety and maintain a continual beauty and gayety through the summer season, in the flower garden; and to effect this, requires great skill and experience to know the time of sowing and raising the plants which are to occupy the beds. Towards the middle or latter end of May is generally the season for stocking the flower garden with those plants which have been preparing during winter and spring, and which are raised either from cuttings or seeds, and brought forward by artificial heat. Such plants as heliotropes, salvias, verbenas, anagallis, calceolarias, petunias, &c., will generally continue to bloom all summer.

The half hardy annuals, and biennials, which have been brought forward in hotbeds, and which take their place in the general arrangement at the same time, such as stocks, China asters, phloxes, lobelias, balsams, cockscombs, amaranths, portulacuas, will also keep up a continuance of bloom during the greater part of the summer; but it is advisable to sow the same in seed beds, in the open ground, for a succession, by the end of April or beginning of May, the time when the various kinds of hardy annuals are sown for a general crop out of doors. All the Californian annuals, viz., Clarkias, Collinsias, nemophilas, leptosiphons, godetias and *Lupinus nanus*, &c., are very beautiful, and flower in great profusion; they are well adapted to plant the beds which have been occupied with hyacinths, ranunculuses, tulips, &c., after they have done flowering. To get a good succession of flowers from these beautiful annuals, seeds should be sown at intervals of three weeks, twice or thrice after the first sowing. Should you think the above hints worth a place in your Magazine, they are at your service for that purpose.

Newton, Mass., March, 1845.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Domestic Notices.*

Discussion on Fruit Trees at the State House.—The discussions on fruit and fruit trees, which generally comes up among the subjects discussed every year, at the agricultural meetings at the State House, have not elicited that information which we should suppose. We have yearly particularly noticed them, yet we have scarcely ever been able to extract a paragraph from all that has been said, but what was well known and familiar to all our readers. The last meeting, however, was more than usually interesting, and some very excellent remarks were made by Gov. Lincoln, on the general management of trees, which we copy here :—

“Hon Levi Lincoln gave his experience in the cultivation of fruit trees. He remarked that three things were important in the cultivation : 1st, the manner of planting. Nothing was so fatal to the hopes of the cultivator as the manner in which fruit trees were too often planted out. If the roots were crowded into a small hole, crippled and doubled up, it was impossible for the trees to do well. The ground should, in the first place, be well prepared ; where the trees are to be set, the soil should be deepened ; large holes should be dug, and the cold subsoil thrown out, and the bottom replaced with surface soil ; the tree should not be set any deeper than it stood in the nursery ; the roots should be spread out horizontally ; the tree should not be staked, but it was his practice to place heavy stones about the trees to keep them steady, which was much better than staking, even for a tree 20 years old.

“2d. Pruning should be done when the tree is young, as the shoots throw out ; it is very difficult to make a limb heal after it has attained any considerable size, and it will be likely to decay ; therefore prune young, and form a head so as to open it to the sun ; but he thought there was such a thing as pruning too severely, which was prejudicial to the growth of the tree ; this was a great error, especially in treating the pear tree ; the tendency of the present mode was a too free use of the knife. In pruning the top, some regard should be had to the supposed capacity of the roots. When an old tree is removed, it should be headed down.

“3d. Guard against the depredations of insects and diseases. He had known not only orchards destroyed by the canker-worms, but even large elm trees. Tar, he thought, an effectual protection against this destructive insect, although it was thought by some to be injurious to the tree, but it was less prejudicial than the effects of the worm. If coarse paper is first put round the tree, and the tar put upon that, there will be no danger from the effects of it. If the bark of the tree is rough, put soft clay between it and the paper, but if trees are properly managed, the bark will be smooth, even on old trees ; this was the case with those in his own orchard.”—(*N. E. Farmer*, Vol. XXIII, p. 278.)

ART. II. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Errata.—In our last No. page 41, line 18 from the bottom, for “Mortlock” read “Matlock;” page 42, 12 lines from the top, for “Garden” read “Gascube;” page 72, 11th line, for “Red Check” read “Red Cheek.”

The Nurseries of Western New York, (page 56.)—“The February No. of your Magazine has just reached me; in examining its contents, I find a communication from F. K. Phoenix, of Wisconsin, in which he makes the following allusion to the nurseries of this section :

“He says—‘During the last autumn, I visited the nurseries in western New York, and made some purchases at the west, but it was with considerable hesitation that I took a part of the variety I did, as I found there was room for doubting their genuineness. When I buy again, it shall be at no nursery short of Downing’s, or those in your vicinity. The very idea of conducting a nursery in the way I know some are, sickens me.’ &c. &c.

“I am not a little surprised, sir, that you should have permitted your Magazine to be the channel for communicating to the public, such vague, calumnious insinuations against the nurseries of any portion of the country, as the above, from the pen of one who is evidently silly and inexperienced, having, as he says, but commenced the nursery business last season.

“If he has detected errors, and negligence of management which he conceives injurious to the public, let him *specify* and prove his charges, and no one will blame him. Suppose we should publish here in the west, that we had visited the Boston nurseries, that we had strong suspicions that they were not carefully or correctly managed, and that it would be unsafe to purchase there, would you not consider yourself injured, and demand stronger proof than guessing, in a general way? The nurserymen of Boston would all feel the injustice of such a charge. Men who undertake to criticise should be fully competent to the task, in the first place; and secondly, they should be precise and definite in their remarks; and thirdly, their charges should be substantiated by *facts*. Without these requisites, any criticism should be viewed as stupid, if not malicious, nonsense, and spurned with contempt instead of being carefully published. This is my view.

“If Mr. P. doubted the correctness of our nurserymen, why did he purchase of them? He had the privilege to pass them by and go to Downing’s or elsewhere. Would any sensible man buy a tree to propagate from, that he had no faith in? Our Wisconsin craftsman, however, has done this, and now, when he has got his specimen trees out, he is going to ‘Downing’s.’

“He is evidently determined to steer clear of errors! A word respecting our nurseries. Although they may not be so extensive, nor enjoy so high a reputation as some in other sections, yet it can safely be said that, as far as they go, they are as correct as any others, that is, such as are conducted in a systematic manner by professional nurserymen. (There are trees

cultivated for sale, by persons engaged in other pursuits, and who make no pretensions to much system or precision.) Most of our nurserymen are engaged, practically, in their pursuits, and cultivate their trees with their own hands, and generally with the greatest care and exactness, such indeed as is scarcely possible in large establishments, where the labor is entrusted to a multitude of hands; this we know by experience. Errors may and will be committed by all. We have had trees from the best establishments in the country, and have been deceived, but this has not shaken our confidence: we expect such things.

“I would add that, in western New York, we have fruits that will not suffer by comparison with those of any other section of the United States—particularly our apples, peaches, plums and cherries; in pears we are deficient, but within the last few years great efforts have been made to introduce the choicest varieties of these. All the finer and most approved varieties cultivated in the eastern nurseries have been brought here, many are now bearing, and importations of the best continental varieties have recently been imported directly from Europe. This much I feel called upon to say in defence of our nurseries, and would conclude by saying that, if they are not all that they might be, yet they are not discreditable to our country, but have done and are doing great things for the cause of general improvement.—*Yours, Western New York, February, 1845.*”

[We believe we have before stated that it is a rule we have adopted, never to insert an anonymous communication in answer to one under the author's real signature; and we only do so in this case, because we know the writer, and from the fact that we are not certain that Mr. Phœnix intended we should publish his entire letter. If any other communications appear, they must be under the writer's own name.

Mr. Phœnix's letter was partly private, and his remark in relation to the nurseries of western New York may have not been intended for the Magazine. But if it were, we think Western New York, has given to it too much importance. Mr. Phœnix does not say that he supposed the errors were intentional, but that there was room for doubting the genuineness of some of the trees. This is natural enough in a section of country where but a very limited number of the new kinds have yet fruited, and the propagation is wholly made from trees received from various sources where, perhaps, they have never proved the fruits.

Western New York is not alone in this respect, but the remark applies more or less in many other places. The truth is, our nurserymen read too little, and are apt to place too much confidence in their own practical information. How many of all the nurserymen in the country possess the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue of Fruits*, a book indispensable to all who aim at correct nomenclature? We venture to say not one in ten of those who sell trees. Neither do we think one out of ten possesses a single copy of our Magazine, from which all the information may be gleaned relative to new fruits in the middle and eastern States. When such is the case, how much more reason is there to doubt, than among those who possess all the information to be obtained on the subject!

But we leave the subject: our correspondent we know to possess a well conducted and excellent nursery, and to possess both the Horticultural Society's catalogue and our Magazine; and if Mr. Phenix purchased his trees of him, he may throw away all but those doubts, which the very best conducted nursery will always retain, in regard to some new fruits.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, February 8, 1845.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day, at the Tremont Temple,—the President in the chair.

It was voted, that the Building Committee be requested to furnish the Committee Room, in the new building, with suitable furniture, such as Bookcases, chairs, tables, &c., and that a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, be appropriated for that purpose.

It was voted, that the Standing Committees on Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, be requested to hand in their schedules of premiums for 1845, on the first Saturday in March.

The report of the Vegetable Committee, awarding premiums for 1844, was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned one week, to February 15th.

February 15th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day, at the Tremont Temple,—the President in the chair.

A committee of three was appointed to nominate a Decorating Committee for the next Annual Exhibition of the Society—to report at the next meeting.

A letter was read from William Kenrick, requesting the Society to make application to our government for a copy for the Library of the Exploring Expedition, now publishing by Lieut. Wilkes.

The following letter from A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, Ohio, accompanied with scions for distribution, was read:—

“*Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., President Mass. Horticultural Society.*—My dear sir: I again avail myself of the politeness of Mr. Mussey, to send you a few grafts and specimens of an apple.

“THE WESTERN ROMANITE. COXE describes an apple under the name of Rombo, or Romanite, a very different fruit. I am unable to identify this fruit by any description with which I am acquainted, unless it is the Cart-house, or Gilpin of Coxe. It is a fruit much esteemed for its keeping qualities; this is not unfrequently to the latter end of June. When all other apples have disappeared, this beautiful fruit comes in to grace the desert. The tree is a great and constant bearer, with long hanging boughs, well calculated to support heavy burdens without breaking. If the fruit is all permitted to remain on the tree, it is generally small, but with a reasonable quantity it grows to good size. If it is deemed worthy of attention, I shall be happy to forward grafts for the use of the members of the society

“I send you also, a few grafts of a seedling plum, highly spoken of, specimens of which were exhibited before our society last summer, a year ago, when I was east. The fruit Committee thought highly of it, and recommended it to public attention. It originated at Dayton, in this State, from a seed of what was supposed to be the Egg Plum, in the garden of a Mr. Darst of that place, after whom it is named. Mr. William B. Dicks, the gentleman who sent the specimens to our society, remarked: ‘It is not a plum of the largest size, but I think we have scarcely its equal here for excellence.’ The growth and appearance of the wood, as you will perceive, indicates a good fruit. I hope the few grafts I am enabled to send you, (which were cut from the original tree) will be (after reserving some for yourself) put into the hands of gentlemen who will make the best use, and earliest report on the fruit.—*I remain, yours, &c. A. H. Ernst.*”

Adjourned to Saturday, March 1, to meet in the Committee Room of the new Hall in School street.

Exhibited—Flowers: From the President of the Society, twenty-three varieties of the camellia, viz: *C. reticulata*, *C. japonica* var. *élegans*, delicatissima, *Binneyi*, *Landréthii*, *Duchess of Orleans*, *Carswelliana*, *elata*, *Queen Victoria* (Priestly’s,) *alba plena*, *ochroleuca*, *concinna*, *imbricata*, *Fløyii*, *incarnata*, *triumphans* *alba*, *simbricata*, *Palmer’s perfection*, *Wilderi*, *Donckelaëri*, *Chandlèri* *Colvillii* seedling No. 2. From Hovey & Co., twenty-five varieties of camellias, as follows:—*myrtifolia*, *élegans*, *Fløyii* *alba plena*, *Dorséttii*, *oxoniensis*, *Fördii*, *Chinese rosea*, *conspicua*, *Welbankiana*, *Juliana*, *Carswelliana*, *Práttii*, *Elphinstónii*, *Chandlèri*, *Goussonia*, *candidissima*, *conchiflora* *alba*, *Estheri*, *incarnata*, *speciosa*, *imbricata*, *althæaflora*, *Donckelaërii*, and *C. reticulata*.

The day was appointed for the exhibition of camellias, for premium, and the award was made as follows:—

To Messrs. Hovey, for a fine display of camellia flowers, a premium of \$5 00.

A gratuity of \$5 00 was also awarded to the President of the Society for a fine display of flowers.

The following are the reports of the several committees awarding premiums,—approved by the Executive Committee:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1844.

The Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society beg leave to submit the following report. They have awarded the following premiums and gratuities for the year 1844:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| GERANIUMS.—For the best 12 varieties, a premium to W. Mel- | |
| ler, of | \$3 00 |
| TULIPS.—For the best 30 varieties, a premium to S. Walker, | |
| of | 4 00 |
| For the second best 30 varieties, a premium to J. Breck & | |
| Co., of | 2 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| PANSIES.—For the best 6 flowers, a premium to Wm. Meller, of | \$2 00 |
| HAWTHORN.—For the best display of cut flowers, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of | 2 00 |
| HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display of cut flowers, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of | 3 00 |
| RANUNCULUSES.—For the best display of flowers, a premium to S. Walker, of | 3 00 |
| MAGNOLIAS.—For the best display of cut flowers, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 2 00 |
| PINKS.—For the best 6 distinct varieties, a premium to S. Walker, of | 3 00 |
| HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.—For the best 12 flowers, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 3 00 |
| For the second best 12 flowers, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of | 2 00 |
| ROSES.—In classes, as follows:— | |
| <i>Class 1.—Hardy kinds.</i> | |
| For the best 30 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Hovey & Co., of | 5 00 |
| For the second best 30 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of | 4 00 |
| For the third best 30 dissimilar blooms, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of | 3 00 |
| <i>Class 2.—Bourbon, Chinese, &c.</i> | |
| For the best 12 varieties, a premium to Hovey & Co., of | 3 00 |
| CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.—For the best 6 varieties, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of | 3 00 |
| For the second best 6 varieties, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of | 2 00 |
| PHLOXES.—For the best 6 varieties, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 3 00 |
| For the second best 6 varieties, a premium to S. Walker, of | 2 00 |
| HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the best display through the season, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of | 5 00 |
| For the second best display through the season, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 3 00 |
| CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—For the best 12 varieties, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of | 4 00 |
| For the second best 12 varieties, a premium to E. Allen, of | 3 00 |
| For the third best 12 varieties, a premium to Hovey & Co., of | 2 00 |
| CHINA ASTERS.—For the best display, a premium to Hovey & Co., of | 2 00 |
| For the second best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of | 1 00 |
| BALSAMS.—For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of | 2 00 |

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| For the second best display, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of | \$1 00 |
| DAHLIAS. —In the following divisions and classes :— | |
| <i>Division A.</i> | |
| Premier Prize.—For the best 12 blooms, a premium to Ed- ward Allen, of | 4 00 |
| Specimen Bloom.—For the best bloom, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 2 00 |
| <i>Division B.</i> | |
| Class I.—For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Parker Barnes, of | 4 00 |
| Class II.—For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of | 2 50 |
| Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Edw. Allen, of | 1 50 |
| <i>Division C.</i> | |
| Class III.—For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to Wm. Meller, of | 1 50 |
| For the second best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium to H. W. Dutton, of | 1 00 |
| BOUQUETS. —For the best display at the Annual Exhibition, a premium to W. E. Carter, of | 4 00 |
| For the second best display at the Annual Exhibition, a premi- um to James Nugent, of | 2 00 |
| For the third best display at the Annual Exhibition, a premi- um to J. L. L. F. Warren, of | 1 00 |
| DESIGNS. —For the best at the Annual Exhibition, a premium to Wm. Kenrick, of | 7 00 |
| For the second best at the Annual Exhibition, a premium to J. A. Kenrick, of | 5 00 |
| For the third best at the Annual Exhibition, a premium to S. A. Walker, of | 3 00 |
| GRATUITIES. | |
| To M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, for the first introduc- tion and successful cultivation of superb varieties of lilies, spe- ciösium and lancifolium, | 3 00 |
| Also, for eight expensive and rare varieties of tree pæonies, | 3 00 |
| For seven superb varieties of fuschias, in pots, | 3 00 |
| For a splendid display of dahlias, | 5 00 |
| For 12 pots of chrysanthemums, magnificent specimens, | 3 00 |
| To Samuel Sweetser, for fine specimens of tender roses, in pots, | 3 00 |
| To Madam Bigelow, for specimens of a splendid double white flowering peach, | 3 00 |
| To Josiah Stickney, for fine successive displays of dahlias late in the season, | 3 00 |
| To H. W. Dutton, for fine successive displays of dahlias late in the season, | 3 00 |

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| To Edward Allen, for superb dahlias, | \$3 00 |
| To S. R. Johnson, for displays of double pomegranates and roses, | 3 00 |
| To Miss Russell, for fine displays of flowers through the season, | 3 00 |
| To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for a great variety of neat bouquets through the season, | 3 00 |
| To J. L. L. F. Warren, for a great variety of neat bouquets through the season, | 3 00 |
| To Messrs. Winship, for a fine display of flowering shrubs, &c., | 3 00 |
| To Wm. E. Carter, for fine seedling phloxes, | 2 00 |
| To Wm. Meller, for fine seedling geraniums, | 2 00 |
| To J. Arnold, for fine displays of China and other roses, | 3 00 |
| To J. E. Teschemacher, for his successful experiments with charcoal and guano on geraniums, | 3 00 |
| To Parker Barnes, for a fine specimen of <i>Fuchsia exoniensis</i> , | 2 00 |
| To "An Amateur," for a magnificent specimen of <i>Röchea falcata</i> , | 2 00 |
| To J. Breck & Co., for display of annuals through the season, | 2 00 |
| Amount of gratuities, | \$63 00 |
| Amount of premiums awarded, | 118 50 |
| Amount in the hands of the Committee, to be appropriated in premiums and gratuities for camellias and greenhouse azaleas, | 18 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$200 00 |

Jos. Breck, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS,

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1844.

At a meeting of the Fruit Committee, held on Saturday, January 18, 1845, they awarded the following premiums for the year 1844, viz:—

At the Annual Exhibition in September.

| | |
|---|--------|
| APPLES.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to B. V. French, | \$6 00 |
| For the next best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to Elijah Vose, | 4 00 |
| PEARS.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to Col. M. P. Wilder, | 6 00 |
| For the next best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to J. S. Cabot, | 4 00 |
| GRAPES.—For the greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to J. F. Allen, | 7 00 |
| For the second best greatest number of kinds and the best grown, to John Arnold, a premium of \$5 00, and gratuity of \$2 00, | 7 00 |
| ASSORTED FRUITS.—For the best basket of fruit of various kinds, to David Haggerston, | 7 00 |
| For the best dish of apples, not less than 12 specimens, to Elijah Vose, | 3 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| For the best dish of pears, not less than 12 specimens, to J. Lovett, 2d., | \$3 00 |
| <i>Exhibited during the Season.</i> | |
| APPLES.—For the best summer apples, to Otis Johnson, | 5 00 |
| For the best fall apples, to Elijah Vose, | 5 00 |
| For the best winter apples, to S. Downer, | 5 00 |
| PEARS.—For the best summer pears, to J. S. Cabot, | 5 00 |
| For the best fall pears, to J. F. Allen, | 5 00 |
| For the best winter pears, to Col. M. P. Wilder, | 5 00 |
| CHERRIES.—For the best specimen, to Otis Johnson, | 4 00 |
| For second best specimen, to George Walsh, | 2 00 |
| PEACHES.—For best specimen, grown under glass, to J. F. Allen, | 5 00 |
| For next best specimen, grown under glass, to Wm. Quant, | 3 00 |
| For best specimen in open culture, to John Hill, | 5 00 |
| For the next best specimen in open culture, to Capt. Lovett, | 3 00 |
| APRICOTS.—For the best specimen, to E. E. Bradshaw, | 4 00 |
| NECTARINES.—For the best specimen, to J. F. Allen, | 5 00 |
| QUINCES.—For the best specimen, to S. Pond, | 5 00 |
| PLUMS.—For the best specimen, to S. R. Johnson, | 5 00 |
| For next best specimen, to E. E. Bradshaw, | 3 00 |
| GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best specimen, to John Hovey, | 3 00 |
| For next best specimen, to A. McLellan, | 2 00 |
| CURRENTS.—For the best specimen, to A. D. Williams, | 3 00 |
| For the next best specimen, to A. D. Weld, | 2 00 |
| RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimen, to J. F. Allen, | 3 00 |
| For next best specimen, to S. Pond, | 2 00 |
| STRAWBERRIES.—For the best specimen, to Capt. Lovett, | 5 00 |
| For next best specimen, to J. F. Allen, | 3 00 |
| WATERMELON.—For the best specimen, to Capt. Lovett, | 3 00 |
| MUSKMELON.—For the best specimen, to Capt. Lovett, | 3 00 |
| GRAPES.—For the best specimen grown under glass previous to July 1st, to J. F. Allen, | 5 00 |
| NATIVE GRAPES.—For the best specimen, to Kendall Bailey, | 3 00 |
| GRATUITIES. | |
| To James Nugent, for fine display of grapes, &c., during the season, | \$5 00 |
| To Mrs. Manning, for fine display of pears at the annual exhibition, | 5 00 |
| To Messrs. Winship, for display of fruit at annual exhibition, &c. | 5 00 |
| To H. Vandine, for fine specimens of Coe's Golden Drop Plum, and other fruits during the season, | 5 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| \$ 178 00 | |

Respectfully submitted, *S. Walker, Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

AWARDING PREMIUMS FOR 1844.

The Committee on Vegetables for the year 1844, report the premiums awarded by them as follows :

| | |
|--|----------|
| For the best and earliest asparagus, to George Walsh, | \$ 3 00 |
| For the largest and best 12 stalks of rhubarb, to J. A. Kenrick, | 3 00 |
| For the earliest and best peck of peas, to John Hill, | 4 00 |
| For the finest 6 heads of lettuce, open culture, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 2 00 |
| For the best peck of early potatoes, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 3 00 |
| For the best pair of cucumbers grown under glass, to A. D. Weld, | 4 00 |
| For the best pair of cucumbers, open culture, no premium. | |
| For the earliest and best Lima beans, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 3 00 |
| For the best and largest cauliflowers, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 3 00 |
| For the earliest and best drumhead cabbages, to Wm. McIntosh, | 3 00 |
| For the best and largest brocoli, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 3 00 |
| For the best and largest celery, no premium. | |
| For the finest egg plants, to John A. Kenrick, | 3 00 |
| For the best tomatoes, no premium. | |
| For the largest variety of squashes at annual exhibition, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 5 00 |
| For the best display of vegetables at the annual exhibition, not including squashes, to Josiah Lovett, 2d, | 5 00 |
| For the second best display of vegetables at the annual exhibition, to Hovey & Co. | 3 00 |
| | \$ 47 00 |

GRATUITIES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| To James Nugent, for fine cucumbers under glass, | 3 00 |
| To James Nugent, for fine early peas, | 3 00 |
| To William B. Kingsbury, for fine drumhead cabbages, | 3 00 |
| To Samuel Walker, for fine specimens of rhubarb, | 3 00 |
| | \$ 12 00 |

The Committee regret that so little interest is manifested in this department ; and are of opinion that the principal cause of this apparent want of interest, arises from the insufficiency of the amount appropriated for premiums ; and are confident that the only way to raise this department to its proper elevation, is, to give it its just proportion of the aggregate granted by the Society for premiums.—*John A. Kenrick, Chairman.*

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

| | | From | To | | | From | To |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | |
| Potatoes, new: | | | | Autumnal Marrow, per cwt. 1 00 1 50 | | | |
| Chenangoes, | { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | Canada Crookneck, per cwt. | 1 25 | — | |
| | { per bushel, | 45 | 50 | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | 1 00 | — | |
| Common,..... | { per barrel, | 1 00 | — | Pumpkins, each, | 10 | 15 | |
| | { per bushel, | 40 | — | | | | |
| Eastport,..... | { per barrel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 62½ | 75 | | | | |
| Sweet,..... | { per barrel, | 3 50 | — | | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 2 00 | — | | | | |
| Turnips, per bushel: | | | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | |
| Common flat, | | 37 | 50 | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | | |
| Ruta Baga, | | 37 | 50 | Baldwins, per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Onions: Red, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | Russets, per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Yellow, { per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | Greenings, per barrel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | |
| | { per bushel, | 62½ | 75 | Common Sweet, per bar. | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| White, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | Danvers Win. Swt. pr bl. | 1 50 | 1 75 | |
| Beets, per bushel, | | 50 | 75 | Common, per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Carrots, per bushel, | | 50 | 62½ | Bellflower, per barrel, | 1 50 | 2 00 | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | | 75 | — | Nonsuch, per bbl. | 2 00 | — | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | | 12½ | 25 | Fall Pippins, per barrel, | — | — | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | Roman Stem, per bbl. | 1 50 | — | |
| Radishes, per bunch, | | 12½ | — | Pumpkin Sweet, per bush. | — | — | |
| Garlic, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | Lady Apple, per bushel, | 2 00 | — | |
| | | | | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3 | 4 | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Pears, per half peck or doz: | | | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | | Beurré Rance, per doz. | 25 | 37½ | |
| Drumhead, | | 62½ | 75 | Lewis, per half peck, | — | — | |
| Savoy, | | 50 | 62 | Common, per half peck, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Red, | | 75 | 1 00 | Chaumontelle, per doz. | 62½ | — | |
| Brocolis, each, | | 20 | 25 | Winter Doyenné, per doz. | — | — | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | | 20 | 25 | Beurré d'Aremberg, pr dz. | — | — | |
| Celery, per root, | | 6 | 12 | Echasserie, per doz. | 25 | 37½ | |
| Lettuce, per head, | | 6 | 8 | St. Germain, per doz. | 50 | — | |
| Spinach, per peck, | | 25 | — | Baking, per bush. | 1 25 | 1 75 | |
| Dandelions, per half peck, | | 50 | — | Grapes, per lb.: | | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | | 25 | — | Malaga, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | | 37½ | — | Catawba, | — | — | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | Tomatoes, per half peck, | | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | | 25 | 37½ | Cranberries, per bushel, | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Sage, per pound, | | 17 | 20 | Oranges, per doz. | 37½ | 50 | |
| Marjoram, per bunch, | | 6 | 12½ | Lemons, per doz. | 17 | 20 | |
| Savory, per bunch, | | 6 | 12 | Pine Apples, each, | 25 | — | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | | 3 | — | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | |
| | | | | Chesnuts, per bushel, | 3 50 | 4 00 | |
| | | | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| | | | | Almonds, per lb. | 12 | 14 | |

REMARKS.—The early part of the month was very cold and unpleasant, and accompanied with a heavy fall of snow; a gradual thaw has, however, taken all off, and there is now every appearance of an early spring.

Vegetables.—The stock of all kinds is remarkably abundant for the season, and prices are almost without change: in potatoes there is but little doing, with a full supply. Turnips are abundant and good. Horseradish is good and plentiful; Radishes are more abundant as the season advances, and of better quality. Cabbages of all kinds are well supplied. Celery plentiful. The recent milder weather has brought forward a more liberal

supply of spinach, and prices are lower. A few dandelions of greenhouse cultivation, have been brought in and realized our quotations. No watercresses have yet come to hand. Lettuce is more abundant and of large size. Squashes are still abundant and prices the same; it is the first season for twenty years that, as late as March, prices have been as low as at the present time.

Fruit.—There is very little alteration in the fruit market; apples are yet extremely dull, and, with few exceptions, prices remain the same. Greenings are nearly all gone, and the few nice ones which remain command an advance. Nonsuches are firm at quotations. Pears are nearly done; a few *Beurré Rance* and common sorts, only remain: baking, are tolerably well supplied. Grapes are higher: the season is getting late. Cranberries have advanced, with only a moderate stock. Lemons and oranges, abundant. Considerable has been doing in walnuts at a reduction from our last prices.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, February 28th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MARCH.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be pushing rapidly, and, according to the temperature at which the houses may have been kept, will have made shoots from one inch to a foot long. In graperies without fire heat, they will begin to push, the latter part of the month. Care will be necessary as the season advances, and a due quantity of air should be given whenever the weather will permit. Syringing must be attended to as soon as the leaves get well expanded. Keep the temperature at night until they flower, from 55° to 65°. Cuttings may now be put in. Vines in the open air, of our native kinds, should be pruned this month.

Peach Trees in pots may still be brought into the greenhouse for a succession.

Scions for grafting may be cut any time this month, after which it will be too late.

Root grafting trees may now be performed with entire success. Place the roots in boxes, to be transplanted in April.

Orchard and Fruit trees of all kinds may be safely pruned this month.

Gooseberry and Currant bushes, which start very early, should be transplanted as soon as the frost is out, and the ground in good condition.

Raspberries protected for the winter, may have the covering removed now.

Strawberry beds may be uncovered as soon as all appearance of cold weather is over. This month will be a most favorable time to manure the beds with *guano*, by sprinkling it over the plants.

Fruit trees of all kinds may be removed as soon as the ground is well dried.

Seeds of apples, pears, &c., may be sown now where omitted in the fall.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias may now be brought forward, where there is a large collection, and some plants are wanted for early blooming. The roots may be potted, or plunged in a hot-bed, and, as soon as the shoots start, they may be separated or the cuttings taken off and rooted. A hot-bed is a good place for the cuttings, which will root in two weeks. The seed may be sown now, and the plants will flower in August.

Camellias will now be nearly out of bloom, and swelling or pushing the wood buds. Inarch now, if not already done. Syringe over the foliage very liberally, and keep the earth well watered. Stake and tie up the plants if crooked, and top dress the surface if it is needed. *Guano* may be applied once a month.

Achimenes of the several species will require shifting if it has not already been done; keep them in the warmest part of the greenhouse or a hot-bed.

Fuchsias should be shifted as fast as the pots are filled with roots, before they become matted. Cuttings may yet be put in.

Calceolarias should be repotted again, if fine specimens are wanted.

Azaleas will now be blooming and will require more water.

Ranunculuses and Anemonies may be safely and successfully planted this month.

Tuberoses and Amaryllises may be potted this month.

Salvia splendens may now be propagated by cuttings.

Verbenas should be repotted, if fine plants are wanted.

Cactuses will now be showing their buds and will require more water.

Roses will now be in full flower; keep off the green fly, and water the large plants with *guano*; repot all small plants. Syringe the plants freely.

Chrysanthemums, Carnations and other plants in frames, should be well aired every fine day.

Pelargoniums should be shifted if they require it. Sow seeds.

Pansy seed may be sown this month in the greenhouse, and the plants removed to the open ground in April.

German Asters, Stocks, Balsams and similar showy annuals may be sown this month, and brought forward to flower early.

Rocket Larkspur seed should be sown in beds as soon as the ground can be prepared. The plants will flower much stronger for planting early.

Ericas may still be propagated from cuttings.

Herbaceous Pæonies may be safely transplanted the latter part of the month, if mild.

Hyacinth and Tulip beds will need attention; take off the covering as soon as the weather is mild, and danger of frost is over.

Herbaceous plants of all kinds may be uncovered the last of the month.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

APRIL, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 96.)

Matlock, August 23d.—The distance from Chatsworth is about ten or twelve miles. After leaving Baslow, for several miles the road winds through the park and grounds of the Duke of Devonshire; but, save what little we could see of the scenery, as the moon occasionally cast a dim light through the fleecy clouds, our ride afforded us but little gratification. Two hours brought us to the village of Matlock, where we found lodgings for the night.

Matlock is one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, and has long been noted for its baths, which are celebrated for their invigorating qualities. To the tourist, and especially to the geologist, it is one of the most interesting places. It is situated in a gorge of rocks, whose almost perpendicular sides rise to the height of three hundred feet; through the vale thus formed, along the base of one of the cliffs, flows the river Derwent; and on the other side of the road, which borders the river, are situated the dwellings, many of them inns for the accommodation of the many strangers who visit the town for its picturesque beauty, or remain to receive the benefit of its baths.

Having an hour or two to spare, we devoted the time to a visit to the celebrated Cumberland cavern, several hundred yards deep, and afterwards ascended to the top of the highest cliff, locally called "Abraham's Seat." From this point, a

beautiful landscape spreads out before the eye, comprising a range of many miles in extent. The view of the town was delightful, and we might have passed a whole day among the many objects which gratify and interest the stranger.

Our route was for the nearest rail-road, and an omnibus took us through the vale, and thence to Amber gate, about six miles, where we awaited the arrival of the London train, and, at 2½ o'clock, we arrived at the great Derby station, at Derby.

Derby Arboretum.—This Arboretum was laid out and planted under the direction of the late Mr. Loudon, and completed in the autumn of 1840, when it was given, by the great liberality of its proprietor, Mr. Strutt, to the town of Derby, for the purposes of a public garden, for the recreation of its inhabitants; a noble and munificent present too, and one well worthy of imitation by many of the wealthy individuals of our own country. There is no lack of wealth with us. Munificent legacies have been given for intellectual improvement. And why should not something be done for the health as well as for the mind; for without the former, of what avail is knowledge? Few of our cities or large towns, have done any thing towards establishing places for the health and recreation of the inhabitants. Boston with its beautiful Common, and Philadelphia with its elegant squares, stand before other cities; but in the newer towns which have recently sprung up, there have been scarcely any which have made any provision for gardens or grounds, where the public could resort and breathe the fresh air. We know of no one object so well deserving the attention of men of wealth, who wish to do a noble service to the public, than the formation of public gardens *free to all*, in crowded towns or cities.

The Arboretum contains about eleven acres, of a long, narrow, and irregular, shape, on a perfectly level surface, and situated near the outskirts of the town, but where it will be soon shut in by the increasing occupation of the adjoining lands. Mr. Loudon was employed by Mr. Strutt to lay it out and plant it, with a choice collection of trees and shrubs, as an ARBORETUM. On its completion, a full account of it was published, with a plan, &c., and the proceedings, on its presentation to the town of Derby.

As a specimen of an Arboretum, it was by far the best which came under our notice; and if it could be properly managed, by one who felt a deep interest in the subject, it would, undoubtedly, become as complete as any in the kingdom. More than *one thousand* species and varieties were planted out, among which were many of the finest kinds of trees and shrubs. In a rather hasty walk we pencilled down the following as beautiful and desirable trees, and well worthy of introduction into our gardens and grounds:—

Ulmus glabra pëndula. The mountain elm.

Ulmus Richárdii. A fine species.

Ulmus montàna mìnor. The smaller Scotch elm. With small leaves and spreading habit; very pretty.

Ulmus suberòsa àlba. The white cork barked elm. A fine tree.

Ulmus suberòsa foliis variegàtis. The variegated leaved cork barked elm. A beautiful tree of handsome form and habit.

Ulmus suberòsa vulgàris. The Dutch cork barked elm. With very corky bark.

Ulmus campéstris virens. The green field elm. Very compact, with deep shining green foliage.

Ulmus campéstris stricta. The upright field growing elm. With small foliage and fine habit.

These seven species and varieties of the elm out of about seventy, comprised what we considered the most distinct and desirable.

Fráxinus excélsior aúrea. The gold-barked common ash. Slightly drooping branches, moderate sized tree, large and handsome foliage.

Fráxinus excélsior parviflòra. The small-leaved ash. Fine habit, with small foliage.

Fráxinus lentiscifòlia pëndula. The pendulous branched lentiscus leaved ash. One of the most graceful and elegant weeping trees, and worthy a place in every garden; particularly adapted to cemeteries.

Fráxinus americàna quadrangulàta. The quadrangular branched American Ash. Large foliage and spreading habit.

All these ashes are handsome trees. The new weeping ash is highly beautiful.

Alnus viridis. The green-leaved alder. A fine shrub.

Alnus glutinosa quercifolia. The oak-leaved alder. A beautiful small tree.

Alnus glutinosa oblongata. The oblong leaved alder. Very handsome.

Bétula álba póntica. The pontic white birch. A small and handsome tree, with slender, rather drooping branches.

Córnus álba sibèrica. The Siberian white-fruited dog tree. Branches coral-colored with a white bloom, dense habit, with white flowers. beautiful.

Pópulus trémula péndula. The pendulous branched aspen poplar. A beautiful weeping tree.

Cotoneáster nummulària. The money-wort-like leaved cotoneaster. Very handsome.

Cotoneáster rotundifolia macrophylla. The small leaved cotoneaster. Evergreen, but it is probable it will not stand our climate.

Pyrus variolosa. The variable leaved pear tree. A native of the East, and perhaps tender.

Pyrus vestita. The clothed white beam tree. Also a native of the East; it is the latest leafing tree in Britain, seldom opening its buds till June.

Pyrus ària intermédia latifolia. The broad leaved intermediate white beam tree. Handsome.

Cérasus vulgàris semperflòrens. The ever flowering or All Saints cherry tree. With a half drooping habit, and producing flowers and fruit a great part of the season.

Halimodéndron argéntium. From Siberia, very graceful and drooping.

Robinia pseudacàcia umbracaulifera. The umbrella-headed Robinia. A very beautiful ornamental tree, with dense head and few large branches.

Ribes rùbrum multiflòrum. The many-flowered red currant. Large foliage, with long racemes of flowers, and very ornamental.

A`cerpscùdo plátanus flàvo variegàta. The yellow variegated leaved sycamore. A most beautiful tree.

A`cer platanoides Lobèlii. Lobels Platanus-like maple. A beautiful erect growing tree, with a striped bark similar to the *A. striatum*.

Acer macrophyllum. The large leaved maple. A splendid tree of vigorous growth, with large and beautiful leaves.

Acer striatum. The striped barked, or snake barked maple. One of our finest trees, but rarely seen in our collections. Bark striped with black and white, very ornamental.

These four maples were the most conspicuous, out of about twenty species and varieties.

Many other trees were very ornamental and desirable, but a day or more would have been required to have examined the Arboretum carefully. We only noted down such as we thought the most worthy of introduction *first*, and we soon hope to find them ornamenting our villa residences.

The object of Mr. Strutt, in the formation of the garden, was, to obtain the greatest amount of gratification from a small extent of ground, and without too great an annual expense in keeping it up, when once formed. A botanical garden would involve great outlay and continued annual expense; and a common pleasure-ground would soon become a very uninteresting subject, after a very few visits. That which seemed to invite the greatest interest was an Arboretum, and Mr. Loudon has very satisfactorily shown its advantages over any other kind of arrangement.

The principal entrance to the Arboretum is a lodge, in the Elizabethan style, and contains, besides other rooms, one for the public, where a book is kept for registering the names of visitors. From this lodge a straight walk extends through the centre, and another one skirts the entire garden; a cross walk intersects the middle walk, and, at the termination at each end, is a large pavilion, to serve as resting places for visitors. A large circle is formed where the walks cross each other, and the centre of this is properly reserved for a statue of Mr. Strutt, at some future time. To make the most of the land, which is quite flat, and at its widest part only about five hundred feet, while it is more than two thousand long, and, at the same time, to shut out one part of the Arboretum from another, and thus convey an idea of its great extent, mounds of earth were raised to the height of four to five feet, so that an individual passing up the central walk would not see one on the side walks; and on the sides of these

mounds are planted the trees which form the Arboretum: an old belt of trees extends around the whole garden.

To us, these mounds appeared in bad taste; and, though we are aware it is rather presumptuous to advance such an opinion against so eminent a writer and landscape gardener, we are quite confident he has committed an error. The "undulating mounds," as he has termed them, are not sufficiently large to look like natural formations; they seem rather like heaps of earth thrown up, without a purpose, or fixed object. As a screen, without the trees, they fail to accomplish the end in view; and with the trees, we see not why a rather dense plantation of evergreens would not have, in a few years, quite as effectually answered the purpose. These mounds are just high enough to keep the earth continually dry, and the trees had evidently suffered on this account; the turf was also less verdant than on the level spaces between the walks and the mounds. In a space so narrow, it would be almost impossible to create an artificial surface, such as has been attempted; but in gardens of many acres, raised mounds may be introduced, and in such a manner as to have every appearance of a natural surface.

The trees have only been planted four years, and were, of course, not yet large; some of the specimens have grown well and make a fine appearance, while others had almost stood still. Many of the Pinuses were yet very small. The whole surface is laid down to grass, and around each tree is a dug circle of from two to five feet in diameter, which is to be kept so till the trees get well established. The grass was short and well cut, and the walks were hard and in good order. Five years more will make a great difference in the Arboretum; at that period many of the trees will be twenty-five feet high.

Besides the two pavilions we have noticed, there is an arbor formed of a *single* tree of the Weeping ash, the branches extending on all sides to the ground, and covering a circle nearly a hundred feet in circumference. A lodge, in the Tudor style, is erected at the east entrance.

As a feature worthy of imitation, we may notice the planting of the trees; these are all raised above the ground so as to show the base of the stem. No error is so great as that of

planting too deep; for, besides the injury the trees sustain, they have an unnatural appearance. We would here caution all who plant trees to place them full as high as they were when growing in the nursery. All the trees and plants are labelled on brick tallies, placed in the ground. These labels are placed under a plate of glass, which is puttied in, and secured by paint from the effects of the weather. To strangers, and especially those who feel desirous of knowing the names of trees, this is a source of great interest. A small spot of ground is devoted to flowers, and a show of annuals is kept up the whole season.

When the Arboretum has been established several years, if properly kept up, it will be of great benefit to the public, especially to individuals who are ornamenting their grounds; an opportunity will be afforded of selecting only such trees as are beautiful for their flowers—their foliage—or their fruit; the rapidity of their growth will also assist in choosing such as soon form a tree, when they may be wanted for the purpose of immediate shade or shelter. Viewed in this light, an Arboretum, planted with every species or variety of hardy tree, and properly taken care of, is one of the best purposes to which a garden could be devoted, and especially so in this country. How limited a variety of trees comprise the whole number surrounding many of our country villas: elms, horse-chestnuts, Mountain ash, limes, and Abeles, constitute nearly all. This paucity of variety is, however, the result of a want of knowledge of the immense number of kinds suitable for such purpose, as well as of the beauty and appropriateness of many trees to particular situations. But a living specimen ten years old would at once convey the idea of what might also be expected in the same time, under ordinary treatment and cultivation.

It is for the purposes of selection that we have given the list of a few of the most beautiful trees, growing in the *Derby Arboretum*; and we hope, that, as their names are registered in our pages, they may serve as a reference when a choice is wanted for planting out. To nurserymen we have given it, that it may afford them the opportunity to introduce one or two specimens of each kind, and, with a selection of proper stocks, increase them by grafting or budding in the same

manner as fruit trees. We should then have, in a few years at least, *ten times* as many kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. A gentleman wishing to ornament his grounds, with pencil and paper in hand, could gather more information in one hour, from the inspection of a good Arboretum, than he could obtain from books or catalogues in a whole year.

The labors of Mr. Loudon have greatly increased the taste for ornamental trees; and his splendid work, called the *Arboretum*, is a monument of his assiduity in collecting information, and imparting a popular knowledge of trees and shrubs. Though perhaps too enthusiastic on the subject of Arboretums, as a general feature of every extensive residence, there is no doubt but that they may be introduced into every *public* garden, and afford more gratification than any merely picturesque or gardenesque arrangement which could be made.

The garden was kept in excellent order; the walks full of gravel, hard and well rolled; the turf free from weeds, short, smooth and firm; the dug circles, around each tree, were free from weeds or dead leaves, and every plant was named with a brick tally. Walking on the turf is prohibited, except for the purpose of inspecting a tree, or for ascertaining the name. The flower garden was also well filled with flowers.

We left the Arboretum highly gratified and instructed with a visit of upwards of an hour; a previous inspection of the plan, as published in the *Gardeners' Magazine*, and a familiarity with the list of trees planted, enabled us to select such as we were most desirous to obtain a better knowledge of, without loss of time.

The Arboretum is open one week-day and Sunday to the public: on other week-days an admission is asked, which forms a fund for the support and good keeping of the garden. The value of the Arboretum, when completed and presented to the town, was, we believe, upwards of £5,000 sterling.

At 4½ o'clock we took our seat in the cars, and at 9½ o'clock arrived at the Great Euston Square Station in London.

London, Aug. 24th.—Of London and its vicinity, we need not occupy room for general remarks. To a stranger, the world of people and the crowded buildings, covering so many square miles, are objects which almost bewilder, while they surprise and interest him. After occupying part of the day

in delivering our letters, we inquired the route to Turnham Green, and taking an omnibus, we soon were set down at the Garden of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, about four miles from the Strand.

Garden of the London Horticultural Society.—The garden of the society occupies about 30 acres of land, situated at Chiswick, on the road to Turnham Green, and accessible at all times of day by omnibuses from the city. It forms nearly a square, and is divided nearly as follows:—orchard about ten acres, arboretum about ten acres, and miscellaneous department ten acres. The principal entrance is by a private road leading to the Duke of Devonshire's residence, and the private entrance from Turnham Green. The fruit and kitchen garden departments are divided by walls, on which are trained a great portion of the collection of pears, and other fruits, which have made the Horticultural Society's collection so valuable.

Mr. Thompson has the management of the fruit department, and Mr. Gordon the management of the ornamental department; and to the affability and kindness of both of these gentlemen, we are deeply indebted; every thing in relation to fruits, or trees and plants, was pointed out to us, and our several visits made highly interesting and satisfactory. Mr. Thompson is thoroughly acquainted with all the varieties of fruits which have passed under his eye, and the mass of information which he has accumulated in his manuscripts, and which has been given to the public in the *Catalogue* of the Society, fills several large folio volumes. No one who is not conversant with the subject of identifying fruits and detecting synonyms, can form an idea of the care and labor which has been expended by Mr. Thompson during the period he has had charge of the Society's collection.

We entered the garden by the private road, and proceeded along a straight and broad walk, bounded by a border and a wall on each side to the distance of two or three hundred feet. To the right is situated the pits and forcing ground, and the experimental garden, and to the left the experimental garden for fruits. At the entrance to this is the office of Mr. Thompson, which adjoins the Fruit Room of the society. This room was undergoing repairs, and having a new floor

laid of Portland cement, which is preferable to the cement ordinarily used; as it was yet early, only a few pears of the earlier kinds had been gathered.

Finding Mr. Thompson in, we examined with him the collection of plums on the specimen trees; but many of the varieties had been already gathered. We saw the Nectarine, a single plum or two only remaining, and it is a different plum from what it has been supposed to be with us. Mr. Thompson has made it synonymous with the Prune peche of the French, which has been supposed to be the nectarine on that account. But the nectarine of Mr. Thompson is a blue plum, while the Prune peche of the French is pale rose. Consequently the Society never had the true Prune peche. The Washington is remarkable in the climate of England for attaining so high a color; those we saw being, as it is figured in the *Pomological Magazine*, almost yellow, and beautifully marbled with red on the sunny side; the size, however, was not near so large as they are generally seen in our climate. The specimen trees, however, were thickly planted together, and had not been encouraged by manure to make a vigorous growth.

The next object which attracted our attention was a long row of pear trees on quince stocks, trained *en quenouille*, the mode now so much adopted; the trees had obtained considerable age, and were generally clothed with branches from the ground; but they were less beautiful in form than we expected to find them. Many of them were full of fruit, and presented a very handsome appearance. Among the varieties we noticed the Dunmore, which, besides its fine qualities, is a long and handsome pear somewhat resembling the Louise bonne de Jersey; we also saw the Monarch, which is another of Mr. Knight's pears, and one of the best kinds in cultivation; it is a hardy tree, and a great bearer.

The greater portion of the pears are cultivated on walls; and some of the trees were very large specimens, and loaded with fruit. The Beurré Rance, Glout Morceau, Easter Beurré, &c., bearing very fine specimens; Van Mons Leon le Clerc had been so much cut for scions, that it did not produce any fruit last season. Mr. Thompson stated that it was a pear of great excellence. The Duquesne d'Été of the *Catalogue*, is

the same as the *Julienne* of our gardens. On our visit to the garden on our return from Paris, we tasted this and several other pears, which were then in good condition for eating. The specimens from the walls were many of them exceedingly large and handsome. The *Andrews*, and several of our best American seedlings are yet quite unknown in the Society's collection.

With Mr. Gordon we visited the arboretum, which occupies the corner, next to the entrance gate, and first passed through the new conservatory, which was filled with plants. It is about two hundred feet long, and twenty feet wide, and is built of iron, with a curvilinear roof, facing north and south, one end opening to the lawn, where the exhibitions of the Society are held. A central bed occupies the entire length of the conservatory, in which are planted shrubs and plants. On each side is a broad shelf filled with cacti, fuchsias, &c. &c. The most showy plant in the bed was *Céstrum aurantiacum*, lately introduced from Guatemala, with yellow flowers, very showy; *Templetônia glauca*, nine feet high; *Mimosa marginata*, extending its slender stems up the rafters several feet, and very pretty; *Státice Dickinsonii*, handsome, with pink flowers; *Vitis heterophylla* with pretty variegated foliage. The mass of plants was composed of camellias, roses, &c. On the shelves we saw a fine *Fuchsia*, called *Chauvièrii*, with very large crimson flowers, of free growth and habit; *Chorizema varium*, beautiful; *Chirônia pubescens*, handsome, with a variety of succulent plants. A plant of *Bonapártea júncea* had just began to throw up its spike of flowers; but when we saw it a second time in October, it had attained the height of nearly fifteen feet, and would soon open its blossoms.

We next saw the arboretum; this is distributed round the borders in the form of a belt, which is a judicious arrangement. Some of the trees were very fine specimens, but those which attracted our attention were a specimen of the *Cèdrus Deodàra* twenty-five feet high, and *Abies nobilis* several feet; the former a most splendid tree, hardier, Mr. Gordon informed us, than the Cedar of Lebanon, and of course sufficiently so to stand our climate. An insect has been very injurious to the pines, eating up the middle of the young

shoots, and causing their death; it had very much injured several of the Eastern varieties of pinuses. Mr. Gordon is enthusiastic in his cultivation of the Coniferous tribe, and has been successful in raising many plants from seeds sent to the Society.

The experimental garden contains a vinery, stove, hothouse, orchideous house, &c. In the vinery all the varieties of grapes are fruited, which are described in the catalogue; several new ones of late introduction were fruiting, and one called the Admiral is the same as the Black Hamburgh; the Zibibbo of Sicily the same as Muscat of Alexandria; Dedo de dame has a long bunch with oval berries; Blussano, poor; Raisin de Calabre, a roundish white grape, distinct, but without much flavor; Rohergalabe, similar to the Black Maroc. All these were lately presented to the Society as choice new kinds.

In the hothouse we saw *Achimenes picta*, in flower for the first time; it is a beautiful species, being more brilliant than either of the others; the flowers are rather large and tubular, but not spreading, like *longiflora*, and of a brilliant scarlet and yellow; the foliage is also superb, being elegantly banded or variegated. *Niphæa oblônga*, nearly allied to the *Achimenes*, and so called in some of the Belgian catalogues, has white flowers, and is a fine companion to the *Achimenes*. *Aristolôchia gigàs*, with its monstrous spotted flowers, had several blooms expanded, which measured more than a foot across; it had extended itself partly over the roof. We saw a very small plant of the celebrated Upas tree, so long noted for its deadly poison; it was in healthy condition, and about one foot high. *Clerodéndron fállax*, a new plant, was producing its heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Many other plants were also in bloom.

The orchideous house had undergone an alteration, and was now heated with one of Burbidge & Healey's boilers and iron tanks. Mr. Gordon thinks this system will do well; by means of doors in the sides of the chamber, the house can be steamed at any time. As all orchidaceæ like a moist atmosphere, this is well suited for that purpose. We have been promised a full account of all the experiments in heating in the Society's garden, or we should make some further remarks

at this time. But few of the orchideous plants were now in bloom.

In the frames in the experimental garden we saw a great variety of plants raised from seeds sent home from China; but they had nearly all turned out common annuals. A great number of pines raised from seed collected by Mr. Hartweg, in Mexico, were in fine condition, growing in pots, and from twelve inches to four feet high. It is probable that none of them will ever prove hardy in the Middle or Eastern States, but as gentlemen at the South may wish to introduce them, we name the following as fine species:—*Pinus pseudostròbus*, *folifòlia*, *apulcènsis*, *Russelliana* and *Hartwégii*, *Abies cephalónica* and *religiòsa*.

On our visit to the garden, after our return from the continent, we found a larger part of the fruit gathered and placed in the fruit room, though it had not all been assorted and properly named. The specimens of beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Easter beurré were very large and handsome; a specimen of the Monarch not then in eating, we took with us, and on our return, when ripe, had the opportunity of tasting of this most delicious variety, scarcely excelled by any thing of its season, which is in December. Fondante d'Automne, and Belle Lucrative, though made two distinct kinds in the Society's *Catalogue*, are the same. Mr. Thompson had reference to his manuscript notes, and those of his predecessor, and found that by some error it had been incorrectly described: the two are undoubtedly synonymous, as they are so made in that very correct and excellent work. Lindley's *Guide to the Kitchen Garden*.

The Garden is kept in most excellent order; but in regard to its arrangement, there is little to commend it to notice. The large conservatory is entered by descending several steps to an area, on the outside, and again ascending in the interior the same distance. Nothing could be in worse taste, and the whole effect of this fine structure is entirely destroyed by such an entrance. The east end opens on to the arboretum; but the west entrance is at the end of a long walk, which, near the conservatory, as if to keep up the same bad taste, is disfigured by being covered with small scoriæ, stones, &c., with here and there a plant in the open spaces between.

Such a conservatory should have stood at a distance from any wall or other building, and have been entered by ascending a step or two, rather than descending. It would then have had a noble and imposing appearance.

As an experimental garden, it is complete in every department; but as a garden of design or taste, it possesses little that is worthy of its name.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *On the production of hardy Seedling Grapes by hybridizing the native with the foreign grape.* By W. W. V.

It is abundantly manifest that Horticulture is attracting just now a very large share of public attention. Experimental attempts have been at various times made, to improve or modify the character or quality of fruits and flowers; in some instances with a full or limited measure of success, in others with no good results whatever. It is highly interesting, even though we fail to endeavor to make good *better*, nor can there be presented to the mind of an intelligent man, a subject more worthy of a liberal portion of his attention, than the probability of succeeding by *hybridization*, in producing a fruit superior to its parents, and at the same time so changed in its character, as to be hardy, where it has been previously known only as partially so, or not at all.

For how long a time has there been an anxiety to possess a grape as vigorous as the Isabella, of as free growth in the open air, requiring as little care, (some think they require *very little*,) and as good a bearer, with the additional quality of the fruit's being as far superior to that variety as the Black Hamburgh is acknowledged to be. Frequently have we been told that the desideratum has been obtained, and under a host of *names* have these *new* sorts been offered to us with not one quality to recommend them but the change of appellation; it has been "Napoleon," alias "Isabella," and every

thing else to no purpose, but that of falling back "ab origine" and taking a fresh start.

Where an attempt is made to produce a vine of the kind so much wanted, and ripening a superior bunch of fruit, something more must be done than merely *changing names*, however high sounding these may be. Our operations must be conducted upon correct principles, under favorable circumstances, and with every possible care. We must clearly understand what it is we are aiming at, and bring the matter to a reasonably satisfactory conclusion, ere we may indulge the hope of ultimate success, or lead others to believe that we have accomplished any thing more than those who have preceded us.

With every facility for bringing about a most important result, we have succeeded in fertilizing the Black Hamburg with the pollen of the Isabella, and so guarding our operations from first to last, as to obviate the possibility of any mistake. The bunch of grapes ripened to perfection, were of great size, and most delicious flavor. From the seed *thus* obtained, we have now about a dozen plants in perfect health, and remarkably handsome looking. The leaves are beautifully shaped, of a bright green, and *very deeply serrated*. Many of our friends have seen them, and by several they have been immediately noticed as peculiar in their appearance. To say at this stage of our proceedings what *may* be the properties of these vines as fruiting plants cannot be deemed too much in advance of a fair calculation, based upon the known qualities of their parents, the one for its hardiness and strong growth, the other for its superb fruit. They may, and in all probability will be, as good as the Isabella for such qualities as are in its favor, and bear fruit, though perhaps not fully equal to the Hamburg, yet as far superior to the male parent, as that is to the common Fox grape. Should this turn out to be so, (and we think it will,) the point at which we have been long aiming will have been attained, and a vine possessing every desirable quality put within the reach of all for general cultivation.

We shall take care to ascertain all particulars as soon as practicable, and make them known when we are satisfied fully of their perfect correctness; not speculating carelessly

with the credulity of our co-laborers or the public, but giving them the true result whatever that may be.

Flushing, L. I., March 3, 1845.

ART. III. *Notices of Culinary Vegetables, new or recently introduced, worthy of general cultivation in private gardens, or for the market.* By the EDITOR.

WE continue our notices of new vegetables. Our last article appeared last season (Vol. X, p. 96,) when we gave an account of several new peas and cabbages. During the last year or two, a variety of new vegetables have been brought into notice, and several of them have been recommended as great improvements upon the older kinds; some, which we have tried ourselves, we have tested to be very superior productions.

PEAS. *Flack's Dwarf Victory*.—Among the new kinds which were noticed last season, was one called Flack's Victory. This has proved to be a very fine pea, an improvement upon the Blue Imperial, and we can highly recommend it.

Prince Albert is now established as the earliest variety in cultivation, and must take the place of all others for the first sowing.

Among the new kinds of the present year, is one called *Waite's Queen of Dwarfs*, which is stated to be three times the size of any other dwarf pea in cultivation.

CAULIFLOWERS.—The varieties of the cauliflower have been greatly improved within a few years, and now not less than a dozen kinds are found in the catalogues; the most noted are the following:—

Walcherin.—A new variety, producing large, compact, lily-white heads, of a most delicious flavor, perfectly hardy [in England] requiring no hand glasses; it not only produces a better quality, but a much larger quantity on the same space of ground as the old kinds of cauliflower. This is the account given of this variety, and we recommend a trial of it.

The Large Asiatic is a very fine variety, producing immense heads of flowers.

BROCOLIS.—The varieties of this vegetable have also much increased, and the kinds now very highly recommended, are *Grange's New Early White*, *Bowle's Sulphur*, *Miller's Dwarf*, *Ne Plus Ultra*, and the true *Wilcove Brocoli*; the latter very fine for spring use.

BEETS.—*White's Superb New Deep Red.*—It has always been the aim of cultivators to procure beets of the deepest and richest color; and, in the selection of seeds, this has been the end in view; but the great tendency to degenerate and become lighter colored, has required a great deal of care, on the part of the seed-grower, to keep his seed pure. *White's* new deep red is a great improvement upon the old *Blood beet*; the color being very much darker, and the growth more vigorous; we saw a bed of it last autumn, and although the tops did not indicate a dark variety, upon cutting the roots, we found them of the deepest crimson. We can recommend it as a very superior variety.

The Bassano Beet which we have already noticed (Vol. IX., p. 99), is also a valuable variety for its earliness and beauty, and should be planted for the first crop.

TOMATOES.—*The New Giant Red.*—This is a very large and splendid variety of the common tomato, producing fruit which weigh a *pound* each. We first saw it in New York in the fall of 1842, and mentioned it in our notice of some of the gardens of that vicinity. In the autumn of 1843, Mr. Maynard, of Brooklyn, gave us a few seeds, from which we raised some splendid specimens last year; it is equally as fine flavored as the common red, and its great size gives it a high value over that.

A variety of small kinds of the tomato are now cultivated, some of which are very good; but none of them can compare with the *Giant red*, only as forming a variety for the garden.

CUCUMBERS.—The great attention which has within a few years been given to the cucumber, in England, has caused the production of a great number of new kinds, possessing all the good qualities of size, abundant product, and earliness of bearing; of the great number which have taken prizes,

we have tried several, and have found the following very fine sorts: *Superb White Spine*, *Victory of Suffolk*, *Roman Emperor*, *Weeden's Prize*. They produce fruit from fifteen to twenty-four inches long. A new variety received this season called the *Race Horse*, is stated to be thirty-three inches long. We shall report upon it after a trial.

CELERY.—After the great satisfaction which *Seymour's Superb White* has given, it would seem unnecessary to notice other sorts, but, notwithstanding its excellence, in some soils it does not do so well as in others, and other varieties may sometimes succeed better. We would recommend a variety called the *Lion's Paw*, which is very hardy, and excellent, producing solid stems of fine size.

LETTUCE.—*The New Bath Cos*.—The *Cos* lettuces are but little cultivated, compared with the other sorts: in general, they do not head well, but run up to seed. The *Bath Cos* has not the tendency to do so of others of its class; and although it is quite new, we would recommend a trial of it by all those who like a very superior lettuce; if it should head well, with proper cultivation, it must become extensively cultivated, from the delicacy and tenderness of its heads.

CABBAGES.—*Waite's New Early Dwarf*.—Among the new cabbages of recent introduction is one under this name, which is stated to be a very superior variety, being early, dwarf in its growth, and fine flavored. The new *Victoria* is another variety, early, of dwarf habit, and delicious flavor, highly spoken of in England.

Some other new ones are advertised, but we reserve our notice of them till we have tried them ourselves.

ART. IV. *Remarks on re-establishing grafted Fruit Trees on their own Roots, especially applicable to Apples and Pears.*
Translated from the *Revue Horticole*, Tom. V., No. 30.
By A. J. DOWNING, Botanic Garden and Nursery, Newburgh, N. Y.

A TREE is said to have re-rooted, whenever the grafted part, having been buried some distance below the surface of the

soil, throws out roots, which acquire in time so much vigor and strength, that those of the primitive tree, or stock, gradually become decomposed, and serve for nourishment to the new ones. We know that many trees and shrubs, indigenous and exotic, re-root themselves in this way, without the assistance of art. This phenomenon is sometimes seen also, in fruit trees; especially those grafted upon quince stocks, and in apples dwarfed on paradise stocks.

I have noticed that this re-rooting is an immense advantage to trees which occupy a soil not well adapted to their longevity or vigor; in this case, art should assist the re-rooting in the following manner:

At the time of planting the trees, the graft should be inserted a few inches below the surface of the soil; two or three years afterwards, during the summer, and at the time when the descending sap is most abundant, which is usually in July, the earth should be removed at the foot of each tree, so as to lay bare the swelling of the graft; after which, several incisions should be made with a sharp gouge, raising up from below, several tongues of the thickness of the bark and alburnum; this operation will give them a concave form, of which the length will be at least double the width; these incisions should be multiplied, according to the size of the trees upon which the operation is performed; but more than a quarter of the bark should never be removed. These wounds should be immediately covered with the richest soil; one-fourth cow-manure, to three-fourths of fresh loam, well mixed, are, in my opinion, the best and simplest application; one or two shovels full of this mixture are sufficient to cause the tree to throw out a large quantity of roots, which, shooting down into the natural soil, sustain the life of the trees during a considerable time.

It is to be regretted that this method is not employed at this day with young trees in our gardens and orchards, where we sometimes see a few trees which have naturally re-rooted, and are growing with remarkable vigor; while, beside them, we see the same kinds living only upon their first roots, languishing during their short existence, and then dying, with an enlargement at the union of the graft with the stock. This swelling seems to invite the cultivator to perform, at

this point, the operation indicated above; which operation it is to be regretted that the prejudices of many persons prevent them from putting into practice. It is also the custom to plant trees so that their grafts are above ground, which is admissible for many trees, the habit of whose stock is more vigorous than the graft; but, in the contrary case, the point of union should be below the surface of the ground. This method should also be employed with all fruit trees planted in a light and parched soil. I have practised this mode of planting successfully, for more than thirty years, in the "*Jardin des Plantes*," and elsewhere.

Remarks.—That grafting has a tendency to shorten the longevity of the engrafted sort, is well known to all experienced cultivators. On the North River, certain fine kinds of fruit, as green gage and magnum bonum plums, etc., are cultivated and propagated by some careful growers on their own roots, without grafting; and they are acknowledged to be more durable, hardy and productive, than when engrafted on other stocks. It is, therefore, undoubtedly a desideratum for certain purposes to have some varieties of fruit established on their own roots, and the method just suggested is worthy of attention.

It should be remarked, however, that, generally speaking, it is a dangerous practice to plant a tree several inches lower than it stood in the nursery, so as to cover the union of the stock and graft. Many trees would languish and die under such treatment unless speedily re-established on the new roots. But this suggests a very excellent mode of grafting that obviates all this difficulty, and which may indeed be considered the most perfect of all modes, viz.: that of grafting on *pieces of the root*, instead of the whole stock; or cutting down small stocks quite to the root, and grafting considerably below the surface. This is now practised to some extent by many American nurserymen in working the apple, and it might be carried further with success, as the re-rooting of grafts so inserted would, perhaps, generally take place without assistance.

Newburgh, N. Y., March, 1845.

ART. V. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information, relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Floricultural and Botanical Notices. Double White Chinese Primrose.—We have recently had a small plant of this fine variety in bloom; it is perfectly double and full, and a well grown specimen must be a most beautiful object. Two well grown plants were exhibited at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society in February, which measured nine inches in height and fifteen inches in breadth, uniformly covered with bloom, and healthy foliage down to the very pot; and a Banksian medal was awarded to it. From the difficulty which attends its propagation, it will be some time before plants will become generally distributed in collections; its great beauty, however, entitles it to a place among choice plants.

New Verbenas.—Since our last description of verbenas in our last volume (X., p. 220), several fine new varieties have been produced. Two of the best of them, one a rich purple, and the other a white, are equal if not superior to any others of the same class. Mr. S. Feast of Baltimore was the raiser of these seedlings, and we shall soon describe them with a few more of first rate merit. No foreign varieties that we have seen equal our American seedlings.

Seedling Chinese Azaleas.—Mr. Wales, of Dorchester, has raised several new seedling azaleas, among which are two or three white varieties, which possess much merit: one we noticed in particular, which flowers in compact clusters,

something in the way of a rhododendron ; another had a very neat flower with a smooth, round petal. But the peculiar merit of some of these seedlings is, that they have a better foliage than the old white, being clothed with leaves like the phœnicea, and not having that deciduous habit of the former. Immense numbers of seedling azaleas have been raised by our amateur cultivators and nurserymen, and we doubt not that many splendid new kinds will be the result of these experiments.

Seedling Fuchsias.—The advertisements for the spring are rich in new fuchsias ; we notice that some new ones, in the way of Venus Victrix have been raised, possessing all the delicacy of the flowers of that variety, with the vigorous growth and good habit of exoniensis. Heretofore there has been quite too much similarity in the seedling kinds ; out of nearly a hundred which we saw last autumn, we could not select more than *twenty* distinct varieties. As many of them are now offered for sale, we may look for fine specimens the coming season.—*Ed.*

Berberidæceæ.

BERBERIS

trifoliata Hartweg. Three-leaved Berberry. A half hardy evergreen shrub ; growing four feet high ; with yellow flowers ; appearing in April and May ; a native of Mexico ; increased by grafting and layering or by seeds ; cultivated in any common soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 10.

A beautiful half hardy species, forming “a dwarf spreading evergreen shrub, with sessile, ternate, holly-like leaflets, beautifully marbled with pale blue and dull green, and entirely different from any thing among pinnated berberies, hitherto discovered.” The flowers are deep yellow and appear in clusters at the axils of the leaves. Mr. Hartweg found it in Mexico, where it covered large tracts of country ; the fruit is much eaten by the natives. In the garden of the London Horticultural Society, it has stood out two winters against a South wall, but in our climate it will probably need the protection of a frame or the greenhouse. It is readily increased by layering, by cuttings, by graftings, or by seeds ; by grafting on the *B. aquifolium* is probably the speediest way of procuring a stock ; this should be done in March. It is a desirable species. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

*Cactaceæ.*DISOCACTUS *Lindl.*

bifõrmis Lindl. Two-shaped Torch Thistle. A greenhouse plant: growing two feet high; with pink flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Honduras; increased by cuttings; grown in rich loam and charcoal. Bot. Reg. 1843, t. 9.

Syn: *Cereus bifõrmis Lindl.*

A new and pretty species, received with a small collection from Honduras. In habit, it is between *Epiphyllum* and *Rhipsalis*, having smooth, round, woody stems, and fleshy, oblong, lanceolate leaves, tapering at both ends; the flowers are solitary, generally at the ends of the two years' old leaves, drooping, and of a dark pink color. They are of short duration, but open in succession for a considerable time, and are succeeded, in September, by an abundance of beautiful little berries. "They are shaped like a very small egg—the largest of them scarcely averaging the size of the common sloe—with the dried remains of the flowers attached to the point of each. The skin is smooth and glossy, semi-transparent, and of a deep purplish crimson, with several minute scales, but without any of those small spines which render the fruit of the prickly pear and other cacti so troublesome. The plant is of the easiest culture, and sets its fruit more readily than any other species I know; on the one at this place, I counted nearly eight dozen ripe fruit, although the plant does not exceed two feet in height." In this state, it is stated to be as ornamental as when in bloom in the spring. Its culture is the same as other kinds of cacti, and it is readily increased by cuttings.

Dr. Lindley has appended a notice of Dr. Walper's arrangement of the Cacti, as detailed in a work published in 1832, by the Prince of Salm Dyck. It includes 501 species. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

Oleaceæ.

SYRINGA

emodi Wall. Himalayan Lilac. A hardy shrub; growing five feet high; with white flowers; appearing in May; a native of Kamoon; increased by cuttings, by grafting, and by seeds; cultivated in common soil. Bot. Reg. 1845, t. 6.

A hardy shrub with white flowers, "which have most the appearance of Privet, but are destitute of the sweet perfume of other lilacs, instead of which they have a heavy unpleasant smell." It is distinguished from other lilacs, except *Josikæ'a*. by its leaves, which are very pale on the under side. It was raised from seeds received by the Horticultural Society, from

Dr. Royle, and is a native of the Himalayan mountains. It is increased readily by cuttings made from the side shoots when half ripe, and placed in sand under a hand glass. If hardy, in our climate, it will be a desirable species. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

Epacridaceæ.

EPACRIS

miniata Lindl. Vermilion Epacris. A greenhouse shrub; growing two feet high; with vermilion and white flowers; appearing in May; a native of New Holland; increased by cuttings; cultivated in heath soil and sand. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 5.

This is one of the most splendid of this tribe, which has been introduced. In general appearance, it is like the old *E. grandiflora*, but the color of the tube is a bright vermilion, and the limb snow-white, forming a brilliant contrast, and with its profusion of flowers, a gay shrub. It was raised by Messrs. Loddiges, from seeds, received from New Holland, and was first exhibited last spring. Its cultivation is the same as other sorts, requiring to be potted in heath soil and sand, being careful to keep the ball well raised in the pot. Water freely in summer; increased by cuttings in the usual way. This is well worthy of introduction. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

Gesneriaceæ.

GLOXINIA

tubiflora Hook. Tube-flowered Gloxinia. A stove or warm greenhouse plant growing one foot high; with white flowers; appearing in May; a native of Buenos Ayres; increased by cuttings; cultivated in rough heath mould, and one third silver sand. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 3.

One of the most beautiful plants of late introduction, producing an abundance of "lovely snow-white flowers very agreeably fragrant." It has an erect pubescent stem, with narrow oblong leaves, and spikes of its charming long tubular snowy blossoms, nearly as large as *Achimenes longiflora*, and gracefully drooping from their slender peduncles. In our climate it would require to be started in a stove or hot-bed, and when warm, in June, removed to the greenhouse where it would bloom freely, and form a fine companion to the *Achimenes*. It is increased by cuttings, and when growing requires a good sized pot, and an ample supply of water in the summer season. In winter it should be kept dry. So nearly allied are the *Gesneras*, *Gloxinias* and *Achimenes*, that it is somewhat difficult to decide to which genus a plant belongs. Martius and De Candolle make the following difference:—

Gésnera—Calyx somewhat unequal. Corolla tubular, with five protuberances at the base, or an equal swelling all around. Anthers joined together when young. From two to five glands around the ovary.

Gloxinia—Calyx equal. Corolla funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped, inflated in the middle, protuberant on one side only of the base. Anthers joined together. Five glands around the ovary.

Achimenes—Calyx equal. Corolla between tubular and funnel-shaped, protuberant on one side only of the base. Anthers separate. A ring around the ovary.

We have no doubt that many beautiful hybrids will yet be produced between gloxinias and achimenes, and we would suggest to amateurs to make attempts to produce seedlings. *G. tubiflora* is a fine acquisition. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

This species, as well as several other new gloxinias, will be in flower in our collection in May.

Achimenes.

grandiflora De Cand. Large flowered Achimenes. A greenhouse plant; growing one foot high; with crimson purple flowers; appearing in August and September; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings and offsets of the roots; grown in rough sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 11.

“Among the species of this brilliant genus, none excel in beauty this.” In general appearance, it is similar to *A. longiflora*, having the same habit; the flowers, however, are of a lively rich crimson purple, and being less delicate in texture remain longer in beauty than the former. They are also abundantly produced. The plant was first sent to London from Ghent, where it was introduced from Mexico. There are already eight species introduced, and a ninth, called *A. patens*, has been found by Mr. Hartweg which is also very handsome, but it has not yet reached England. Its cultivation is simple; merely to start the roots in a hotbed, and continue to shift the plants till they come into bloom in July. Shallow pots or even pans are best, as they do not root deep. We have found it a good plan to insert one pot inside of a larger one. The best soil is rough peat or rotten leaves and sand. In winter, keep them quite dry. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

We must again advise the cultivation of all the species that are to be obtained, even the old *A. coccinea*. *A. longiflora*, *grandiflora* and *picta* are the best, but the others are

very beautiful. In August and September, they are a great ornament to the greenhouse.

Plumbaginidæ.

STATICE

macrophylla Hook. Large leaved Sea Lavender. A greenhouse shrub; growing three or four feet high; with violet flowers; appearing in May; a native of the Canaries; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy loam, peat and well decomposed cow dung. Bot. Reg. 1845, t. 7.

But few of the Statice are known in our collections; they form fine objects in the greenhouse, and are worthy of introduction. *S. arborea* and *macrophylla* are two of the best; the latter producing foliage two feet and a half across, and very large spikes of its showy calyxes and flowers. It is of easy management, requiring the protection of the greenhouse, and blooms all summer, when it prefers a shady aspect, as the flowers are injured by the sun. Readily increased by cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, Feb.)

Liliidæ.

LILIUM

Thomsonianum Royle. Dr. Thompson's Lily. A half hardy bulb; growing two feet high; with pink flowers; appearing in April; a native of India; increased by offsets and seeds; cultivated in sandy loam and leaf mould. Bot. Reg. 1845, t. 1.

Another new and beautiful oriental acquisition to the lili-ums, not so splendid as the *lancifolium*, but distinct and desirable. It grows two or three feet high, and produces delicate rose colored flowers, which are agreeably sweet scented. It is cultivated the same as the Japan lilies, and as a source from whence hybrids between it and the *lancifolium* may be produced, it is a fine species. It is increased by division of the bulbs, and also by seeds. It was first introduced by Messrs. Loddiges from British India, and flowered in their collection last April. (*Bot. Reg.*, Jan.)

Japan lilies which were potted in February will now need a shift into the pot in which they are to flower, as frequent shifting is not favorable to the growth of such bulbous plants. For large plants, pots at least fifteen inches in diameter should be used, and smaller for those that are not so strong. At the last potting, sink the root a little lower than it was before, as it throws out small bulbs at the base of the stem, and in this way is increased. The best soil is sandy peat, loam and sand in nearly equal proportions. We hope to see these splendid plants in every collection; their great beauty cannot be appreciated until the plants become strong.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, March 1, 1845. The meeting of the Society to-day was held in the Library room of the new building in School street—the President in the chair.

The records of the last meeting having been read, the President addressed the Society in a few pertinent remarks; he adverted to the condition of the Society at the present day, in comparison with its organization in 1829,—to its influence in disseminating a taste for gardening—and finally to the usefulness which it was designed to exert in the cause of Horticultural improvement.

The records of the last meeting having been read, it was voted to choose a decorating committee for the next annual exhibition, and Messrs. D Haggerston, W. Quant, A. Mc Lennan, J. A. Kenrick, and Augustus Story, were appointed the committee.

A further appropriation of one hundred dollars for premiums for 1845, was made to the Committee on Fruits.

Henry Vandine, Cambridgeport, E. C. R. Walker, and Warren Fisher, Boston, were admitted members.

Adjourned one week, to March 8th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, a plant in flower of the Souvenir de la Malmaison, a new Bourbon rose, very beautiful; also a beautiful plant of *Erica Hartnellii* in full bloom. From W. E. Carter, a fine plant of *Andromeda floribunda*, in bloom. From P. Barnes, two large plants of Azaleas, one white and one purple.

March 8th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A letter was read from the Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, acknowledging the receipt of pamphlets, &c., from the Society which were placed in their library. Adjourned two weeks, to March 22d.

Exhibited—Flowers: From Hovey & Co., very fine specimens of the following roses:—*Bengal*, Eugene Beauharnois, and Roi de Cramoises; *Tea*, Bougere, Pharoon, Caroline, Hardy, Nid d' Amour, and Farfait; *Bourbon*, Queen, Mrs. Bosanquet, Bouquet of Flora, and Marshal Villers. From W. E. Carter, *Cypripedium insigne*, double yellow primrose and *Azalea Smithii*, and cut flowers of *Rhododendron arboreum*.

FRUIT:—From S. Downer, Nonsuch, Newton Pippin, Golden Russet, and R. I. Greening. From Capt. Lovett, Minister and Phenice apples, handsome.

The following is the Schedule of Premiums as offered by the Society for 1845:—

At a meeting of the Flower Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 27th of February, 1845—*Voted*, That the following schedule of Premiums be submitted to the Executive Committee for their approval for the present year, viz. :—

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS FOR 1845.

COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|--------|
| GERANIUMS.—For the 12 best dissimilar varieties, in pots, a premium of. | \$6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 5 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded May 3d.</i> | |
| HYACINTHS.—For the best display, a premium of. | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded May 3d.</i> | |
| PLEYANTHUS.—For the best 6 varieties, in pots. | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 2 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded May 3d.</i> | |
| TULIPS.—For the best 30 varieties, a premium of. | 8 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 6 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of. | 4 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded May 24th.</i> | |
| PANSIES.—For the best 12 varieties, a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 2 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded May 24th.</i> | |
| HAWTHORNS.—Best display, June 7, a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 2 00 |
| HARDY AZALEAS.—For the best display, June 7, a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 2 00 |
| SHRUBBY PÆONIES.—For the best 6 varieties, a premium of. | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the best display, a premium of. | 2 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded June 14th.</i> | |
| HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.—For the best 12 flowers, having regard to number of varieties and perfection of flowers, a premium of. | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the best display do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded June 21st.</i> | |
| PINKS.—For the best 6 distinct varieties, a premium of. | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| For the best display, June 21st, a premium of. | 2 00 |
| RANUNCULUS.—For the best display, a premium of. | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| <i>Premiums to be awarded June 21st.</i> | |

DIVISION A.—CLASS I.

| | |
|--|------|
| HARDY ROSES.—For the best 30 distinct varieties, a premium of. | 8 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 6 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of. | 4 00 |
| For the best display, a premium of. | 3 00 |

CLASS II.

| | |
|--|------|
| For the best 12 varieties, a premium of. | 5 00 |
|--|------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | \$ 3 00 |
| For the 2d best display, a premium of..... | 2 00 |

DIVISION B.—CLASS I.

NOISETTE, BOURBON, TEA, CHINA, &C., CUT FLOWERS.

| | |
|--|------|
| For the best 12 varieties, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best display, a premium of..... | 2 00 |

Premiums to be awarded June 21st.

CLASS II.

NOISETTE, BOURBON, TEA, CHINA, &C.—To be exhibited in Pots at the Annual Exhibition.

| | |
|---|------|
| For the best 12 varieties, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| FUCHSIAS.—(To be exhibited in Pots during the season.)—For the best 12 varieties, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| CARNATIONS AND PICOTEE PINKS.—For the best 8 distinct varieties, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the best display, a premium of..... | 3 00 |

Premiums to be awarded July 19th.

| | |
|---|------|
| PHLOXES.—For the best 6 varieties, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| DOUBLE BALSAMS.—For the best display, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 2 00 |

To be exhibited August 16th.

| | |
|---|------|
| GERMAN ASTERS.—For the best display, Sept. 13,..... | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 2 00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—For the best display through the season, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |

| | |
|--|------|
| ANNUALS.—For the best display through the season, a premium of.. | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| INDIGENOUS PLANTS.—For the most interesting display, a premium of | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| BOUQUETS.—For the best display through the season, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best at the Annual Exhibition, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |

| | |
|---|------|
| CALCEOLARIAS, (in Pots.)—For the best 6 varieties, during the season, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 2 00 |

GREENHOUSE OR HOTHOUSE PLANTS.—For the most interesting display through the season, a premium of. \$ 5 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 4 00

DAHLIAS. DIVISION A.

Open to all Cultivators.

Premier Prize :—Best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 8 00

For the best specimen bloom, a premium of. 4 00

DIVISION B.

Open to all Cultivators of more than 200 Plants.

CLASS I.

For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 8 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 4 00

CLASS II.

For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 5 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 3 00

CLASS III.

For the best 6 varieties, a premium of. 3 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 2 00

DIVISION C.

Open to all Cultivators of less than 200 Plants.

CLASS I.

For the best 18 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 8 00

For the 2d best do., premium of. 4 00

CLASS II.

For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 5 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 3 00

CLASS III.

For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, a premium of. 3 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 2 00

Premiums to be awarded Sept. 27th.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, (in Pots.)—For the best 12 varieties, a premium of. 5 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 4 00

For the 3d best do., a premium of. 3 00

Premiums to be awarded Nov. 8th.

CAMELLIAS, (in Pots.)—For the best 12 varieties, a premium of. 8 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 6 00

For the 3d best do., a premium of. 5 00

Premiums to be awarded 2d Saturday in Feb.

GREENHOUSE AZALEAS, (in Pots.)—For the best 6 varieties, a premium of. 5 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 3 00

Premiums to be awarded the 1st Saturday in March.

HARDY RHODODENDRONS.—For the best display, a premium of. 3 00

For the 2d best do., a premium of. 2 00

To be exhibited June 28th.

| | |
|---|---------|
| MAGNOLIAS.—For the best display, June 28th, a premium of. | \$ 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 2 00 |
| Gratuities | 33 00 |

Or whatever amount that may not be appropriated otherwise for
 Premiums. \$400 00

¶ Gratuities will be awarded, at the discretion of the Committee, for Seedling Camellias, Azaleas, Roses, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Phloxes, Geraniums, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, or any other beautiful flower of American growth. Gratuities will also be awarded for any rare or beautiful plants or display of flowers, that may be exhibited during the season, at the discretion of the Committee.

In awarding premiums on plants in pots, special reference will be had to the beauty of the specimens, profusion of bloom, and evidence of superior cultivation.

Joseph Breck, Chairman.

DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS.

THE Committee on Decorations for the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following List of Premiums for the ensuing year:—

FOR DESIGNS, &c., FORMED OF CUT FLOWERS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| For the best and most appropriate. | \$30 00 |
| For the next best do | 20 00 |
| For the next best do | 15 00 |
| For the next best do | 10 00 |
| For the best pair of wreaths for festooning, not less than thirty feet in length | 10 00 |
| For the next best do | 5 00 |
| Balance for Decorations at Annual Exhibition | 160 00 |

\$250 00

David Haggerston, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

THE Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society respectfully submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following List of Premiums, to be awarded the ensuing year, amounting to the sum of Four Hundred Dollars:—

TO BE AWARDED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION IN SEPTEMBER.

| | |
|--|---------|
| APPLES.—For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, a premium of. | \$10 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of. | 5 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of. | 3 00 |
| PEARS.—For the greatest number of kinds, and the best grown, a premium of. | 10 00 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | \$ 5 00 |
| For the 3d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| GRAPES. —For the best exhibited, 1st premium..... | 10 00 |
| For the next best exhibited, 2d premium..... | 7 00 |
| For the next best exhibited, 3d premium..... | 5 00 |
| For the greatest number of varieties, and the best grown, a premium of..... | 10 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| ASSORTED FRUIT. —For the best basket of Fruit, of various kinds, a premium of..... | 10 00 |
| For the next best do., 2d premium of..... | 7 00 |
| For the next best do., 3d premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the best dish of Apples, not less than 12 specimens of one variety, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best dish of Pears not less than 12 specimens of one variety, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| Assorted Fruits in baskets shall not be entitled to any other than the premium for such. | |

☞ The above premiums to be awarded on the first day of the Exhibition.

PREMIUMS DURING THE SEASON.

| | |
|---|------|
| APPLES. —For the best summer Apples, on or before the 1st September, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the best fall Apples, on or before the 1st December, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the best winter Apples, on or before the 1st March, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| PEARS. —For the best summer Pears, on or before the 1st September, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the best fall Pears, on or before the 1st December, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the best winter Pears, on or before the 1st March, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| CHERRIES. —For the best specimens, not less than two quarts, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| PEACHES. —For the best specimens grown under glass, a premium of..... | 6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 4 00 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| For the best specimen, grown in open culture, a premium of | \$ 6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 4 00 |
| APRICOTS.—For the best specimen of Apricots, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| NECTARINES.—For the best specimen of Nectarines, a premium of . . | 6 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 4 00 |
| QUINCES.—For the best specimens of the best kind of Quinces, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| PLUMS.—For the best Plums of the <i>best flavor</i> , not less than two quartz, a premium of | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., a premium of | 4 00 |
| GOOSEBERRIES.—For the best flavored and finest specimens, two boxes, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| CURRENTS.—For the best flavored and finest specimens, two boxes, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| RASPBERRIES.—For the best specimens of Raspberries, not less than 2 boxes, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| STRAWBERRIES.—For the best specimens of Strawberries, not less than 2 boxes, a premium of | 8 00 |
| For the next best do., 2d premium of | 6 00 |
| For the next best do., 3d premium of | 4 00 |
| WATER MELON.—For the best specimen of Water Melon, a pre- mium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| MUSKMELON.—For the best Muskmelon, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| FIGS.—For the best specimen of Figs, a premium of | 5 00 |
| GRAPES.—For the best specimens and the best variety of Grapes, grown under glass previous to July 1st, a premium of | 10 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 7 00 |
| For the best specimen and variety of Grapes, grown under glass subsequently to July 1st, a premium of | 10 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 7 00 |
| GRAPES, (<i>Native</i>).—For the best specimen and variety of Native Grapes, a premium of | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of | 3 00 |
| For the best new Seedling Grape, superior to any now extant, a premium of | 20 00 |
| | \$ 362 00 |
| Reserved for Gratuities | 38 00 |
| | \$ 400 00 |

For the Committee,

S. Walker, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.

THE Committee on Vegetables submit to the Executive Committee, for their approval, the following List of Premiums, to be offered the ensuing year :—

| | |
|--|--------|
| ASPARAGUS.—For the earliest and best, not less than 3 bunches, a premium of..... | \$5 00 |
| BEETS.—For the best, (pure blood beet), during the season, not less than 12 roots, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| BROCOLI.—For the best 3 heads, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| BEANS.—For the best and earliest peck of string beans, a premium of | 3 00 |
| For the best and earliest Lima beans, not less than 2 quarts, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best and earliest variety of shell beans, a premium of.... | 4 00 |
| CUCUMBERS.—For the best pair under glass, previous to first Saturday in June, a premium of..... | 4 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best and earliest, of open culture, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| CAULIFLOWERS.—For the best and largest, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| CORN.—For the best and earliest sweet corn, not less than 12 ears, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| CABBAGE.—For the best drumhead cabbage, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the best Savoy cabbage, during the season, not less than 3 heads, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 2 00 |
| EGG PLANTS.—The best display, during season, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| LETTUCE.—For the best 6 heads, before first Saturday in July, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| POTATOES.—For the best and earliest peck, previous to August 1, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| PEAS.—For the best and earliest peck in June, a premium of..... | 3 00 |
| POTATOES.—For the best <i>new</i> seedling, of superior quality, for the table, a premium of..... | 10 00 |
| RHUBARB.—For the largest and best, previous to first Saturday in July, not less than 12 stalks, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| SQUASHES.—For the best pure Canada squashes, not less than 6 in number, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the greatest variety exhibited during the season, a premium of | 5 00 |
| TOMATOES.—For the best and earliest, not less than 1 dozen..... | 3 00 |
| VEGETABLES.—For the best display and greatest variety, at the weekly exhibitions, during the season, a premium of..... | 10 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 5 00 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| For the best display and greatest variety, at the annual exhibition, a premium of..... | \$ 10 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 7 00 |
| For any new variety of vegetables, suitable for the table and worthy of cultivation, other than seedling potatoes, a premium of | 10 00 |
| CELERY.—For the best and largest blanched, not less than 6 roots, a premium of..... | 5 00 |
| For the 2d best do., a premium of..... | 3 00 |

Wm. B. Kingsbury, Chairman.

Regulations to be observed in the exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

IF, at any meeting, the Committees for awarding Premiums shall be of opinion, that the time appointed, by the Premium List, of the exhibition of any Fruits, Flowers, or Vegetables, will be too early or too late, they shall have power to alter the time of exhibition, giving notice thereof to the Society at the time of such change.

Committees shall have the discretionary power of withholding Premiums, if the articles exhibited do not merit them.

All articles exhibited shall remain in the Hall until 2 o'clock, P. M., when they will be delivered to the contributors, unless otherwise directed.

Every article, if possible, is to be accompanied by its proper name.

The contributors of Fruits for exhibition or premium, are recommended to present the same in the Dishes or Baskets of the Society, or in NEW boxes of their own.

When specimens are presented for a name, the owner is requested to give all the information in his possession as to their origin, and the name by which they have usually been known.

When the Committee have good reason to believe that any information has been withheld, as to the name of specimens, they will decline to give their opinion. They are ready at all times to aid and assist, to the utmost of their ability, in ascertaining the true name of any new production presented under these Regulations, but not otherwise.

The Committees are authorized to remove all ordinary specimens from the table.

The Regulations of the Society, forbidding the handling of Fruits, Flowers, &c. will be strictly adhered to.

No Premiums on Fruits are to be awarded, unless specimens (if desired,) of the same shall have been presented to the Committee, to enable them to judge of the quality.

No Seedling Flower, Fruit or Vegetable will be considered as deserving a Premium, unless it possesses points of superior excellence.

It is also required that the Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers exhibited should be accompanied by brief observations on the mode of cultivation, if peculiar, together with any other remarks of utility.

All Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, placed in competition for the above

Premiums, are to be the growth of the competitors, and to be raised within the bounds of the Commonwealth.

All articles exhibited for Premium must be placed in the Stands by 11 o'clock, A. M., and no production in the Fruit, Flower or Vegetable Department will be admitted for Premium after that time. This Rule will be strictly adhered to.

No person allowed to be in the Room while the Committees are awarding the Premiums.

Adjourned two weeks, to March 22d.

March 22d. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The President reported that he had, in accordance with the vote of the Society, executed a deed to the proprietors of the estate adjoining the building, of a strip of land, with the right of light, &c., for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The schedule of premiums offered by the Society, for the current year, was read by the President, and accepted: it was also voted that exhibitors of fruit be requested to exhibit their specimens, so far as practicable, in new boxes, or in the dishes of the Society.

It was voted that the Hall shall be open to the public at 12 o'clock, M., and closed at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It was voted that the Society's new building should be called the "Horticultural Hall," and that the basement room used for the meetings of the Society be known by the name of the "Library Room."

The President was authorized to execute a lease of the store, for three years, agreeably to an agreement made with the lessee last autumn.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, requesting the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to set their days of exhibition, and the President, C. M. Hovey, and S. Walker, were chosen a committee to report upon the subject at a future meeting.

E. A. Upton, Jonas Chickering, and Joseph Ballister, were admitted members.

Adjourned one week, to March 29.

March 29th. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

Scions of the Winter Harvey apple, with specimens of the fruit, were sent for distribution by Mr. Kenrick. Scions of the Nonesuch and other apples were presented for distribution by Mr. Downer.

It was voted that the printed list of premiums, offered by the Society, be sent to every member.

Meeting dismissed.

ART. II. Faneuil Hall Market.

| | From | To | | From | To |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | |
| Potatoes, new: | | | | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | Autumnal Marrow, per cwt. | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| { per bushel, | 45 | 50 | Canada Crookneck, per cwt. | 2 00 | 3 00 |
| Common,.... { per barrel, | 1 00 | — | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| { per bushel, | 40 | — | West India, per cwt. . . . | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Eastport,.... { per barrel, | 1 75 | 2 00 | Pumpkins, each, | 10 | 15 |
| { per bushel, | 62½ | 75 | | | |
| Sweet,..... { per barrel, | 3 50 | — | | | |
| { per bushel, | 2 00 | — | | | |
| Turnips, per bushel: | | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | |
| Common flat, | 37 | 50 | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | |
| Ruta Baga, | 37 | 50 | Baldwins, per barrel, . . . | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Onions: Red, per bunch, . . | 3 | 4 | Russets, per barrel, . . . | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| { per bunch, . . | 3 | 4 | Greenings, per barrel, . . . | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| { per bushel, . . | 50 | 62½ | Common Sweet, per bar. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| White, per bunch, | 3 | 4 | Danvers Win. Swt. pr bl. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Beets, per bushel, | 50 | 75 | Common, per barrel, . . . | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Carrots, per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | Bellflower, per barrel, . . . | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | 75 | — | Nonsuch, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, . . . | 12½ | 25 | Fall Pippins, per barrel, . . | — | — |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 8 | 10 | Roman Stems, per bbl. . . . | 1 50 | — |
| Radishes, per bunch, | — | 12½ | Golden Russett, per l bl. . . | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | Lady Apple, per bushel, . . . | 2 00 | — |
| | | | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3 | 4 |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | Pears, per half peck or doz: | | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | Beurré Rance, per doz. . . . | 25 | 37½ |
| Drumhead, | 75 | 100 | Lewis, per half peck, | — | — |
| Savoy, | 50 | 62 | Common, per half peck, . . . | — | — |
| Red, | 75 | 1 00 | Chaumontelle, per doz. . . . | 62½ | — |
| Brocolis, each, | 20 | 25 | Winter Doyenne, per doz. . . . | — | — |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | Beurre d'Aremberg, pr doz. . . | — | — |
| Celery, per root, | 6 | 12 | Echasserie, per doz. | — | — |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | 10 | St. Germain, per doz. | — | — |
| Spinach, per peck, | 25 | 37½ | Baking, per bush. | 2 00 | — |
| Dandelions, per half peck, . . | 25 | 37½ | Grapes, per lb.: | | |
| Water Cresses, per half peck | 25 | — | Malaga, | 25 | 37½ |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | 25 | — | Catawba, | — | — |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. . . | 37½ | — | Tomatoes, per half peck, . . . | — | — |
| | | | Cranberries, per bushel, . . . | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | Oranges, per doz. | 37½ | 50 |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | 37½ | Lemons, per doz. | 17 | 20 |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | Pine Apples, each, | 25 | — |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | Cocoanuts, per hundred, . . . | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | Chesnuts, per bushel, | — | — |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| | | | Almonds, per lb. | 12 | 14 |

REMARKS.—March has been an unusually pleasant month; the heavy snow of the winter, prevented much frost from penetrating the ground, and early in the month it was sufficiently dry in some places to plough and plant. Peas with some of the market gardeners have been sown some time, and are already up. Several cool nights the present week have not been favorable for such early planting.

Vegetables.—The stock of potatoes continues about the same, and prices, except for Eastports, have not varied; the latter have advanced 25 cents

per barrel. Turnips plenty. Onions are very abundant, and for the season, the market may be said to be overstocked. Beets, &c., remain the same. Horseradish comes to hand of fine size and quality; the cultivation of this vegetable improves. Radishes are more plentiful, and of larger size. Cabbages are scarcer, and good Drumheads meet with ready sale at our prices: other sorts remain the same. Cauliflowers and Brocolis moderately supplied. Celery of good quality is rather scarce, and prices firm. Lettuce improves with the season, and some very superior heads have been sold at the highest rates. Spinach is not so abundant; the frosts of the week already show their effect upon the plants. Dandelions, both cultivated and wild, are tolerably plentiful for the early season. A few water cresses have been received. Squashes are scarcer and prices have advanced, especially for the Marrow; but the abundant stock of crooknecks keeps the prices down, in addition to these, there have been several arrivals from the West Indies, and the stock is now ample.

FRUIT.—Apples remain nearly the same; a slight advance has been realized in some sorts, and good Baldwins now command our highest rates; but in many cases they have been picked over. Greenings and Bellflowers are about done. Some excellent Nonsuches have been received, which sell well. Of Pears there is now scarcely any sorts remaining, except baking; there are some few Easter beurres, but so limited, as to be scarcely enumerated in our quotations. Grapes are nearly gone. Cranberries of the Spring picking have been received, and of handsome size. Sweet Oranges are very scarce, owing to the hurricanes in the West Indies, which it is reported not only destroyed the crop, but injured many of the trees. Lemons are very abundant and cheap.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, March 29th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR APRIL.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

April, to the cultivator, is the busiest month of the year; it is indeed the month, when, by a little neglect, a whole year may be lost in the growth of some kinds of plants or trees. Every thing presses at once; and the judicious gardener's attention will now be directed to preparations for the season.

Grape Vines will now require considerable attention; in greenhouses the blossoms will soon open, when the temperature should be kept a little higher. In cold houses, they will now just be swelling their eyes. Attention must be given to the young growth; pinching out all useless eyes,

cutting out inferior shaped branches, and carefully tying up the spurs or shoots. Grape vines in the garden may now be uncovered if not done before, and hardy kinds should be pruned if yet omitted; they will bleed some, but it will injure them far less than to leave as much wood as there should be. Water vines in pots with *liquid guano*.

Peach Trees in pots in the greenhouse, will now be setting their fruit.

Currant, Raspberry and Gooseberry bushes should now be transplanted.

Strawberry beds may be made this month, and planted towards the latter part. Clear up old beds, take off the dead leaves and old stems, root out all weak plants, and if the ground is not rich, manure with *guano*: it will not add any weeds like other manure.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees may be safely grafted this month.

Fruit Trees of all kinds may be planted with success during this month.

Seedlings of fruit trees should be carefully hoed as soon as they are well up.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will be coming forward rapidly, and if a young stock is wanted, fine shoots for cuttings will be produced; these may be rooted by being put in pots, in very sandy soil, and placed in a gentle bottom heat under a bell glass. The old roots may be also separated as soon as the eyes begin to swell. Seed sown last month will now have made plants large enough to pot off.

Chrysanthemums should now be looked to, and if young plants are wanted, they may be increased by cuttings or suckers,

Camellias will now be making their new growth, and should be abundantly supplied with water, both over head and at the roots; one more watering with *guano*, will do them good.

Fuchsias will be coming forward, and to have handsome plants, considerable attention will be required. Shift often before the roots are matted, and water occasionally with *guano*. Tie the main shoot to a neat stake, and if inclined to run up, top it, in order to form a bushy plant.

Calceolarias will yet require another shifting: seeds for fall flowering may now be planted.

Tulips and Hyacinth beds will require attention: stir the surface of the earth carefully without injuring the foliage.

Anemonies may yet be planted, choosing a half shady aspect.

Roses will now be in full bloom, and if in small pots, may have one more shift before they go out into the border; they will flower better for it. Stocks may be budded now.

Japan Lilies should be shifted for the last time.

Verbenas should be shifted if fine plants are wanted.

Pansies from seed sown in March, may be planted out in beds in the open air the latter part of the month.

Achimènes if growing well may be shifted into the next size pot.

Balsams, Stocks, Asters, Portulacas, Zinnias, and other tender and half hardy annuals should now be sown in hotbeds.

Herbaceous plants may be taken up and transplanted this month.

Pæonies of all kinds may be transplanted now.

Roses of hardy kinds may be transplanted now; old plants should be pruned early, as they flower much stronger. Manure freely.

Gladioluses may be planted now in the open border.

Heliotropes may now be propagated from cuttings for Autumn flowering.

Orange Trees may be budded or grafted at this season.

Hydrangeas may be propagated from cuttings now, and they will flower if shoots are taken with good buds.

Tree Pæonies may be increased by dividing the roots.

Carnations and Picotees may be shifted into large pots this month.

Phloxes may be propagated from cuttings at this season, as soon as they begin to grow.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds may be re-potted and propagated at this season.

Dwarf Rocket Larkspur Seed may be sown now for the first flowering, or if sown in the autumn, these will come in as a succession.

Plants of Erythrina crista galli may be brought forward now in hotbeds, and planted out in May.

Box Edgings may be reset this month.

Hardy Annuals of all kinds may be planted the latter part of the month. Poppies, and some other sorts should be sown where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

Hotbeds if they have been properly made last month will now be ready to forward all kinds of early vegetables.

Egg Plant Seed should be sown in boxes or pots.

Cauliflowers and Brocoli of all kinds should be sown.

Lettuce may be re-planted and brought forward for setting out in the open ground.

Cabbages should be sown now.

Celery should be brought forward for transplanting. The seed should be sown in boxes.

Sweet Marjoram should be sown now in pits or boxes.

Melons cucumbers, and squashes, may be forwarded more than a month by sowing now in pots, and transplanting to the open air the latter end of May.

Asparagus beds may be made this month.

Plantations of Rhubarb may be made this month. The best sort is the Victoria for the main crop, and the Tobolsk for early use. The soil cannot be too rich for this purpose. Dig deep and manure highly. Set the roots in rows two feet apart each way.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

MAY, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 134.)

Chiswick, Mr. Glendenning.—On the Turnham Green road, but a few rods from the London Horticultural Society's garden, is situated the nursery establishment of Mr. Glendenning, recently commenced. Mr. Glendenning was formerly a partner of Messrs. Lucombe & Pince, of Exeter, and is well acquainted with his profession, and his extensive acquaintance gives him an opportunity to collect every thing new worthy of notice. He also attends to the laying out of gardens and grounds, and the construction of greenhouses, &c., and has latterly been considerably engaged in this part of his profession. The grounds were formerly the property of Mr. Williams, who introduced the well-known pear which bears his name, and now perhaps better known with us as the *Bartlett*,—a name which does not belong to it,—but one which, from its brevity, it will be hard to change for the original, Williams's *Bon Chrétien*. The original tree was still growing, in good health, and produces good crops.

In the greenhouse we found a variety of new plants, but at this season not many in flower. *Tetranèma mexicàna*, a frame perennial was in bloom, and is a pretty plant, nearly related to the pentstemons. *Lòtus àlbidus* is a beautiful species, with clusters of pale pink flowers, forming a fine contrast with the *L. jacobæus*. We here saw a variety of the *Técoma jasminoides*, with pale blush or pink flowers, of

apparently dwarfer habit and a freer flowerer than the common one, as it was in bloom, though not more than eighteen inches high. A new species or variety of *Lisiánthus*, called *glaucéscens*, with paler flowers than *Russeliànus*, was in bloom, and very handsome. We also saw *Achímenes multiflòra* in flower, though nearly over, and its neat fringed lilac blossoms render it desirable in every collection of this fine tribe. Mr. Glendenning has been successful in producing several hybrid gloxinias, which we have already noticed, (p. 33,) and some of which were in flower: *G. Cartòni* is one of the best. That beautiful and fragrant annual, *Martynia fràgrans*, was finely in bloom; its large spotted flowers exhale a delicious odor; it should be brought forward in a good brick heat, and is indispensable in fine collections.

Among the new plants, though not in bloom, we noticed the following: *Cròwea saligna latifòlia*, *Gardènia Sherbòurnia*, *Spiræa Lindleyàna*, *Kennèdia pannòsa*, *Corræa Goodii*, *Chorizema Dicksòni*, *Státice magniflòra*, *Pimelèa spectàbilis*, (a superb specimen,) *Diplodænia crassinòdes*, (formerly *Echites carássa*,) *Echites spléndens* and *atropurpùrea*, with many others. Two new scarlet geraniums, of dwarf habit, called King and Gen. Tom Thumb, were pointed out to us by Mr. Glendenning as very beautiful; the scarlet geraniums are planted in great quantities, in beds, in the open garden, in summer, and those of dwarf habit and brilliant colors, as well as large umbels of flowers, are exceedingly desirable; Smith's scarlet grows too tall for this purpose. New seedling azaleas are now raised in quantities, and Mr. Glendenning had several grown by Mr. Frost, of Dropmore, said to be very fine. That brilliant plant, *Gésnera zebrina*, had thrown up its tall spikes of scarlet flowers, and was now in its greatest beauty; it should be in every collection of plants. A small house of heaths contained many excellent specimens of the finer kinds, but only a few of them were in bloom.

In the open garden we noticed a great stock of roses which had just been budded; the stocks are grubbed up in the woods, in the spring, and are purchased at a cent each or less, and in the autumn they are ready for budding. We saw great quantities of a pink called Anne Boleyn, which is

admirably adapted for forcing, and is extensively grown by Mr. Glendenning for the London market. It is deep pink, with a dark centre, large size and fragrant, and flowers freely and finely when forced. The lily of the valley is forced here in quantities, for the same purpose; by simply potting the roots in moss, and bringing them forward in heat, they can be made to flower at any time between December and May. Asters and other showy annuals were planted in large beds, and made a gay show from the street.

We here noticed a mode of making pits or frames, which answers a good purpose. It is simply to cut and pare sods of the width of six inches; these are carefully and firmly piled up, the grass side downwards, to the proper height, making allowance for settling, and when they become dry the sashes are put on, and the whole is completed; in our climate, on the approach of cold weather, they could be banked up, and would be much better for many things than ordinary wood frames, which are expensive and more likely to suffer from cold. We would recommend a trial of this plan. In Philadelphia, among the nurserymen, great quantities of plants are wintered in ordinary frames, and valuable room is saved in the greenhouse; besides, plants kept in a low temperature, especially roses, azaleas, camellias, &c., start with more vigor, and often make a stronger growth, than those kept in the greenhouse. To protect half hardy shrubs and plants, which will not stand the open winter, pits, such as we have noticed, will be found useful in the smallest collection of plants. Many plants, which are now only seen in greenhouses, may be taken up in the autumn and planted again in the spring; and by such yearly removals, they soon acquire so large a mass of fibrous roots that they do not suffer in the least, and flower as freely as if they had not been taken up; in this way, azaleas, kalmias, rhododendrons, magnolias, ericas, &c. &c. may be managed with entire success.

Mr. Glendenning's nursery is managed with much neatness, and after looking through the grounds we passed an evening with him at his house. It may be gratifying to our readers to know that Mr. Glendenning has promised us occasional articles on various subjects, and we hope they will add to the value of the magazine.

Clapham, Mr. Groom.—Mr. Groom has long been well known for his splendid collections of tulips, ranunculuses, &c. He was formerly located at Walworth; but the land becoming valuable, he removed to his present place a few years since, and his grounds here are yet but partially under cultivation. The situation is on the Clapham road, about four or five miles from St. Paul's, and convenient from the omnibuses, which run directly by many times a day.

Mr. Groom's principal trade has been in tulips and other florist's flowers, but within a few years he has turned his attention to the production of the newer and more choice greenhouse plants, and at the present time he had a good collection.

The first objects which attracted our attention, on entering a small greenhouse fronting the street, were the Japan lilies, of which we made mention in our last volume, (X. p. 376.) Their greatest beauty was past, but still they were sufficiently in flower to show how magnificent had been the display. We had never before seen the *L. speciosum* in flower, and, as this variety blooms later than the others, it was in greater perfection. The strongest bulb had a stem four feet high, with upwards of *twenty* fine flowers; *L. punctatum* was exceedingly showy, and we noticed several specimens with two or three bulbs in one pot, which had thrown up stems *five* to *six* feet, and numbering *one hundred buds and flowers*. *L. punctatum* and *album* have a greater tendency to divide in the root than the *speciosum*; and while the latter almost invariably threw up only one stem, the others threw up from two to five; the former, too, grow higher.

Mr. Groom has been highly successful in cultivating the Japan lilies, and he has undoubtedly the best stock of any one in the country. *L. speciosum* is exceedingly rare; but the others, especially *album*, much more abundant. A new one, called *roseum*, has been lately introduced, and was yet small; it is similar to *speciosum*, but the flowers are paler. *L. testaceum*, a yellowish one, we did not find in bloom. *L. album*, in the open ground, had proved perfectly hardy, and a bed of it was now rapidly advancing to bloom. On our visit to the garden in October we found them still in full flower, though then beginning to fade. Taken as a class, no

more splendid plants have been lately introduced. Their cultivation is simple. Like all similar bulbs, they dislike frequent removal, as they retain all the roots which are not *annual* but *perennial*; and when these are destroyed the bulbs suffer. A cold frame is a sufficient protection for the roots, and we are not sure but they may be able to stand our winters in the open ground; this, however, cannot be safely tried till they are more plentiful than at present. They are increased in various ways; but that which appears the safest and best is earthing up the stems, to induce them to throw out bulbs at the base of the leaves; this is the mode practised by Mr. Groom. The soil best suited to them is a mixture of heath soil, leaf mould and sand.

Among the new plants we saw the elegant *Verónica speciosa*, in full bloom; and its dense heads of brilliant purple flowers, and its thick fleshy leaves, formed one of the finest plants of late introduction. It is a greenhouse plant, from New Holland, and flowers freely from July to December. The new *Achimenes picta* was finely in bloom, and also *hirsuta*, with rosy spotted flowers. *Gloxinia variegata*, with deep purplish blue bell-shaped flowers, was blooming abundantly. *G. tubiflora* is another new and fine species, with beautiful white flowers resembling an *Achimenes*. Other new plants, were *Ceanothus divaricatus*, a beautiful shrubby plant, with spikes of blue flowers, *Abutilon Bedfordianum*, *Corræa Cavendishii*, *Pimelæa arenærea*, *Centradenia rosea*, *Chorizema varium nana* and *C. varium rotundifolia*, both of handsome dwarf habit, *Brachysëma platiptera*, *Rigidèlia flàmmea*, &c. The petunias and fuchsias had been very showy, but were now past their prime. Of the former, we have already given a list, (Vol. X. p. 377); among the latter, *Stanwelliana*, *exoniënsis*, *Britannia*, *majéstica* and *Chauvièrii* were the most distinct and pretty. Many other new plants, as well as many kinds of pelargoniums, filled a great number of frames.

In the garden, we saw a small patch of plants of a pure white variety, of *Phlòx Drummóndii*, quite an acquisition; and though not to be compared with the rich crimson shades which are found in the dark varieties, still, as forming a contrast, exceedingly desirable; its origin we could not ascer-

tain, though probably by accident. Mr. Groom has succeeded in raising some beautiful hybrid lilies, between *L. atrosanguinum* and *L. bulbiferum*, which are stated to be very showy. The plants were now out of flower.

Great numbers of frames were filled with auriculas, of which Mr. Groom is a great cultivator; this is a class of plants which has been but little appreciated by our cultivators, but they possess many beauties which entitle them to attention. If they require more care than other plants, they well repay all the labor bestowed upon them. The plants may be wintered safely in frames, and we hope to see some of the fine varieties introduced.

Preparations were making for planting out the great collection of tulips in October. For this flower Mr. Groom is famous; he has raised several very splendid seedlings, some of which are priced as high as *five hundred* dollars, and a great number at *one hundred* dollars each, (£21 sterling.) It would seem to those who know little of the tulip that this was something of a tulip-mania; but the tulip is a most gorgeous flower, and when once a love for it takes possession of the amateur, and he obtains a knowledge of its properties, there is scarcely any thing he would not sacrifice to obtain the choicest kinds. In England, there are many collections valued at thousands of pounds. In this country the tulip is but little valued, and a bed of the most common kinds attracts nearly as many admirers as one of the choicest and high-priced flowers. It is gratifying, however, to see the dawn of a better taste, and within a few years, especially in the vicinity of Boston, some very fine collections have been obtained, and the present season we anticipate a better display than has ever before been seen. Our visits to Mr. Groom's garden afforded a great deal of gratification.

Regent's Park Botanic Garden.—Regent's Park contains upwards of four hundred acres, and the central portion of this, called, we believe, the Inner Circle, embracing sixteen acres, is occupied as a garden, under the care of a new society, called the Royal Botanic Society of London. The curator is Mr. Marnock, formerly of the Sheffield Botanic Garden. It is only five or six years since the first operations were commenced upon the grounds, but for so short a period

they show that much has been done to bring the grounds into their present state.

The design of the garden is not to our taste ; it is cut up altogether too much, and an attempt has been made to introduce every style in too small a space ; the effect has been to destroy its beauty ; and in the place of broad glades of lawn and groups of shrubbery ; with perhaps an arboretum, forming a splendid promenade, there are rock works, Italian, English and American gardens, rosariums, aquariums, medico-botanic gardens, &c. &c. Each of these in themselves are very well, but so eligible a spot should have been devoted to higher objects. In the construction and situation of the various hothouses, greenhouses, &c., no particular order has been observed, and they are placed without regard to beauty of arrangement or effect. It is now intended to construct a great conservatory, three hundred feet long, two hundred broad, and from thirty to forty feet high, divided into several ranges for all kinds of plants ; the central range of the front will have a large and splendid domical roof. A model of this was on exhibition for inspection by the subscribers to the garden, and was, we believe, to be carried into effect this year.

In passing hastily through the grounds, the principal objects of attraction we noticed were two fine phloxes, among the herbaceous plants ; they were called *exquisitiflora*, a fine compact white, and *speciosa*, red with a dark eye. In the flower garden, which was planted with beds of fuchsias, *calceolarias*, *petunias*, *verbenas*, *pelargoniums*, &c., we noticed a fine variety of the latter, called the Huntsman, being of dwarf, compact habit, with splendid scarlet flowers. A scarlet variety of *salvia*, called *S. Grahámi* *coccinea*, was exceedingly brilliant. The planting of such showy flowers, in beds or clumps, is one of the most striking features of English gardening, and it is quite surprising to see what immense numbers of plants are propagated for this especial purpose. *Fúchia globosa* was, perhaps, as beautiful as any thing which we saw for this object. There is an opinion prevalent that fuchsias in our climate do not do well in the open border ; but we suspect such an idea has been prematurely formed without experience, for we recollect seeing

in the garden of Mr. Johnson, of Lynn, three years ago, plants, which were then in profuse bloom, and had been so all summer, turned out of the pots into the soil; the probability is that the plants have not been abundant enough to give a fair trial. As they are easily propagated, and may be sold almost as cheap as verbenas, we hope to hear of experiments being tried to test their capability of enduring our warm sun.

In the orchideous house, that splendid climbing plant, *Ipomæa Læariï*, was in fine bloom, displaying its rich blue flowers; another species, called *ficifolia*, almost or quite as handsome, was flowering freely in a small pot. The orchideous plants, with one or two exceptions, were not in bloom; indeed, Mr. Moore informed us that they were just now getting up a collection, preparatory to the erection of a suitable house. In the frames we saw the beautiful *Verónica speciosa*, *Lesche-naúltia grandiflora*, and other new plants, in good health.

A fine site is appropriated for the great conservatory; and when it is completed, and the improvements made around it, by the removal of the buildings which already exist, it will add greatly to its present arrangement. Mr. Marnock, the curator, was absent at the time of our visit.

The Parks of London.—Many individuals are not aware of the immense extent of the parks of London. St. James's, Hyde Park, Green Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens, contain upwards of 1200 acres. In each of them are lakes or ponds of water, oftentimes crossed by handsome bridges. Each of the parks has been judiciously planted with trees, and there are many splendid specimens of lindens, oaks, elms, &c. Kensington Gardens have been recently greatly improved by the removal of a brick wall about ten feet high, and the erection of an ornamental iron paling. The effect of this can at once be imagined; the long line of splendid dwellings, which border on the Bayswater road, now command a view of the Park, while before they looked against a solid wall. In certain parts of the Park, the public are allowed to drive, and, in the gay season, immense numbers of elegant carriages may be seen rolling through these sylvan places, where as much of the country is enjoyed in the heart of London as may be found within ten miles of many of our

cities or large towns. How long will it be before this false idea of crowding buildings together, even in the country, will be abandoned? it is no uncommon occurrence to see gentlemen remove to the country, and take a house with less than *one quarter* of an acre of land,—but little better, indeed, than the crowded streets of the city. The remarks of Mr. Colman, which we have copied, (Vol. X. p. 272,) express our ideas of the importance of public parks and gardens, as a place of resort, in populous cities and towns, for the inhabitants,—especially the poorer and humbler classes,—who have no means to remove to the pure and bracing air of the country.

Sawbridgeworth, Nursery of T. Rivers.—On the morning of one of the finest days we experienced abroad, we visited the nursery of Mr. Rivers. It is situated about twenty-six miles from the city, on the route of the Midland Counties Railway, and, in less than an hour, we were set down at the Sawbridgeworth station, about a mile from the nursery. Unfortunately, at this season of the year, many of the nurserymen and seedsmen were travelling, and we did not have the pleasure of finding Mr. Rivers at home. Not knowing that we should have time to visit his place again, we improved the opportunity of looking through the grounds, and noting what we saw most interesting.

Our first wish was to see the roses, for which Mr. Rivers's collection is celebrated; and though we did not find so many plants, or so many in bloom, as we expected, yet we saw a great number, and some very excellent specimens. Bourbon Crimson Globe is a splendid variety; Acidalie is also a pure white of the same class. Another, called Madam Aubés, had splendid clusters of pale rose flowers. The new hybrid perpetuals were superb; Edward Defosse, fine rose; Rivers, deep crimson, fine; Augustin Mouchelet, globular, deep rose, very fine; Comte de Paris, large, deep rose, excellent; William Jesse, very large, globular and fine; Gloire de la Gullotiere, globular, pale rose; Lady Alice Peel, rose, beautiful. Among the Teas, Nina, with large, deep, blush flowers, was very fine; Cassio, yellowish, beautiful; Soprano, buff when in bud, and splendid in that state, becoming paler when open; Adam, color of Bougere, fine; Reine de Bassora, very large

yellowish blush; Sir Walter Scott, elegant rose. The *Cromatella* was looked for among the *Noisettes*, but it had been so severely cut for propagation that it had not bloomed. Mr. Rivers had been on the Continent in June, and there saw it in flower, and he stated that it was as beautiful as he had represented it; like nearly all the *Noisettes*, the plants must get well established before they throw up good flowers; Jean d'Arc is a new one, yellowish white, and handsome.

Hundreds of plants of *Mad. Laffay*, *Rose du Roi*, and the older perpetuals, were flowering in the nursery rows, and made a great show at this season of the year; the first named is one of the most valuable, blooming freely, large, fragrant and beautiful. The budding season was now nearly over; but immense quantities had been worked. Mr. Rivers recommends the *Rosa Manéttii* as the best stock for budding, as it grows freely, and rapidly, and does well in light sandy soils. The *Boursault*, *Dog Rose* and *Rosa Manéttii* are the three stocks mostly used in this nursery. Of that magnificent new yellow rose, the *Persian*, Mr. Rivers has the finest stock in the country. We have proved it the past winter to be one of the hardiest roses.

The root pruned pear trees were the next objects of attention; and, as Mr. Rivers has written so much on this subject, and reduced the system to practice, we anticipated much satisfaction from an inspection of them in bearing; but the exceedingly dry season had been quite too severe for the trees, and but a few were in fruit. The trees were from three to five feet high, well branched, and but for the drought would have presented a fine appearance. The trees are set about five feet apart, and by means of liquid manure or guano, they are induced to ripen a large crop.

Mr. Rivers's general stock of ornamental trees is large, and contains many new things, the results of his travels among the continental nurserymen. A great number of oaks are included in his collection, and we noticed the new *Lucombe*, in great abundance. A weeping variety, called *pubescens péndula*, was very beautiful, particularly for a lawn, where it shows with good effect. All the weeping trees are now much sought after for planting as single specimens. Among the ornamental shrubs we noticed a purple leaved variety of

the berberry, which, with the copper beech, the purple oak, and the purple-leaved nut, are acquisitions to every collection of shrubs or ornamental trees; their dark and singular foliage contrasting prettily with other trees.

Mr. Rivers cultivates great quantities of seedling trees and shrubs, as well as pines, spruces, larches, &c., &c., and we saw numerous beds of them in full growth. In the houses we saw fine plants of the weeping *Thùja*, *T. filifórmis*, and also *Cèdrus Deodàra*. *Thùja filifórmis*, if it should prove hardy in our climate, will be a highly beautiful evergreen; its long slender trailing stems, reaching quite on to the ground. Some of the more beautiful shrubs we noted were,

Robínia hispida màjor, much handsomer than the common rose acacia.

Amygdalus pérsica nàna, the dwarf Orleans peach, grows only two inches in a season, and bears fruit in pots.

Juniperus virginiàna pèndula, a beautiful drooping variety, originated near Sawbridgeworth.

Quércus cérris lasciniàta, an elegant variety, with deeply cut leaves.

Quércus cérris fulhaménsis pèndula, raised from seed, in Mr. Rivers's nursery.

Tilia europæa macrophylla. A splendid variety of the lime, with immensely large leaves, and of vigorous habit.

Cérasus Malahéb. A pretty tree, and used extensively here, for grafting the cherry, for dwarfing, or forcing in pots;

And many other trees equally deserving.

There are several ranges of propagating houses, besides numerous pits and frames for raising seedlings, protecting young plants, &c. Two or three houses are devoted to the propagation of roses. The collection of azaleas, and rhododendrons, is enriched by the best Belgian kinds, and also by seedlings. We noticed, too, fine plums of *A. índica* *Gledstanèsii*, and other new and fine kinds. In the rear of the houses, the ground is cut up by numerous hedges, and these serve both to protect the plants, which are set between them, from the wind and sun. If such hedges are necessary in the climate of England, how much more so are they here, where the winds are generally stronger and the sun's rays much hotter. Our nurserymen might copy after Mr. Rivers and

others of their profession abroad with great benefit to themselves.

Mr. Rivers's grounds are extensive, and kept in very good order; they embrace many acres, and a variety of soils adapted to different trees. We only regret that we did not have the pleasure of finding Mr. Rivers at home.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Pomological Notices ; or notices respecting new and superior fruits, mostly of general cultivation. Descriptions and engravings of six varieties of pears.* By the EDITOR.

WE continue our descriptions of pears from our last volume (X. p. 301), and now add six varieties. Our absence from home last season prevented us from making several additions to our collection of drawings, and among the number that of the Van Mons Leon le Clerc, of which some fine specimens were produced by Mr. Cushing. We have, however, a great many drawings already on hand, from which we shall continue to make selections till the returning season, when we shall endeavor to add all the new and approved sorts.

We have drawings of three new pears which we saw in Paris, and of which we ate the fruit. These we shall notice in our remarks on the French nurseries; but we prefer to give all our descriptions, as well as make our drawings from specimens produced in our climate.

31. BEURRE' DE CAPIAUMONT. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 2d and 3d Eds.

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Capiaumont, | } According to Hort. Soc. |
| Calebasse Vass, | |
| Beurre Spence, (of some collections,) | |
| Frederic of Wurtemberg, of some American collections. | |

Much confusion has existed relative to this pear in American collections. Until within a few years it was quite un-

known. Another variety now known as the Frederic of Wurtemberg, was cultivated as the Capiaumont until the late Mr. Manning discovered the error. This mistake is said to have been made by the late Mr. Knight, who forwarded grafts to the late John Lowell, from whom it was distributed in the vicinity of Boston. The known accuracy of Mr. Knight, for a long time induced cultivators to believe it was the true Capiaumont, though it differed from the description and figure in the *Pomological Magazine*; but after a full comparison with fruit from trees received from other sources, the error was detected by Mr. Manning. Under the name of the Capiaumont we cultivated the Frederic of Wurtemberg for two years. Since we have seen the true Capiaumont growing, it has astonished us that the mistake should so long have remained undiscovered. No two pears, in their leaves, wood, and growth, could be much more unlike than these; for, while the leaves of the Capiaumont are oblong, narrow, much folded and recurved, with fine serratures; those of the Frederic of Wurtemberg are roundish, broad, flat, and without serratures. The Capiaumont is figured in the *Pomological Magazine*, Pl. 59, but so much more highly colored than the fruit in general, that it has the brilliant appearance of the Wurtemberg.

The Capiaumont (*fig.* 10, p. 174) was first sent to England in 1820, by M. Parmentier, of Enghien, when specimens were exhibited before the London Horticultural Society. Their great beauty excited much admiration, and measures were immediately taken to procure scions. But like most of the first attempts to procure new fruits, they were unsuccessful, and in their place were received the Beurré Rance, Napoleon, and others, only a few scions proving the true kind. It is said to have been originated by M. Capiaumont of Mons.

Size, medium, about three inches long, and two and a half inches in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal, largest near the eye, and diminishing regularly into the stem: *Skin*, smooth, fair, light yellow, with occasional patches of russet interspersed over the surface, and sometimes red on the sunny side: *Eye*, large and prominent: *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, rather thick and smooth, and set upon the surface of the fruit: *Flesh*, yellowish, fine, juicy and melting: *Flavor*,

rich and perfumed. Ripe in October and November. Wood, clear reddish brown, sprinkled with white spots. It suc-

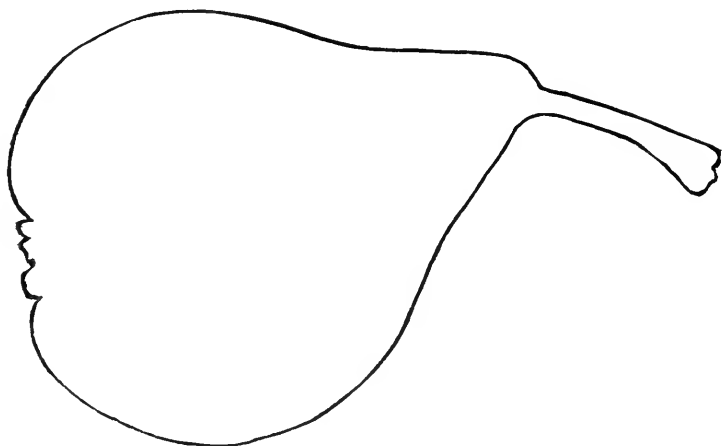


Fig. 10. Capiaumont Pear.

ceeds well on the quince or pear stock, and is one of the most abundant bearers.

32. FREDERIC OF WURTEMBERG. *Book of Fruits*, No. 54.

Wurtemberg, }
Roi de Wurtemberg, } Sometimes so called.

This most beautiful pear (*fig. 11*) is of Flemish origin, and was first sent to this country by Mr. Knight, under the erroneous name of Capiaumont. Scions subsequently received from Dr. Van Mons have proved it to be the Frederic of Wurtemberg, of his *MSS.* catalogue. No mention is made of such a pear in either of the editions of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, and unless one called the Frederic of Prussia is the same, it does not exist in that extensive collection.

The Frederic of Wurtemberg was raised by Dr. Van Mons, and so named by him in honor of Frederic, King of Wurtemberg. It is, perhaps, one of the very handsomest of pears, having a rich waxy skin, beautifully shaded with bright red ; it is also of excellent quality.

Size, large, three inches long, and three inches in diameter : *Form*, pyramidal, full and broad around the eye, taper-

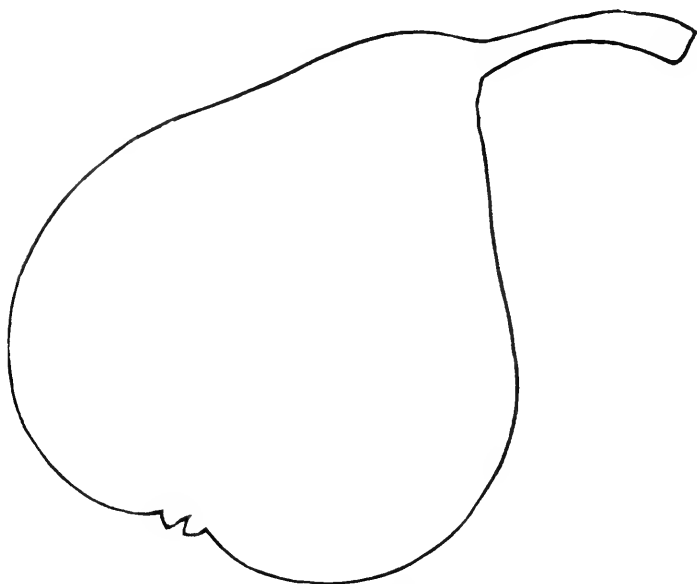


Fig. 11. Frederic of Wurtemberg Pear.

ing regularly into the stem : *Skin*, slightly uneven, pale yellow, broadly suffused on the sunny side with bright crimson, approaching to vermilion, through which appear small whitish dots, the surface having a few scattered patches of russet ; *Stem*, medium length, about an inch, knobby, fleshy at the base, where it is somewhat wrinkled, appearing a continuation of the fruit : *Eye*, medium size, closed, and slightly depressed ; segments of the calyx round and short : *Flesh*, white, fine, melting and buttery : *Flavor*, rich and excellent, with an agreeable perfume : *Core*, large : *Seeds*, very large, light brown. Ripe in September and October. The wood grows very strong and upright, of a yellow color, and it comes into bearing quite early.

33. DUCHESS DE MARS. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 2d and 3d Editions.

The Duchess of Mars (*fig. 12*) is a pear of rather recent introduction to notice, and we do not find it anywhere des-

cribed, except in the *Catalogue* of the London Horticultural Society, where it is classed among the finest kinds. Mr.

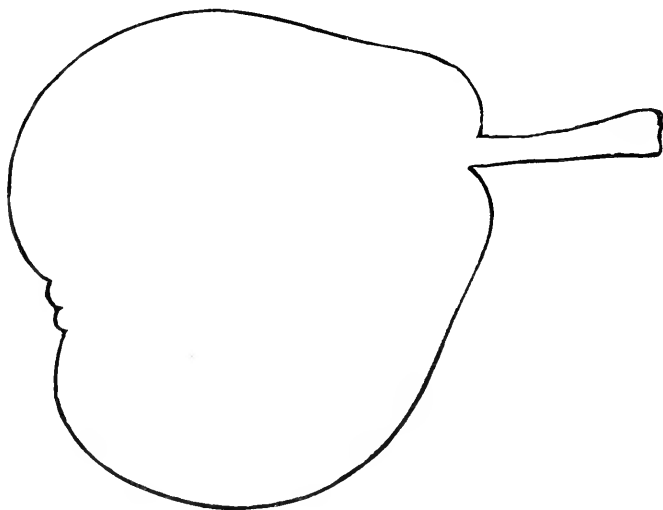


Fig. 12. Duchesse de Mars Pear.

Manning does not mention it in his *Book of Fruits*, or in any of his descriptions in our Magazine, and we are not aware that he fruited it in his extensive collection. Of its origin we are ignorant, but we presume it to have been raised in France or Belgium. The first specimens we saw of this variety were raised by Mr. S. Walker from a tree received from France. It proves, as Mr. Thompson has stated, a pear of first rate quality.

Size, medium, about two and a half inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, obovate, full and broad at the crown, gradually tapering to the stem, where it ends obtusely: *Skin*, smooth, thick, pale yellowish green, much tinged with bright red on the sunny side, regularly covered with pale russet specks, interspersed with a few dark green dots, and russeted at the base of the stem: *Stem*, medium length, about an inch, smooth, stout, pale brown, obliquely inserted in a contracted cavity, with a slight projection on one side: *Eye*, small, open, and deeply sunk, in a regularly rounded cavity;

segments of the calyx very short: *Flesh*, yellowish, white, coarse, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich and sugary, with a smoky perfume: *Core*, medium size: *Seeds*, large, dark brown. Ripe in November.

In general appearance, the Duchess of Mars somewhat resembles the Passe Colmar.

34. GOLDEN BEURRE' OF BILBOA. *American Orchardist.*

Under this name, a most excellent variety of pear is cultivated around Boston, the original tree of which was imported from Bilboa, in Spain, in 1821, by Mr. Hooper, of Marblehead. As none of the numerous importations from Europe subsequent to that date have introduced a similar fruit, it has been supposed to be of Spanish origin, and unknown in France or England.

The Golden Beurré of Bilboa (*fig. 13*) has obtained a high reputation with those who have cultivated it. It is always

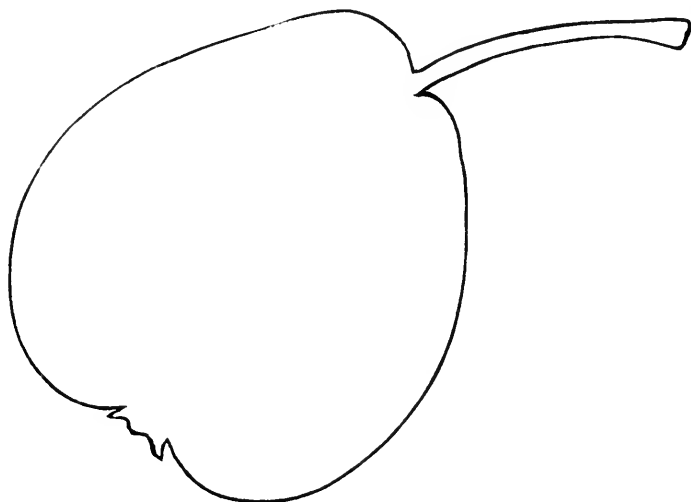


Fig. 13. Golden Beurré of Bilboa Pear.

fair, of good size, an abundant bearer, and succeeds both upon the quince and pear. In general appearance, it approaches the Doyenné gris, but it has not the russet and

ruddy look of that variety, being paler, more delicately covered with specks, and a much larger stem. Our figure is from a specimen given us by the late Mr. Manning, and produced in his pomological garden at Salem.

Size, large, nearly three inches long, and two and a half in diameter : *Form*, obovate, largest about one-third from the eye, and tapering in a swollen manner to the stem : *Skin*, fair, smooth, with some undulations, pale yellow when mature, regularly covered with russet points, and a large patch of smooth russet around the base of the stem, occasionally having a pale tinge of red on the sunny side : *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, uneven, rather slender, brown, inserted in a small cavity, with a projection of the fruit forcing it one side : *Eye*, medium size, closed, and considerably sunk in a round cavity ; segments of the calyx long and narrow : *Flesh*, yellowish, white, fine, melting and buttery : *Flavor*, sprightly, refreshing and excellent : *Core*, small : *Seeds*, medium size, nearly black. Ripe in October.

35. ST. GHISLAIN. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Edition.

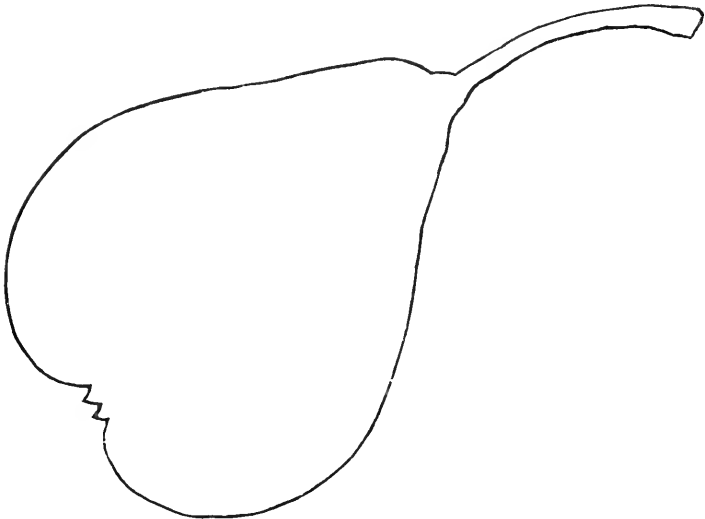


Fig. 14. St. Ghislain Pear.

The St. Ghislain, (*fig. 14.*) though not a large pear, is one of the finest autumn varieties in cultivation. The tree

grows upright, vigorous, and of handsome form, bearing full crops every season; the fruit most excellent and rich. This variety was first introduced and disseminated by S. G. Perkins, Esq., who received it from France. It is of Belgian origin, and was raised by M. Dorlain.

Size, medium, two and a half inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal, largest at the crown, regularly tapering to the stem: *Skin*, fair, smooth, pale yellow when mature, tinged with bright red on the sunny side, the whole surface covered with russetty specks, darkest and thickest where exposed: *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, slender, smooth, curved, pale brown, fleshy and wrinkled at its junction with the fruit, and forced into an oblique direction by a slight protuberance: *Eye*, small, open, deeply sunk in a round cavity; segments of the calyx long and pointed. *Flesh*, yellowish white, fine, buttery, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, sprightly and refreshing, with a delicious perfume: *Core*, small: *Seeds*, medium size, nearly round, light brown. Ripe in September and October.

36. DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Edition.

Few varieties of pears have attracted more attention than the Duchesse d'Angouleme, (*fig.* 15.) Its immense size, its great beauty, and its high flavor—all the good qualities of a pear combined—have given it a high rank among the numerous varieties which have been recently brought into notice.

Dr. Van Mons commenced his labor of raising seedling fruits as early as the present century, and continued his experiments up to the time of his death, a period of more than *forty years*, during which time, by incessant care, he produced no less than eighty thousand seedlings; and, from this number, from fifty to a hundred which he considered well worthy of cultivation; yet, notwithstanding all his exertions, perhaps no one variety which he produced, taken as a whole, excels the Duchesse d'Angouleme, which was discovered growing wild in a hedge, at Anvers, near Paris. So much authority has been attached to the name of Van Mons, that it has been thought great presumption to doubt the correctness of his

Theory of producing seedling pears. We have never been convinced of its truth. The experiments of Mr. Knight, on the contrary, show that seeds of the *best pears*, which have

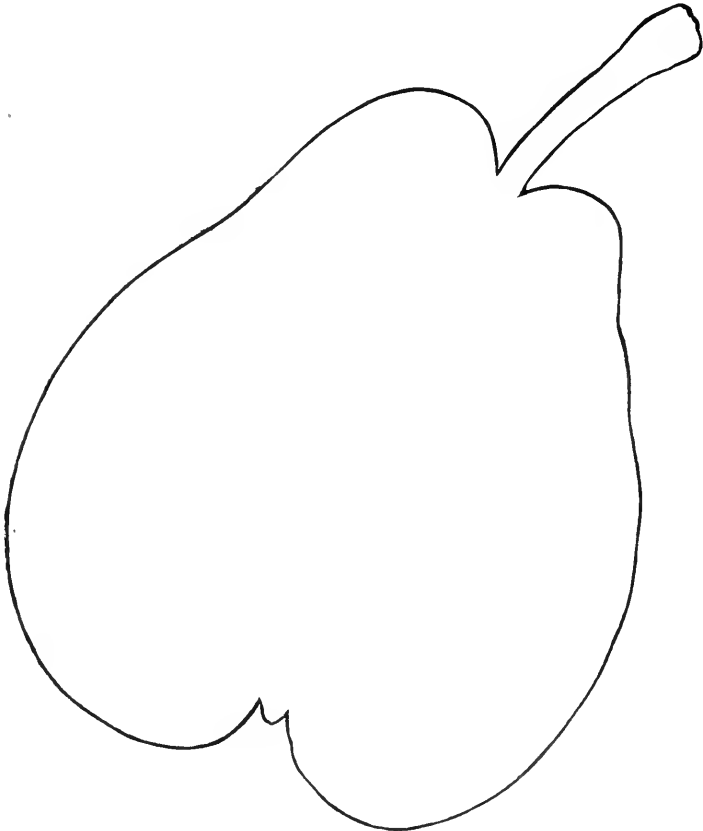


Fig. 15. Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear.

been saved from fruits, impregnated with others *equally fine*, have produced superior seedlings, in one generation, and with far greater certainty. Witness the Monarch, Althorp Crassane, Dunmore, &c. And, in the present subject, we have one of the best pears, found growing in a hedge, equally as good as the product of four generations of Dr. Van Mons. We might also instance the excellence of our native seedlings; as the Seckel, Andrews, Washington, &c., all

found in our woods and pastures. It is not our object now, however, to discuss the theory of raising fruits, but merely to describe such as have been already produced.

The Duchesse d'Angouleme is figured in the *Pomological Magazine*, where it is also described as the "very finest" of the late autumn pears; some cultivators do not admit this, and esteem it only as second rate. It is a variety which varies according to soil, situation, exposure, &c., but, when in perfection, it is a superior fruit. Its size, when well grown, is very large; and specimens from the Island of Jersey, exhibited before the London Hort. Soc., have weighed twenty-two ounces. Twelve to sixteen ounces is its ordinary weight, under good cultivation.

Size, very large, four inches long, and three and a half in diameter: *Form*, roundish oblong, tapering to the stem, where it ends obtusely, with an extremely uneven and knobby surface: *Skin*, fair, smooth, rich yellow, when mature, faint blush upon the sunny side, with several scattered russetty patches, and a few black dots; the whole surface very regularly sprinkled with russetty points: *Stem*, medium length, about an inch, thick and large where it adjoins the branch, and deeply sunk in a round cavity: *Eye*, rather small, deeply sunk in much furrowed depression: *Flesh*, fine, white, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, rich, perfumed and excellent. Ripe in October and November.

This variety succeeds well upon the quince, and is, perhaps, better adapted for that than the pear stock. The exceeding large size of the fruit renders it unsuitable for large standards, as much of it would be blown off by high winds. Trained low, in pyramidal form, there can be no prettier sight, than a tree loaded with its immensely large and golden fruit.

It was first introduced to notice, about the year 1815; at the period of the return of the Bourbons to France; and was named after the Duchesse d'Angouleme. The trees grow erect and handsome; and the wood yellowish, with white spots. It comes early into bearing, and produces constant crops.

We can recommend it as a variety of which there should be at least *one* tree in every collection.

ART. III. *Mode of obtaining Cherries without Stones.*

By E. M. R.

IT is stated, by a correspondent of the "*Courier des Etats Unis*," that experiments have been tried in France, for obtaining cherries without stones, and proved successful.

The method by which this object is attained is quite simple. In the spring, before the full circulation of the sap, a young seedling cherry-tree is split from the upper extremity down to the fork of its roots; then, by means of a piece of wood in form of a spathula, the pith is carefully removed from the tree, in such a manner as to avoid any excoriation, or other injury; a knife is only used for commencing the split. Afterward the two sections are brought together, and tied with woollen, care being taken to close hermetically with clay the whole length of the cleft.

The sap soon reunites the separated portions of the tree, and, two years afterward, cherries are produced of the usual appearance, but, instead of stones, there will only be small soft pellicles.

April, 1845.

ART. IV. *Destruction of the Red Spider.* By a CORRESPONDENT.

ONE of our correspondents states that he was exceedingly troubled with the red spider, on his grape vines, in the graperie, last summer; and, as a means of getting rid of them, he steamed his house with sulphur, in the following manner: A common furnace was placed in the centre of the house, filled with live coals; on this an iron kettle was placed, filled with water; two or three pounds of sulphur were then put in, and the whole boiled until all the water was evaporated, when more water and sulphur were added, until the house was completely filled with the fumes from the kettle; the house, of course, being closed; selecting a cloudy day for the experiment. Every red spider was destroyed, and the grapes were not infested again with them during the season. T. M.

April, 1845.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science.* Conducted by Dr. E. EMMONS, and Dr. S. J. PRIME. Vol. I. No. I. January, February and March. Svo. pp. 184. Albany, 1845.

SOME time since, we announced the prospectus for the publication of this journal, and we are now glad to have an opportunity to notice it. The number has been before us some time, but other matter has crowded out our reviews.

A quarterly journal, devoted to the agriculture of the United States, is much wanted; so great and growing an interest should not be without a work of the kind. The information which is scattered in agricultural newspapers and periodicals, is but preparatory to the higher information which a work of this kind is designed to impart. The attempt to establish a journal, as the conductors say, in their preface, may be looked upon by many as premature, but we hope, notwithstanding, that it will prove successful. To show the design and scope of its publication, we copy a portion of the introductory address:—

“The leading features of the Journal will be agricultural. Whatever bears directly or indirectly upon the pursuit of farming, as a matter of course, comes within our plan, and within the legitimate field of our labors. We intend, however, to advocate that system of cultivation which is best adapted to this country. While British and other foreign husbandry will receive a full share of attention, we hope not to be considered singular in the expression of the opinion that the interests of the American farmer should not be identified with those of the European landholder, and cannot always be best promoted by pursuing those methods which are found successful abroad. We are aware, when we speak of American farming as differing in character from that of England and other foreign countries, that the distinction is not so much founded upon essentially different principles, as upon position and circumstances; for the principles of the science have a general application; the means and methods for procuring large and bountiful returns from the earth, and for improving and perfecting the different kinds of stock, are the same here as in England or France: they are founded on general and immutable laws. The food of plants consists of the same elements everywhere, whether these plants grow in valleys or on

mountains, in the warm sunny regions of the south, or the cold frosty regions of the north, and the laws of life which govern the vegetable and animal kingdoms are the same in all latitudes and climes. The agents which modify organic bodies, and under whose influence they grow up and decay; by which they are nurtured, and by which they fulfil their destiny, operate uniformly the world over. Heat, light, electricity, and water, awaken everywhere the dormant forces of the vital atom, and call into action a principle which had lain in a state of rest in the seed or in the bud: they sustain the energies of the being they have just stimulated into life, and maintain its growth and development from the period of its first vital movement through all the stages it has to pass to reach its maturity. The laws, then, by which these changes are effected, and by which the progress of all organized beings to their proper perfection may be either hastened or retarded, vary not: they are fixed and stable. The glorious sun, shedding his bright rays upon the mountain forest and upon the herbs of the valley, transforms and vitalizes the fluids and elements which circulate in the leaf; and this transformation is a necessary result, wherever the conditions of sunlight and vegetation exist. It is a terrestrial law, which reigns wherever vegetables grow, or wherever they are formed upon a terrestrial plan. The leaves of plants turn green in the light of the sun, the yellow rays of that luminary converting the colorless sap into the substance termed *chlorophyl*; and this is a law of light. Can we break this law? No! But although we cannot break any of nature's laws, we may sometimes evade or counteract them. We may spread a curtain over the plant in a garden, or interpose a screen between the sun and the leaves of an herb; and by this arrangement, even although all other conditions necessary to growth are applied, we shall notably interrupt the decomposition requisite to the production of color in the vegetable tissue, and give place to a blanched, etiolated, and imperfect being. But the special mode by which this and all other changes are effected in vegetation are the same everywhere; so that, whether we wish to produce, or to destroy, the law is at our hand: if we know the effect abroad, we are sure of the same effect at home. It is for these reasons, and in them we find cause for admiration, that the modes and rules of culture which are successful in one place, will be successful in all other places, provided we adapt them to the varying conditions of climate and situation.

“But to return to the subject of American husbandry. We believe it ought to differ from the English system in some of its specific productions. The English cultivator, for instance, impelled by the humidity and comparative coolness of his climate, which favor the growth of the turnip and other root crops, employs these articles very extensively in sustaining and fattening his cattle. Now the American farmer is not driven to the use of these watery products. Our Indian corn, or maize, ought to be the principal food for fattening our domestic animals. The *zea mays* is the very prince of vegetables: its seeds or kernels furnish, to the live stock which feed on it, an abundance of oil or fat to line the cellular tissue, of fibrin to enrich the blood and enlarge and strengthen the muscles, of the phosphate

of lime to give solidity to the bones, and indeed of all the elementary principles requisite to the due performance of the functions of nutrition and respiration. A field of maize, with the tall stems of the plants waving in the gentle summer breeze, and spreading their long pointed leaves to the brilliant light of an American sky; or with the autumnal stalks bending under the weight of the golden grain of the ripened ear, forms a glorious rural spectacle, and is that crop which of all others clothes the husbandman's landscape in its richest beauty. But this plant owes all its importance to its intrinsic value as an article of food; and could the English farmer grow it, his turnip crop would be comparatively but little esteemed. In this connection, we hesitate not to say, that we regret that many of our agricultural writers advocate the culture of the root crops in imitation of the English system of husbandry, in preference to that of maize, which is so well adapted to our superior climate.

“The condition of the American farmer differs from that of the same class in any other country. He is not only the owner of the soil, but he works it with his own hands. Let not this condition be changed. He may be comparatively poor: he has not his thousands to spare for the purchase of compost, nor his hundreds to pay for the erecting of brick and mortar fences. For his labor he requires a speedy return: indeed this is often indispensable for his own and his family's comfort. We do not mean by this remark to advocate what has been termed the *skinning process*; but as our farmer is not wealthy, and as he performs his own work, his returns are wanted when his crops are harvested. His true policy in cultivation is, notwithstanding, the preservative policy: his system must still be that which husband the strength of the soil.

“It is moreover the peculiar lot of the American farmer to be placed in proximity to vast and rich forests, superior to any thing in the old world; with a soil deep and black, the debris of numerous ancient generations of organized beings both vegetable and animal, intermixed with the fine silt of rivers and lakes. The compost heaps of the English farmer can hardly vie with the rich soil which is spread by the hand of nature over the western prairies and beneath the western forests. For this reason, the older and partially exhausted soils of the Atlantic slopes must come in competition with the new and exuberantly rich soils of the west under a great disadvantage, particularly in the cultivation of some of the staple productions. The western farmer spreads his wheat broadcast over thousands of acres. In those wide-spreading fields, no fence interrupts the wave of the bending grain as the breeze glides over its surface; and such are the facilities for the transportation of produce, that wheat and flour are poured upon the Atlantic board, as from an inexhaustible magazine which has been accumulating its treasures for ages. Towards this almost boundless territory, the tide of emigration continually sets; and from thence an untiring industry sends back to the less fertile regions the products of her labor, as from an overflowing granary, in such profusion that the drill husbandry, from which the largest returns are derived, can scarcely hope to compete. Still, let but new avenues of industry be opened, and if ever two days' labor are re-

quired to grow that which in the west requires only one, the east need not yet despair of securing wealth and prosperity under the influence of her indomitable perseverance, and in the multitude of resources at her command."

How much longer will many of our agricultural papers endeavor to convince farmers of the importance of raising *root crops*? the very subject is hackneyed; and it has astonished us that, because English husbandry has been so much improved by their introduction, we should endeavor to follow the example. Necessity compels their cultivation in a climate where Indian corn will never grow. But why should we give up that most nourishing of all food, for Ruta Baga, the carrot, or sugar beet?

The true success of American agriculture must be found in its own practice; to be led by that of Great Britain only as far as science has a bearing upon it, will in no way promote its advancement.

This number contains upwards of twenty-five original articles, occupying upwards of a hundred pages; and the remaining portion consists of extracts, foreign and domestic, upon all subjects connected with agriculture, gardening, &c.

In conclusion, we most heartily wish the conductors may reap the reward of their labors, and we commend the journal to every one who feels any interest in the cause of agricultural science.

ART. II. *Guano, its origin, properties, and uses, showing its importance to the farmers of the United States, as a cheap and valuable manure; with directions for using it.* Pamphlet, Svo. pp. 80. New York, 1845.

THE introduction of guano, and its use by our agriculturalists, has called for more information in regard to its properties, mode of application, &c. This pamphlet is a compilation of the results which have been obtained from its use, principally in England and Scotland, with a notice of the experiments of our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, copied from our pages. Numerous tables are given, in which the

actual products of crops are stated, where it has been applied at the rates of one, two, three, four, and five hundred weight and upwards, per acre.

We are glad to see the attention which is now directed to this valuable fertilizer. Several cargoes of the African have been imported, and a fair opportunity will now be offered to test its importance in comparison with other manures in our climate. All that is wanted is correct information relative to its use, that the first experiments may not be unsuccessful. To this end the pamphlet is directed.

For the information of those who may not see this work, we extract the following, relative to the proper quantity per acre, and the mode of application:—

“1. If intended for drill-husbandry, or to be used in the hill, it should be mixed in the proportion of one part Guano to four or five parts of woods-earth or mould, or any other fertile earth, or thoroughly decomposed manure—or one part Guano, one part ashes, and three parts rich mould or well-rotted manure.

“2. It is best for the above purposes, not to let the mixture come in immediate contact with the seed.

“3. For broad-cast application, it may be sown as plaster is, after it shall have been reduced into powder, either by itself, or in compost, as prescribed in Rule number one. Whether used alone or in compost, it should be sown and harrowed in, after the crop may have been sown and ploughed in.

“4. It may be sown in compost, after a crop may have come up.

“5. It is a good and highly fertilizing manure for all descriptions of crops, whether grain, grass, or roots, and if properly used, will not only increase the quantity of the product, but improve the quality also.

“6. For root crops, 200 lbs., used in compost, as named in Rule number one, is sufficient for an acre of ground—and the same would be sufficient for an acre of corn, if used in the drill, or hill.

“7. For wheat, rye, oats, barley, tobacco, or any of the grass crops, from 200 to 300 lbs., according to the quality of the land, will be found sufficient for an acre.

“8. It should, if possible, always be applied in *wet* weather, and covered lightly either with the plough or harrow: where neither of these modes may be practicable, after sowing Guano, the roller should be applied.

“9. In applying it to old meadows, or meadows which may have been set for some time, it should be harrowed in and then rolled.

“10. If convenient, plaster may be very advantageously used with it, in the proportion of one bushel of plaster to 100 lbs. of Guano.

“11. In applying it to grass lands and meadows, the month of April would be the most suitable period, as a great object is to dissolve it, in order

that its virtues may promptly come in contact with the roots of the plants. It may, however, be used at any *wet* season.

“ 12. Any compost made of Guano, should remain a few days before being used.

“ 13. Where liquid applications of Guano may be desirable, as on tobacco beds, or in gardens, 1 lb. of Guano, dissolved in four gallons of water, will comprise a most enriching manure. The sediment remaining, if any, may very advantageously be used with an equal quantity of water as at first used.

“ 14. Where plaster cannot be obtained, to incorporate with the Guano, a most excellent substitute will be found in pulverized charcoal, to be used in the same proportion as plaster.”

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Plant-potting.—To understand plant-potting thoroughly, so as to be quite capable of applying the materials used in this common, but too often imperfectly performed operation, is abstractly the practical solution of plant-growing. Science cannot teach this alone. Practice, founded upon a physiological knowledge of the wants of plants, and a kind of finger-and-thumb mode of supplying those wants, will enable us pretty clearly to comprehend it.

Different kinds of plants require different soils. A Cape Heath, for example, must have peat, whereas a Pelargonium requires loam. Notwithstanding this difference in soil, they must be both potted so that water will pass freely through the whole body of earth in the pot. Hence, if water circulates unobstructedly through the entire mass of earth in which the plant is growing, and the superfluous water escapes with perfect freedom at the bottom of the pot; so air, in like manner, will diffuse itself spontaneously amongst the roots, and a healthy and vigorous action will thus rapidly proceed.

The moment any circumstance arises to prevent the water from filtrating through the soil, that moment air ceases to penetrate the ball, and the death knell of the plant is rung; or, what, in first-rate cultivation, is tantamount to it, the plant stands between life and death. In potting, therefore, it will be tolerably apparent that water and air must be supplied to every fibre, not only at the outside of the ball of earth, but through every part of it. The first important consideration deducible from the foregoing remarks, which presents itself, will be, that plants are either killed with too much water immediately surrounding the roots, or that, in consequence of defective potting, water never penetrates through the ball, so that every rootlet may be regularly

supplied. Practice, however limited, will have presented numerous examples of this, and likewise of plants suffering from an over-abundant supply. It may not, however, be so clearly understood that the plant is suffering from a two-fold cause; viz., the over-supply of moisture retained in the ball from defective draining, as well as defective potting. Thus the water which is prevented from passing off freely, occupies every crevice, to the almost total exclusion of the natural atmosphere, the great and essential aliment of vegetable structure. Plants, therefore, cannot long exist in health, unless these principles are embodied in the practical operation of potting. So necessary and important are they, that the commonest plant under our care is largely influenced by the right application of these simple but all-important considerations, which, when rightly understood and closely adhered to, will do much to regenerate the whole system of plant-growing. The unnatural position of a plant in a pot, in the first place—and our complete ignorance, or disregard of this fact, without corresponding efforts to overcome the difficulties which this position naturally creates—has entailed upon the mere machine in the shape of a gardener all those evils which stare him in the face, day after day, and year after year, to no purpose. Verily, unless it be personal violence, or the loss of his situation, that may rouse his energies, or lift his eyelids, nothing else will. Happily, these strictures cannot be applied to a vast number of my brother gardeners, who are fully alive to the importance of this inquiry, and who tarry not by the way-side, but have trimmed their lamps, and buckled on their armor, determined to go on conquering and to conquer. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 100.)

Having pointed out the condition in which too many of the plants designed, alas! for ornamenting our greenhouses, &c., are found in a vast number of our largest establishments, and having also entered at some length into an explanation of the principles of potting, we shall now approach the subject more closely, and, at the same time, answer the inquiries of numerous correspondents, by detailing the actual mode of proceeding, and showing that which should never be omitted in the potting of every plant, provided that plant is meant for any other purpose than merely existing, which, we candidly confess, would be difficult to determine in numerous cases which daily come under our notice. Is it possible for plants to exhibit their natural character, or develop their beauty, unless cultivation forms a cardinal element in their management? We think not. In former times, which may be termed the dark ages of horticulture, a botanic garden was looked upon as a kind of museum of plants; if plants did but exist, the end was served: times are different now; they must not only exist, but grow. Look, for example, at the Royal Botanic Garden, at Kew, under the glorious olden days of darkness, and observe it now—a credit to our country. The plants in every department have not only bones, but flesh and clothing upon them; they scarcely know themselves, or, rather, we scarcely know them. All public establishments, we take it, are meant as examples for our guidance—as schools of instruction for gardeners, as well as for the public; their unlimited resources place them in this position, and, in future, we trust, that they will prove to be such.

The first point to be attended to, in the process of potting, is to put a *crook* over the hole in the bottom of the pot, and to do this in the proper way requires attention. An oyster-shell answers well for large pots, keeping the concave side downwards. Pieces of broken pots answer equally well, provided they have a concave and a convex side, otherwise a very small portion of the soil, which might, perchance, get washed down to the bottom through the drainage, would clog up the crevices, and prevent the escape of the water. This, simple as it may be, is the first important step in potting; and let it never be forgotten, that a house owes much of its stability to a good foundation-stone; and this, be it remembered, is the foundation-stone in potting. The next particular demanding attention is drainage, which should be of broken pots, varying in size according to the dimensions of the pot. In ordinary cases, the depth of drainage should be from an inch to an inch and a half. The potsherds which constitute the drainage should be nearly of one size, which will render the object more perfect. The broken pots can be easily separated, so as to suit the different sized pots, by means of sieves having large and small meshes; using the larger shreds for the large-sized pots, and the reverse for the smaller ones. In order that the soil may be prevented from intermixing with the drainage, a little chopped moss should be sprinkled carefully over the shreds; this will effectually keep the soil and drainage apart; a considerable portion of moisture is at the same time retained by the moss, to which roots cling with singular obstinacy, because they rest on a healthy, well-drained bed. This condition secures to every plant healthy and vigorous action, whether it be in the tiny pot in a Ward's case, or over the thousand acres which minister largely to the wealth of nations in every hemisphere. Drainage is the soul of gardening; it is, in fact, life itself to every green leaf under the cultivator's care. No plant can be productive, either in the garden or in the field, unless this is secured in a positive degree. Plants in pots, therefore, require the greatest care in this respect, because they are in every way artificially circumstanced; and this extraordinary deviation from Nature requires, on the gardener's part, all his energies and all his talents to overcome. Perfect drainage secures to the superincumbent soil, under every circumstance, the means by which vigorous action is induced, or can be maintained for any length of time. Imperfect drainage destroys this action, by producing a glut of watery matter, and places the plant in a puddle of soured soil, when nothing but the very worst effects are produced.

In former days, the kind of soil used in potting was of a very fine description; in these latter times, when cultivation is attended to, this kind of soil is entirely discarded, and rough turfy material, full of fibre, is now sought after, whether it is peat or loam; the reasons for this preference are obvious; the fine screened soil soon becomes a compactly close body, which neither air nor water can pass through; and we have already shown, that unless both these elements have free access, we are swimming against the stream. It may be said, that potting loosely, and not pressing the soil too firmly in the pot, would neutralize the effects of fine sifted soil; so it would

in the first instance, but the continued applications from the watering-pot would soon bring about all the evils we have been describing. On the contrary, if coarse lumpy material, full of vegetable fibre, is employed, it will require to be firmly pressed into the pot; notwithstanding this, the water will percolate through the whole without interruption; and, in the absence of water, air fills up the crevices, as it should do, thus securing a rapid and healthy action. Some of the very coarsest of the soil should be placed immediately on the moss, in order to render the drainage more complete. These observations, with those which have preceded them, relating to the same subject, will be some guide to the amateur in a pleasing avocation; they will enable him to proceed on clear and definite ground. To the gardener in the higher walks of his profession—he that neither slumbereth nor sleepeth on the road to knowledge—they may be in some measure uncalled for; but to many, we trust, they will prove useful; and if plants in future are badly potted, blame not. (*Id.* p. 168.)

[We cannot too strongly recommend these remarks to the most careful perusal of every amateur, or practical gardener.—*Ed.*]

How to strike Cuttings.—M. Neumann, chief superintendent in the *Garden of Plants* in Paris, has lately published a work on the art of striking cuttings, which is now being translated in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. We extract the following as the introductory remarks, and shall endeavor to find room for other portions of the work as they appear. They should receive the particular attention of all lovers of plants:—

No. I. *General Considerations.*—The Creator has willed that plants should multiply themselves by their seeds; but man, still more to increase the riches of the vegetable kingdom, as if he found himself in too narrow a compass, incessantly assists Nature, whether he evokes the mysteries of artificial fecundation, or propagates species by grafts, layers, or cuttings. This last method of propagation has arrived at such importance in our days, that I have thought it my duty to state the nature of the proceedings, which practice, and a long study of the numerous plants entrusted to my care, have suggested to me. A cutting, properly speaking, is a part of a plant, which, being detached, is placed in the ground, where, under the influence of different circumstances, it ought to develop itself, and produce an individual similar to the parent plant. Monocotyledonous plants will only strike by cuttings from their branches; but dicotyledonous plants offer for propagation, so to speak, all the parts which compose them—roots, branches, trunks, or portions of them, herbaceous shoots, and leaves. With but few exceptions, plants struck by cuttings demand constant attention; a temperature and moisture proportioned to the nature of the subject, are the conditions which ought especially to engage the attention of the operator; for the principal precaution is, to secure the cuttings at the same time from rotting and drying. With this end in view, we keep them in media of equal temperature and moisture; we prevent evaporation of the soil, and arrest the perspiration of the cuttings. Plants which are soft-wooded, or have much cellular tissue, such as Malvaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Solanaceæ, and others, take root more easily, and demand less precaution, than the delicate, resinous,

milky, hard and dry-wooded species. Cuttings of the greater part of the hardy ornamental plants, suited to the climate of Paris, will strike in the open air, if they are protected from winds and currents of hot air. Others are struck in pots, upon exhausted hotbeds, or in a pit not much raised and ventilated. Finally, cuttings of exotics, able to grow only under the influence of a heat which reminds them of the conditions among which they naturally live, strike root in glass houses made on purpose, or are placed, agreeably to their nature, either in a hothouse or greenhouse.

No. II. *Soil proper for Cuttings.*—Different sorts of trees do not root equally well in all soils. There are some cuttings which can scarcely be made to succeed in saline earth, while others succeed in it very well. The soils considered the best for striking cuttings in the open air, are those which are free, sandy, and soft to the touch; of Fontenay-aux-Roses, for example, of Clamart, or of Massy. *Tamarix elegans* and *T. germanica* prosper in a soil rich in saltpetre; but the *Ginkgo* and *Poplars* cannot strike in it; these last succeed at Fontenay-aux-Roses. Cuttings made in glass houses generally require to be planted in earth mixed with peat, in preference to any other, but varied according to the nature of the plant. Whatever composition we use, we must take care not to employ it too dry or too moist: in the first case, the earth not being able to sustain itself in a convenient manner around the cutting, the latter falls or is displaced when we wish to water it; in the second case, the earth being too compact, it hinders the formation of roots. Nature makes vain efforts, and the cutting suffers, decays, and dies, in spite of its disposition to vegetate.

No. III. *Cuttings in the open air.*—All our deciduous trees, and many evergreens, may be struck from cuttings in the open air, by the same process as that employed in the Colonies, if requisite care is taken. Thus, in our Colonies, where there are no glass houses for propagation, nor bell-glasses, I made cuttings entirely in the open air, in a bed shaded with straw: these cuttings were watered at random every day, taking no other precaution than that of not disturbing their roots. This simple method, the only one, it may be said, in use in our Colonies, is far from offering the difficulties which present themselves under the latitude of Paris, to secure the striking of the cuttings of plants foreign to our climate. Here, in order to insure success, we take shoots and branches in full vegetation. In the Colonies, the gardener always chooses, in preference, the wood which has finished its growth. With us, on the contrary, there are plants whose cuttings in our glass houses do not root unless they are quite soft, and just before the wood begins to assume its natural color: such are *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Swietenia mahogani*, *Euphoria lit-chi*, &c. These cuttings cannot bear exposure to the air, even for a moment. They must be planted the moment they are taken off, and covered by a bell-glass. However, this treatment will not succeed with milky, gummy, or resinous plants, such as *Vahea gummifera*, *Araucaria*, *Euphorbia*, &c., whose cuttings, if placed in the earth as soon as they are taken off, seldom root, but almost always rot. Such cuttings secrete from their wounds a peculiar matter, which must be discharged before they are planted. For this purpose, I put them, upside

down, in pots : I then fill the pots with rather moist earth, without pressing it in, leaving the wound alone uncovered. I leave them twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and sometimes more, in this position, until the superabundant matter which they contain is thrown off. I then wash the wound with a sponge, and the cutting takes root more or less easily, in proportion as the wound is clean. I know no tree from which we may make cuttings in the open air, with herbaceous shoots, without a bell-glass : but those herbaceous plants which have some appearance of wood, such as the Pelargonium, Geranium, Cineraria, and Calceolaria, may be made to strike without heat, and under the shade of a wall. These cuttings are shaded with straw mats during the day : however, they always succeed best in a cool frame. In order to make the plants which I have just named strike by cutting, we commonly take the extremities of the branches after flowering. The soil which suits them best is peat mixed with well-rotted animal or vegetable mould. Among Roses, the China being the hardiest, is propagated by cuttings, in peat soil, with wood one year old : the other sorts strike in a hot-house, and under a bell-glass, for which purpose, choice should be made of herbaceous shoots, taken from plants which have themselves been kept in a greenhouse.—(*Id.* p. 116.)

Cultivation of Cinerarias.—In order to insure fine plants of these, the very first step of the cultivator should be to cut all the bloom off his specimens directly they are past their prime. This done, remove the surface mould in the pots, replace it with a little light soil, and remove the plants into an open shady spot. There let them remain until they have thrown out fresh healthy shoots from the bottom. When this is the case, break the old stools up, and pot off the best pieces into small 60-sized pots, and place them in a cool frame, shifting them into larger pots as they require it. Give them the shift into the blooming-pots in November, and place them in the greenhouse. The soil most suitable for them is a mixture of mellow friable loam, old cow-dung, and fibrous peat, in equal parts, with the addition of a portion of sharp silver sand : this compost should be unsifted, and the pots well drained. Water with judgment : freely, without soddening. The Cineraria being particularly subject to green-fly, it is essential to the production of well-grown and healthy specimens to rid the plants of these pests. Fumigate, therefore, whenever a green-fly makes its appearance. When, in January, the flower-buds appear, pinch them out until the plants have become bushy. If any of the shoots flag, and if this cannot be accounted for by the action of the sun after cloudy weather, or from want of water, examine the roots near the surface carefully, as this plant is subject to the attacks of an insect similar to that which infests the roots of the Lettuce, Dandelion, &c. Should its presence be detected, try experiments for its destruction, and communicate the results.—(*Id.* p. 85.)

Moss a protective material from Frost.—For several years, I have used moss, gathered from the woods, to protect my China, Bourbon, and other Roses, from frost : and, from recent experience, am so firmly convinced of its beneficial effects, that I feel the information cannot be too widely spread. My practice has been to place round each plant a quantity of moss, in the

shape of a cone, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches in width at its base, nine inches at its summit, and from twelve to fifteen inches in depth. We have had scarcely any snow here, so that, in the night of Tuesday, the 11th inst., the ground was nearly bare of snow: on Wednesday morning, observing that my thermometer, placed on the northern side of a tree, about six feet from the ground, in an exposed situation, registered 26° of frost, I felt curious respecting the efficacy of my moss protectives. To my agreeable surprise, I found, that under cones of moss, not more than nine inches deep, owing to their settlement from the rains of winter, the soil was not frozen in the least degree, and the young shoots and buds of the Roses, at the bases of the plants, fresh and vigorous as in the mildest weather. I have hitherto recommended moss, when used as a protective for Roses—not to be placed in contact with the branches of the plants, fearing the effects of damp during the humid weather of a great portion of our winters: but, owing to my men not exactly going according to orders, many of my protective cones have been placed closely round the plants: no injury from damp has resulted, and their appearance is highly promising. From having thus so recently experienced the sure and certain protection from frost that moss gives, my ideas have taken a wider range, and I feel convinced that Pelargoniums, by having their leaves taken off from the bases of their shoots towards the end of October, and a cone of moss placed round each plant, may be preserved in our open borders during our severest winters, without injury. Fuchsias, hardy greenhouse plants, half-hardy evergreens, and many other desirable plants, may also be preserved in our open borders. We may thus be able to have them established, and of many years' growth, in our gardens, instead of transplanting them annually, as at present, in May: for by the time their roots are well established, frost comes, and obliges us to remove them into winter quarters. By protecting them with moss, the lower parts of Pelargoniums and Fuchsias will alone be preserved: but these, as is well known, are full of buds, and their roots being perfect, the plants, after being headed down, will shoot most vigorously, far beyond plants only recently transplanted. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that many tender evergreens will suffer but little in their branches from severe frost, if their roots are well protected. To such, moss may be applied unsparingly, with the certainty of pleasing results.—(*T. Rivers, Gard. Chron.* p. 115.)

Pear-borders.—A curious instance, corroborating the acknowledged expediency of paving Pear-borders, occurred here a few weeks ago. We were obliged to take up an old border, made some years ago, which had been laid with flat flags without cement, having rubbish over them. The roots had swelled and crept through the rubbish to the flags and bulged out, and then became as fine as string, and worked through the intervals of the flags, again swelling out under them, and proceeding on their heterodox course. This is surely a strong proof of the propriety of cementing the bottoms of borders.—(*Id.*, p. 5.)

ART. II. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Errata.—In my communication, published in the February number, are some errors, which should be corrected. On p. 56, in mentioning the flowers, you have it “painted *cress*,” it should be painted *cup.*; on p. 57, fifth line from bottom, it reads, “*pears* grow very fast here,” should be *trees*, &c. Also, under the head of Retrospective Criticism, p. 76, eighth line from bottom of the article, it reads, “Are the trees good?” should be, Are the trees prod.? i. e., productive.—*Yours, &c., very respectfully, F. K. Phoenix.*

The Nurseries of Western New York, (p. 109.)—Dear Sir, I see, by the March number of the Magazine, that my article and myself are pretty severely commented on, by one of your correspondents, who signs himself “Western New York.” I regret that he did not give his name, so that I might know if those charges were applicable to him, or his nursery, which I advanced against the genuineness of some varieties of fruit, I purchased, during my visit to “Western New York,” the past autumn. But I will venture a “guess,” at the author, and, passing over the personalities contained in his article, I will proceed to “specify and prove,” which, judging from his remarks, he supposed I could not—premising, that I do not profess to be a *very* experienced nurseryman; but, nevertheless, I do claim some knowledge of the theory of horticulture, and the descriptions and characteristics of fruits and fruit trees, as given by the best authorities; together with some little practical knowledge which I have gained in the two years, during which I *stated* I had been engaged in cultivating fruit trees—at least, enough of such knowledge to enable me to distinguish *downy* shoots from *smooth* ones.

In my communication, I referred to the plum trees I purchased at the establishment of which I suppose the author to be the proprietor. While there, I had noticed that some of the plum trees, described as having smooth shoots, had those that were downy, but having the utmost confidence in the proprietors, I did not notice them so particularly as I ought to, or otherwise should have done. When I came home, however, I examined them more carefully, and compared with my books, and the result was as follows: a plum, labelled Violet Imperial, has *very* downy shoots. I do not find this name, *in this shape*, in any of my fruit books or Catalogues, but I find in Kenrick, and the L. H. S. *Cut.*, the *Imperial Violet* given as a Syn. of the Red Magnum Bonum, the shoots of which are smooth; the name stands in this way in the Gentlemen’s Cat.—i. e. the Imperial Violet—but this may be another variety and genuine, though both seem *very* unlikely. Again, a tree labelled Cooper’s Large Early, shoots *very* downy. This name I do not exactly find in any of my books or catalogues, but in Messrs. ——— Cat. I find Cooper’s Large Red, which, in Prince’s Cat., and the L. H. S. C. is a Syn. of *Cooper’s Large*; in Kenrick, I find Cooper’s plum and Cooper’s Red, as a Syn., which describe the shoots as smooth; but this also may be another genuine variety, though it looks *rather* improb-

able. Another is labelled, Lucombe's Nonsuch, shoots downy; in Kenrick, and the L. H. S. C., this has smooth shoots. Here is something about which there is no uncertainty, and need be no "guessing." A tree, labelled Yellow Gage, has downy shoots. The Yellow Gage of the L. H. S. C. has smooth shoots, and the Yellow Gage of Prince's last Cat. agrees with that one in the description of the fruit; and yet, it is possible, that in the multitude of Gages, there should be more than one Yellow Gage, and that this is another and genuine variety. I observe, also, that the Yellow Gages of other catalogues of the best nurseries, agree very nearly with that of the L. H. S. C.; so that it seems this cannot be *the* Yellow Gage, of the best authorities. I have a number of other varieties, the correctness of which I have at present no means of ascertaining, the shoots not being designated in any of my horticultural works—which are as follows: Hanford's Orleans, downy; Elfrey, d.; Downing's Emerald Drop, s.; Scarlet Gage, d. So much for the facts of the case, which I willingly submit to the decision of competent judges. I can assure the gentleman, that he need be under no apprehension of my propagating his errors, when I discover them, nor should I have troubled his trees, had I known (as I might) they were incorrect. If I am right in my guess at the author, his sensitiveness is not so strange as it might have been under other circumstances. Besides, I purchased of more than one, which I believe he knew, and why should he think I referred especially to him, as it would seem he did, from his and the Editor's remarks. I never supposed the errors intentional; nor, with other fruit trees, whose characteristics are not so strongly marked as are plum trees, would mistakes be so strange or reprehensible. But, enough of this; the trees were fine, and are undoubtedly a good variety, and *may be* genuine; but how they can be so, is more than I know.—*Respectfully, F. K. Phoenix, Delevan, W. T., April 3, 1845.*

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, March 29, 1845.—[In our last, want of room compelled us to omit the exhibition of flowers.]

Exhibited.—Flowers: from the President, two large and finely grown plants of Azalea, variegata and lateritia, about eighteen inches high, and clothed with foliage and flowers from the edge of the pot: also, a plant of Tea-rose Lyonnais. From W. Meller, a seedling white azalea, similar to the old white: also, mimuluses, verbenas, Polyanthus, &c. From W. E. Carter, a plant of Schizanthus Hookeri and Sutherlandia frutescens; also, plants of Azalea indica Smithii, Camellia Leeana superba, and cut flowers of Azalea phœnicea, &c.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a collection of fine roses and large specimens, viz:—*Tea* Bougere, Pharoon, Gama, Caroline, Hypolite, and others; *Noi-*

sette, Smith's yellow, Lamarque and Amelie; *Bourbon*, Mrs. Bosanquet, Hermosa and Marshall Villers, with the new and splendid moss rose *Celina*.

The exhibition of azaleas for premiums was to take place at this meeting, but as there were no competitors a gratuity of two dollars was awarded Mr. Carter for his plants.

April 5.—The Quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

Mr. Vose, chairman of the Finance Committee, resigned his office, which he had filled for ten years; and the thanks of the Society were voted for the fidelity with which he had attended to its interests, as chairman of the committee.

A letter was read from John J. Low, presenting the Society with a Clock for the new Hall. The thanks of the Society were voted for this very handsome and most liberal donation.

W. G. Clark, Chelsea, and Addison Gilmore, Boston, were admitted members.

Adjourned two weeks, to April 19th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: from Hovey & Co., two new and fine picotees, Anne Boylen pink, carnations, the tree violet, two seedling cinerarias, five kinds of anemonies, seedling anagallis and calceolarias. From W. E. Carter, a fine bouquet, new striped seedling petunia, and three varieties of calceolarias.

April 19th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The chairman of the Building Committee reported, that the hall would soon be completed and ready for occupation, and it was voted that the dedication should take place on the 15th May, when an address would be delivered by the Hon. Geo. Lunt.

The President, with Messrs. Walker, Newhall, French, Richards, Breck, Dutton, and Haggerston, were voted a committee to make the proper arrangements, &c.

A bag of onion seed was received from C. W. Dabney, Esq., Fayal, for distribution. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Dabney.

A. D. Williams, Jr., and William Eaton, Boston, and Wm. B. Richards, Dedham, were admitted members.

Adjourned one week, to the 26th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: from the President, fine blooms of *La Reine*, and *Solfitaire* roses. From S. Walker, a fine seedling pansy, called *Sophia Helen Walker*; the bloom measured two and a quarter by two and a half inches; color, rich purple, with yellow eye.

April 26th.—An adjourned meeting was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The committee chosen at a late meeting to take into consideration the proper time for holding the annual exhibition, reported that it should take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of September.

Adjourned one week, to May 3.

ART. II. Faneuil Hall Market.

| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | From | To | <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | From | To |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|----|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Potatoes, new: | | | | Parsley, per half peck, . . . | 25 | 37½ | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 37 | | Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | — | | Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | |
| Common, { per barrel, | 1 00 | 42 | | Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | |
| { per bushel, | 40 | 45 | | Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | |
| Eastport, { per barrel, | 1 75 | 2 00 | | Mint, per bunch, | 4 | 6 | |
| { per bushel, | 62½ | 75 | | | | | |
| Sweet, { per barrel, | 3 50 | — | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | |
| { per bushel, | 2 00 | — | | Autumnal Marrow, per cwt. | 6 00 | — | |
| Turnips, per bushel: | | | | Canada Crookneck, per cwt. | 3 00 | — | |
| Common flat, | 37 | 50 | | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | 2 00 | — | |
| Ruta Baga, | 37 | 50 | | West India, per cwt. | 1 50 | — | |
| New, per bunch, | 4 | 5 | | Pumpkins, each, | 10 | 15 | |
| Onions: Red, per bunch, | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| Yellow, { per bunch, | 3 | 4 | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | | |
| New White, per bunch, | 4 | 8 | | Baldwins, per barrel, | 2 50 | 3 00 | |
| Beets, per bushel, | 50 | 75 | | Russets, per barrel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | |
| Carrots, per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | | Common Sweet, per bar. . . . | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | 75 | — | | Danvers Win. Swt. pr bl. . . . | 1 75 | 2 00 | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | 12½ | 25 | | Common, per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 8 | 10 | | Bellflower, per barrel, | 1 50 | 2 00 | |
| Radishes, per bunch, | 6 | 8 | | Nonsuch, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | | Golden Russet, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| | | | | Lady Apple, per bushel, | 2 00 | — | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3 | 4 | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | | Pears, Baking, per bush., | 2 00 | — | |
| Drumhead, | 75 | 1 00 | | Grapes, per lb.: | | | |
| Savoy, | 50 | 62 | | Malaga, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Red, | 75 | 1 00 | | Catawha, | — | — | |
| Brocolis, each, | 20 | 25 | | Black Hamburg, (forced,) | 1 50 | — | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | | Peaches, (forced,) per doz., | 3 00 | 4 00 | |
| Celery, per root, | 6 | 12 | | Cucumbers, each, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | 8 | | Tomatoes, per half peck, | — | — | |
| Spinach, per peck, | 12½ | 16 | | Cranberries, per bushel, | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Dandelions, per peck, | 10 | 12½ | | Oranges, per doz. | | | |
| Cabbage Sprouts, per peck, | 12½ | — | | Havana, | none. | — | |
| Scotch Kale, per half peck, | 12½ | — | | Sicily, | 16 | 25 | |
| Sea Kale, per bunch, | 12½ | — | | Lemons, per doz. | 17 | 20 | |
| Asparagus, per bunch, | 12½ | — | | Pine Apples, each, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Peas, per peck, | 75 | 1 00 | | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | |
| Rhubarb, per pound, | 5 | 6 | | Chesnuts, per bushel, | — | — | |
| Water Cresses, per half peck | 25 | — | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | 25 | — | | Almonds, per lb. | 12 | 14 | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | 37½ | — | | | | | |

REMARKS.—The month of April has proved unusually dry for the season; scarcely any rain has fallen; and on light sandy soil, crops will soon suffer. Refreshing showers are now greatly wanted.

Vegetables.—In potatoes, there is little more animation; arrivals are numerous, but a better price is obtained; sweet are nearly done. New turnips now come to hand, of good size. New onions are also brought in, of fine quality, for the season. Beets, &c., remain the same. Radishes are better supplied and at a cheaper rate. Cabbages are nearly done; of the old stock,

a few only are to be had. Brocolis and cauliflowers are now scarce. Celery nearly done. Lettuce abundant and good. Greens, of all sorts, plentiful. Some Sea kale has been brought in for the first time; but it is only sold in small lots. Scotch kale is also a rare vegetable in this market. Peas, from Norfolk, Va., have been in market, but of poor quality. Asparagus tolerably abundant. Rhubarb of good size for the season. Spearmint now finds ready sale. Squashes are drawing to a close; marrows command six cents, and all others are a shade higher.

Fruit.—Apples still continue at low rates, and of good quality: fine picked Baldwins command only our quotations. Russets, and other sorts, are little higher, as the season advances. Greenings, Roman Stem, and some other kinds, are all gone. A few of the Lady apples are yet to be had. Pears all gone except common baking. Grapes, of foreign kinds, remain the same: a few black Hamburg, from the vicinity, have just made their appearance in small lots. No tomatoes have yet come to hand. Cucumbers, of good size and quality, are now to be had at our prices. Cranberries remain the same. No Havana oranges are on hand; but of Sicily, there have been several arrivals, and prices are lower. Pine apples remain the same, with a small stock. Trade has been tolerably brisk for the month.—*Yours, M. T. Boston, April 27, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR MAY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now require considerable attention. They will be making a rapid growth, and their shoots should be frequently tied to the trellis, to prevent their being broken. In rather early houses, the vines will now be setting their fruit, and air should be given in proper season, and the house closed early. In a few days, the bunches will require shouldering, and the berries to be thinned. Attend also to stopping the shoots not wanted for next year's bearing wood, and stop the laterals in season. Water, with guano if the border is not sufficiently rich. Plants in pots will require liberal supplies of liquid guano, to ripen a good crop. Vines in the open air should be properly tied up, and all eyes not wanted should be rubbed off.

Strawberry Beds may be made throughout May with success. Keep old beds free from weeds, and water occasionally with guano, which seems to suit the strawberry.

Finish grafting this month.

Raspberry Plantations should be well manured and dug, if not done before. Prune the canes to about four feet.

Currant and Gooseberry Bushes should be well pruned, and the ground manured and dug.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Herbaceous plants may be now removed with success. Old plants should be reset, or a portion of the roots taken away, always cutting out the centre.

Dahlias may yet be propagated. The old roots may be divided now, being careful to reserve a good eye to each tuber; and they may be forwarded in a cold frame, as it would not be safe to set them out till June, except rare kinds, which will greatly aid the growth of the plants.

Fuchsias will need another shift. If good specimens are wanted, the main shoot should be tied up erect. Water occasionally with guano.

Roses will now be finishing their bloom, and should be removed to the border the latter part of the month, where, after once rooted, they will bloom till winter. Cuttings may be put in. Hardy roses should be pruned, if not already done.

Chrysanthemums may yet be propagated from cuttings or suckers.

Camellias may be removed from the greenhouse to the open air, the latter part of the month. Attend to inarched plants, and keep them properly watered.

Tulip Beds will require to be looked after. Carefully weed them, and loosen the surface of the soil with a trowel.

Hardy Annual Flower Seeds, such as *Coreopsis*, *Nemophila*, *Clarkia*, &c., should be sown this month.

Tuberoses and *Tiger Flowers* should be set out this month.

Erythrina Crista Galli may be safely removed to the open ground the last part of the month.

Annuals brought forward in hot beds or frames should be planted out in beds or in the border this month.

Azaleas may be shifted at this season if they require it.

Greenhouse Plants of many kinds may be removed to the open air, especially where they are too crowded.

Achimenes, of the several kinds, will need shifting again.

Verbenas may now be turned out into the border.

Ranunculus Beds should be attended to: keep them clear of weeds.

Pelargoniums may be propagated from cuttings

Ixias, *Sparaxis*, and other bulbs, done flowering, should be sparingly watered.

Victoria Stock Seeds should be sown now, if strong plants are wanted next Christmas.

Orange and *Lemon Trees* may be grafted now.

Cactuses now about blooming, should be liberally watered; giving *guano* occasionally.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

JUNE, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 172.)

Brighton, September 4.—Our intention was to leave London on the 1st of the month; but engagements prevented; and it was not till the morning of the 4th, that we took our seat in the early train of cars for Brighton: our object was to arrive in season to get a glance of the Pavilion at that place, originally designed by Repton for George IV., but the grounds around it were never completed according to his plans.

The country between London and Brighton is undulating, principally wood or pasture, and the views are tame and uninteresting. Scarcely a single country residence is seen on the entire route. The road passes through deep cuts of solid chalk, and several tunnels of a mile or more in length.

The Pavilion is in the Indian style of architecture, and has a singular appearance, with its domes and minarets, in contrast with the usual architectural buildings of the town. The grounds in front are now enclosed by a high wall, with an iron railing, boarded inside, preventing all view of them from without. It was the intention of Mr. Repton, that they should extend much farther, so as to obtain a fine view of the sea from the drawing-room: this is now shut out by the buildings opposite. There are some good nurseries and gardens around the town, but the steamboat left for Dieppe, and, at 6 o'clock, we were on our way across the channel.

Dieppe, September 5.—We arrived here at midnight, after a good passage of seven hours, and stopped at the Hotel des Bains, a good house kept by an English landlord, who, as well as his lady, spoke French. Early in the morning, the hotel being near the sea side, we strolled out upon the beach, and afterwards visited the old Cathedral, which is an interesting specimen of architecture. The clean appearance of the buildings, as compared with England, at once attracted our notice.

At 11 o'clock, the diligence departed for Rouen; not having secured an outside seat, which is always necessary a day or two beforehand, if one is desired, we were compelled to ride inside, with a full compliment of passengers, on one of the warmest days we experienced, so unlike the climate of England, that, together with the dusty roads, the unfenced lands, and comparatively uncultivated country, it at once seemed like travelling at home.

The principal objects of interest were the long avenues of trees which formed the entrance to the old chateaus which are scattered along the road; some manufacturing villages were passed, near which were a few fine gardens laid out in the English style, and, at this season, brilliant with hundreds of dahlias and other autumnal flowering plants. At 4 o'clock, we reached the Hotel d'Albion on the Quai d'Havre just in season to dine.

Rouen.—The town is beautifully situated on the banks of the Seine, and the approach to it is through a broad avenue of majestic elms; as we came in full view of it, it presented a scene of peculiar beauty. On the bosom of the noble river floated numerous sail of vessels, freighted with merchandise; to the left, rose the buildings, tier above tier; and the broad quay had that bustle and liveliness peculiar to a commercial town.

Our time would not permit us to visit any of the nurseries around Rouen; there are several of some note, especially that of M. Tougard, who has a fine collection of fruits. We visited the Cathedral, so noted for its architecture: and the Palais du Justice, now undergoing improvements, by which it will be restored to its original beauty. It is in the Gothic style. In the morning, the Suspension Bridge over the Seine, and

other objects of interest, were visited, and, at 12 o'clock, we left in the cars for Paris.

Rouen to Paris.—No rail-road route that we have ever travelled can compare with that from Rouen to Paris for the beauty of its scenery. It winds along the banks of the Seine, and, nearly the entire distance, glimpses of its placid waters are obtained, beyond which the hills tower up, clad with the vine to their summit. As we emerged from the long and dark tunnels, the effect of this was enchanting; and we reached this city almost regretting that the ride could not be prolonged. What pleased us was the little enclosures by the roadside, often filled with plants, and now teeming with the gay flowers of the dahlia, aster, marygold, &c., and mignonette, filling the air with its fragrance.

Paris, September 6.—We arrived here at 4 o'clock, but the lateness of the hour after dining, did not give us an opportunity to call upon our friends.

The location, soil, and climate of Paris are entirely unlike London. The situation is high and irregular; the soil a rich loam on a calcareous subsoil; the climate dry and warm. Around the city, beyond the walls, there is much plain and waste land; while around London, not a spot scarcely remains but what bears the stamp of cultivation. On each side of the road, a few miles from the depôt, we passed hundreds of acres of vines, now just ripening their luscious fruit. In and around Paris, every avenue is formed in regular lines; around London, they run in curves, or irregular lines. But few of the streets have sidewalks, and those of recent addition. For fruit, the climate is far superior to London, and may be compared to our own. But for vegetables, the moist atmosphere of London is more favorable to a continued growth.

Nursery of M. Jamin, Rue de Buffon.—The most extensive collection of fruit trees around Paris is that of M. Jamin. His garden is in the Rue de Buffon, directly opposite one of the entrances to the Jardin des Plants. It is about two acres in extent, and is filled in part with specimens of pear trees trained *en quenouille*, in full bearing, forming, as M. Jamin states, in his catalogue, an *école* of fruit trees, in which is planted every new variety as soon as obtained, so that their merits may be studied, and those of superior quality made known and mul-

tiplied. Besides this city garden, he has one of several acres, a few miles from the city, which, from his being about to leave immediately, on a travelling excursion to Belgium, we did not visit.

The first object which we noticed was a vine of the Frankindale grape, trained on the south side of the house, and the fruit now (September) fully ripe; although it was in the city, where, even in our climate, some kinds arrive at maturity, yet so early as this shows the favorableness of the climate of France for the culture of the vine. By M. Jamin's request, we ate freely of the fruit, and found it to be most excellent in flavor and similar to, if not the same thing, (as M. Jamin thinks,) as the Black Hamburg.

The Garden is laid out with numerous walks, and the borders of them were filled with bearing trees. They were from six to ten feet high, trained in pyramidal form, and many of them full of fruit. This mode of growing trees appears to be universally adopted around Paris; we scarcely saw a standard tree. The advantages of the pyramidal or quenouille form are, that, in gardens of moderate extent only, a collection of two or three hundred kinds may be cultivated; they occupy but little room, being placed about six feet apart, and being pruned in, they do not throw sufficient shade to injure any thing growing near them. They afford greater facilities for examining the fruit while growing, and for picking it when ripe; the trees are not so much shaken by high winds, and the large kind of pears do not so easily blow off: the facilities for making observations upon the wood and leaves, are also greater; and, as regards appearance alone, they are, when well managed, far more beautiful than standards. To those who wish to plant out large quantities for orchard cultivation, they would not, of course, be recommended; but for the garden, the pyramidal form should be adopted.

M. Jamin's *Catalogue* contains the names of more than *three hundred* varieties of pears; fifty of plums; and thirty of cherries: among them, many which are new, and which have been purchased by Mr. Jamin during his annual visits to the interior, and among the Flemish cultivators. Some of the new varieties were in fruit; but many of the trees had not yet obtained sufficient size. Among the names, are several of which

Dr. Van Mons sent grafts to Messrs. Manning and Kenrick, but which were not saved, from the dryness of the scions. Some of them are undoubtedly synonymous; but Mr. Jamin seems well acquainted with the varieties, and he has enumerated many as synonyms. He has a large collection of specimens in wax, and is continually adding every new variety to the collection; he showed us several new pears laid aside for this purpose.

Of the kinds which were in eating at the time of our visit, M. Jamin gave us three. These were the Bonne Fondante, Bonne des Zees, and Arbre Courbé (Van Mons). We made outline drawings of each: Bonne Fondante is obovate, inclining to pyramidal; Bonne des Zees, oblong, somewhat of the shape of Duchessed' Angouleme, though smaller: Arbre Courbé, pyramidal, with an irregular surface. The Bonne des Zes comes in just before the Williams's Bonchretien, and is superior to that old variety. The other two are equally excellent. Colmar Charnay is a new winter variety of good size and fine appearance; Marie Louise Delcourt, large, and very handsome; St. Dorety is another, said to be very fine. Van Mons Leon le Clerc was producing a few specimens which were large and handsome.

Among the plums and cherries were the following, of which we saw specimens in wax; they are stated to be fine: De Jerusalem, De Montfort, Mirabelle d'October, Musqué de Malta, Felleberg, Reine Claude, Abricotine, Sargeret, &c. Cherries: Donna Maria, De Spa, De Prusse, Admirable de Soissons Le Mercier, and Reine Hortense: the last, with the De Spa, is highly praised in the *Jardin et la Ferme*, edited by M. Audot, and published tri-monthly.

The borders between the trees were filled with the monthly alpine strawberry, bearing an abundance of fruit. The shade of the trees, as we have already stated in our last volume, seemed favorable to the growth of the plants. We are confident this variety can be made to bear equally as freely in our climate if a proper situation is selected.

The morning after our visit, M. Jamin was to set out upon his journey: this prevented us from again visiting his garden, and studying the merits of the varieties, which a few hours would only allow us to briefly notice.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Notice of the State of Horticulture in Italy.* By S. B. PARSONS of the Commercial Garden and Nursery at Flushing, L. I.

BEING detained a day or two at this city of Cologne, on the banks of the Rhine, the river whose praises have been so well rehearsed in German poetry and song, I cannot, perhaps, better employ my leisure than in penning a few remarks on the state of horticulture in Italy, whence I have just returned on my way to Belgium and Holland. My stay there was very short, being less than two months, a space of time entirely too brief to do justice to the many interesting objects in that land of antiquity and beauty.

I found there so much to see, and so much to admire, that horticulture could come in only for a share of my attention; but this, perhaps, was sufficient, unless one could give the subject a detailed examination, for which six months would scarcely suffice. It is a matter of much surprise, that Italy, so celebrated for its cultivation of the fine arts, for its rich soil, luxuriant vegetation, and delightful climate, and for the ardent love of its inhabitants for all that is beautiful in nature and art, should have made so little progress in horticulture. There exist, it is true, in some of the cities, those large villas in the ancient artificial style, with trimmed hedges and avenues of trees, but these are relics of days gone by, and can scarcely be deemed evidence of existing taste. In this respect, however, an improvement is beginning to appear, and those who are laying out new villas and parks are introducing the natural, or, as it is there called, the English style of landscape gardening.

At Genoa, the city of palaces, I found only two or three gardens of any note. The best was that of the Pescari palace, which would not compare with third-rate gardens in the United States. There was a conservatory, and a good pinery, and some very pretty grottoes, statues, fountains, &c. I noticed some fine orange trees, and large camellias, in the open ground. In the upper part of the city was a long esplanade or public square, with trees and plants, and a jet d'eau of

some 30 feet in height. Near this was a hedge of our common daily rose, which could be very tastefully introduced in pleasure-grounds with us; when well trimmed, it is close and compact; it will bloom from spring to autumn; and, when covered with flowers, has a very beautiful effect. It is quite hardy in the climate of Long Island, which is sufficiently cold for all practical purposes, the thermometer being sometimes below zero, beyond which 10 or 20 degrees make but little difference. The hills about Genoa are cultivated to the summit in terraces, with vines, olives, figs, oranges, almonds, vegetables, &c. Among the vines are some very hardy varieties, which I hope to obtain, and which would undoubtedly flourish in our climate.

At Rome, there is somewhat more horticultural taste, and several of the wealthier citizens are disposed to encourage the introduction of new plants and improvements in gardening.

There are many fine villas, which, with the exception of the Villa Torlonia, are in the old artificial style. This villa belongs to the Prince Torlonia, a wealthy banker of Rome, and, although new, and wanting the perfection of age, is very beautiful. No expense has been spared, and it has been observed, and I think without exaggeration, that such an establishment in the United States would cost a million of dollars. Winding walks of white gravel pass through the grounds, and on the close soft turf, summer-houses, temples, statues, and imitation ruins, are intermingled with groups of trees, clumps of roses, laurel and shrubs, with an occasional fine specimen of the beautiful *Magnolia grandiflora*. Marble tables are scattered around for his guests to take their coffee and ices upon. A stone stage for plants, a facade filled with fine statues, various clumps of assorted shrubs, a picturesque cottage, fine weeping elms, aloes, and cactus, terraces of orange trees, belts of laurel, and lakes with islands and statues—all added their charms to the spot. A very wild affair was the artificial grotto or cavern, with water falling through its roof of immense stalactite-like rocks, and surmounted by a Gothic castle. The Conservatory was superb, with stained glass and mosaic pavements, and filled with good specimens of bananas and other exotic plants. Beyond this, was a tournament ground, with tents and statues of armed knights. But the

most beautiful building was a sort of circular concert-room, surrounded by a conservatory some 500 feet in length. The pavement was beautifully inlaid with mosaic, and the walls and ceiling covered with statues, frescoes, and arabesques of exquisite execution. When filled with plants, the tout ensemble must be very beautiful.

The best villa in the artificial style is that of the Doria Pamphylia, and is, perhaps, more than half a century old.

Through the grounds, which are some miles in circuit, pass straight avenues of the beautiful *Quercus Ilex*, or Evergreen Oak, trimmed closely, square on the outside, and arching beneath, appearing on the approach like a close arched covered way of living green. There was a flower-garden terraced, beds of tulips, &c., winding walks, patches of flowers in the rich green turf, groves of Portugal laurel and roses, high hedges of box and laurel closely trimmed, lemons and oranges trained on walls, fountains throwing several jets, araucarias and acacias, lakes with water plants and groves of the maritime pine, whose tall trunk and flat, umbrella-like top constitute so prominent a feature in a Roman landscape. There were some large specimens of the *Magnolia grandiflora*, and beautiful groves of the evergreen cypress. In front of the palace, was a little parterre, very fancifully laid out with miniature beds, fountains, lakes, water, plants, oranges, &c. In this, as in other gardens in Italy, one is very much struck with the great profusion of fine statues, some as mere ornaments, others representing sea monsters, or Roman deities, throwing jets of water, or holding flower vases. In one garden, I counted 100 statues in a line, some 3 or 4 feet apart, and each throwing a jet of water. The most beautiful feature of the Villa Pamphylia was the long arbors covered with oranges and lemons, the top one thick mass of glossy foliage, and the rich, yellow fruit, hanging down below. Under these were potted plants of ericas, camellias, &c. There were some fine evergreen oaks of large diameter. The ground was undulating and various; wild flowers were scattered over the close turf. This villa may be considered the best specimen of the artificial style; but, with the villas Borghese, Albanie, &c., being the work of past days, and of great wealth, cannot be deemed a criterion of the present state of horticul-

ture, which can only flourish when the middle, as well as the wealthier classes, cultivate a taste for it, and do all in their power to promote its advancement. There is, at Rome, a Botanic Garden, but it scarcely merits the name. It is very small, and contains only a few plants which are to be found in almost every garden and greenhouse.

In Naples, a city of over 350,000 inhabitants, there is but little more taste for horticulture than in Rome, although it possesses a very good Botanic Garden, and several beautiful villas in the natural style. They cultivate every plant and vegetable as their fathers have done before them, and the word improvement is scarcely known in their language. This is not owing to the want of men of horticultural taste and knowledge, for there are such; but it is for want of some medium of conveying to others the benefits of their researches and discoveries. They want the advantages of association, than which there is no more effectual means of improvement. This state of things was much lamented by M. Tenore, with whom I had some conversation on the subject. He is the director of the Botanic Garden, and an intelligent lover of horticulture. During the French rule, he obtained permission to establish this garden, and, being encouraged by the government, was successful in his efforts. It began to excite interest, and he has had, at various times, classes of pupils, who have unfortunately not imbibed any great taste for his favorite science. It is much to be regretted that the present government does not encourage this establishment, which is now suffering for want of funds, and is obliged to make sale, and export the produce of its grounds. During the season, it forms a public promenade, and contains many plants and trees, which, although exotic with us, attain here a large size. I much admired a fine *Rósa Bánksia*, with a stem six inches in diameter, and dividing into a dozen branches 50 feet or more long. When in bloom, its numerous small white flowers must have a beautiful effect.

There were many fine specimens of ornamental trees, many of them rare. I noticed a *Pinus brútia*, 70 feet high; *Magnòlia grandiflòra*, 40 feet; *Acàcia julibrissin*, 40 feet; *Erica*, 10 feet; (many of these are indigenous to Naples); *Schinus móllis*, 45 feet; *Cuprèssus péndula*, 50 feet, and very beauti-

ful; Cedar of Lebanon, 35 feet; *Eucalyptus pulverulenta* and *tremulifolia*, 20 feet; *Edwardsia grandiflora*, 20 feet; *Laúrus Cámphora*, (camphor tree,) 50 feet; *Araucària excélsa*; clumps of Camellias, 8 to 10 feet; some single Camellias, 10 feet in diameter, and many other beautiful and rare trees too numerous to mention. There was also a fine hedge of *Vibúrnum tinus*. The trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants were arranged, as much as possible, in families, and were all distinctly and botanically marked. There was a very good collection of all the varieties of oranges, citrons, and others of the same family, some of which bore very curiously formed fruit. I was not there, however, at the right season, to see them in perfection. It is rather singular that notwithstanding the propitious climate and soil of Naples, the oranges grown in its vicinity are comparatively worthless, and the very delicious ones that are sold on market are brought from Palermo and other parts of Sicily. The season for eating them in perfection is only during the three spring months. Citrons are found only in small numbers, and what the French generally call citrons are only a species of lemon. The Cedrat, which has a peculiar form, is the fruit from which they distil the essence, and is cultivated only for that purpose.

The greenhouses were in good condition, and contained many rare plants, whose growth was very vigorous in the fine air of Naples. They do not heat the houses except at night. There was a curious plant of the *Tillándsia bianthoídia*, a plant of Brazil, which grows suspended on a wire in the air. It has no roots, and flourishes without water. In Naples, during the winter, they keep it in the greenhouse, and occasionally give it a little water, but when spring arrives, it is placed outside, and never watered except by the dew at night. Its beautiful red and violet flowers continue a long time. I was also much struck with the *Ficus stipulàta*, an immense vine, covering more than 800 square feet of the Greenhouse. There was a *Dracæna fràgrans*, 35 feet high; *Pandànus odoratíssimus*, 15 feet in diameter; India Rubber Tree, 40 feet high; Bananas, 20 feet; several varieties of the *Strelítzia*, with its curious pink and blue flowers; *Ficus galactophora*, 15 feet high, with leaves 15 inches long, and yielding from its body very palatable milk; *Myrtus ácris*, 18 feet, fragrant leaves,

and many other plants, curious and rare. The *Callicarpa Cana* bore beautiful clusters of snow-white seed. A separate house contained all the varieties of coffee in full flower and fruit. The whole collection, both hardy and exotic, was very good, and although not kept with that neatness which is desirable, did credit to its directors.

As I have before observed, the climate and soil of Naples are very propitious for horticultural improvement. The winter is sufficiently long to give the plants all the rest they require, while the long season of vegetation gives them luxuriant growth, and enables them fully to consolidate their juices. Their rich volcanic soil is sometimes more than six feet deep, and very little cultivation is needed to make it produce the finest crops of grain or vegetables. M. Tenore attributed the want of improvement in horticulture to the natural indolence of the people, but I can scarcely coincide with him, for I never saw a more active people in any thing which really interested them. I think that it is more probably owing to a deficiency in the requisite means of exciting that interest which is absolutely essential to the attainment of any object. When this is once excited, and the Neapolitans become fairly awake on the subject, they can easily compete with any country in Europe. There are, in the vicinity of Naples, several private villas, and two villas of the king which well deserve notice. They are all laid out in the natural style.

The royal villa of Capo di Monte owes its beauty to the skill and taste of F. Denhardt, sub-director of the Botanic Garden. He kindly sent out one of his assistants to show me the grounds, which are five miles in circuit, and being extended every year. The Park is full of winding drives, and walks very neatly kept, and surrounded by bright close turf, and clumps of trees and shrubs. Near a fine oak, 100 feet high, with trunk six feet in diameter, is a little hillock, from which bursts upon the view one of those charming openings which produce so fine an effect in a landscape. Some half a mile distant was a very chaste little summer residence of the Queen, (*Casina* it is called) and stretching around on the level turf were belts of trees, occasional clumps of shrubs, palms and pines with one or two rich groups of the *Magnolia grandiflora*. Several of these openings occurred; at one, with a church in

the centre; at another, an antique cottage; and, in a third, was an extensive pheasantry, filled with white peacocks and rare birds of beautiful plumage. Steep declivities were occasionally covered with mesembryasthemum. There was a fine clump of cedars of Lebanon, 20 feet high, and also some groups of Eucalyptus. This villa, although evincing less finish and expense than that of Torlonia, was, to my taste, abundantly more pleasing. It was on the large scale of nature herself.

The other royal villa is at Caserta, about 12 miles distant. With the exception of the "English Garden" this will not compare with Capo di Monte. This English Garden, however, is a gem of a place, for it contains only 30 acres, and is a very beautiful imitation of nature. Here are winding walks, fine turf, groups of shrubs, laurel, magnolias, and palms, fine pendulous cypresses, Grecian temples, lakes with islands, and tenanted by beautiful swans, waterfalls, and a clear stream crossed by fancy bridges, and reflecting, from its surface, the overarching trees while it meandered among the grounds, and fell, in various cascades, over fantastic rockwork. There was here the largest camellia I have seen, its foliage being about 25 feet in diameter; also a camphor tree, 50 feet high. In all these parks, the *Magnolia grandiflora* is a favorite tree, and flourishes in perfection.

The Villa Floridiana, a private establishment of about 30 acres, is also tastefully laid out, and will almost bear comparison with either of the others. The skill of F. Denhardt has also been exerted here, and with excellent effect. It contained a number of fine trees, among others, a cedar of Lebanon, 40 feet, and *Magnolia ferruginea*, 30 feet. These, with the Chiaja, or public promenade on the bay, are the only villas of note near Naples. There is, however, an old villa now almost in ruins, called the Villa Ricciardi, and formerly belonging to the Comtesse de Camalduli, a family now extinct. It is remarkable as possessing some large specimens of rare trees. I saw there a *Pinus cananensis* over 100 feet high; Eucalyptus, 50 feet; oranges, 25 feet; English Yew, 25 feet; Swedish Juniper, 40 feet; and a beautiful *Cupressus pëndula*, of 40 feet, with its thick leathery foliage, and branches drooping to the ground. There was a good orchard of pear, plum,

apple, peach, cherry, apricot, and almond trees, and many new and rare shrubs scattered about the lawn. Among the latter, I noticed the *Hàkea flórida*, with its curious and glossy lanceolate leaves, *Pomáderris áspera*, *Metrosidèros salígna*, *Melaleùca styphelioides*, and *dénsa*, *Hàkea pectinàta*, with stiff antler-like leaves, and many other curious plants. It is altogether an interesting place to the lover of fine trees. At Pisa, there is a good Botanic Garden, but not equal to that at Naples.

At Florence, there is also one of some acres in extent, but containing nothing remarkable. I found here in the Museum a most interesting collection of seeds dried, fossils impressed with leaves and plants, and a large variety of plants in pots, most exquisitely finished in wax. Also, prepared in wax, a magnified anatomy of leaves, fruit, &c., infested by insects. There was a collection of foreign and native fruit prepared in wax. Among the flowers were many rare and beautiful, and being represented in full bloom, bore a very close resemblance to nature.

The city of Florence is surrounded by villas, and, in fact, they are scattered all through the valley of the Arno. There are none, perhaps, so highly finished, or of such extent as those I have mentioned at Naples, but were very beautiful little country places. One of the best of these belongs to an English gentleman named Lambert. His lady is an ardent lover of flowers, and possesses a very fine collection of camellias, comprising over 500 kinds of the most new and rare, and including many of Florentine origin. She pointed out to me many of our finest American varieties, and expatiated upon their beauties with all the pleasure of an amateur. The camellia will endure the winter in Florence, and many beautiful varieties have originated there. For the sake, however, of a better bloom, she had provided them with a very nice house, where they were then in full flower. It was by far the best collection I saw in Italy. She had also a good collection of rare exotics in a stove. All the araucarias were growing rapidly in the open ground.

At Bologna, which is in the papal territory, I found a good Botanic garden, under the direction of Bartholoni, an excellent professor of Botany, but, for want of funds, it is not in a very flourishing state. The Greenhouses contained some good

plants, and there were many fine specimens of Forest Trees in the open ground; among the latter, I noticed a *Gingko biloba*, 30 feet or more, and a Cedar of Lebanon of the same size.

At Padua, I found the best Botanic Garden I have yet seen, and containing the largest collection of plants and trees. It is one of the oldest in Europe, and is under the efficient direction of the Professor of Botany attached to the University of that ancient seat of learning. There were many very rare plants from New Holland, China, &c., some of which are scarcely to be found in any other collection. The Arboretum was well arranged, and contains, among other things, the largest *Gingko biloba* in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of that at Montpellier. The chief gardener is an intelligent, efficient man, and every thing was in excellent order.

At Venice, I found a small Botanic Garden, with one or two greenhouses, but scarcely deserving notice. Horticulture does not flourish in that city of the sea.

At Milan, the most flourishing city of Lombardy, and which Napoleon designed for its capital, I found no Botanic Garden, no Horticultural Society, nor any evidence of existing taste in this respect. And yet Lombardy has peculiar advantages, with her rich soil, pure climate, and abundant means of irrigation. At Turin, there is a Botanic Garden of some merit, with good greenhouses, but I did not observe any thing in it worthy of a detailed notice.

Possessing, myself, but very little knowledge of the state of horticulture in Italy, I was desirous of obtaining all the information possible, and have inquired at the principal book-stores of all the larger cities for works upon the subject. I have been able, however, to find nothing of the kind excepting, in Milan, some treatises on corn, rice, silk, vines, &c., with one or two manuals of gardening. Independent of its other attractions, Italy nevertheless contains much of natural interest to please a horticultural traveller, and I much enjoyed its fine climate, luxuriant vegetation, and the opportunity of examining their culture of the grape. I am now about passing through Belgium to Haarlem, where I shall select an assortment of the finest tulips, hyacinths, &c., of which that city can boast, and hope another spring to show our horticultural

friends in America something very beautiful in that way. I shall then, if nothing occur to prevent, spend a great part of the summer in England, Scotland, and Ireland, wherever I may possibly be able to take home with me some acquisitions to our stock of fine plants.

Cologne, 4th month, 1845.

N. B. I found some very fine new pears and other fruits in France, which I have sent home for testing, and hope they will produce something really valuable.

ART. III. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Botanical and Floricultural Intelligence. Mr. Fortune's expedition to Canton.—Letters have been received from Mr. Fortune, dated the 16th December. He was then at Hong-Kong, arranging for the shipment of his collections to Europe. They occupied many chests, and were about to be despatched as fast as opportunity occurred. We are happy to add, that the indefatigable exertions of this zealous young traveller are likely to be crowned with great success.

Mr. Fortune had met with many very beautiful shrubs, and it is hoped that a large part of them will prove hardy, or nearly so. Viburnums, with heads of large flowers, like a hydrangea; moutans, in great variety; peaches, apricots, roses, handsome creepers, azaleas, daphnes, both sorts of the curious hexangular camellia, a great desideratum, for it must

be the most beautiful of the varieties; others from Fokien: hydrangeas, a very fine double white Gardenia, with flowers as large as a camellia; a curious chrysanthemum, named as a perfect gem; new pines, honeysuckles, and plums, are among the rarities mentioned as being actually on their way to England.

We learn from other sources that Mr. Fortune has been consulted by the Governor of Hong-Kong as to the practicability of planting the bare hills of that island, which at present consist more of buildings than vegetation. In the former respect, the place was making extraordinary progress, a large town having already started up. The panic as to unhealthiness was wearing off; good hospitals and barracks for the troops were rapidly erecting; the rest of the inhabitants were already well provided for, and the ships in the harbor were perfectly healthy.

It is rumored in this country that Mr. Fortune had proceeded to Formosa: but his own letters do not mention such an intention.—(*Gard. Chron.*, 1845, p. 183.)

Nemophila discoïdalis.—This gem of a new annual is now in flower in our collection. It has the habit of *azùrea*, but the flowers, which are not quite so large, are of a rich purplish maroon, almost black, with the disc of each petal tipped with pure white. For pot cultivation in the greenhouse it is one of the finest things lately introduced, and a bed of it must make a striking contrast with the *N. azùrea*. It is yet quite rare.

Achimenes picta.—A plant of this most splendid and rare species is now blooming in our collection, and it certainly ranks the highest among those yet introduced. The flowers are about two thirds the size of *A. longiflora*, more tubular, of a brilliant scarlet, the lower half chrome yellow, exquisitely spotted with scarlet; the exterior part of the corolla pubescent: the habit is good, and the leaves are richly striped with dark brown. It is cultivated in the same way as the *longiflora*.

New Fuchsias.—We are most happy to announce the introduction of many of the finest kinds of Fuchsias—we believe not less than *forty* or *fifty* kinds in all. In our advertising sheet nearly this number is already offered for sale.

Among those which have already bloomed, *Britannia* and *Chauvièrii* may be mentioned as the most showy; the latter was one of the best we saw around London last autumn. We must advise all lovers of plants to add some of the varieties to their collections. If properly managed, they will bloom till October, and they may be either turned into the border or grown in pots. For bedding out, they are invaluable, forming the showiest objects of the garden.

Petunias.—Some beautiful varieties of petunias have been raised from seed around Boston. Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, has several that are very fine; Mr. Carter, of the Botanic garden, two or three, and we have ourselves several, all equalling those we saw and described last year, (Vol. X, p. 377.) A large bed of the different sorts forms one of the showiest groups, if planted out in circles, slightly raised in the centre. By procuring the choicest seed some superior flowers may be obtained, without the expense of purchasing plants.

Acanthàcea.

APHELANDRA

aurantiaca *Lindl.* Orange Aphelandra. A stove shrub; growing two feet high; with orange-colored flowers; appearing in winter; a native of South America(?); increased by cuttings. *Bot. Reg.* 1843, t. 12.

Syn. *Hesemasandra aurantiaca.* *Hort.*

“The handsomest stove shrub that has been introduced for a long time, vieing in beauty with *Ixora coccinea*, *Hindsias*, and other front rank species; colorers are quite unable to give the soft and brilliant glow of the rich orange-colored flowers, which may perhaps be compared with that of the ripest side of a Brussels apricot, when covered with varnish.” The flowers are produced in terminal spikes. It was received from Belgium, and is supposed to be from South America. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Gentianàcæ.

EUSTOMA

exaltatum *Griseb.* Tall Eustoma. A greenhouse annual plant; growing two feet high; with pale blue flowers; appearing in July; a native of Mexico; increased by seeds. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 13.

Syn. *Lisiánthus glaucifolius Jacq.* *Uranánthus glaucifolius Benth.*

An interesting plant, producing numerous pale blue flowers, deeper colored in the centre. It was introduced as a new species of *Lisiánthus*, but it proves to be an old plant, described by Lamarcke as *L. exaltatum*. We saw it in flower

last autumn, in Mr. Glendenning's collection, Chiswick, from whose plants the drawing was made. In England it is cultivated as a greenhouse annual, sowing the seeds in July, and keeping the plants in a greenhouse where they bloom the following season: perhaps it would require the same treatment with us, though it may prove a half-hardy annual, if seeds are sown in March, in a hotbed. The plants should be frequently topped, to make them bushy and compact. The best soil is a sandy peat. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Schrophulariàcæ.

PENTSTEMON

gentianoides var *diaphanum* *Lindl.* Transparent Gentian-like Pentstemon. A half-hardy perennial; growing two or three feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing from July to September; a native of Mexico; increased by seeds or cuttings; grown in very good rich soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 16.

A fine variety of the beautiful Gentian-like pentstemon, well worth introduction; the flowers are scarlet, with the under side of the tube so colorless as to be semi-transparent. It is a free grower, becoming slightly woody at the base of the stem, and flowers freely all the autumn. The *P. gentianoides*, as well as this variety, should find a place in every good garden. They may be raised from seeds. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Solanàcæ.

IOCHROMA *Benth.*

tubulosa *Benth.* Tubular Iochrome. A greenhouse shrub; growing four feet high; with blue flowers; appearing in August; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 20.

Syn.: *Habrothamnus cyaneus* *Lindl.*

A very handsome deciduous shrub, with terminal clusters of dark blue tubular flowers, sometimes numbering as many as thirty in each; and, when in full bloom, very showy. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, growing very freely, and requiring to be rather stunted in the pot to make it flower freely. The best way to manage it is to plant it out in the open ground the first season, and to take it up in the autumn, when well rooted, by keeping it rather close a week or two, to place it in a cool dry place for the winter. In March, cut it back freely and top-dress the soil; bring it forward slowly and water abundantly as it comes into bloom in July. It is readily increased by cuttings in sand. (*Bot. Reg.*, April..)

CESTRUM

aurantiacum *Lindl.* Orange-colored Cestrum. A greenhouse plant; growing four feet high; with orange-colored flowers; appearing in August; a native of Guatemala; increased by cuttings; grown in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 22.

We have already described this beautiful plant, (Vol. X, p. 380,) as it appeared to us when we saw it in fine bloom in the great conservatory of the London Horticultural Society. The figure does no justice to the plant, as indeed few drawings do; for it has “a strikingly gay aspect, its apricot or orange-colored blossoms being quite clear and of considerable size. Its foliage is dark green, shining and abundant, and in the winter it is rendered gay by an abundance of snow-white pear-shaped berries.” The flowers appear in dense spikes of fifty or more, tubular, and not only last a long time, but “breathe a very pleasant perfume of orange peel.”

It is a greenhouse shrub, and will probably, in our climate, flower abundantly in the open air, thus forming a desirable object for bedding out. It should be placed out doors to induce it to form short-jointed wood and an abundance of flower buds. After blooming, it will naturally lose its leaves, but its snow-white berries will always make it attractive; keep it rather cool and dry in winter. It is readily increased by cuttings or seeds. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Lamiæcæ.

DYSOPHYLLA

stellata *Benth.* Starry *Disophyll.* A greenhouse plant; growing a foot high; with purple flowers; appearing in October; a native of Malabar; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy peat and loam. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 23.

Syn: *Méntha quaternifolia* *Roth.*

A very delicate greenhouse plant, of an erect habit, “and bearing spikes of the prettiest little purple flowers, which remind the observer of the spikes of a *Mimosa*, or some such plant.” The flowers have long tender filaments, and being covered with delicate hairs, “produce the appearance of plumes of purple silk.” The foliage is linear and acute, and clothes the stems in whorls to the base of the flowers. It is cultivated in light sandy peat and loam, and is increased by dividing the root or by cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Myoporæcæ.

MYOPORUM

serratum *R. Br.* Saw-leaved *Myoporum.* A greenhouse shrub; growing four feet high; with white spotted flowers; appearing in May; a native of Tasmania; increased by cuttings; grown in sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 15.

“A neat bush, loaded with a profusion of white flowers, as large as those of hawthorn, and spotted with purple.”

The leaves are lanceolate and acute, and the flowers clothe all the terminal shoots. Its native habitat is on the seashore. Under cultivation, it should be potted in a soil such as is suitable for heaths, and be treated in a similar manner; having an ample supply of water in summer, and kept rather dry and cool in winter. It is readily propagated by cuttings. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

Amaryllidææ.

PHÆDRANA'SSA *Herb.*

chloræca Herb. Crimson and Green Phædranassa. A greenhouse bulb; growing a foot high; with crimson and green flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Peru; increased by offsets; grown in rich sandy loam. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 17.

A gay and showy amaryllideous bulb, throwing up a strong stem, terminated with fifteen or more pendulous flowers, the base and top of the corols green, and the main part crimson. It was found by Mr. Hartweg, at an elevation of 7000 feet above the level of the river, on arid banks; and its cultivation is similar to others of the tribe. Pot the bulbs in rich sandy soil; keep them dry when at rest, and supply them freely with water when in a growing state. (*Bot. Reg.*, March.)

ORNITHOGALUM

marginatum Lindl. White-Edged Ornithogalum. A greenhouse bulb; growing a foot high; with white flowers; appearing in March; a native of Asia; increased by offsets; grown in rich sandy loam. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 21.

But few of the ornithogalums can claim any remarkable merit; the present subject is a rather pretty species, growing a foot high, and throwing out a spike of white flowers. It likes a rich soil, and the bulbs should be kept dry in winter and potted in spring, when it should be abundantly supplied with water. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Liliææ.

BLANDFORDIA *Smith.*

marginata Herb. Rough-edged Blandfordia. A greenhouse plant; growing two feet high; with copper-colored flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Van Dieman's Land; increased by dividing the root; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 18.

A very splendid plant, producing sub-erect rigid leaves, and racemes of very showy pendulous flowers, of a reddish yellow or deep copper color, twenty or more in a spike. Until lately, it was supposed that there were only two species of this fine genus; but three more have been lately discovered, among which is the present subject, which excels the older kinds. Mr. Gunn found it growing abundantly on pure

quartz sand, and usually where the soil was wet. Its cultivation is simple. It should be potted in sandy loam and peat, and kept well watered in summer: in winter, place it on a warm shelf, near the glass. It is increased by dividing its large and fleshy roots. (*Bot. Reg.*, April.)

Marantàcææ.

CALATHÆA

villôsa Lindl. Shaggy Calathea. A stove plant; growing a foot high; with yellow flower; appearing in July; a native of Demarara; increased by offsets; grown in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 11.

A pretty stove plant, having very shaggy leaves, from whence its name; and spikes of yellow flowers. It is a stove species, from Demarara, requiring to be potted in sandy loam and peat, and to be kept rather dry during winter. In the summer, give an abundant supply of water, and shade from the hot sun. It is propagated from offsets. (*Bot. Reg.* March.)

Iridàcææ.

Gladiolus insignis.—One of the most brilliant gladioluses we have ever seen, is the *G. insignis*. It grows to nearly the height of *psittacinus*, and produces one or two spikes of large, splendid scarlet flowers, with a deep shade of violet purple in the centre of each petal. It is one of the finest that has been produced, and should be found in every good collection of this new magnificent family.

New Varieties of the Iris.—Among the most interesting new things in flower, we may name several varieties of the English Iris, which have been greatly improved by the skill of the German and French florists. We have eight or ten already in bloom, which for the depth of their blue or ultramarine tints, or their delicate shades of porcelain, excel any thing we have seen. They are all easy of cultivation, potting the bulbs in November, and placing them in a pit until February, when they may be brought into the greenhouse to bloom.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *European Agriculture and Rural Economy from Personal Observation.* By HENRY COLMAN. Vol. I. Part III. pp. 189 to 284. Boston. 1845.

The contents of this third part are as follows:—XXV. Agricultural Education; XXVI. General Views of Agricultural Education; XXVII. Influence of Knowledge upon Agricultural Improvement; XXVIII. Sciences to be taught; XXIX. Chemical Science; XXX. Analysis of Soils; XXXI. Natural Science; XXXII. Model Farm; XXXIII. Experimental Farm; XXXIV. Economical arrangement of the Agricultural College; XXXV. Plan of an Agricultural Institution for the United States; XXXVI. Elevation of Agriculture as a pursuit and a profession; XXXVII. Rural Manners in England; XXXVIII. A Pencil sketch; XXXIX. Life in the Country; XL. Veterinary College; XLI. Museum of Economical Geology; XLII. Chemical Agricultural Association in Scotland; XLIII. Chemical Agricultural Lectures; XLIV. Employment of Agriculturists; XLV. Guano.

These subjects are of so general a nature, that with the exception of the last, we shall refer the reader to the book itself. Information on the use and application of guano being sought after by those who are trying this excellent fertilizer, we make the following extracts relative thereto:—

“The secret of the extraordinary success of this manure is not yet solved, however nearly a solution may have been approximated. This is evident from the fact that, after the most exact and minute analysis of this manure, conducted with all the skill and science which can be brought to bear upon it, no one has been able to form an artificial guano with any degree of its efficacy. Chemistry determines with wonderful accuracy its inorganic properties; but fifty per cent. of it is organic matter, and this being dissipated or lost in the process of analysis, nothing is known of it but its absolute quantity. Every common farmer knows that horse manure, cow manure, hog manure, sheep manure, are all specifically different, and their effects and uses are different; and I believe this depends not more upon a difference in their inorganic elements, than upon some specific effects of their organic elements; and though horses, and cows, and sheep, should be fed upon precisely the same food, their excrementitious matter would be

specifically different, and the effects upon vegetation different. I pretend not to say in what this difference consists; this, chemistry has not yet reached, though I can but hope the goal will presently be attained. I am not therefore entirely satisfied with any account which chemistry has given of guano, so far as its operation is concerned. It has done much, and is clearly able to determine the different specific values of different samples. This is of great importance to the farmer, and not less so to the honest dealer. But the specific qualities of this extraordinary manure, as proved by its effects, are, I presume to believe, with all possible respect for science, yet to be discovered. I know the consequence of questioning the infallibility of the pope, but I am no Catholic.

One, indeed, may well speak of its effects as extraordinary, from what I myself have seen. In Scotland, last autumn, two shrubs were shown to me, sweet-briers, growing in front of a two-story house, and trained upon its sides; one at one, the other at the other end. The soil in which they grew, the aspect, and other circumstances, were the same. One, in the season, had grown six or seven feet; the other, nearly thirty feet! It had actually climbed to the roof of the house, and turned and hung down, reaching half the distance down from the roof to the ground. I judged this could not have been less than thirty feet. This had been repeatedly watered with liquid guano, by the hands of its fair cultivator; for this was another experiment by a lady, (which I hope my American friends will bear in mind.) The other had received no special care or manuring. This charming woman, surrounded by her lovely children, was equally engaged in teaching the young idea as the sweet-brier how to shoot, and they too showed the beautiful results of devoted and assiduous culture.

I have seen the extraordinary effects of the application of guano all over the country, and I have met with very few instances of disappointment. I have been favored with a great many reports of its application; but my readers will, I think, be better satisfied with general results, than with a long list of particular examples.

When I speak of its extraordinary effects, I yet do not consider them as so surprising as the effects of gypsum in many parts of the United States, whose operation, I venture to say, remains wholly unexplained. I do not, of course, mean to imply that one can be substituted for the other. The effects of half a bushel of finely-powdered gypsum, scattered over an acre of land, in some places, in increasing the crop of grass, and in respect to some other crops, is amazing; yet in all England, I have not been able to find a single well-attested example of its being applied with any benefit whatever. The application of guano has been made, in England and Scotland, to all kinds of plants, and in some instances with great success; indeed, with rarely a failure.

It has been used for turnips, barley, wheat, oats, grass, garden vegetables, onions, asparagus, potatoes, flowers, and trees. I have seen its application in all these cases, excepting asparagus and trees; but the testimony which certifies its success in these cases is unquestionable. Compar-

isons made between guano and other manures, are not quite satisfactory in respect to quantities, because it is obviously very difficult to institute any instructive comparison between so many pounds of guano, and so many loads of manure ; manure is so various in its nature, quality, bulk, &c. ; but it will be quite easy to compare the two in respect to the ease or difficulty of their transportation, and of their application to the plant or soil. Comparisons, likewise, in respect to the cost of different applications, as made here, would be of little use in the United States, as prices of manure and of labor are totally different ; and the one can afford no rule for the other. In this matter, the farmers of the United States must judge for themselves.

The quantity which it is deemed best to apply, varies from two hundred weight to four hundred weight, or five hundred weight. Frequent cases have occurred of the application of five hundred weight and eight hundred weight, to a statute acre, with great advantage. Cases are on record of twenty-nine and thirty hundred weight being applied to grass land with a great, but not, most certainly, a remunerating increase of crop. I met one farmer in Lincolnshire, who thought more than one hundred weight applied to turnips was unnecessary ; but the almost universal testimony is in favor of three hundred weight. A bushel of sifted guano weighs from fifty-two to fifty-four pounds.

In regard to the mode of application, it is well settled that it should seldom be applied alone. To garden vegetables, or greenhouse plants, it may be applied in a state of solution in water. In field cultivation, it may be applied, by being mixed with four or six times its quantity of dry earth or mould. In this way, it may be sown broadcast over the field, and then lightly harrowed or turned in ; or it may be sown first in the same drill where the seed is to be dropped ; great care must be taken, however, that it does not come in contact with the seed, or it will destroy its vegetative powers. It is desirable that it should be covered as soon as may be after being sown. The best farmers give a caution against mixing it with lime, or bones, or wood-ashes, as these substances, coming in contact with it, will drive off its ammonia.

Where a portion of barn manure has been applied in conjunction with guano, the mixture has been found much more efficacious than the manure when applied alone. In an application which I saw, guano gave seven tons of turnips increase to an acre over an artificial manure which had been much praised, and was applied at the same time.

A good mode of preparing it for application is to mix it with fine earth, on the headlands of the field where it is to be used, forming it, with the earth, into alternate layers, in the proportion of earth to the guano of three to one ; and after it has remained two or three days, thoroughly incorporating them together by turning over the heap.

With potatoes, it should be placed in the drill or hole, but not in contact with the set or seed ; and for Indian corn—a case in which I have had no experience—it would seem advisable to adopt a similar method.”

An account of several experiments by various individuals is added, but they have all proved successful in establishing the value of guano. One thing we think with Mr. Colman, is correct, viz. : that however valuable an *artificial* guano may be as a manure, it cannot compare with the substance itself ; and as long as the genuine unadulterated article can be had at a reasonable rate, no one should purchase the artificial compounds got up by individuals whose sole object is the acquisition of gain.

The future numbers will, we trust, be of a more practical nature than those already issued, and possess more interest to the agriculturalist. As an exposition of the state of the science in Great Britain, the work is valuable to every well wisher of rural improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Propagating Roses.—The following is a method that I have practised with success in propagating different kinds of Roses. At the autumn pruning, I collect shoots that are well ripened of the various sorts that I wish to increase, and of these I select the middle part, rejecting both the base and termination, the former of which is in general too hard, while the latter is not sufficiently matured for the purpose. I then cut the parts selected into about 8-inch lengths, and prepare them in the same manner as Gooseberry cuttings, by divesting them of all their eyes except the three uppermost ; they are then cut through at the base of the lowest eye ; after which they are planted in rows, 4 inches apart, and about 2 inches between each cutting in the rows, on a warm south border. If the soil is naturally light it receives no other preparation than what is absolutely necessary for the reception of the cuttings ; they are planted about half their length in the ground. After planting, I cover the ground with old tan, up to the lowest eye of the cutting, and at the approach of frost I stick small branches of Furze thickly into the bed, which I find quite a sufficient protection, and at the same time they admit sufficient light during the dormant state of the cutting ; the Furze is removed when danger from sharp frost is to be no longer dreaded ; and early in spring most of their buds will break strongly, according to the kinds. By the following autumn they will have made strong shoots, and will be well rooted, at which time they will be fit for removal to any situation which they may be permanently required to fill. In the manner described above I have succeeded in striking Gallicas, Albas, Bourbons, Noi-

settes, Provins, with their hybrids, but I have never been able to strike any Moss Roses in this way. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 209.)

Chinese Primrose.—Amongst the plants which adorn the cottage window none is more beautiful than the Chinese Primrose, which cheers us with pretty pink flowers during the whole of the dull months of autumn and winter. There are several varieties of this in cultivation, but those having flowers with fringed edges are the most beautiful, and therefore should always be chosen. Cottagers who have this variety should therefore carefully save seed from it, which will generally, though not always, produce young plants having the same character. The seed may be sown in pans filled with light soil about this season, and as soon as the plants are sufficiently large, let them be potted off into 3-inch pots, which should be well drained, and filled with about equal parts of loam, sandy peat, and well-rotted manure or vegetable mould. The plants should never be watered over-head, and great care must be taken that they are not over-watered at the root, or they soon become sickly and die. When the 3-inch pots become filled with roots, the plants may be shifted into 5-inch pots, in which, if large plants are not wanted, they should be bloomed; after the blooming season is over, instead of throwing away the plants, let the flower-stems be neatly picked off them, with one or two of the undermost leaves, and shift them into 6-inch pots, placing them a little deeper in the soil, in order that they may strike out new roots. Managed in this way they will become excellent plants by next autumn, and will flower earlier than those raised from seed in spring. If they exhibit a disposition to bloom during summer, pinch off the flower-stems as they appear, in order that the plants may grow strongly, which will enable them to flower well in autumn, when flowers are most wanted. There are double varieties, but these are increased by cuttings. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 126.)

Destruction of the Scale.—There are no insects so annoying to the grower of Orchidaceous plants as the various kinds of scale (Coccidæ;) and as these plants are very generally infested with them in their native countries, every importation introduces a fresh stock into our hot houses. Their habits of secreting themselves amongst the sheathing-leaves of the plants, renders the eradication of them at all times difficult, and many fine young growths suffer in our attempts to get at these pests. Mr. Bateman, in his splendid work, suggests the use of a mixture of sulphur, camphor, &c., and directs the plants infected to be dusted with it; but, besides the unpleasant appearance and offensive smell, the constant syringing washes off the powder before it has had the desired effect. Being, therefore, desirous of a substitute which should be readily applied, speedy in its effect, and leave no traces behind, it occurred to me that spirit of wine (so much used for the destruction of Acari in museums) would most likely answer the purpose. My only fear was that it might damage the plant itself, and I therefore made a number of trials on leaves of all descriptions of stove-plants, and in every stage of growth, as a preliminary step. Finding that none of these exhibited any marks of injury, I next applied it to the insects, and with most complete

success ; for in every instance the first application proved fatal, and I am now entirely rid of these destructive creatures. I apply the spirit with a camel's-hair brush to those parts of the plant where the insects are visible, and the great facility with which it flows over the leaves, &c., renders this an easy operation, and insures that such as are concealed about the bases of the leaves and pseudo-bulbs shall be reached by the fluid, and effectually destroyed. The quantity used is very trifling, as the plant, far from being bathed with it, is merely touched where necessary. No change is made in the plant's treatment, and in a few minutes the spirit having evaporated, no trace of the operation can be discovered, except by the falling off of the dead insects in a day or two. I have also found that the same substance is equally fatal in all its stages to the thrips, which often attacks these plants in the dry, or winter season.

Many of my greenhouse plants, particularly some fine Orlanders, being infested to a great degree with the white scale, I was, of course, anxious to get rid of such a nuisance. Common washing we know to be a very tedious, difficult, and, after all, imperfect remedy ; I had recourse, therefore, to the use of spirit of wine, as recommended above, and had much reason to be satisfied with the facility, expedition, and efficacy of its application : still it was a tedious and careful operation, and it occurred to me that it might be very readily and efficaciously applied in the form of vapour ; I made the trial, and with great, I believe with perfect, success ; and strongly recommend it to the attention of all horticulturists who may have occasion for a remedy for the white scale, and probably other insects, with which valuable or delicate plants may be infested. It may be as well to add, that the mode of use is sufficiently simple : the branches of a plant 6 feet high, were tied not very closely together, then introduced into a tall air-tight bag, of common brown paper, made for the occasion ; under this was then placed a quart pot of boiling water, over which a cup was fitted containing an ounce of rectified spirit, and the bag was tied moderately close at the bottom. An air-tight box, a garden light, or bag of cheap glazed calico, supported or suspended over a plant would, I think, answer every ordinary occasion, at very little expense ; and when necessary the spirit may be evaporated over a small oil-lamp. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 134, and 240.)

Raising Thorn Hedges from Seed.—The fruit should be gathered about the end of October, care being taken to keep the seeds of the luxuriant growing sorts separate from those of the dwarfer kinds. A pit should be prepared about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, into which the fruit is to be put with a mixture of earth or sand. It should be turned several times during the season, and if dry, a little water may be added ; one or two inches of soil being a sufficient covering to insure the decomposition of the pulp. During the following October, a piece of good ground should be prepared, and the seed sown as it is taken from the pit, pretty thick in drills about one foot distant from each other, or in beds three feet wide. In the succeeding spring the plants will begin to appear ; at which time, and throughout the season, they

must be kept clear of weeds. If properly attended to, the seedlings will attain a height of from six inches to twelve inches, the first year. The following spring the strongest plants may be either transplanted into drills, or placed where they are intended to remain as a permanent fence. The smaller ones should be left in the seed-drills or beds for another year, when they may be treated in the same manner. In forming a live fence, the ground ought to be prepared as soon as the snow disappears, by making a trench about two feet broad, and a spade in depth. Along the centre of this trench the young plants should be put about six or eight inches apart, and afterwards well watered and firmly trodden in. Care should be taken to protect the young plants from cattle, and to keep them clear of weeds. The second year after planting, the thorns should be headed down to within six or ten inches of the ground, and each year afterwards switched up on both sides to a centre ridge, so as to produce the shape generally termed sow-backed; hedges trained in this form, being less liable to be destroyed by snow resting upon them, than when cut flat at the top." If the method here recommended be properly attended to, Mr. M'Nab has not the least hesitation in saying that an excellent hedge of native thorns may be acquired five or six years after planting. At several places he saw the indigenous thorns employed as a fence; at least, they had been planted with that intention, and had attained a considerable height, but from want of proper attention to pruning and weeding, they were so slender, that easy access might be obtained between each stem. From such instances of mismanagement, an erroneous opinion seems generally to prevail that hedges will not succeed in America. "But," he very properly remarked, "if newly-planted hedges in Britain were equally neglected, there can be no doubt that they would soon degenerate, and become no better than those which I observed in the United States and Canada." (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 171.)

[The above remarks are part of a paper read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. M'Nab, Jr., who travelled in the United States in the summer of 1843. They are worthy of attention, and if his directions are followed, hedges of our native thorn, equalling those of England, may surround every dwelling in New England.—*Ed.*]

Cultivation of Crassula (now called *Kalosanthes*).—Presuming that small plants of not more than 6 inches in height can be procured in 3 or 5 inch pots, with 4, 6, or more strong shoots upon each, the latter must be stopped by pinching off their points about the end of February. To facilitate the production of side shoots, and also to accelerate their development, remove carefully three or four pair of leaves from the top part of each branch, and in about a fortnight the young branches will be perceptible. I may here remark that in future, when I refer to the stopping of the plants, I also wish the leaves to be removed from where branches are expected, as it will be found that by this means shoots are much more certainly and

quickly produced than if the leaves are allowed to remain. At this time the plants are in a fit state to be potted, and here it must be determined at what size they are to produce flowers: if plants in a state of superlative grandeur are desired, they must not be permitted to produce flowers until the third year from this potting; but if plants with from 12 to 20 heads of bloom are sufficient for the cultivator's purposes, they may be allowed to produce flowers in the second season of their growth. The best compost for these plants consists of three parts very turfy peat, and one part of turfy loam, to which may be added a small portion of bone-dust and charcoal, and a liberal supply of gritty sand, potsherds, and small stones. These should be intimately mixed before they are used, and should be as rough as possible. The compost being ready, take a 9-inch pot, and having carefully and thoroughly drained it, fill it three parts full of the compost, and make it firm or solid where the plant is to stand; then turn the small plant out of its pot, and with a pointed stick loosen the matted roots round the ball, place it in its new situation and fill up with the prepared soil, taking care to make the latter solid, and to give a soaking of water to settle it round the ball. This completes the potting, after which the plants must be placed in a temperature of 50° during the night, but rising to 70° or 80° with sunshine, and plenty of moisture in the day, and they should be kept as near the glass as possible. It must, however, be remarked, that any thing approaching a close moist atmosphere must be avoided, as nothing appears to injure this tribe so much as too much heat, combined with a saturated atmosphere. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to induce the plants to grow healthily.

When they are thoroughly established in the new soil, which will be about May, they may be removed to a warm airy part of the greenhouse, taking care to expose them to as much light as possible, and to keep them near the glass. In this situation they will grow vigorously, and may be assisted once or twice a week with a little weak manure water, and through the hottest part of the day a temporary shade may be thrown over the glass. On mild and dewy nights it will be found advantageous through July to place the plants in the open air, first of course taking the precaution to have the shoots secured to small sticks, to prevent their being broken. By the first week in August, the plants will have made as much growth as can be matured during the first season, and therefore from this time the ripening or maturing process must be commenced by gradually exposing the plants to all the sun and light possible, until, at last, the young wood is thoroughly ripened, at the foot of a south wall.

I may here remark that it will be as well for the amateur to bear in mind, that the flowering of plants results from the accumulation of sap in a highly elaborated state, and that this complete elaboration can only be secured by exposing plants, and more especially those that are of a succulent nature, to the full influence of an unclouded sun. While, however, plants are fully exposed and supplied with necessary moisture to the roots, it will be as well to guard against the soil being soddened by exposure to heavy rains,

and for this reason it will be necessary to have a weather boarding at hand in case of heavy showers. For wintering the plants a dry cold pit, where they can be fully exposed at all favorable times, and kept close to the glass at others, is the best situation, but care must be taken that the pit is at all times thoroughly dry, or the plants will be better in the greenhouse. Give them sufficient water to keep them from flagging, and cover them securely in case of frost. If these directions are properly attended to, the result will be plants with from ten to twenty or more trusses of flowers upon each, which will well repay the cultivator for his trouble, and be a gorgeous sight in the greenhouse or open air from July until September. No attempt must, however, be made to force the plants, or the result will be a few flowers at the expense of compact plants. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 149.)

Campanula Pyramidalis.—Twenty years ago it would hardly have been expected that the Horticultural Society would have produced such a revolution in the culture of plants under glass in this country; but by their liberal offer of medals, enterprise and emulation have been excited, industry and skill have been rewarded, employers and employed have enjoyed a mutual satisfaction, and the public, by their splendid exhibitions, have been gratified. But while our tender exotics have been improved, some of our hardy and ornamental plants have been neglected. I allude more particularly to *Campanula pyramidalis*; this plant, when properly treated, will produce a flowering stem from 8 to 16 feet in height, regularly branching from the bottom upwards, and forming a pyramid, which, when the blossoms are expanded, is of singular beauty, and when placed in the lobby or entrance hall, will continue so for a long period. To have good plants fit for pot-culture, the seed should be sown in March, in pans, and when the plants are of sufficient size, they should be pricked out in rich light soil, where they should remain until they begin to grow in the following spring, when the strongest plants may be selected for potting, as the plants are not intended to flower until they are two years old; they should at first be put in pots just large enough to prevent the roots from being cramped, and to induce a slow but healthy growth. It must be left entirely to the judgment of the grower whether they should receive another shift in the latter end of June or not; at all events it is not advisable that they should remain through the winter in a pot larger than an 8-inch pot, the chief object being to have well-ripened fibre or vegetable tissue with highly elaborated sap to resist the severity of the winter. The treatment during the winter months is to plunge the pots in sand or ashes in a frame, or any situation where they can be kept dry.

This species may be easily propagated by division of the roots about the beginning of March. Select some of the strongest, cut them into convenient lengths, pot them into 4-inch pots, using a light sandy soil, place them in a frame, where there is a little bottom-heat, and they will soon throw up numerous shoots; remove them all, except the strongest, and when the plants require it, give them a larger shift; they will make good flowering

specimens in the following spring. Supposing that the plants have stood the winter without injury, about the 20th of March numerous young leaves will have formed around the centre of the crown of the plants—an evidence that winter has relaxed her dormant embrace, and is giving way to the softening and life-invigorating influence of spring. The season has now arrived when the plants are to be shifted into pots in which they are to flower, and as they will have to be moved from place to place, the pots should not be larger than one man can conveniently carry when filled with soil. Let the compost be one third well-rotted and dry hot-bed dung, put through a coarse sieve; one third turfy loam after being laid up 12 months to dry and decompose; and one third sand; let these be well mixed together, have ready a quantity of lime-rubbish, about the size of filberts or walnuts; let the pot be well drained, then over the drainage place a layer of the lime-rubbish, then the soil, on which place the plant with the ball entire, and as you proceed to fill up the pot let handfuls of the lime-rubbish be scattered round it with the soil. Give the pot an occasional shake, to settle the soil equally. It should be remembered that a day or two before this final shifting, the plant ought to be copiously watered, to thoroughly wet the ball, after remaining so long in a dry state, and great attention should be paid to free the soil from worms; if they are not excluded, our labor will have been in vain, or at least greatly counteracted. The plants should now be placed in a cold frame, and the lights should be kept close, admitting a little air when the sun shines, with an occasional watering overhead to produce vigorous growth. When the stem has grown 4 or 5 inches in height, the plant should be removed to the greenhouse, or what is much better, to a late vinery, where fires are seldom used. The shade and the proper treatment of the vines in a house of this description, are admirably adapted for the vigorous growth and elongation of the flower-stem; when it has attained its greatest height, the plant should gradually be exposed to more light, which will give strength to the stem, and color to the blossom, and if circumstances have been favorable, it will excite the admiration of everybody. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 224.)

ART. II. *Domestic Notices.*

Premium for the discovery of the disease of the Potato.—The American Agricultural Association, of New York, passed the following resolution, at their meeting, on the 5th of May:—

Resolved, That this Association offer a liberal premium for a series of investigations into the nature and origin of the disease of the Potato, to be made under the conditions imposed by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, therefore, offer, under the preceding resolution, a premium of \$50 for the best investigations made during the ensuing sea-

son in accordance with the plan drawn up by the Chemist of the Association, and appended. They also impose the following conditions: The competitors to be or to become members of the Association; the papers and specimens to be forwarded free of expense to the Executive Committee through their Secretary, Dr. Gardner, 412 Fourth street New York, on or before the 1st of November; communications, whether successful or otherwise, to become the property of the Association; all persons in the United States may become competitors. The premium will be declared at the General Meeting in January next. The papers sent to bear a motto without the name or address of the author, these particulars being contained in a sealed letter superscribed with the same motto. Investigations terminating without the appearance of disease in the Potato, but pursued in accordance with the ensuing conditions, will be received in competition.

The following conditions to be observed by competitors for the premium of the Association are respectfully submitted by order of the Executive Committee.

May 8th, 1845.

1st. The papers to be entirely original, and in no part transcripts from other works, to contain a record of the observations made during the growth of the plants, and conducted on at least 150 specimens.

2d. The variety and character of the seed potatoes, the mode and time of planting, the nature of the soil, its condition of drainage, the manures used and previous tillage, to be fully detailed.

3d. A daily register to be kept from the time of sowing to securing the crop, containing the temperature in the sun and shade and the dew point in the shade at 12 o'clock, with the state of the sky, the occurrence of rains, dews or other meteorological conditions. The manner of taking the dew point to be stated.*

4th. Five entire plants to be taken up during each week after the third week from planting, and a record made of the condition of the leaves, stems, roots and tubers, the last being cut open and carefully inspected with a simple microscope and all unnatural appearances written down with the day of the observation. Diseased portions to be preserved by drying, and forwarded to the Association.

5th. All insects discovered on the green portions, roots, &c., to be examined, and at least 12 specimens of each species in the perfect (imago) state to be preserved and forwarded to the Association. When practicable, the caterpillar to be described or figured, and the habits of the insect record-

* If the observer be not provided with an instrument for ascertaining the dew point, the following simple method may be adopted: Let a little fresh spring water be placed in a dry wine glass and introduce a thermometer, stir it freely in the fluid and ascertain the temperature at the moment the dew on the exterior of the glass is disappearing; if spring water be not cool enough to create a deposit of dew, add a few drops of iced water until dew is seen. The dew point is the temperature at the moment dew first appears or vanishes; but the latter is the best time for examination.

ed. This condition to be performed in the case of all insects whatsoever found preying on the herbage or roots.

6th. At least 12 specimens of tubers in every stage of disease with a similar number in a sound condition of the same variety to be forwarded. The leaves and upper parts of any plants presenting a remarkable appearance, to be carefully dried between sheets of unsized paper, and at least 12 specimens sent, with all other objects in the same box or parcel as the written communication.

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, May 3d, 1845.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

R. D. Harris, Esq., of Boston, was admitted a member.

Adjourned one week, to May 10th.

Exhibited—Flowers: Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited a great number of splendid hyacinths, double and single. Mr. W. Meller, a fine display of pelargoniums.

The premiums for the flowers were awarded as follows :—

For the best hyacinths, to Messrs. Hovey & Co., a premium of four dollars.

A gratuity of five dollars was given to Wm. Meller for pelargoniums, Messrs. Breck, Haggerston, and J. L. Russell, judges.

May 10th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

A letter was read from Prof. Fischer of the Botanic Garden of St. Petersburg, which accompanied a donation of flower seeds. A vote of thanks was presented to Prof. Fischer, and the seeds placed in the hands of Prof. Russell, for arrangement preparatory to distribution.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of issuing tickets of admission, were discharged at the request of the chairman, and the following members chosen a committee, to report immediately: S. Walker, W. A. Parker, and Dr. E. Wight.

F. S. Blake, J. T. Buckingham, George L. Gilmore, J. H. Foster, and Thomas Bates, of Boston, were admitted members.

Adjourned one week, to May 17th.

Dedication of the new Hall, May 15th.—The dedication of the new Hall took place on the evening of the 15th, agreeably to a previous notice. The decorations of the Hall were under the charge of Messrs. Haggerston, Quant, and Mc Lennan, and, though no effort was made, the Hall was fitted up in good taste. A stage was erected at one end for the speakers, and in the rear, upon, and in front of this, there were some fine plants. The principal objects of attraction were several immensely large and superbly grown pelargoniums, measuring two feet broad and two feet high, one mass of flowers. Many small plants were distributed around the Hall, and some

fine fuchsias, from the President were very showy. Some pretty bouquets graced the piano in front of the orator's chair.

Mr. Lunt's address was admirably suited to the occasion. He alluded to the influence of a love of natural beauty upon the mind, and in poetical language, portrayed the beauty with which these objects manifested themselves to the attentive observer. He briefly alluded to the host of illustrious names who have participated in the pursuit of gardening; and in conclusion, congratulated the members upon the completion of their new Hall, and the tendency which the efforts of the Society will have in inspiring the taste for flowers and fruits.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From J. Breck & Co., 20 fine varieties of hyacinths, double and single; also *Pæonia tenuiflora*, and a variety of polyanthos. From J. A. Kenrick, fine cut flowers of *Magnolia conspicua*, purple-rea and *Soulangeana*, and *Mahonia aquifolium*. From Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, twenty or thirty trusses of superior varieties of pelargoniums. From A. Bowditch, a handsome seedling pelargonium. From Parker Barnes, six fuchsias in pots as follows:—*multiflora*, *Enchantress*, *Defiance*, *Brennus*, *King*, and *Chauvièrri*, all well grown.

Fruit: Very fine specimens of Black Hamburg grapes and peaches; the former well colored and high flavored.

May 17th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of issuing tickets of admission made a report, the substance of which is as follows:—

Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to all the exhibitions of the Society for the year, two dollars. *Single tickets*, twelve and a half cents, or *packages* of twelve for one dollar.

The officers and chairmen have the liberty to introduce distinguished strangers visiting the city.

The tickets to be disposed of under the direction of the President and Recording Secretary.

Messrs. Walker, Breck, Lovett, C. M. Hovey, and Kingsbury, were chosen a committee to make the necessary arrangements in the Hall for the exhibition of flowers and fruits.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Lunt, for his beautiful address at the dedication of the Hall, and the following members were chosen a committee to procure a copy of the same: I. P. Davis, Josiah Bradlee, and S. Fairbanks, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were also voted the clergymen, singers, &c., who contributed to the occasion.

The following gratuities were awarded for fine specimens of plants and bouquets for the decoration of the Hall at the dedication.

To Wm. Quant, for extra fine specimens of pelargoniums, ten dollars.

To S. Sweetser, for a fine plant of *Madam Desprez* rose, five dollars.

To Miss Russell for handsome bouquets, five dollars.

Adjourned one week, to May 24th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited several fine new hybrid perpetual Bourbon and Noisette roses;—La Reine, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Marquis Boccella, Mrs. Cripps, Mad. Laffay, Clara Wandel, Le Pactole, La Sylphide, Desfontaines, Devonensis, &c. &c.; *Gladiolus colvillii* pudibundus and bláda, *Tritonia longiflora*, Double white Chinese primrose, *Gloxinia macrophylla* variegata, new scarlet geranium King; seedling pelargoniums, *Nuttalia* from Texas, seedling calceolarias, &c. &c. From W. E. Carter, *Trillium grandiflora* and hurtans, *Mahonia Aquifolium*, seedling *Cineraria*, a fine seedling petunia, *Pyrus japonica* rubra and rosea, double cherry, peach, almond and apple, *Dodecatheon alba* and purpurea, *Trillium asiaticum*, and a great variety of pæonies, magnolias, tulips, &c. &c. From P. Barnes, three dahlias.

Fruit: Fine peaches from J. F. Allen. Cucumbers from O. N. Towne. Two cucumbers from Jos. Bumstead, Roxbury.

May 24th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

It was voted that the Hall be opened the succeeding Saturday for exhibition, and that in the mean time the tickets be prepared, and regulations adopted.

The committee chosen to solicit Mr. Lunt's address, made a report, and it was voted, that 1200 copies be printed for the use of the members.

C. S. Hunt and J. H. Adams, Boston, were admitted members.

Adjourned one week, to May 31st.

Exhibited—Flowers: From the President of the Society, seven varieties of lilacs, some of them fine, four varieties of tree pæonies, yellow azaleas, and other cut flowers. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a plant of the new and rare *Achimenes picta*, in bloom; also two seedling pelargoniums, and the following roses with other kinds:—hybrid perpetual Duc de Chartres, Tea Moiré, &c. From Joseph Breck & Co., a most splendid specimen of *Wistaria Consequana* grown in the open air; also pæonies, phloxes, &c., and one hundred and twenty fine tulips. J. A. Kenrick exhibited double white, pink, and new scarlet thorns, magnolias, pæonies, lilacs, *Wistaria Consequana*, and other flowers. From Mr. Quant, gardener to Col. Perkins, an admirably grown specimen of pelargonium *Clarissa*, being more than two feet in diameter, and completely covering the pot with the foliage. From S. Walker, a large collection of tulips. From S. R. Johnson, a collection of tulips. Tulips and pansies from Mr. Warren. Pansies from A. Bowditch. Bouquets of large size were presented by W. Kenrick, Messrs. Winship, A. McLennan, and S. Walker.

The premiums on tulips were awarded to-day as follows:—

For the best thirty varieties, to J. Breck & Co., a premium of eight dollars.

For the second best thirty varieties, to S. Walker a premium of six dollars.

A gratuity of three dollars was awarded to S. R. Johnson, for his stand. Messrs. Quant, McLennan, and Nugent, judges.

Fruits : Superior peaches, black Hamburg and sweetwater grapes, from J. F. Allen. One cucumber from J. Bumstead. Two cucumbers from Jas. Nugent, Brookline. Two fine cucumbers from S. Needham, Brighton.

May 31.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The committee appointed for the purpose prepared the following relative to the exhibitions and admission to the Hall.

The Hall will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The exhibitions will be weekly, as heretofore, and the Annual Exhibition will take place in September next.

Members' tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, may be had on application to the Treasurer, at his office, under the Hall.

Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, to all the Society's Exhibitions during the year, price two dollars.

Single tickets, one admission, 12½ cents; or a package containing twelve tickets, price one dollar.

Contributors are requested to deliver all articles for exhibition, at the entrance on Chapman Place, previous to 11 o'clock, A. M. on the days of exhibition; said contributions to remain under direction of the Committees, until 2 o'clock, P. M., when they will be delivered to the owners, or their order.

Adjourned one week, to June 7th.

Exhibited : The first public exhibition took place in the new Hall to-day, and notwithstanding the recent arrangements, it was filled with a select company, both ladies and gentlemen, whose object was to see the flowers, rather than merely to fill up the room. The exhibition was exceedingly beautiful, and included many rare and new things. Our reports hereafter will only contain the names of the new and more choice articles, either of flowers or fruits, as we find that to name the whole, would occupy quite too much space, and be in a great degree a repetition from one week to the other. This arrangement will, we hope, make the reports more interesting to every reader.

The President exhibited one hundred blooms of tree pæonies, in fifteen varieties, the handsomest of which were Grand Duc de Bade, alba plenissima (very large and pale blush), lilacina major, and Le Soliel; the others new ones, were incarnata plena, Hèldii plenissima, Cassorètti globosa, stellata atropurpurea, plena interius purpureus, atrorubens, Waluèrii, &c. Also Fuchsias élégans superb, Moneypènnii excelsa, and tricolor, and Erica ventricosa superba and tri-color. A magnificent bloom of Crinum amabile from J. P. Cushing, Esq. From Col. Perkins, by Mr. Quant, two fine plants of Fuchsia Stanwelliana and Venus Victrix; a superb specimen of Foster's Matilda pelargonium, and an immense bouquet.

The following new plants were from the collection of Messrs. Hovey & Co. :—Achimenes picta, with three of its brilliant flowers expanded; Gladiolus insignis, with large scarlet flowers, each petal having a deep shade of

violet in the centre; *Gloxinia bicolor* and *macrophylla variegata*, Chandler's Celestial pelargonium, (exquisite,) *Nemophila discoidalis*, a new annual with black flowers, edged with white; *Britannia*, *Chauvièrii* and *Defiance* fuchsias. Among a variety of roses were the *Comtesse Duchatel*, *Paul Joseph*, *Souvenir de Dumont d'Urville*, *La Reine*, *Le Pactole*, *Marquis Boccella*, and *Clara Wandel* (noisette); six cereuses, including four new ones, *Pæonia Moultan Rowèsii*, six varieties of hawthorns, viz.: white, double pink, and new scarlet, *Celsiana*, *dùbia* and *zanthocarpa*, &c. &c. From Jos. Breck & Co., several tree pæonies, &c. From W. E. Carter, *Saxifraga pyramidalis*, new, with a spike of flowers a foot or more long; also *S. Caragana* and *Cròsa*, *Spiræa cratægifolia*, *chamædrifolia* and *hypericæfolia*, *Aquilègia joccúnda*, beautiful, and other flowers. From J. A. Kenrick, double white and pink, and new scarlet hawthorns, a variety of azaleas and other flowers. From Messrs. Winship, single and double white, double pink and scarlet, twelve varieties of azaleas, &c. From J. S. Cabot, Esq., Salem, a fine specimen of the tree *Pæonia Moultan rosea*, the first we have ever seen exhibited; also varieties *purpurea violæcea* and *fúlgida*. From S. Walker, *Lychuis viscária plèno*, &c. From P. Barnes, nine varieties of fuchsias in pots, viz.: *Chauvièrii*, *Conqueror*, *transparens*, *Apollos*, *Brennus*, *Eclipse*, *Defiance*, *alata*, *Böyddii*; also a variety of cut flowers. From W. Wales, four fine varieties of hawthorns, *Fúchsia græcilis* and *eorymbiflora*, each eight feet high. From S. Needham, *Azalea variegata*, and *Clématis Sieböldii*.

The premiums on azaleas, hawthorns and tree pæonies, were awarded to-day, viz. :—

HAWTHORNS.—For the best display to Messrs. Winship, a premium of three dollars.

For the second best display, to J. A. Kenrick, a premium of two dollars.

AZALEAS.—For the best display of hardy kinds to J. A. Kenrick, a premium of three dollars.

For the second best display to Messrs. Winship, a premium of two dollars.

TREE PÆONIES.—No premium was awarded, six varieties being requisite; a gratuity of five dollars was awarded to the President for his numerous specimens. Messrs. Haggerston, Quant, and Breck, judges.

Fruit: From Mr. Haggerston, gardener to J. P. Cushing, superior *Black Hamburg*, *Zinfindal*, *White Sweetwater*, *Golden Chasselas*, *Grizzly* and *White Frontignan*, *Muscat of Alexandria*, and *Royal Muscadine*. J. F. Allen exhibited fine specimens of *Black Hamburg*, *White Chasselas*, *Chasselas Barsuraube*, *White Frontignan*, *Miller's Burgundy*, *Early Black July*, and *Black Portugal* grapes; also beautiful *Royal George* and *Grosse Mignonne* peaches. Two fine cucumbers from J. Bumstead. Two fine cucumbers from T. Crawford, New Bedford.

Vegetables: Sixteen stalks of *rhubarb*, three bunches of *asparagus*, and twelve heads of *lettuce*, from A. D. Williams. Twenty stalks of *Victoria rhubarb*, from Messrs. Winship.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

| | | From | To | | | From | To |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | ¢ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | | <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | |
| Potatoes, | | | | Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | |
| Chenangoes, | { per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 37 | Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | |
| | { per bushel, | 50 | — | Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | |
| Common,.... | { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 10 | Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | |
| | { per bushel, | 40 | 45 | Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | |
| Eastport,.... | { per barrel, | 2 00 | 2 25 | | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 1 00 | 75 | | | | |
| Sweet,..... | { per barrel, | 3 50 | — | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | |
| | { per bushel, | 2 00 | — | Winter Crookneck, per cwt. | 3 00 | — | |
| Turnips, per bushel: | | | | West India, per cwt. | 2 00 | — | |
| Common flat, | | 50 | 75 | | | | |
| Ruta Baga, | | 50 | 75 | | | | |
| New, per bunch, | | 10 | 12 | | | | |
| Onions: Red, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | |
| | { per bunch, | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Yellow, | { per bushel, | 75 | 100 | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | | |
| New White, per bunch, | | 4 | 8 | Baldwins, per barrel, | 4 00 | 4 50 | |
| Beets, per bushel, | | 50 | 75 | Russets, per barrel, | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| Carrots, per bushel, | | 50 | 62½ | Common Sweet, per bar. | 2 00 | — | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | | 75 | — | Danvers Win. Swt. pr bl. | 2 50 | 2 00 | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | | 12½ | 25 | Nonsuch, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | Golden Russet, per bbl. | 2 00 | 3 00 | |
| Radishes, per bunch, | | 3 | 4 | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3½ | 4 | |
| Garlic, per lb. | | 8 | 10 | Pears, Baking, per bush., | — | — | |
| | | | | Grapes, per lb.: | | | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Malaga, | 25 | 37 | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | | Black Hamburg, (forced,). | — | 1 50 | |
| Drumhead, | | 75 | 1 00 | White Sweetwater, (do.). | 75 | 1 00 | |
| Red, | | 75 | 1 00 | Other sorts, | 1 00 | — | |
| Brocolis, each, | | 20 | 25 | Peaches, (forced,) per doz., | 2 00 | 3 00 | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | | 20 | 25 | Cucumbers, each, | 12½ | 25 | |
| Beet Tops, per peck, | | 12½ | — | Green Gooseberries, per qt.: | 5 | 10 | |
| Lettuce, per head, | | 3 | 4 | Cherries, per quart: | 12½ | 17 | |
| Spinach, per peck, | | 12½ | — | Strawberries, per box: | | | |
| Cabbage Sprouts, per peck, | | 12½ | — | Early Virginia, | 25 | 37 | |
| Asparagus, per bunch, | | 6 | 10 | Cranberries, per bushel, | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Peas, per peck: | | | | Oranges, per doz. | | | |
| Best quality, | | 62½ | 75 | Havana, | — | — | |
| Second quality, | | 37 | 50 | Sicily, | 25 | 30 | |
| Rhubarb, per pound, | | 1½ | 2 | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 | |
| Water Cresses, per half peck | | 25 | — | Pine Apples, each, | 25 | 37½ | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | | 25 | — | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | | 37½ | — | Chesnuts, per bushel, | — | — | |
| | | | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| | | | | Almonds, per lb. | 12 | 14 | |

REMARKS.—A continuation of dry weather throughout May, has been injurious to many early crops: up to this time there has been but one or two very light rains during the month, and the ground is suffering. Strawberries, unless rain soon falls, will not ripen half a crop. Early planted seeds have not come up well, and in many instances must be sown again. A severe frost for May was experienced this morning, which killed corn, beans, and peas, in many places.

Vegetables.—The stock of potatoes is quite ample for the season, and a

heaviness prevails for most sorts, with the exception of Eastports, these command improved prices. Turnips are nearly gone, and consequently there is a corresponding increase in our quotations. New onions are plenty and good. Of horseradish, a good supply. Radishes abundant and good. Cabbages are about gone; a few heads are occasionally brought in, but the market will be bare for two weeks or so, before the new crop. Lettuce plentiful and good. Spinach and other greens are abundant and cheap. Asparagus, owing to cool and dry weather, has sold high all the season; now that peas have come in, there is a falling off. Rhubarb very abundant. Peas from New York have been plentifully supplied, and prices have ranged low. Squashes are about gone; a few common crooknecks and West Indies now furnish the stock.

Fruit.—The lateness of the season has cleared out the stock of apples; Baldwins and Russets are all that are to be had in any quantity, and these at high rates, compared with our last. Pears are done. Forced grapes are supplied in good variety, and of excellent quality. Peaches are also to be had at our quotations. Cucumbers are well supplied. Cranberries plentiful for the season, but of poorer quality than usual. Oranges and lemons are higher; the approach of the warm season has created a brisk demand at considerably improved rates. Several arrivals of excellent pine apples have furnished a fine supply.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, May 30th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JUNE.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines should be carefully looked after. If thinning has not been all finished, it should now be attended to. Prune away all superfluous wood, but at the same time be careful, if the vines are strong, not to cut too close, or it will have a tendency to cause the main buds to break. Tie in the wood often, and attend also to shouldering the bunches. Syringe or steam the house by freely watering the walks, after shutting up the house early. Look out for mildew and insects, and if either appear, destroy them at once. Vines in pots, for next year's bearing, should be well staked, and freely watered, using *liquid guano*. Vines in the open air must be looked after, pruned, and trained up to the trellis or wall.

Strawberry beds will soon be fruiting; see that all rank weeds are destroyed. Cut off the runners if large fruit is wanted, or lay them in if it is intended to make new beds in August.

Fruit trees should be pruned this month, especially dwarfs, which need much attention to bring them into shape. Water with guano, if a thrifty growth is wanted. Stake all crooked trees.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should all be planted out this month, to ensure a good bloom. Make the ground rich, and tie and stake the plants, to prevent their being broken by the wind.

Roses may be now turned out into the ground. Put in cuttings now.

Chrysanthemums struck from cuttings, or grown from suckers, should have the tops pinched off the latter part of the month, to make them grow bushy.

Achimenes of the different species should be shifted into a larger size.

Gloxinias should also be re-potted.

Chinese Primrose seeds should be sown this month.

Pelargoniums should be headed down the latter part of the month, and cuttings put in, if young plants are wanted.

Camellias and *Azaleas* should be all removed into the open air; inarching may still be done. Put in azalea cuttings.

Cinerarias may be separated and planted out into the border.

Callas should not be watered after this, till September.

Hyacinths should be taken up soon.

Fuchsias should be re-potted, if fine specimen plants are wanted.

Ericas may be propagated from cuttings; the old plants should be put out in frames facing the north.

Perennial flower seeds may be sown this month.

Plant out *Asters*, &c., brought forward in frames.

Heliotropes may be propagated from cuttings.

10-Week Stock seed may be planted now for producing plants to flower in October and November. Sow *Victoria* stocks for blooming in spring.

Cyclamens should now either be turned out of the pots into the ground, in a shady aspect, or sparingly watered.

Gladioluses brought forward in pots, may be turned out into the ground.

Tree paeonies may be increased by grafting this month.

Carnations will need attention; see that they are properly staked.

Ixias and similar bulbs done blooming may be shaken out of the soil and placed away in bags, in a dry room.

Japan Lilies should have an abundant supply of water now they are coming into bloom. If partially shaded, their flowers will be preserved much longer.

Cactuses may be re-potted now.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds may be removed now to the open air.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

JULY, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 205.)

Jardin des Plants, Sept. 10th.—The Jardin des Plants dates its establishment as far back as 1635, when it was founded by Louis XIII, at the solicitation of two of his eminent physicians. Successively, Tournefort, Jussieu, Duverney, and other eminent botanists have contributed to its prosperity, and it now stands unequalled by any other similar establishment in Europe.

The garden is situated in the eastern part of the city, on the banks of the Seine, and the main entrance is directly opposite the Pont d'Austerlitz. It contains upwards of sixty acres; that portion of it devoted to plants and trees laid out in squares; and that to the menagerie and pleasure grounds, in the natural or English style. Entering at the gate a long avenue bordered with lime trees, leads to the Gallery of Zoology situated at the other extremity; to the left the garden is laid out in beds, and planted with shrubs and flowers; and forming the boundary on the Rue de Buffon, are the geological, mineralogical and botanical galleries; to the right is the botanical garden, systematically arranged, and beyond this, the fruit garden, experimental garden, greenhouses, conservatories, pleasure grounds, &c. &c., and bordering the Rue Cuvier, the buildings occupied by the superintendent and others employed in the garden.

Fortunately we found M. Neuman, the intelligent superintendent, at home, and through his kindness, had an opportunity to inspect the different departments. M. Neuman is one of the most scientific gardeners in France, as his late work, from which we have already given extracts, (p. 191), fully proves, and the plants under his charge were in most excellent condition.

Not having leisure to examine all the out-door departments fully, we confined our observations to the hothouse and greenhouse plants, and to the nursery and fruit garden. The conservatories are very large and lofty structures in the form of an oblong square, and stand on a rising bank to the west of the main entrance. A broad walk leads between them to the western gate on the Rue Cuvier. In front of these are sunk gardens for flowers and plants, particularly those from the greenhouses, in summer. In front of that on the left of the walk, stands the original tree of the celebrated *Paulòwnia imperialis*, which has lately attracted so much attention in Europe. It was one of the fine acquisitions of Dr. Siebold from Japan, where it grows to the height of forty feet. We have already given some account of it in a previous volume, (VIII, p. 17). When first received at the garden, it was treated as a greenhouse plant, but as it grew vigorously when placed in the open ground, it was allowed to remain out during winter, being protected until it acquired some size, when it was found that protection was wholly unnecessary; and in the climate of Paris it proves to be perfectly hardy, having flowered abundantly the last three or four years. So splendid a tree it is to be hoped may prove hardy in our climate; it has the same habit as the *Catalpa*, and, like that tree, it makes a very rapid growth. Protection it should certainly have until it has made a well ripened stem, when we doubt not it will prove equally hardy. The tree was upwards of twenty feet high, with a trunk a foot or more in circumference.

We now entered the large conservatory on the left; at this season of the year, but few plants were remaining inside, and those principally tropical ones. The collection of Cactacæe is very large and extensive, and includes many rare species; one named *Echinocactus myriostigma*, had a curious habit,

being five-angled; another called *E. villòsus*, very pretty. *Russèllia júncea* was upwards of ten feet high, and had been planted out six years; its drooping branches reached to the floor. *Latània borbónica*, *Phœnix dactylífera* *Pandànus spiràlis*, and several other palms, were upwards of twenty feet high, with spreading fronds occupying nearly the same room.

The other conservatory contained remarkably large and splendid specimens twenty-five to thirty feet high, of *Grevílea robústa*, *Acàcia heterophylla*, *A. dealbàta* and *Cunònia capensis*. A most extensive collection of stapelias occupied one of the front shelves near the walk. The plants in both houses were in perfect health, and when arranged in winter, the effect of such fine specimens must be particularly striking and beautiful.

In a long range near these conservatories, we found another collection of Cacti, particularly of the tribe *Echinocactus*; we noticed the following as new and fine:—*E. obvallàtus*, *spiràlis*, *robústus*, *Zuccarini*, *erinàceus*, *scòpa* var. *cándida*, *Monvillii* and *Pentlándia*. Another compartment contained all the begonias, a pretty and interesting family of plants; the finest in bloom were *B. Drégii*, *semperflòrens* and *velutina*. The next division was filled with the various species of *Ficus* in fine condition; here too we saw *Stephanòtus floribúndus*, with its delightful clusters of fragrant white flowers; *Passiflòra quadrangulàris*, true; *Clerodéndron*, *speciosíssimum* and *squamàtum*, both splendid, and many other plants which we had not time to enumerate.

The nursery department is under the charge of M. Cappe, who is well acquainted with all the newer varieties of pears, and other fruits. The pear trees are planted out in rows about five feet apart, and are trained in pyramidal or *quenouille* form, and were clothed with branches from the ground to the top; many of them were loaded with fruit, while others, newer kinds, and much younger, had not yet arrived at a full bearing state. We noted down the following as new to us:—*Doyenné boussock nouvelle*, very large and of fine appearance; quite different from the pear shown by the late Mr. Manning, under the same name; *Beurré gris d' Hiver nouvelle*, large, russetty, and fine; *Delices d' Hardenpont*,

fine; Chaumontelle nouveau, larger and better than the old one: Archduke Charles, large and fine; Souverain des Printemps, large and fine; Fondante des Charneuse very large, and promises well, now bearing for the first time; Louise de Prusse nouvelle, large and apparently fine; Belle Henriette, large roundish, and handsome; both this and the last in bearing for the first time: Louis de Bologne, six inches long, very large and superb in appearance; Sargaret, bears well, good size, roundish and good; we have this now in fruit; Augeries, medium size, oval, good, season January; De Mons, good size, dotted like Bezi de la Motte, good; Paternotte, very large and superb, in bearing for the first time here; Colmar Van Mons very large, handsome and excellent; first time of bearing; Missile d'Hiver looks well, good size and form, melting and good.

As none of the kinds were in eating, we could only speak of their general appearance as compared with other varieties; where we have spoken of the quality, we have given the opinion of M. Cappe. A small tree of the variety known as the Shakspeare, was producing a few pears, and it proved to be the Seckel; we examined the fruit with M. Cappe, who thinks it synonymous. M. Jamin describes it in his catalogue as "melting, productive *fourth size*, ripening in October;" just the character of the Seckel; unless there is an error in the name, it evidently is nothing but that old variety.

The plums stand in a compartment by themselves, but the season was nearly over for this fruit, and we found but two or three kinds remaining; one of these was a new one called the Reine Victoire, very large, and of handsome appearance. The garden is kept in fine order, and all the trees appeared in fine health.

There is a fine collection of trees and shrubs in the garden, which we were in hopes to examine; but a day or more would have been required to have done so with a view to give the results here. M. Camuset, who has the charge of the department, has raised many seedlings which are desirable additions.

The Dahlias and other flowers planted on the borders of the squares near the main walk, were one blaze of flowers; either from the climate or cultivation, the dahlias bloom more

abundantly than we have scarcely ever seen them in our gardens. It appears to be the effort of all French gardeners to produce masses of flowers, and dahlias, roses, verbenas, scarlet pelargoniums, as well as all the showy annuals are planted out for this purpose. To our taste, this is carried to excess, and, contrasted with English gardens, there is a want of verdure, which is the greatest charm of garden scenery. There is a great want of evergreens in all the gardens we noticed around Paris; the climate like our own, is, we believe, too severe for the Laurel, lauristinus and similar shrubs, which flourish well in England, and to supply the place of these, greater quantities of flowers are planted out to fill up the ground.

From the Jardin des Plants many new things have been first introduced to Europe; it is the especial object of government to aid and assist in the collection of plants from all parts of the world, and we may name the *Morus multicaulis*, and the Bourbon rose, as two of the most valuable objects disseminated from this establishment throughout Europe.

Gardens of the Luxembourg.—The following day we visited the Garden of the Luxembourg, so long famous for its collection of grapes. It is now under the superintendence of M. Hardy, well known for his success in producing new varieties of roses from seed.

The gardens are several acres in extent, and are laid out in the geometrical style. In front of the palace there is a large piece of water, surrounded with terraces, terminating at their extremities by stone balustrades, decorated with two groups in marble, representing wreaths, and four small figures supporting vases, in which are planted pelargoniums and other flowers. The sloping banks which form the terraces, were planted with a profusion of flowers, particularly of German asters, and ornamented with statues. On the borders of the walks were also placed the large orange trees, which are kept in opaque roofed houses in winter. At the opposite end of this sheet of water, steps from the palace ascend to the broad central avenue, which terminates in an observatory. To the right and left are groves of trees, affording umbrageous retreats to the immense concourse of people who throng the gardens from daylight to dark.

The nursery attached to the gardens is situated to the right of the palace, beyond the plantations of wood, and is six or eight acres in extent. It is laid out in four squares, with a slip or border on the outside. One of these squares was wholly devoted to fruit trees; one of them to roses; a third to the Alpine strawberry and the Dahlia; and the fourth to miscellaneous objects. The collection of grapes is cultivated around the several squares on espalier rail or trellises erected for that purpose. We called on M. Hardy, previous to our visit to the garden, but he was absent, and we lost the opportunity of a careful examination of the trees and plants.

The fruit trees were not in so fine condition as those in the Jardin des Plantes; the soil does not seem to be so well adapted to their growth; some of them, however, were in full bearing. They were set out in long rows, about ten feet apart, and six or eight feet distant from each other in the rows. As every tree was numbered, and the gardener who accompanied us had no list of the names, we could only admire some of the specimens, without, in many instances, being sure of the name.

The Alpine strawberry is cultivated very extensively for the supply of the royal tables throughout the whole summer and autumn, and one quarter was devoted to this fruit; the plants were set out in long rows, with alternate plantations of Dahlias, which were now in most profuse bloom; a great many of them were the *fancy* sorts, which are greatly admired and extensively cultivated in and around Paris. One of the finest we saw was the Beauty of England, purple tipped with white; and every flower distinctly marked. The strawberries are set out in August or September, and the following season produce abundantly; or they may be raised from seed in the spring, and planted out to bear a crop in the Autumn. A moist soil and half shady aspect is most favorable, and, in our climate, to expect success, such a locality should be selected if possible; an abundance of fruit may then be expected. The best berries were as large as the finest Woods we generally see in our market. We recommend all who love this delicious fruit to try the experiment of their cultivation. Such profusion as we saw them exposed for sale in the cafes of Paris, shows that there can be no great difficulty in

the way of success. The grapes were only partially ripe, and the absence of the superintendent prevented us from learning any thing in regard to new sorts.

In the quarter devoted to roses, we saw many of the perpetuals and tender kinds in flower; they are mostly cultivated as standards, which appear to do finely in the climate of Paris, attaining to a large size. M. Hardy, the director, has been a successful rose-grower as the many varieties in the catalogues, bearing the name of his family, attest; he has a great number of seedlings planted. His latest new rose is a yellow tea, very large, double and fine, called the *Princesse Adelaide* (of Luxembourg). It is figured in the new and beautiful work of M. Audot, and the gold medal given by the Queen to the Horticultural Society of Paris, was awarded to M. Hardy, for this rose. It flowered for the first time in 1844.

Nursery of V. Verdier, Rue des Trois-Ormes.—Proceeding along the Boulevard de l'Hopital, one of the broadest in the city, and passing out at the Barriere d'Italie, we found the garden of M. Verdier, celebrated for its fine collection of roses. The grounds are not extensive, containing two or three acres, and M. Verdier devotes particular attention to the rose, which occupied a greater portion of the premises. Two small greenhouses, built low, as a greater part of such structures are, around Paris, contained a variety of new plants.

The roses are nearly all cultivated as standards or half standards, and set out in rows two or three feet apart. As a greater portion of them were Bourbons and hybrid perpetuals, which are now taking the place of other roses, from their perpetual blooming, the garden was almost as gay with flowers, as it is in June. The first variety which we particularly noticed, was a large specimen of *Tea Safrano*, two feet or more high, in the open border, and covered with an abundance of its beautiful saffron-colored flowers; when in bud, they are darker and more beautiful than when fully expanded. The following roses were in bloom: Hybrid perpetual, *Mistress Elliott*, fine crimson; *Julie Dupont*, fine rose; *Duchess of Sutherland*, large pale rose, superb; *Augustin Mouchet*, deep rosy crimson, superb, in large clusters; *William Jesse*, fine rose; *Baron Prévost*, very large, beautiful deep

rose; Prince de Galles, rosy lilac, fine; Aubernon, large, bright rose, beautiful; among the Bourbons, Paul Joseph, very rich dark violet purple, changeable; Edward Defosses, beautiful clear rose, flowering very freely; Proserpine, bright crimson superb; Comice de Seine et Marne, very beautiful, cupped, with violet red flowers; Souvenir de la Malmaison, one of the most splendid Bourbons that has yet been raised, the flower very large and full, cupped, and of the most delicate blush, retaining its form a long time after expanding. If it should prove as hardy as Gloire des Rosamenes, Bouquet of Flora, &c., it will be one of the greatest acquisitions lately produced; since we saw it at M. Verdier's, it has bloomed in our own collection, and fully equals its previous reputation. We also saw the new perpetual Ebené in bloom, the darkest variety of this class yet raised; it is a very rich, dark rose.

Among the miscellaneous plants, we found a fine collection of phloxes, comprising nearly fifty varieties, including Van Houtteii, Princesse Marianne, Œil de Lynx, &c.; the former is a rich variegated or striped flower, and of a neat and compact habit; Princesse Marianne is somewhat similar. A great many others were in bloom, but we did not note down all: a great improvement has been made in this tribe by the Belgian and French gardeners, and we have no doubt that by continued experiments, flowers far more beautiful than any we now have will be produced. M. Verdier's collection of Pæonies, both shrubby and herbaceous, is extensive, the former containing more than thirty, and the latter upwards of forty, *double* varieties; some of these are very splendid, and quite eclipse the old fràgrans and Whittleji; M. Modeste Guerin was one of the first to produce seedlings in any great quantity, but he has had great success in raising several very beautiful varieties.

The new phloxes and other more rare herbaceous plants, are all cultivated in small pots, and plunged in the ground under a north fence, wall, or hedge. This method allows their sale at all seasons of the year, and with the certainty of living. We would recommend the adoption of this plan by our nurserymen. There is even greater necessity for it than in France or England, where the most remote parts of each country are not one quarter the distance of our own; and

consequently there is less danger from transportation than with us. The difference in the loss of plants taken out of the ground, or growing in small pots, is at least one half greater in the former manner. Besides, when growing in pots, they can be sent away any month in the year; this is important when orders for the west must be put up and sent off late in the fall, or early in the spring, before vegetation commences in the open air.

M. Verdier is very successful in his management of the rose, and his plants were in most excellent order. He has formed a plantation of fifteen hundred varieties, selected from above twenty-five hundred cultivated by him since 1827. From such a plantation selections may be made when the plants are in flower. M. Verdier has produced several fine varieties from seed, and has also introduced to notice many others, raised by his uncle, M. Jacques, gardener to the king, at Neuilly. His whole collection gave us much gratification.

Garden of M. Laffay, at Meudon.—Meudon is about six miles from Paris, on the route of the Versailles railroad, from the southern bank of the Seine. Mr. Laffay's garden has been recently established here, on an elevated and airy spot, with a deep, rich, heavy loam, in which roses thrive admirably, and form vigorous plants. The weather had been cool, with a heavy rain the day previous, and but few roses were in bloom. M. Laffay was not at home, and his aged father could tell us nothing in relation to the private marks and numbers which were attached to most of the varieties we saw in flower. The distance and the time, occupied in accomplishing a visit, rendering it quite impossible for us to call again, we noted such as we saw interesting, not knowing whether some of them were new seedlings, or older kinds. The splendid La Reine, no one could mistake, who had read a description of it; and the very first bloom we saw assured us it could be no other flower: we were right in our conjecture. At least twenty different plants were in bloom, producing their immensely large, highly fragrant, and superbly cupped flowers, very freely. This, certainly, is one of the greatest triumphs in the production of seedling roses, and it will be no easy task to raise a *perpetual* rose that will excel it.

Looking through the borders we saw a fine variety marked 452, which we greatly admired for its brilliancy and fine form: we afterwards found it to be the Comtesse Duchâtel, a new hybrid perpetual not then sold out, and one of the best of M. Laffay's seedlings; it has since flowered superbly in our collection; others were as follows:—Mrs. Elliott, very beautiful; Mrs. Cripps, fine rose, and one of the most abundant bloomers; Duchess of Montmorency, globular, large and superb; Comte d'Eu, rich deep carmine, fine; Duchess of Sutherland, extremely beautiful, with large pale rose-colored flowers; Marquis Boccella, delicate pale blush or flesh color, large and superb; Perpetual punctue, rose, spotted with white, distinct and fine; Laurence de Montmorency, purplish rose, free bloomer and beautiful. M. Laffay's newest varieties sent out this year are Comtesse Duchâtel, Princess Adelaide moss, Perpetual Indigo, Perpetual punctue, and Mrs. Cripps.

M. Laffay has had great success in raising roses from seed; his experiments have been mostly confined to the hybrid perpetual, and he has produced several of much merit. The gold medal for the best seedlings was awarded to him by the Horticultural Society of Paris last season, for his Comtesse Duchâtel, Perpetual Indigo, Perpetual Punctue, and Princess Adelaide. He informed us, that he had more than six thousand seedlings then growing, many of which will bloom the present year, when more new and fine varieties may be expected. M. Laffay cultivates mostly his own seedlings, and finds a large commerce in the disposal of the plants. Hundreds of the La Reine have been sent to England during the last year.

Besides the cultivation of roses, M. Laffay gives considerable attention to fruit, particularly pears, and the growth of new and superior kinds; on the borders of the walks, dwarf trees were planted, trained in the pyramidal form, and some of them were in bearing. His principal object, however, is the cultivation of seedling roses.

The Chateâu of Meudon is one of the most delightful situations in the neighborhood of the city; it stands on an eminence, commanding one of the finest views of Paris. It is

approached by a grand avenue, and at the end of this is a magnificent terrace, upwards of twelve hundred feet long: the terrace is planted with trees, which are clipped so as to form square heads, and being planted rather close, they have the appearance of one continued line of solid foliage. A great number of fine orange trees ornament the terrace near the chateâu. The garden and grounds were laid out by Le Nôtre, but they have since been re-arranged. The Chateâu belongs to the king, but is only occasionally used. There are several fine rooms, and the paintings are very good; but the chief attraction to a stranger is the magnificent views obtained of the Seine, and Paris. It is well worth a visit.

ART. II. *Notice of seven Seedling varieties of Pears, raised by Hon. H. W. Edwards, of New Haven, Conn.* By Mr. EDWARDS. Communicated by Dr. E. W. Bull, Hartford.

THE following account of several new seedling pears, raised by the Hon. H. W. Edwards, of New Haven, Conn., was communicated to us last April, by our correspondent, Dr. E. W. Bull, of Hartford, accompanied with a few scions of each of the varieties, which at our request he was so kind as to procure from Gov. Edwards. It was our intention to insert the letter under our annual Pomological Notices, when enumerating many other new fruits; but not yet having found the time or space to complete that paper, we now present the same, trusting that we may have the opportunity, the coming autumn, of procuring specimens from which drawings may be made. Our thanks are due to Gov. Edwards for his liberality in sending us scions, and we are happy to have this opportunity of publicly expressing them.

“Agreeably to your request, I send you scions of some of my seedling pears; on the list which accompanies them you will find their names in order. Beginning with the first, you come to the

Dallas.—This is a very late pear, and I think a very good one; I have not had it in bearing long enough to know how late in the season they may be kept, but I think it probable it will keep in a favorable situation until quite late in December.

Polk.—This is an autumn pear, and I think very fine, about medium size.

Frances.—A species of Virgoulouse, rather large, and not quite so sweet.

Williams.—This is also a species of Virgoulouse, larger and higher flavored.

Edwards.—The Edwards is a very large, handsome pear, much like the old fashioned Bell pear.

Henrietta.—This is a summer pear, good size, of a green color, when ripe, and very fine flavored.

Calhoun.—The Calhoun is a late autumn pear, and of medium size, very high flavored and rich. I consider it one of my best, as you may know by the name.

I believe I have now recapitulated them all with their qualities, hoping they may meet your wishes. *I am respectfully yours, &c., Henry W. Edwards. New Haven, March 26, 1845.*”

ART. III. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubby.

Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s. 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Floricultural and Botanical Notices.—*Mr. Low, Jr., the collector*, whose departure for Java we announced some time since, was safe at Sarawak in Borneo, on the 24th of January; he had only been there three or four days, was in good health, and had seen some most interesting plants. If he succeeds in examining the Flora of this island, he will have made a very important contribution to botanical knowledge. (*Gard. Chron.*)

Gloxinia tubiflora.—This most beautiful species is now finely in flower in our collection. Its spikes of pure white tubular flowers, somewhat resembling a white petunia, are highly fragrant, and perfume the house with their odor. Its habit is more like an achimenes than the ordinary gloxinias; it attains the height of two feet, with a neat and pretty habit. It is decidedly a great acquisition.

Hindsia longiflora alba.—This is a new variety of the hindsia, with white flowers, said to be extremely beautiful. “Its flowers are trumpet-shaped, 2 inches long, expanded at the tip, pure white in color, exceedingly fine in odor, and produced in large and elegantly diverging racemes of 15 to 25 blossoms each upon plants not exceeding sixteen inches in height. Its clearness of color, neatness of habit, and exquisite fragrance, render it far superior to any species of Jasmine known.” Such is the description of the plant, a fine specimen of which was exhibited at a late meeting of the London Hort. Society, and a certificate awarded for it.

Buddleia Lindleyana.—This new plant is stated to be a native of Chusan, where it was found by Mr. Fortune growing in ravines and on banks, in company with *Wistaria Consequana*; it is said to form a fine shrub, five or six feet in height, with clusters of deep violet flowers, probably as large as the Persian lilac. From its locality it is hoped that it will prove equally as hardy as the *Wistaria*; if so, it will be a most valuable addition.

Rubiaceæ.

LUCULLIA Pinceiana.

A shrub of some feet in height, much branched, branches opposite; leaves oval, of a rich velvety green; flowers arranged in large cymes; of most pure white or ivory color,

tinged with blush, and of delicious fragrance. Native of Nepaul. Raised from seed by Mr. Pince. Similar to *Luculia gratissima*, op. id; No. 3046.—*J. L. R.*

HINDSIA violæca.

A genus constituted by Mr. Bentham, and intended to include *Rondelètia longiflora* (Chamisso). Dedicated to R. B. Hinds, Esq., R. N., a gentleman charged with the publication of the collections in Natural History made on the surveying voyage of Sir Edward Belcher in the Pacific. A plant of great beauty with cymes of handsome violet-purple, monopetalous, five-limbed corols, and foliage, resembling that of *Justicia*; a native of the Organ Mountains, Brazil: requiring in culture the heat of the stove.—*J. L. R.*

Malvæcæ.

SIDA graveolens Roxb.

“A handsome species with soft, pale green foliage, and yellow flowers, with a deep blood red eye.” Detected growing wild in Jamaica by Mr. Pendie, though a native also of East Indies, and perhaps common to the tropics of both the old and new world.—*J. L. R.*

Hamodoræcæ.

BARBACENIA squamata.

A singular plant with a stout dichotomous stem, covered with the scale-like remains of flower leaves; the perfect leaves grow exclusively on the tips of the branches; and are from four to six inches long, resembling in miniature those of some *Yucca*; the flowers are supported on scapes springing from among the terminal leaves, of a fine orange red color, and altogether exceedingly pretty, we should think, from the plate, (Tab. 4136). Only twelve species had been hitherto known, and these, as Martius tells us, were confined between 14° and 23° of southern latitude in the new world, delighting in mountainous situations, on micaceous schist rocks in exposed dry situations, at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,500 feet. The present seems to be distinct, and was sent from the Organ Mountains by Mr. Wm. Lobb, in 1841. (*Paxton's Mag. of Bot.*)—*J. L. R.*

Passifloræcæ.

DISEMMA (from *dis* double, and *semma* a crown; Gr).
aurantia De Cand.

A pretty passion flower, with brick-red flowers. A native of New Caledonia. Easily cultivated in a pot with a wire trellis. *Disémma* as a genus, was separated from *Passiflora*, by the presence of the membranous truncated crown, as in *Murucuja*.

Thymelàcææ.

CRYPTADE'NIA. A genus separated by Prof. Meisner from *Passerina* of *Linnaeus*.
uniflora.

A species, though probably well known in herbária, yet is rare in living collections and gardens, but deserving culture on account of the beauty of its numerous pretty rosy blossoms, and for the long time it continues to blow; beginning to show flowers in the early summer months in an airy part of the greenhouse. Cultivated at Kew Gardens since 1759.—*J. L. R.*

Gesneriàcææ.

ACHIMENES *hirsuta* *Lindley*.

Not so gay in its flowers as *Achim. picta*, nor are the leaves so beautiful, yet the richness of the corols and a peculiar bloom make it attractive. Dr. Lindley observes that it is related to *Ach. pedunculata*, "but the flowers are larger, the border much more flat, and the color is a deep rich rose, instead of the clear orange of *Ach. pedunculata*." Native of Guatemala, and "raised from among a mass of Guatemala *Orchidacææ* bought at one of Mr. Skinner's sales." Heat seems to suit its culture, which in other respects, should be that for the other species of a genus of so much splendor and beauty.—*J. L. R.*

Scrophulariàcææ.

CALCEOLARIA *alba*. *Ruiz and Pavon*.

A native of Chili: raised by Mr. Veitch from seed sent him by his collector, Mr. Wm. Lobb. It is said to be singular in the pale, nearly *white* color of its flowers. The foliage is narrow, but copious, and the whole plant grows erect and gracefully.—*J. L. R.*

Orchidàcææ.

DENDROBIUM *imbriatum* *Hooker*.

A native of Nepaul, whence plants were sent to Great Britain by Dr. Wallich; first blossomed in the Liverpool

Botanic Gardens. Its flowers are of an uniform golden yellow. The plant from which the figure was taken, Tab. 4160, has a dark blood-colored eye-like spot in the centre of the labellum, like such a spot on the lip of a *Mimulus*. Stems a foot or more long, jointed and furrowed. Leaves several 4 or 5 inches long, alternate, striata, sheathing at base. Racemes drooping, bearing five to seven large and exceedingly handsome flowers of a rich golden yellow. Altogether we should think a gorgeous plant.—*J. L. R.*

New American Moss.—The *London Journal of Botany* for April, 1845, (No. 46), contains a description and figure of a new species of *Fissidens*, discovered “on the edges of a dripping rock near Cincinnati, Ohio, by Thos. G. Lea, 1843.” It has been named *Fissidens obtusifolius*, and described by W. Wilson, Esq., in the work referred to above.—*J. L. R.*

Gladioli.—The following beautiful new varieties of *Gladiolus* have been recently added to our collection from Germany:—*G. Hendricus*, *moustrousus*, *Christiana*, *Lafayette*, *Princess Sophie*, *Regina*, *Unique rouge*, *Vitellina*, *John Russell*, *Lehmannii*, *Prince de Galitzin*, &c.

New Hybrid Japan Lilies.—Our correspondent, Mr. Wilder, has now just coming into bloom, several seedling Japan Lilies, raised in 1842, from various cross impregnations with *tigrinum*, and other hardy sorts. Three bulbs have already bloomed, but the flowers resemble very much *L. roseum*, and were probably produced from *L. rubrum*, impregnated with *album* or *punctatum*; they are white with deep rose-colored spots. The short period at which these bulbs have bloomed from the seed, shows with what facility seedlings may be raised, and we do not doubt that in a few years, our gardens will be furnished with a race of hardy kinds, surpassing in beauty any of the common native or foreign species or varieties already known. Those who have the Japan lilies now in bloom, and wish to raise new kinds, should attend to the fertilization of the flowers. A magnificent specimen of *L. rubrum*, with *fifteen* flowers, will be in bloom during this month in our collection; and upwards of thirty plants of the other varieties.—*Ed.*

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *An Address delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the dedication of Horticultural Hall, May 15, 1845.* By GEORGE LUNT. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 26. Boston. 1845.

THE dedication of a Horticultural Hall, is a new era in the progress of Horticulture in this country. If we mistake not it is the first building of any extent ever erected by any similar association. The London Horticultural Society, though possessing an extensive tract of ground occupied as a garden, has never yet been the owner of a building erected under the same circumstances as that of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We may therefore congratulate the Society on the completion of a new and appropriate Hall, where its weekly displays of flowers and fruit can be made in such a manner as will do credit to the fine productions of the numerous exhibitors.

The address of Mr. Lunt was peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. In glowing words he portrayed the universal influence of natural beauty upon the soul,—and in language still more eloquent, he recited the treasures which the Floweret world ever had in store for the mind seeking communion with it. The address is so replete with beautiful sentiments, that we scarcely know where to make an extract from it; but as our space is limited, we cull the following poetical tribute to Flora:—

“ Consider, then, the mother of the seasons in some of her infinite manifestations. You wander into the fresh fields and gather the flowers of spring. In crystal vases, resting, it may be, upon sculptured marble, you cherish these frail children of the sun and showers. You renew them before they wither, and gaze with exquisite delight upon their delicate texture and the manifold perfection of their hues. They appeal forever to your inmost heart, as silent mementos of all things sweet, and beautiful, and pure. They are eloquent of perpetual suggestions to the answering soul. They fill your mind more than all that lives upon the canvass of the mightiest master. The least and meanest of them all more satisfies your imagination than the choicest statue wrought by the divinest hand. To your

cultivated mind they address themselves in their momentary beauty, like images of things more perfect in immortal loveliness. They are emblems of the affinities of your moral being with whatever is complete in infinite glory beyond the skies. Like the eternal stars, that, on the brow of midnight, assure us, with their unspeakable effulgence, that Heaven and its hopes are yet there, so these, the stars of earth, spring upon her verdant bosom, the mute memorials of an inscrutable immortality. In the humble dwelling-place of the poorest laborer, in some crowded city's dim alley, into which the golden light of day pours scarcely one beam of all his abounding flood, you may often discern some simple flower, which indicates the longing of our more spiritual being; which recalls to the mind's eye of the wearied man the green fields of his boyish days, and impresses him again and again,—oh, not in vain!—with the gentler and purer emotions of his childhood. They come upon him, amidst the dust and heat, and perhaps the wretchedness, of his daily lot, like outward manifestations of the inner spirit-world. They are the signals of thoughts

Commercing with the skies.

They are like gleams of a fairer and brighter sunshine, from realms “beyond the visible diurnal sphere.”

The time does, indeed, come to all men, when they would gladly escape from the crowd and confusion of common life, and

Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms,

would forget the thronging cares which have exhausted their hearts, in company with *the lilies of the field, that toil not, neither do they spin*. It is, indeed, by influences such as these that we acquire not only fresher impulses to duty, but far higher and nobler principles of action. Experience, it is true, teaches us that the mere drudgery of rural pursuits can have little effect in raising the private or social condition of the man. To turn the verdant soil for the mere sustenance of life, would as little impress his mind with the true sentiment of his occupation, as the gloomy grandeur of ocean enters into the soul of the tempest tost and weather-worn mariner. The rustic laborer might forever follow his plough upon the mountain side, and trample with heedless foot upon the brightest flowers, that appealed with dewy eyes in vain to his plodding sensibilities; and the village maiden, obeying those truer and nobler instincts, inseparable, I believe, from every woman's heart, with every returning Spring, might gather and weave them into her rustic coronal. But to fulfil their highest ministry they must have become blended with their kindred associations. They must have linked themselves, as they have done, with the domestic, and public and religious story of the world. Their sweet and gentle names must have floated upon the voice of song. They must have given language of eloquent significance to the passionate impulses of the human heart. They must have spoken of the fragility of life under that sweetest and most soothing of all sad similitudes,—“a fading flower.” They must have crowned the wine-cup amidst the revels of “towered cities,” and mingled with the sunny

locks of the queen of May upon the village green. They must have waved upon the brow of the returning victor, wreathed their modest tints amongst the tresses of the blushing bride, and reposed in pale and tranquil beauty upon the marble bosom of death. They must have proved their power to sound the secret well-springs of our hearts, and to draw up the sweeter waters beneath, hidden, as with a veil, by the intertangled sophistications and falsehoods of the world. They must have been won from their wild and unseen solitudes, and nurtured and cherished with a dear and reverent love.

But much as we love to meet them in their green retreats, on the fragrant meadow, by the rural road-side, or in the wild recesses of the rocks, it is as the friends and companions of our daily duties that we most welcome their sweet and holy ministry. Nurtured by our own hands, they become indeed the faithful solace of our cares, and the rich reward of all our pleasant toil. And then how more than strange is this wonderful result with which beneficent Nature repays our fostering charge! What miracle so marvellous, as this mysterious development, which we so disregard, because we call it the common course and order of creation! When the returning season fills our hearts anew with its returning hopes, we take the unsightly and insignificant seed. We bury it out of our sight beneath the dark, insensate earth. The dews and the showers fall upon what might well seem to be its eternal bed. The sun reaches its secret resting place with a vital and incomprehensible energy. It awakens from its slumber, and no apparent elements of its original conformation remain. It starts into being under new and ever-varying aspects,—till

from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves
More aery, last the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes. PAR. LOST."

'The address concludes as follows :—

“ I have thus endeavored, gentlemen, to discourse to you in a manner, let me hope, not entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the occasion. It has been my purpose to avoid that course of technical remark, which, before such an audience, might have proved presumptuous in me rather than instructive to you. That scientific knowledge, which the genius and enterprise of modern times have brought to the pursuit of your liberal objects, may be found in sources easily accessible. Of the dignity and value of these objects it were unnecessary to speak. To apply any elaborate eulogium to this pursuit were as reasonable as to justify the great sun of Heaven himself, in the fullness and glory of his illustrious beams. The beautiful and costly edifice which you have erected is the most fitting testimonial of your liberality, as its purpose affords the surest evidence of a refined and intellectual community. ‘God Almighty,’ says Lord Bacon, ‘first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and

palaces are but gross handy-works; and a man shall ever see, that, when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.'

There can be, indeed, no question whatever that Horticulture, as a scientific pursuit, is of very recent date. The most famous gardens of antiquity, we may be sure, could enter into no sort of comparison with those which would now be considered as exhibiting the most moderate pretensions in point of the variety and beauty of their productions. The hanging gardens of Semiramis have been accounted amongst the wonders of the world. Yet nothing can be more certain than that the 'Beauty of the Chaldee's excellency' could afford the royal mistress of Assyria not a single nosegay to be compared with the meanest of those, which constantly grace your elegant and spirited exhibitions. Were it not for the apparent necessity of the case, arising from the absence of intercommunication between different people, it would be unaccountable how little progress was made, for long ages, in an art so eminently attractive in itself, and so universally interesting to mankind. It is true, that conquerors, at all periods of time, have traversed vast portions of the world. But, with the exception of the emperor Napoleon, the pursuits of science, or the advancement of society, have rarely entered into their schemes of personal or national aggrandizement. But what vast improvements in this, as in other respects, have resulted from the extending commerce of the world! Of all the countless profusion of fruits and vegetables which make the fertile face of England 'as the garden of the Lord,' those indigenous to her soil are of the most insignificant description. Few even of those sweetest flowers, which her later poets have woven into many a golden song, are of her own original production. The oak, and some of the more common forest trees, were all that her Druid groves could boast. The very mulberry of Shakspeare was, in his day, a rare exotic, and one of a large importation procured from the continent by King James, in 1606. And if, as we are told, in the times of Henry VII, apples were sold at one and two shillings each, the red ones bringing the best price, we may conclude, that when Justice Shallow treated Falstaff to a *last year's pippin of his own grafting*, it might be an entertainment, at least, commensurate with the dignity of such a guest.

It has been recently stated, that the average value of the plants in a single horticultural establishment of London, is estimated at a million of dollars. And oh, before this magnificent result had been reached, from the comparatively trifling beginning of a few centuries ago, what infinite care and cost must have been expended; what love for the generous science must have been fostered and encouraged; what distant and unknown regions had been visited and rifled of the glories of the plains and woods! From solitary Lybian wastes and those paradises of Persia, the Land of Roses, so eloquently described by Xenophon; from

Isles that crown th' Ægean deep,

to the boundless expanse of this bright heritage of ours; from Tartarian deserts to prairies of perpetual bloom; from the fertile breadth of fields,

beneath the southern skies, to the strange continents of foreign seas and verdant islands of the ocean,

* * * whose lonely race
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds.

Combined with this adventurous spirit of modern discovery, is another principle, which has proved eminently favorable to the interests of horticultural science. The higher social condition of those softer companions of our garden-walks and labors and gentle cares; the more liberal position awarded them, under the influence of advancing civilization; our deeper interest in their moral and intellectual culture, and our more generous regard for their innocent gratification, have interwoven a thousand graces and refinements, once unknown, amongst the coarser texture of social life. Never, indeed, do they enter so intimately into our joys, and griefs, and affections, as in gardens and amongst flowers. For them, and not for ourselves, we reclaim the scattered blossoms along the wilderness of Nature; we ask of them a more tasteful care in the cultivation of their beauties, and for their pleasure and adornment, we mingle their glorious hues into innumerable shapes of grace and loveliness.

Welcome, then, for this, if for no other cause, the Hall which you have thus prepared, and decorated and garlanded with the choicest treasures of the Spring. Long, long may it stand, an evidence of no vain or idolatrous worship. Unlike those *grosser handiworks* of cold and glittering marble, which crowned, in ancient days, the barren cliff, or looked, in lifeless beauty,

Far out into the melancholy main,—

but touched with the spirit of every gentle and noble association, and consecrated by the soul of all our dearest affections, welcome, to them and to us, be this Temple of the Fruits and Flowers.”

ART. II. *Every man his own Farrier; containing the causes, symptoms, and most approved methods of cure of the Diseases of Horses.* By FRANCIS CLATER, author of every man his own Cattle Doctor, and his son John Clater. First American, from the twenty-eighth London edition, with Notes and Additions, by J. S. SKINNER. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 220. Philadelphia. 1845.

It is scarcely within the province of our Magazine to notice works treating upon the management of that noble animal the horse, though we doubt not a great many of our readers

may be glad to avail themselves of the valuable knowledge afforded by this treatise. But as this American edition is edited by our esteemed friend, Mr. Skinner, who has sent us a copy, we must not only say that it is a really useful work, but one which should be in the hands of every farmer who cares anything for the health of his horses. The best evidence of its value is its having already reached in England the *twenty-eighth* edition.

ART. III. *The American Agriculturist's Almanac for 1846.* By A. B. ALLEN, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*. Pamphlet, 12mo. New York and Boston. 1845.

Our cotemporary, Mr. Allen, is out in good season with his Almanac for 1846. Besides the usual astronomical matter, calculated for places as far west as Indiana, it has also a variety of intelligence interesting to the farmer. Mr. Allen's name is a sufficient guaranty of the manner in which the agricultural matter is made up.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Culture of Verónica Speciosa.—The flora of New Zealand has hitherto been chiefly distinguished by curious, rather than attractive ornamental flowering plants. Witness the numerous remarkable Coniferæ which have of late years been added to our collections. *Verónica speciosa* is a striking exception to this rule, and leads us to anticipate much more favorably of the yet unexplored regions of this vast territory. It is well known to botanists that there are other equally beautiful shrubby species of Speedwell not yet introduced, or at all events not common, in our gardens. This circumstance will certainly not in the least detract from the importance of this species, a most beautiful specimen of which was exhibited at one of the great meetings of the London Horticultural Society, from the Royal Gardens at Frogmore. This matchless plant produced quite a sensation; and thus, in spite of unfavorable predictions, fully established its merits as a first-rate greenhouse or conservatory plant. The claims of this noble species are enhanced considerably by its forming so fine a contrast with the

yellow-flowering Leguminosæ from New Holland, which constitute so large a portion of our greenhouse exotics. The leaves also form no insignificant part of its beauty, contrasting so admirably with almost every greenhouse plant we have. Its probable value in the flower garden is surely not one of the least of its claims; as, in all likelihood, it will stand the mild winters of the south-western counties and the Channel Islands, thus eventually forming a most important out-door plant, either in the border singly or in a bed as a mass; or, at all events, against a conservatory wall, where, with slight protection, it will doubtless flower during the greater portion of the year. Among other merits pertaining to this plant is its easy propagation, so that no difficulty is likely to occur in keeping up a stock of it; it seeds freely, and cuttings of the young wood strike readily in a common frame, with a gentle heat. It has, however, another quality to recommend it besides that of being easily increased, which, to the amateur especially, will render it doubly valuable. For, unlike many of our choice plants, its successful culture is attended with the least possible difficulty; and unlike these also it is not subject to sudden death.

On examining the roots of this plant, it will be clearly apparent to the practical eye that the soil and treatment must differ considerably from that usually bestowed upon New Holland plants, for it may be successfully grown without the use of peat soil. Rough turfy loam, with a little sand, and an admixture of one third leaf-mould, well intermingled, will suit it admirably. It is one of those kinds of plants which are not so very particular about the compost, provided the potting is well done, and the situation for its growth suitable. It should be properly attended to with water during the growing season. It is likewise one of those free-growing plants which will be benefited by a large shift—say from a 48-sized pot to a 24, and then again, when sufficiently advanced, into a No. 8. Let the pot be well drained, and the compost used in a coarse state. Place it in a cool greenhouse, or, what would be preferable, a cold pit, and on no account let it want for water during the growing season. By commencing this mode of culture in the spring, and pursuing it diligently during summer, a splendid specimen may be produced in the first season; and as it flowers late in autumn, as well as in summer, a constant supply of blooming plants may, without difficulty, be kept up for at least six months in the year. Either for decorating the conservatory or greenhouse, or as an object for exhibition, it is unquestionably one of the most important subjects which has of late years been added to our collections. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 68.)

Culture of Pinellæ Spectabilis.—This is one of those beautiful New Holland shrubs which has attracted of late years great interest at our exhibitions, and has deservedly assumed a prominent position in all good collections. When first introduced to our notice, the specimens shown were but indifferently grown; they had, however, one advantage over those more recently produced, viz., the prolonged duration of their existence. One of the errors of modern cultivation has been to do too much in a given period; for instead of allowing the plant quietly and naturally to mature its growth, it has been excited by the introduction of enriching materials into the soil.

and confined in a warm and humid temperature, where little air is admitted. The result of such treatment has certainly been the production of enormous shoots of soft spongy wood full of watery matter, and consequently liable to sudden decay, on the least variation either in the treatment or in the temperature. This I again observe is an evil into which some of our best cultivators fall, forgetting that this and many others under similar treatment, are indisputably ligneous plants, which, when having made their annual growth, should have sun and air to mature that growth, in order to enable it to resist atmospheric and other changes, instead of being again immediately excited, and kept growing into the dark days, when the absence of sun renders the accomplishment of this impossible. The fatal consequence of such injudicious cultivation is sure to manifest itself in one way or another, for in all probability, when the plant is in full bloom, and when we have calculated on having secured a matchless specimen wherewith to enrich our collection for years to come, it in a moment falls a sacrifice to over indulgence.

The kind of soil best suited for *Pimelea spectabilis*, is three parts of turfy peat, two parts silver sand, and one part turfy loam; let these be intimately mixed, and used in a perfectly rough state; the process of potting will be the same as in similar cases. The plant, if in a 48 sized pot in spring, may be at once shifted into a 24, and then into a 12 about mid-summer; let it be fully exposed to light, and let the temperature be cool and dry, so that the shoots may be well matured. In autumn it may be exposed in the open air for a couple of months, which will enable it to ripen its wood, taking care to remove it in doors should heavy rains occur. Keep it cool and moderately dry during winter, and in the succeeding spring it may receive a final potting, and be permitted to bloom. By such a course of treatment, a rather longer period will be required to produce a perfect plant; but then we have a fair right to calculate on retaining it in our collections for years longer than if produced by the over feeding and forcing process. In course of culture very little training will be required with this plant. The first lateral shoots may require to be pegged or tied down for a short time, and also stopped; but these props may soon be removed and the plant left without more than one stake. It will then exhibit the true character of a woody shrub, supporting itself with perfect impunity without the aid of stakes, because it has been produced in a soil and temperature in every way suitable to it. *Pimelea spectabilis* is frequently to be procured in nurseries grafted on *P. decussata*, and it is by some cultivators preferred in this state; and perhaps there is something in this, as the latter is considered a hardier and easily cultivated species, and not so subject to early and sudden disease and death as *P. spectabilis*. There are, however, fine specimens, both grafted and on their own bottoms, of this plant in many of our greenhouses, which would lead us to question the propriety of grafting it, and induce us rather to solve this abstruse point by means of judicious cultivation. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 52.)

ART. II. *Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, May 24th, 1845.—We now have the pleasure of laying before our readers the account of the first exhibition of the Society for the season, and we believe we cannot fill our pages with anything more interesting. If there was any evidence needed of the onward progress of Horticultural science, this, if nothing else, would afford it. Without occupying space with remarks, we copy the following from the *Gardener's Chronicle*:—

Whoever had the good fortune to be present at the exhibition of Flowers and Fruit, last Saturday, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, must, if he was at all acquainted with gardening, have been most especially struck, not only by the great quantity of beautiful specimens, but also by the general absence of bad ones. Only a few years ago exhibitors were proud of one single finely-grown plant in a collection of forty; now they are ashamed of an indifferent one in the same number. In the beginning of these annual meetings, people claimed credit for that sort of skill which consisted in producing a few forced *Kalmias* and a dozen miserable *Roses* flowering in pots; no gardener could now venture to face the ridicule which their exhibition would produce.

As this change has been visibly connected with the competition at Chiswick, it shows conclusively how important are the effects eventually produced by a judicious distribution of rewards to deserving men; and that public bodies should not be discouraged if their first attempts at producing improvements are unattended with all the success which sanguine persons might anticipate. It is evident that the true course to take in all such cases is, first to determine what it is desirable to accomplish, and then to persevere in offering premiums until the object sought for shall have been gained. Doubtless, money is apparently wasted in this operation; and sums may at first be paid which are far beyond the merit which they reward. But the mere fact that moderate success gains in public immoderate distinction is sure to excite ambition, and to stimulate to the utmost whatever talent the country may contain.

But this is very far from being the only great result. It may be doubted whether it is even the most important. Another effect is to render common that kind of skill which, without public competition, would continue to be confined to a few, as it always was before the system of great annual exhibitions was acted upon. Publicity is fatal to the laggards who abound in all walks of life. A dull-witted or incapable gardener, who goes on in the ancient fashion, letting alone what he calls "well," and never striving after improvement, is either ruined by the activity and skill of his neighbors, or is roused into exertion, and bestirs himself to equal them. A country gentleman who finds his fruit and his flowers, and his vegetables, inferior to those of his friends, will naturally take means to call forth his gardener's capabilities, or, finding none, he exchanges him for a better man. Under the influence

of causes like this, improvement spreads like the circles formed in water when disturbed by a blow. At first there is a little agitation exclusively at the point of displacement, but, the tranquil fluid once set in motion, the ripple spreads, and its circumference is quickly extended till it embraces the whole breadth of the stream.

Of this too ample proof was offered on Saturday. The prizes were no longer confined to a few great exhibitors, with whose skill men have been afraid to contend; but a large number of very meritorious persons, previously unknown at these Shows, entered the lists with remarkable success. The three finest single specimens of cultivation in the garden were a variegated Chinese Azalea, from the garden of Mr. Archdale Palmer, a spotted *Saccolabium* from that of Mr. Blandy, and a sweet-scented *Aerides* from that of Mr. Holford. Of the gardeners of these gentlemen, Mr. Falconer, indeed, is well known for his unvarying success; but Messrs. Roe and Bassett are new men. The excellence of their plants was such, that the judges awarded to each of them the highest Medal at their disposal, although one only was offered by the Society. Upon looking over the list of other prizemen, we find seven more gardeners whose names are new to the Chiswick shows; and we have no doubt that each succeeding exhibition will produce an addition to their numbers. To use the words of one of the best of our London gardeners, "the quality of the productions brought by new men intimated, in significant language, that the old exhibitors must either march along in double quick time, or fall out of the ranks altogether."

The exhibition, regarded as a whole, has never been equalled in this country, either in the abundance or beauty of the objects displayed upon the tables. For a detailed account of the merits of the various collections, we refer to the report in another column. Some idea of the extent of the exhibition may be formed from the fact that although a new tent 100 feet long, and containing about 300 feet of tables, was added to those used on former occasions, yet it was found necessary to construct additional staging for a large number of plants. This extraordinary assemblage was doubtless produced, in some measure, by the railways and other steam communications. Messrs. Veitch and Son, for example, brought up per rail, in perfect safety, from Exeter, a caravan filled with rare plants, and there was even a successful contribution from Mr. Booth, of the Flotbeck Nursery, near Hamburgh.

Fine, however, as was the appearance of the plants on this, beyond all former occasions, yet we quite agree with our reporter as to the art of cultivation being still a long way from the perfection which may be hereafter anticipated. We are glad to quote his opinion upon this subject as that of a very skilful gardener, thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities of horticulture. "The art of high cultivation can only be regarded as being still in its infancy, escaping from the trammels of bygone prejudices. The time will yet come when instead of admiring specimens supported by a multitude of sticks, we shall see them, as nature intends they should be, assuming their own natural forms, and not, as is too generally the case, forced artificially into most inelegant positions. Neither is it likely that mere size will

much longer be considered a test of high cultivation ; on the contrary, clean, compact, dwarf, luxuriant specimens, such as the *Boronia serrulata* exhibited by Messrs. Frazer, of the Lea Bridge-road, will be taken as the model to be imitated. Let us suppose, for example, that all the Azaleas had possessed the compact, dense form of the specimen of a variegated Chinese Azalea, from Mr. Falconer, or the Azalea *Danielsiana*, from Ealing Park, no one would tolerate the tall, half-naked plants too frequently seen. We gardeners may assure ourselves that, although we have accomplished much, especially within the last few years, there is still abundant room for improvement."

The garden itself was beautiful, from the unimpaired freshness of the green foliage and soft elastic turf. The sun shone, the air became warm, carriages crowded the London-road, and 3622 gaily-dressed visitors thronged the tents, and amused themselves with the marchings, counter-marchings, and music of the military bands. But at 5 o'clock the clouds, which had been gathering all day long, assisted by an envious south-west wind, began to discharge their contents upon the scene ; in a few minutes the promenade was deserted, and from that time forward *sauve qui peut* was the only cry. No disasters, however, occurred beyond wet feet, soiled stockings, and an occasional cold or two by way of souvenir of what, as long as it lasted, was certainly one of the most agreeable meetings which the members of the Horticultural Society have ever had.

May 24.—The general remarks above upon this wonderful exhibition, to which a leading article has been devoted, render all introductory observations superfluous ; and, therefore, we at once proceed to describe the scene in detail, commencing with the large collections of 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. Here the competitors were Mr. Robertson, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park ; and Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., of Bromley. We may venture to assert that these two collections were matchless, as far as good cultivation was concerned. The large Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Robertson, and as the plants at Ealing Park were fully described at p. 330, it is not necessary to do more than mention some of the more prominent features of attraction. The collection consisted principally of showy plants, of large size. At the back stood two huge specimens of *Acacia alata*, and *Cytisus racemosus* ; and supporting them were large bushes of *Azalea indica alba*, and *A. indica phenicea* ; some huge specimens of *Chorozema varium*, and of *C. cordatum*, the latter 6 feet in height, and fully as much in diameter, the head drawn into a globular form, with the small spray gracefully drooping from it. Near this was a fine plant about 4 feet in height, and the head 3 feet in diameter, of the elegant *Cytisus filipes*, the branches drooping gracefully, and loaded with small white odoriferous flowers. From the same collection were fine specimens, 6 or 7 feet in height, of *Eriostemon myoporoides*, and *cuspidatum*, and a very promising young plant, studded with its small star-like flowers, of *E. buxifolium*. A lovely *Azalea indica lateritia* was an object of peculiar attraction ; and a fine plant of *Azalea sinensis*, with its bright orange flowers, was not less deserving of notice. In addition to these was a large

Pimelea spectabilis, and also a smaller, but much better specimen of the same showy species. He had, moreover, a fine *P. incana*, and two luxuriant young plants of *P. decussata*; the collection likewise contained two pretty specimens of *Erica propendens* and *depressa*; a lovely plant of *E. perspicua nana*; and several others. In front was a very handsome *Daviesia*; a remarkably luxuriant, but badly-bloomed *Pentas carnea*; a fine *Mantia glabra*, in good bloom, trained on a hemispherical trellis; with a large plant of *Leschenaultia formosa*, 3 feet in diameter, but not in good bloom; and a very promising young plant of *Gnidia pinifolia*. In addition to these was a tolerable plant, *Aphelexis sesamoides*, with *Tabernamontana coronaria flore pleno*, in fine bloom; and a pretty, but badly-colored *Gesnera Cooperi*.—Mr. Barnes's collection contained many very remarkable plants, but, owing to the dullness of the weather, several of his best specimens were not sufficiently in bloom. In the centre, at the back of the stage, stood a noble plant of *Daviesia saligna*, 4 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter, the branches drooping nearly to the pot, and loaded with bloom; supporting it on one side, was *Erica grandinosa*, literally one dense mass of white flowers, 4 feet in height, and the same in diameter; and on the other side was an immense bush, in excellent bloom, of *Epacris grandiflora*; another remarkable plant was *Podolobium staurophyllum*, 5 feet in height, and 4 feet in diameter, and loaded with flowers; scarcely less interesting was a noble plant, not quite in bloom, of *Oxylobium Pultenæa*, about 4 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter; and a dense bush of *Polygala oppositifolia*, literally one mass of bloom, 4 feet in height, and 6 feet in diameter, contrasting well with the yellow flowers which surrounded it. Of the genus *Aphelexis*, Mr. Barnes had two wonderful plants—one, *A. humilis*, may be regarded as a masterpiece of cultivation; it was one mass of flowers, but the day was, unfortunately, not sufficiently bright to induce it to open its flowers. Another plant, not quite so profusely covered with bloom, was *A. sesamoides*, nearly 4 feet in height, and 3 feet in diameter; and Mr. Barnes had another capital *Aphelexis* called *A. macrantha purpurea*, which is certainly the finest of the genus; it had deep purple or plum-colored bracts shaded with bright pink or rose, exposing when open a deep straw-colored or yellow disk; closely allied to this was an immense specimen, two feet in height, and about 4 feet in diameter, of *Phœnocomma prolifera*, which will probably be more generally recognised under the old name of *Helichrysum proliferum*; this plant was a complete thicket, but not sufficiently in bloom; other two remarkable plants were *Dillwynia rudis* and *clavata*, but though plentifully covered with flower-buds, few of them were expanded; these excellent specimens were from 3 to 4 feet in height, and proportionately bushy; from the same collection were fine plants of *Dillwynia ericifolia* and *pungens*; *Gompholobium tenellum*, *Pimelea Hendersoni*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, and *Clerodendrum splendens*—the four last were remarkably good specimens; the *Gompholobium* was about 3 feet in height, and 2 feet in diameter, but not in full bloom; *Pimelea Hendersoni* was 18 inches in height, and 2 feet in diameter, in fine bloom, and the *Leschenaultia* was of about the same size, trained hemispherically, and one complete sheet of flowers.

Of *Ericas* the collection contained the following : *Thunbergia*, a yard in height, and as much in diameter ; *intermedia*, very large, and in excellent bloom ; *Hartnelli*, a fine plant ; *daphnæflora*, in a beautiful state ; *fastigiata* - *lutescens* ; *favoides elegans*, very admirable, but smaller ; specimens of *elegans*, in fine bloom ; *odora rosea*, good ; *prægnans coccinea minor*, in a fine state ; and lovely plants of *dilecta* and *Sprengelii* ; a plant of *Statice macrophylla*, with a fine spike of blue flowers, excited much admiration ; and the rare *Luxemburgia ciliosa* was shown for the second time since its introduction into this country : in addition to the preceding was a good plant, with nearly 30 heads of bloom upon it, of *Ixora grandiflora* ; and large specimens of *Azalea indica alba*, *A. indica splendens*, *A. indica Gladstonesii*, the latter dwarf and good ; and a pretty *A. indicata lateritia*. In the same group were, moreover, fine plants of *Zichya inophylla floribunda*, *Polygala cordifolia*, *Daviesia saligna*, *Boronia denticulata*, *Eriostemon cuspidatum*, *Pimelea decussata* (very large), and *Podolobium trilobatum*.—Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, contributed a third collection ; it was not so rich as the preceding, but contained very beautiful plants. Among them was a dwarf and pretty specimen of *Pimelea decussata*, with remarkably well-colored blooms ; a neat *Boronia serrulata*, in nice bloom ; a good plant of *Dillwynia ericifolia*, and a small pretty *Erica propendens*. In the same collection was, moreover, a pretty *Aphelexis humilis*, a good *Ixora grandiflora*, and fine plants of *Daviesia saligna*, *Pimelea tenuifolia*, dwarf and compact ; *Eriostemon buxifolium*, *Brachysema latifolium*, and *Coleonema pulchrum*. The collection also contained some fine *Azaleas*—among them was *A. indica variegata*, densely covered with bloom ; a tall and fine specimen of the double red, and a good *A. indica alba*.

Collections of 20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants were contributed by Messrs. Frazer, of Lea-Bridge-road ; Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Bromley ; and Mr. Ayres, gr. to J. Cook, Esq., Brooklands-park, Black-heath. The collection of Messrs. Frazer contained some remarkable plants—among them was *Podolobium staurophyllum*, a dense bush, 2 feet in height, and the same in diameter ; *Erica propendens*, particularly neat ; *E. campanulata*, famously managed ; *Pimelea linifolia*, an admirable plant, 4 feet in height, and 5 feet in diameter ; *P. nivea*, very neat ; and a remarkably well-grown and finely-colored *P. spectabilis*. In the same group a lovely plant, not quite in bloom, of *Boronia serrulata*, was about 18 inches in height, and the same in diameter, and as compact and thickset as could possibly be desired ; a good plant of *Polygala acuminata*, with *Daviesia latifolia*, 4 feet in height and 2 in diameter ; *Epacris grandiflora*, *Chorozema Henchmanni*, *Coleonema rubrum*, *Aphelexis speciosa*, *Chorozema varium*, and a most admirable plant of *Boronia pinnata*, loaded with delicate pale-pink waxy blossoms ; with some good *Azaleas*.—Mr. Hunt's collection contained a noble *Gompholobium polymorphum*, covering beautifully a shield-formed trellis, 4 feet in height and the same in width ; an immense bush of *Erica gemmifera*, 3 feet in height, and as much in diameter ; *E. perspicua nana*, a most remarkable plant ; and *E. translucens rosea*, in admirable condition. In the same group was, also, a splendid plant of *Leschenaultia formosa*, in fine bloom ;

Zichya villosa, two good plants ; *Erica Hartnelli*, very large ; *Boronia serulata*, and *Gardoquia Hookeri*, in fine bloom ; with excellent plants of *Ixora grandiflora*, *Phenocoma prolifera*, and several *Azaleas*.—Mr. Ayres was an exhibitor only in this class, and though his plants were small, they were neat and compact ; we noticed among them a richly-colored specimen of *Pimelea spectabilis*, *Azalea indica alba*, a compact round bush in good bloom ; *A. variegata*, in good bloom ; and a well-colored *Podolobium staurophyllum*, 3 feet in height ; *Poivreia coccinea*, producing several strong spikes of rich flowers ; *Erica propendens*, a pretty bush, measuring 1 foot in height and 18 inches across ; *Erica Hartnelli*, in good bloom ; and a small plant of *E. perspicua nana*. In the same collection was a dwarf pretty bush of *Ixora grandiflora*, remarkable for the high color of its flowers, with *Gardoquia Hookeri*, *Chorozema angustifolium*, *Leschenaultia formosa* and *Baxterii* ; *Polygala oppositifolia*, and the sweet-scented *Gardenia radicans*.

In the collections of 12 plants, Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham, was first. He had finely-bloomed plants of *Azalea Gladstanesii* and *variegata*, the latter very fine ; *Aphelexis humilis* and *sesamoides*, two very good plants ; *Adenandra speciosa*, very pretty ; with *Chorozema Henchmanni*, and *C. varium* ; *Pimelea spectabilis*, and a tall *Ixora grandiflora*.—Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, was a contributor in this class, and had fine plants of *Aphelexis sesamoides* ; *Azalea variegata*, dwarf and pretty ; *A. phœnicea*, fine ; *Pimelea spectabilis*, rather past its best ; *Ixora grandiflora*, in a good state ; *Coleonema rubrum* and *Euphorbia splendens* ; and fine plants of *Erica perspicua nana* and *E. ventricosa stellata*.—Mr. W. J. Epps, of Bower Nursery, Maidstone, sent a collection containing a fine *Ixora grandiflora*, in good bloom ; *Leschenaultia formosa*, very pretty ; *Erica Hartnelli* ; *Azalea indica alba*, very large and in fine bloom ; *Begonia parviflora*, or *obliqua*, a remarkably well-grown plant ; and a large specimen of *Podolobium Chorozemæfolium*, but rather past its best.

Collections of six plants were numerous, and principally from new exhibitors. Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., of Beckenham, contributed a noble *Ixora grandiflora*, with remarkably large heads of bloom ; a handsome plant of the beautiful *Hovea Celsi* ; *Polygala acuminata*, and an admirable specimen of *Erica mundula* in splendid condition.—Mr. Cole, gr. to C. Lewis, Esq., Blackheath Park, sent a beautifully managed *Pimelea spectabilis*, with very large heads of flowers : *Gesnera Cooperi*, in fine bloom ; *Polygala acuminata* ; *Epacris grandiflora* ; and *Corræa speciosa major*.—M. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq., Sidcup, contributed a noble *Leschenaultia formosa*, scarcely in bloom ; *Tropæolum grandiflorum*, pretty ; a species of *Tropæolum* from Peru, evidently a bad variety of *T. brachyceras* ; with *Gompholobium polymorphum*, and *Azalea indica alba*.—Mr. Jack, gr. to G. H. Loraine, Esq., produced a fine *Gesnera zebrina* in good bloom ; *Azalea Gladstanesii* ; and very pretty plants of *Bossia linifolia*, and *Aphelexis humilis*.—Mr. Glendinning, of Chiswick Nursery, sent a nice plant of *Pimelea spectabilis*, with immense heads of bloom ; *Boronia pinnata*, pretty ; and a large plant of *Erica rubro-calyx*.—Mr. Taylor, gr. to J. Coster, Esq., of Streatham, was also a contributor in this class.

The Azaleas were next in point of interest, and of these there were several collections. The plants from Mr. Green, which demand our attention first, consisted of *A. indica pallida*, lilac, 4 feet in height, and about 2 feet in diameter at the foot; *A. Gledstanesii*, 4 feet in height, and 3 feet in diameter; *A. lateritia*, of the same size; *A. variegata*, 3 feet through, and the same in height; double Red, 6 feet in height and 4 feet in width, in splendid bloom; and a semi-double scarlet, very fine. In addition to these were *A. indica alba*, 6 feet in height, and the same across; *A. splendens*, 4 feet by 6; and *A. Rawsonii* and *speciosissima*, very fine.—A collection from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam, was scarcely less interesting, and consisted of *A. Danielsiana*, very fine; Double Red, 6 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter, in good bloom; *A. pulchra*, very fine; *A. Rawsonii* and *lateritia*. Mr. Falconer had moreover small plants of the following desirable kinds: *A. Bianca*, a good white; *A. Agnes*, *Theresa*, and *Emmelina*.—Mr. Robertson sent a collection containing a very beautiful plant of *A. Danielsiana*, in first rate condition; *A. phœnicea*, very large; *A. splendens* and *pulchra*, *A. Rawsonii*, and *A. speciosissima*. In the same group were also smaller plants of the following desirable varieties:—*A. conspicua purpurea*, *A. amabilis*, and *A. leucomegiste*, a very fine white.—Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, had also a large collection, but they were in small pots, and not very remarkable. Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, sent several small plants, among which we noticed *A. Edmondsii*, a semi-double purple, and *A. modesta*, semi-double pink.—A small collection was also sent from the Lea-Bridge Nursery; it contained a very beautiful *A. sinensis*, *A. lateritia*, remarkably pretty, 1 foot in height and 2 feet in diameter, and densely covered with bloom; *A. coccinea superba*, very beautiful; and a magnificent plant of *A. indica alba*.—A seedling called *A. Palmerii* was exhibited by Mr. Falconer, and some seedlings from Mr. Ivery. Messrs. Knight and Perry sent *A. exquisita*, spotted with rosy purple on a light ground.

Collections of Cacti were sent by Mr. Green and Mr. Bruce, but they were not so fully in bloom as could have been desired. Mr. Green's plants consisted of a fine *Epiphyllum speciosum*, *E. Ackermanni* and *Ackermanni grandiflorum*, and *E. coccineum cœruleum*.—The most remarkable plant in Mr. Bruce's collection was *Epiphyllum speciosum*, the other not being in full bloom.

Of Heaths, a great number were present, some of which were most extraordinary plants. Mr. Robertson sent a noble *E. Cavendishii*, loaded with its beautiful yellow flowers; *depressa*, very fine; *persoluta alba*, 2 feet 6 inches in height, and 2 feet in diameter; *Linnaëana nova*, and *mirabilis*; *Humanea*, very pretty; *ampullacea vittata*, fine; *pinea*; *Thunbergia*; *vestita alba*; *Westphalingia*; *propendens*, very good; *perspicua nana*, a neat plant; and the following varieties of *E. ventricosa*, viz., *v. coccinea*; *v. c. minor*; *v. carnea*; and *v. superba*.—A second collection came from Mr. May, and contained some immense specimens. Among them we noticed *Humeana*, 3 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter; *propendens*, very large; *aristata major*, a wonderful plant, but thinly-bloomed; *Hartnelli*, a splen-

did bush; fastigiata lutescens, in prime order, mundula, covered with bloom; grandinosa, and ventricosa alba, fine; with odora rosea, perspicua nana, and elegans, in admirable condition; hybrida, not quite in bloom; rubro-calyx; Willmoreana; mirabilis; and a small, but pretty plant of Sprengelii. In the Nurserymen's Class, a collection of 20 plants was sent by Messrs. Fairbairn, Clapham, containing Cavendishii, in admirable health, 3 feet in height and as much in diameter; intermedia, very fine; metulæflora, splendid; with very remarkable plants of ampullacea tricolor, and suaveolens. In the same collection were also good plants of ampullacea nana, vestita coccinea, Humeana, dilecta, vestita alba, and ventricosa carnea; v. alba, and v. coccinea minor.—Another collection came from Messrs. Rollisson, and contained promising specimens. Among them were mundula, very pretty; dilecta, good; Humeana; nitida, with clear white bells; fulgida superba, a fine kind; vestitablanda; and Beaumontiana; with propendens and fragrans.—Mr. Pawley also contributed 20 Heaths; among them was a fine Cavendishii; perspicua nana, very fine; prægnans, coccinea minor, pretty; dilecta, neat; with Halicacaba; nitida; hybrida, very pretty; and vestita coccinea minor.

Of Rhododendrons, we must not omit to notice a splendid collection of 11 yellow varieties from Mr. Smith, of Norbiton; they were remarkable for their strong growth and immense trusses of blossoms. The flowers individually, even when the plants are growing in pots, were considerably larger than those of the generality of Rhododendrons. The finest of them were R. Burlingtonium aureum, lemon color, with dark orange spots; flavum superbum, nearly of the same color, but a trifle darker; ornatum, of the same color, slightly tipped with rose; Jenkinsoni, shaded with pink; aureum superbum, very large; cupreum ochræ, shaded with purple; Lindleyanum, an immense truss of dull pink flowers with brown spots. These were the most distinct kinds, but there are several others which may be cultivated in large collections. (*Gard. Chronicle*, 1845, p. 364.) [Want of space compels us to omit a portion of the report.—*Ed.*]

ART. III. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, June 7th, 1845.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The chairman of the Committee on Flowers, Mr. Breck, asked for a further appropriation of *one hundred dollars*, to be awarded weekly for superior specimens of plants in pots and bouquets. The sum was voted.

A report was read from Prof. Russell, on a package of seeds from Dr. Fischer.

The following gentlemen were admitted members:—Henry Edwards, E. W. Olmstead, E. Houlton, J. W. Edmands, Dr. Paul Simpson, Dr. Z. B. Adams, W. F. Whitney, J. L. Emmons, Henry Bradlee, John Gardener,

Hon. Martin Brimmer, and S. H. Walley, Jr., of Boston, Hon. Jos. Grennell, New Bedford, E. F. Cutter, Somerville.

Adjourned one week, to June 14th.

Exhibited—Flowers: From the President of the Society, fine plants of *Gloxinia candida*, *grandiflora*, and *Menzièsii*, *Erica ampullacea*, and *Lechenaultia formosa*, also cut flowers of eight varieties *calceolarias*. From J. Breck & Co., branches of the variegated American mountain ash, Harrison roses, pæonies, and a variety of herbaceous plants. From W. E. Carter, *Chionanthus virginica*, *Spiræa cratægiflora*, azaleas, and a variety of other flowers. From A. Aspinwall, a fine collection of hardy and other roses. From J. T. Buckingham, *Lilium superbum* and *aurántia*, and other flowers.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited *Feast's pallida* and *superba rubifolia* roses, two fine seedling pelargoniums, *Gloxinia macrophylla variegata*, and a seedling, two new and beautiful cactuses, *Cereus speciosissimus*, and a variety of roses. From S. Walker, double white rocket, *Lychnis viscària pleno*, (beautiful) and other flowers. From Messrs. Winship, a branch of the *Chionanthus virginica*, and a variety of other flowers. From W. Quant, a superbly grown plant of a pelargonium. From A. Bowditch, two very large and splendid bouquets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high each, together with smaller bouquets and other flowers. Bouquets and flowers were exhibited by J. Hovey, Misses Sumner, W. Meller, P. Barnes, A. McLennan, C. Newhall, H. J. Burton and J. A. Kenrick.

A gratuity of ten dollars was awarded to Mr. Bowditch for his splendid bouquets.

Fruit: From C. Newhall, very good specimens of the Easter Beurré pear, in excellent preservation. From J. F. Allen, very fine specimens of grapes and peaches. From Mr. Nugent, beautiful specimens of grapes. Early Virginia strawberries from John Hill.

Vegetables: Large and fine Prince Albert peas, which has proved the earliest variety cultivated, from Capt. Macondry. From the President of the Society, Myatt's Victoria rhubarb. Capt. Lovett exhibited some very large specimens of the same variety, *thirteen stalks weighing twenty-one pounds*. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., handsome cucumbers. Cucumbers from J. Bumstead. Early hill peas from J. Hill.

June 14th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The following gentlemen were admitted members:—H. K. Horton, R. C. Hooper, J. P. Palmer, Charles Bradbury, Joseph Burnett, Rev. Mr. Cornell, John Hooper, Jr., and Allen Livermore, of Boston, Com. Nicholson, Charlestown, Dr. C. F. Chaplin, Cambridgeport, W. B. Lowell, West Newton, and Mr. Armand.

Adjourned one week, to June 21st.

Exhibited—Flowers: From the President of the Society, a plant of *Cereus speciosissimus*, and cut flowers of pæonies and roses, including among the latter the following varieties of mosses:—Common, *prolifere*, White Bath, Princess Royal, Luxembourg, Carnea, *Celinà*, Unique, and *Eclatante*;

also a variety of perpetuals, &c. J. Breck & Co. exhibited roses in great variety, phloxes, and other flowers. From J. H. Richardson, Dorchester, twenty seedling pæonies, some of which were remarkably beautiful and fine additions to this showy tribe. From S. Walker, Moss roses and other flowers. From A. Aspinwall, a variety of fine roses. Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, sent for exhibition, specimens of *Stephanòtus floribundus*, a very handsome stove climber, and double pomegranate, from China, having a scarlet flower, with a white edge. Beautiful specimens of *Magnòlia macrophylla*, from J. A. Kenrick.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., upwards of Two hundred varieties of roses, among which were the following:—French Crimson, Princess Royal, Blush, common, Eclatante, Brilliante, Crimson, Prolific, Asepala, and other varieties of moss; Comtèsse Duchatel, Duc de Chartres, and other new and rare perpetuals; new crimson, red, elegans, and Belle de Lisle Boursault; Ayrshire queen, blush, and rose Angle Ayrshires; also seedling pelargoniums, common scarlet, new scarlet, pubescens and Douglássii honeysuckles, and the following gloxinias in pots:—*G. tubiflòra*, (rare, with very fragrant flowers), *macrophylla variegata*, *bicolor*, *rùbra*, and two seedlings. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, Salem, ten varieties of new pæonies, some of which were exceedingly splendid; their names were Reine Hortense, Victoire Modeste, lùtea variegata, *papaveriflòra*, *anemoneflòra álba*, *Póttssii*, *Reèvesii*, *grandiflòra carnea plèna*, *Claptoniènsis*, *élegans*, *speciosa striata*, *fomòsa*, &c. From Messrs. Winship, new Persian yellow, Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Boursault *élegans* and *inermis*, and a variety of other roses and flowers. From Mr. Needham, Brighton, a fine specimen of a pelargonium, called Lifeguardsman; the plant measured two feet high, and two feet in diameter. From S. R. Johnson, Lamarque, Jaune Desprez, and other roses and cut flowers. Fine bouquets and flowers from P. Barnes, E. Allen, J. Hovey, W. Meller, A. Bowditch, C. Newhall, Mr. Warren, W. Kenrick, D. Parker, T. Motley, A. McLennan, J. L. Russell, and others.

The exhibition of pæonies for premium took place to-day, and the award was as follows:—

To Messrs. Joseph Breck & Co., for the best twelve flowers, a premium of five dollars.

To W. E. Carter, for the second best twelve flowers, a premium of three dollars.

To W. Kenrick, for the best display of flowers, a premium of three dollars.

The following premiums were also awarded:—

To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for six gloxinias in pots, two dollars.

To Mr. Needham, for a finely grown plant of pelargonium, two dollars.

To J. H. Richardson, for superior seedling Pæonies, three dollars.

To W. Kenrick, for the best bouquet, two dollars.

To T. Motley, for the second best bouquet, one dollar.

Messrs. Quant, Kenrick, and Prof. Russell, judges.

Fruits: From J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, a few berries of

British Queen, Prince Albert, and Myatt's Eliza strawberries, the former of good size. From J. F. Allen, Royal George, Grosse Mignonne, Early Crawford, Coolidge's Favorite, and Tippecanoe Peaches, the latter very beautiful, and one of the finest flavored peaches; this is not the Tippecanoe (incorrectly) of Downing's *Fruit and Fruit Trees*, a clingstone, but a variety described in our Magazine, (Vol. VI, p. 348,) also Early Black, Miller's Burgundy, Ferral, Chasselas, Zinfindal, Muscat, White Frontignan and Black Hamburg. Fine grapes from Mr. Nugent. Strawberries from Mr. Warren, Capt. Robbins, John Hill, and E. K. Whittaker.

Vegetables: Two cucumbers from O. N. Towne.

June 21st.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The following gentlemen were admitted members:—A. P. Kimball, Jos. Eveleth, S. F. Morse, Charles Merriam, Calvin Bullard, W. W. Clapp, R. R. Waldron, and E. T. Hastings, Jr., Boston.

Adjourned one week, to June 28th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, a variety of fine roses, including ten varieties of moss; also six pots of Fuchsias, finely grown, and various cut flowers. From A. Aspinwall, a splendid collection of roses. From J. Breck & Co., fine specimens of various herbaceous plants, and a few fine pinks and carnations; also, a fine collection of roses. From W. E. Carter, cut flowers of various plants, several fine roses, and two plants of *Lilium eximium* and *japonicum*, beautiful. From W. Meller, several fine seedling pelargoniums. From P. Barnes, fine specimens of *Gladiolus floribundus*, and eight fine fuchsias in pots. Messrs. Hovey & Co., exhibited a magnificent collection of roses, comprising upwards of four hundred varieties, and more than one thousand flowers; among them, 12 varieties of moss, the new Persian Yellow and Bourbon Gloire des Paris, Souchet, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Noisette Solitaire, Queen of the Prairies, Perpetual Pink, and Baltimore Belle, &c. The names of the thirty finest show flowers, which were awarded the first premium, were as follows:

French.—Corinna, Pallida de Nabonne, Boule de Nauteil, Mazeppa, Antoine d'Ormois, Julie d'Etrangers, Apollo, Delicés des Amateurs, Neron, Anabelle, Violet Carné, William Tell, Gil Blas, Belle de Marly, Alicia, Ardoise de Bruxelles, Bizarre Marbré:—*Hybrid China*: De Laage, Chénédole, Geo. IV:—*Hybrid Bourbon*: Paul Perras, Great Western, Coupe d'Hebe:—*Hybrid Provence*: Melanie, Aspasia, La Ville de Londres, La Vestale:—*Provence*: Dutch Cabbage:—*Alba*: Queen of Denmark, As-tree: also, cut flowers of *Achimenes picta*, seedling pelargoniums, *Gloxinia rubra*, and seedlings. From Mr. Quant, a splendid bouquet. From T. Motley, a splendid bouquet. Cut flowers and bouquets were exhibited from S. R. Johnson, J. A. Kenrick, Messrs. Winship, J. Hovey, W. Kenrick, W. Mather, C. Newhall, and B. V. French.

The award of premiums for roses was as follows:—

Division A.—Class 1.

HARDY ROSES.—For the best thirty specimen blooms, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co., of eight dollars.

For the second best thirty specimens, a premium to A. Aspinwall, of six dollars.

For the third best thirty specimens, a premium to J. Breck & Co., of four dollars.

For the best display of blooms, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co., of three dollars.

None of the specimens in *Class II*, were considered worthy of a premium.

Division B.—Class 1.

NOISETTE, BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, AND OTHER ROSES.—For the best twelve varieties, a premium to Jos. Breck & Co., of five dollars.

For the second best twelve varieties, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co., of three dollars.

For the best display, a premium to S. R. Johnson, of two dollars.

PLANTS IN POTS.—Gratuity of five dollars, to the President, for pot plants and roses.

To P. Barnes, for eight fine specimens of fuchsias.

BOUQUETS.—The Committee awarded Messrs. T. Motley, Jr., and Wm. Quant, a premium of two dollars each, for their splendid bouquets, both being equal in beauty, but different in form.

Fruits: The display of Strawberries was probably never equalled in this country,—we might say in any country. No less than *fourteen* contributors exhibited Hovey's Seedling, and in great perfection. The specimens from Mr. Aspinwall, were remarkable both for their immense size and beauty, and justly called forth the admiration of every visiter. The Grapes were also very superior. The President showed Belle d' Orleans, and Rivers's Early Amber Heart Cherries, and Swainstone Seedling Strawberry; the latter very high flavored, but not large. May Bigarreau, and Early Purple Griotte Cherries, from R. Manning. Very handsome Grapes from O. Johnson, ripened in four months, from the commencement of fire heat; the kinds were Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Zinfindal: also, fine Coolidge's Favorite Peaches. Messrs. Hovey & Co. showed specimens of their *new* Seedling strawberry, early, good size, of superior flavor, and immensely productive: also, Hovey's Seedling, Keen's Seedling, and Methven Scarlet Strawberries. From Capt. Lovett, Hovey's Seedling, Brewer's Emperor, Ross's Phoenix, and Virginia Strawberries. Beautiful Grapes from Mr. Nugent. From A. McLennan, Prince Albert, and Myatt's Prolific Hautbois, the latter a superior variety. Fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling, were exhibited by Mr. Warren, Wm. Richardson, A. Bowditch, Josiah Richardson, J. Owen, Capt. Macondry, Capt. Robbins, E. K. Whittaker, E. E. Bradshaw, and others. Two fine Cucumbers, from O. N. Towne.

June 28th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was voted that the Society should take into consideration the importance of awarding suitable premiums or gratuities for superior American productions, such as Hovey's Seedling Strawberry

and Feast's Prairie Roses; and the subject was referred to the Fruit and Flower Committees, to report upon the same.

A letter was received from A. J. Downing, cor. member, accompanied with a copy of his new work, the *Fruit and Fruit Trees of America*. The thanks of the Society were voted, and the chairman of the library authorized to purchase two copies for the use of the Society.

The following members were admitted:—Thos. Hollis, F. E. White, R. S. Denny, John Dane, M. H. Simpson, Francis Gardener, A. E. Belknap, Lewis Mills, J. L. Mills, C. B. Blake, Boston, O. F. Rogers, Quincy, Dr. W. A. Davis, S. Downer, Jr., Dorchester, Dr. H. Lyon, Charlestown, George Denny, Westboro', N. Whitney, Milford.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, two plants of seedling japan lilies, very beautiful, resembling *L. rubrum*; they were the first which have bloomed out of three or four hundred seedlings which were obtained by various cross impregnations; only one flower appeared on each. Prof. I. W. Jackson, of Schenectady, sent several specimens of Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, perpetual pink, and pallida roses, which arrived in very good order. From S. Walker, Queen of the Prairies, branches of Bourbon, Mad. Desprez, one with forty-five, and the other with sixty-six buds. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a variety of roses, including Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, and perpetual pink, scarlet geranium king, &c., and a plant of *Achimenes picta*, with six flowers expanded. From Messrs. Winship, roses in variety, and other flowers. From Jos. Breck & Co., roses, carnations, pinks, &c., and a fine bloom of *Cypripedium spectabile*. From Mr. Warren, roses, dahlias, &c. From E. Allen, plants of *Gloxinia speciosa*, *Ixora coccinea*, and seven seedling *calceolarias*; also, a few dahlias, roses, and cut flowers, were exhibited from W. Kenrick, A. Aspinwall, O. N. Towne, J. T. Buckingham, S. R. Johnson, and J. A. Kenrick.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, handsome specimens of the Deptford Pine Strawberry, large, handsome, and promises to be a desirable kind if it proves hardy: also, Swainstone Seedling Strawberry, and Bigarreau Princesse, B. Gabaulis, and Belle d' Orleans Cherries, the latter very tender and sweet. From W. Gordon, New Bedford, two kinds of Seedling Strawberries. From Hovey & Co., specimens of their *New Seedling*, and Hovey's Seedling Strawberries. From J. P. Cushing, immensely large clusters of the Syrian and Poonah Grapes. The Grapes exhibited as usual from Messrs. Allen, Johnson, and Nugent, were very fine. David Roberts, Esq., Salem, sent a few of his Red Heart Cherry, which is described by Mr. Manning, (Vol. VIII, p. 285,) as ripening July 25th. Fine specimens of Manning's Mottled Bigarreau Cherries, and Hovey's Seedling Strawberries, from Mr. Warren. Coolidge's Favorite Peaches, and large heart-shaped Cherries, from O. Johnson. Cherries, from Geo. Walsh. Fine Hovey's Seedling Strawberries, from Josiah Richardson.

Vegetables: Capt. Lovett exhibited some remarkably fine and solid heads of Turkey Lettuce. New Chili String Beans, from Capt. Macondry.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

| Roots, Tubers, &c. | | From | To | Squashes and Pumpkins. | | From | To | |
|--|------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|--|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| Potatoes, | | | | West India, per cwt. | 2 00 | — | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 50 | — | Summer, per doz. : | | | | | |
| { per bushel, | 62½ | — | Crookneck, | 17 | 20 | | | |
| Common, { per barrel, | 1 25 | — | Bush or Scallop, | 17 | 20 | | | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | — | | | | | | |
| Eastport, { per barrel, | 3 00 | — | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | | | |
| { per bushel, | 75 | 1 00 | Apples, dessert and cooking : | | | | | |
| New, per bushel, | 2 00 | — | Russets, per barrel, | 3 00 | 3 50 | | | |
| Turnips : | | | New, per bushel, | — | 1 00 | | | |
| New, per bunch, | 6 | 8 | Dried Apples, per lb. | 3½ | 4 | | | |
| Onions : | | | Pears, per peck : | | | | | |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | Common early, | 75 | — | | | |
| New White, per bunch, | 3 | 4 | Strawberries, per qt. or box : | | | | | |
| Beets, new, per bunch, | 6 | — | Hovey's Seedling, | 37½ | 50 | | | |
| Carrots, new, per bunch, | 6 | — | Wood, | 20 | 25 | | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | 75 | — | Raspberries, per quart : | | | | | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | — | — | Antwerp, | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 8 | 10 | Franconia, | 30 | 37½ | | | |
| Radishes, per bunch, | 3 | 4 | Currants, per quart : | | | | | |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | Red, | 6 | 8 | | | |
| | | | White, | 6 | 8 | | | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Gooseberries, (green) per qt. | 8 | 10 | | |
| Cabbages, each : | | | Blueberries, per quart, | 17 | 20 | | | |
| Early York, | 6 | 8 | Thimbleberries, per quart, | 20 | 25 | | | |
| Common early, | 6 | — | Cherries, per quart : | | | | | |
| Brocolis, each, | 20 | 25 | Downer's Late, | 12½ | — | | | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | Common, | 10 | 12½ | | | |
| Lettuce, per head, | — | — | Maynard's, | 8 | 10 | | | |
| Beans, string, per peck, | 37½ | — | Peaches, (forced,) per doz. : | | | | | |
| Peas, per peck : | | | Best quality, | 2 00 | 3 00 | | | |
| Marrowfat, | 30 | 37½ | Common, | 1 50 | 2 00 | | | |
| Common, | 25 | — | Grapes, (forced,) per lb. : | | | | | |
| Rhubarb, per pound, | 1½ | 2 | Black Hamburg, | 1 00 | 1 50 | | | |
| Water Cresses, per half peck | 25 | — | White Sweetwater, | 75 | 1 00 | | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | 25 | — | Other sorts, | 1 00 | — | | | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | 37½ | — | Cucumbers : | | | | | |
| | | | Small size, per doz., | 50 | — | | | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | Large size, each, | 12½ | 25 | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | Cranberries, per bushel, | 3 00 | 3 50 | | | |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | Oranges, per doz. : | | | | | |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | Havana, | none. | | | | |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | Sicily, | 25 | 30 | | | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 | | | |
| | | | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 | | | |
| | | | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | | | |
| | | | Chesnuts, per bushel, | — | — | | | |
| | | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | | | |

REMARKS.—Soon after the date of our last report, the weather became cooler, with several refreshing showers and light rains, which greatly revived the drooping crops. June has been an unusually cool month; but at the present date, every thing looks well, and promises a favorable harvest.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are quite short, and the few that remain of the old crop, command higher rates, especially those of superior quality; new ones have just made their appearance in rather limited lots, from New York, and sell at our prices. Old Turnips are entirely gone, but to supply their place,

there is a good stock of new in bunches. Onions of last year's stock are gone, and none are now to be had, except the new whites. New Beets and Carrots have come to hand this week, just in time to take the place of the old stock, which was quite exhausted. Radishes are abundant and good. The new crop of cabbages is now coming in, and we may note a fair supply of Early Yorks, and other early kinds. Brocolis and Cauliflowers of the new crop have been received of good size and quality. Beet tops and other greens are now out of season. Lettuce is supplied in good quantity, and in fine heads. String Beans have been received from New York, but they are now supplied principally from the vicinity. Peas have not been remarkably abundant, the dry weather of May injuring the vines to such a degree, that the rains of June could not fully revive them; good marrow-fats in consequence command our quotations. Rhubarb plentiful and good, with an increased sale. Winter Squashes are quite out of the market, except the West Indias; new summer ones of both the scollop and crook-neck, are abundant and good.

Fruit.—With the exception of Russets, no apples remain in the market; these command our quotations; a few very small and inferior new ones have been received from New York, but too poor to notice. A few new Pears have also been received from New York. Strawberries have been tolerably abundant and much better than usual; the introduction of Hovey's seedling has partially supplied the market with those of a quality superior to any ever before seen; its general cultivation by market gardeners will be the means of supplying the public with beautiful fruit. Cherries are now quite abundant and good. Forced Peaches command our quotations. Forced Grapes are supplied of fine quality, well colored, and superior flavored. Raspberries have just come to hand, and are scarcely yet fully ripe. Currants and Gooseberries abundant. Blue Berries from New York are supplied in moderate quantities, and at our quotations. Cranberries remain the same, with a small demand. Tomatoes are now brought from Baltimore, and come to hand in good order. Cucumbers are received from New York, but they are not yet of the best quality. Recent arrivals have brought a good supply of Pine Apples, which have found a ready sale. Lemons abundant. Oranges rather scarce and high.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, June 29th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR JULY.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—The crop will now be taking its second swelling, and the vines will only need occasional attention; continue to shut up the house in good season, and thoroughly water the walks throughout the house; this will create a fine, moist atmosphere, highly congenial to the vines. Attend

to the laying in of the wood for next year's crop, and, if necessary, prune away all superfluous laterals, being careful, however, if the vines are newly planted and strong, that they are not cut too short, as that would have a tendency to make them burst their eyes. If the border is not well enriched, give copious waterings with guano. *Vines* in the open garden will need attention, and should be well pruned at this season.

Strawberry beds now out of fruit should be cleared from all weeds, and the runners cut off after they have rooted at the *first* joint, unless plants are wanted to form new beds.

Fruit trees will require attention; continue to *summer* prune by nipping off the points of all vigorous shoots. Cut out, also, any superfluous old wood.

Budding should be commenced this month; cherries and plums first, and afterwards pears and apples.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will be growing well after the late rains, and will require pruning and tying up at least every fortnight. The ground should be frequently stirred, and, if drought ensues, a liberal supply of water with a little guano will prove highly beneficial.

Roses may now be increased by cuttings and layers; the hardy kinds by the latter mode. Tea, Chinese, and other tender kinds for flowering in the autumn, should now be repotted and plunged in the border. Syringe with oil soap to keep off insects.

Chrysanthemums should be repotted this month, and the old plants may be layered into small pots.

Camellia cuttings may be put in this month. The old plants may also be repotted now. Inarching may still be performed.

Tree Prxonies may yet be increased by grafting.

Pelargoniums may yet be propagated from cuttings.

Fuchsias growing vigorously will need attention; shift for the last time.

Carnations and Picotees should be layered this month.

Tulips and Ranunculuses should be taken up this month.

Azaleas may be repotted this month if not done before.

Achimens will need another shift, if the plants are growing well.

Chinese Primroses, from seeds sown last month, should now be potted off into pans or boxes, several in each.

Ipomœa Learii and *Thumbergia Chrysops* should be repotted to produce good plants.

Calceolarias should be separated and repotted.

Pansies may be increased by cuttings.

Sow Victoria and Brompton Stocks to produce plants for blooming in January.

Gesnera Zebrina should now be shifted into larger sized pots.

Hydrangeas may be propagated from cuttings now.

Orange and Lemon Trees may be budded this month.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

AUGUST, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*

By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 251.)

Vitry, Sur-Seine, September 16th.—The village of Vitry is situated about six miles to the south of Paris, and a broad avenue, of nearly that length, conducts directly to it. It might be called a village of nurserymen, there being about four hundred here and at Choisy, the adjoining town. For three or four miles the nurseries bordered the road, without the intervention of scarcely a single building or fence. At least *four thousand* acres are supposed to be covered with trees.

The trees raised in these nurseries are exposed for sale in the markets of Paris, in the same mode as pot plants, roses, &c. Weekly, both in spring and fall, these sales take place, and immense quantities are disposed of. The cultivators are, in general, men with small capitals, who manage their own places, and bring their trees to market. Large proprietors, with extensive capital, as in England and with us, are rarely to be met with here.

Nursery of M. Chatenay.—Our business engagements led us to the grounds of M. Chatenay, called the Magnifique, who is one of the most extensive cultivators, and whose father before him, was for a long time a successful nurseryman. M. Chatenay's grandfather was gardener to one of the kings of France, and a love of cultivation may be said to have been inherited.

The grounds are nearly a mile from the house, occupying an elevated spot of ground. The soil is a rich, deep, strong loam, in which trees, particularly pears, thrive admirably. No fences mark the bounds of any proprietor, and after passing through several vineyards, now just ripening their delicious fruit, we arrived at the premises of M. Chatenay. The trees were all growing in separate lots of a few thousand each, planted in rows about two and a half feet apart, and twenty feet long. In scarcely any instance did we notice a label, and on inquiring how the varieties could be accurately distinguished, we were answered, mostly by the color of the wood, form of the tree, shape of the leaves, &c. In addition to this, however, a book is kept, in which each lot is numbered; when the trees are budded, the year is noted, and also the number of rows, beginning at one end, with which each variety is budded. In this way they are kept with great accuracy, and if an error accidentally occurs, it is very readily detected by the wood.

M. Chatenay's stock of trees was rather large, and all most excellently grown. The greater portion of the pears were grafted on the quince, and in two years they form trees six to nine feet high, ready for sale. The course of cultivation is to bud the stocks the second year after planting out; the first year one single shoot is made, five or six feet long; the next spring all the smallest ones are headed down, within three inches of the ground, and these form dwarf trees, for espaliers or walls; the stronger ones are headed down about two feet from the ground, and these form pyramidal trees, or *quenouilles*; the largest and strongest are headed off, five or six feet high, and these form standards, the lower branches being allowed to grow till August, when all are pruned off but three or four at the top. Scarcely a tree is allowed to stand in the nursery rows after the second year.

The great success which attends the mode of cultivation as here adopted, is the vigorous state of the stocks, all of which are seedlings, or, if the quince, layers,—the proper preparation of the soil, by a course of cropping for one year,—the very *liberal* use of good compost manure, and, lastly, *spade* cultivation. Compare this with the method adopted by many American nurserymen. Poor stocks, often suckers,—

no preparation of the soil—a scanty supply of manure—and scratching the ground with a common cultivator or plough. We have often heard the remark that imported French trees were far more vigorous and beautiful than any to be obtained at home: a comparison of the common method of cultivation with the French, will show why the trees of the latter are so much more thrifty and well formed, and often preferred by cultivators to American trees.

We observed quantities of the *Cérasus Malahab*, or perfumed cherry, which is principally used for stocks for the cherry. Great quantities of the Paradise stock are also raised on which apples are budded in order to form dwarf trees. The peaches are budded mostly on the almond stock. Besides fruit trees, M. Chatenay also cultivates a fine collection of the established varieties of the rose, and we saw in full bloom, a bed of that admirable one, Madame Desprez; the plants were budded on vigorous stocks, and they were throwing up clusters of flowers thirty or forty on each. It is worthy of a place in every garden.

After a tedious walk of three hours, during the heat of one of the warmest days we experienced in Paris, by the invitation of M. Chatenay, we regaled ourselves upon the luscious grapes which were now just ripe. At 5 o'clock we reached the city, having occupied the whole day in our visit.

Fromont on the Seine, the Villa of M. Soulange Bodin, Sept. 17th.—Fromont is about twenty miles from Paris, and is easy of access by the Orleans and Corbeil Rail-road, one of the stations being only a few rods from the entrance to the grounds. The whole extent of M. Bodin's place is upwards of sixty-four acres, beautifully situated on a gentle declivity, sloping to the Seine. It was first commenced upwards of thirty years ago, and was intended as a school, where every department of gardening could be thoroughly learnt. For a long time, this was carried into effect, and M. Bodin's place was well known as the *Institute of Horticulture at Fromont*. In connection with it a journal was published, called the *Annales Horticôles de Fromont*, edited by the proprietor, and containing all the lectures delivered by the professors in the several departments of the establishment. Five volumes were com-

pleted, when its publication was stopped, and it forms one of the most valuable works to the amateur.

Fromont is laid out in the English style, and the taste displayed is highly creditable to the proprietor. M. Soulange Bodin, to use the language of Mr. Loudon, is at once a "skilful cultivator, a marchand grenatier (seedsman), a scholar, and an accomplished gentleman." In his younger days he was attached to the army, and travelled all over Europe; he afterwards had the charge of the gardens of the Empress Josephine, at Malmaison; and about 1814, retired to his present situation, and commenced the formation of the nursery and Institute, intending to combine science with picturesque beauty. Since its establishment the proprietor informed us he had laid out *two million francs*, in improvements upon his grounds.

The entrance is through a long and winding avenue of evergreens and forest trees, disposed in picturesque groups, admitting of no view, until it opens upon a broad and beautiful lawn, sloping away from the Chateau, and backed by plantations of lofty trees.

Formerly the nursery contained all kinds of trees, both hardy and tender, and a general collection of every thing wanted in such an establishment; but the care attendant upon so extensive a place was too much for the health of M. Bodin, now upwards of seventy years of age, and he has given up many of the departments, devoting his attention principally to camellias, azaleas, (both hardy and tender), magnolias, rhododendrons and other American plants, pæonies, choice herbaceous plants, and a general variety of new and rare exotics. Fromont is famous for its camellias, which are multiplied in great quantities by herbaceous grafting, a mode first adopted by the proprietor at this establishment, but now in general use on the Continent; the facility and rapidity with which they are increased, and the consequent moderate price of the plants, has been the means of disseminating thousands of camellias from France to all parts of Europe and the United States.

The plants were now all out in the open air in various parts of the grounds, disposed in places made for the purpose, where they are sheltered from high winds and the rays of the sun. These places are formed of hedges of the beech, or

arbor vitæ running east and west, planted about seven feet apart, so that the sun does not shine upon the plants only at morning and night. Here the camellias, rhododendrons, azaleas and similar plants requiring shade are arranged in rows, on beds of sand or ashes, and sometimes plunged to the rim of the pots. They require less watering so arranged, and retain a more verdant and healthy appearance. Immense quantities of seedling rhododendrons, kalmias, hardy azaleas, &c. are raised in frames placed between two of these hedges, and elevated on a platform about two feet to prevent the ingress of worms, which often destroy the whole stock. In this way the young seedlings thrive admirably, and soon make flowering plants. The only place where we noticed hedges to any thing like the same extent as at Fromont, was in the nursery of Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, which we have already noticed, (p. 171,) who from his frequent visits to the Continent, had probably seen the good effects of the plan, and, throwing aside all prejudice, adopted it himself.

The inspection of the propagating department afforded us great gratification. The principal part of the houses are in a walled enclosure of about half an acre, sloping to the south, and the back part of most of them was sunk in the earth, about two feet, and an additional embankment was made by the earth which was thrown out to form the one in the rear, there being several of them one before the other. In this way they are protected from the cold with the exception of the roof, and being narrow, many of them have shutters. A single broad shelf, with a walk on the back, is all the interior fitting of several of the ranges, these being adapted for holding young stock, very few large plants being allowed to accumulate and occupy room.

The houses devoted exclusively to propagation face the north, running in a transverse direction of the others, occupying the whole of the west wall, and are of similar construction, as regards size, but they are built with a central bed for holding bark or leaves, or some other heating material; the hot water pipes are in front, and a walk in the rear. No where did we ever see so much neatness and method in a propagating department; three rows of large bell glasses, fifteen inches broad and fifteen high, were arranged length-

wise of the bed, each of them containing ten or twelve plants, which had been grafted in August, and which were now nearly ready for removal. All the brick and wood work was white-washed,—the surface of the beds raked level, and the walks perfectly clean. Instead of being made a place of confusion, as it too often is, much to the injury of the plants, the propagating department was a perfect model of neatness. No nursery establishment that we visited presented so much system, and we only wish that our own cultivators might have the opportunity to inspect a place so worthy of imitation.

Our time being limited, our walk through the grounds was rather hasty. A great number of fine trees and shrubs are planted out in groups, and on the borders of the walks, and a small spot of ground is entirely devoted to the magnolia, to which splendid tribe the proprietor has given much attention, and raised one fine variety, *M. Soulangeana*. We saw upwards of twenty species and varieties, among them some very fine specimens. Half shady aspects are selected, and heath soil mixed with the loam, which is naturally too stiff for a majority of the kinds. In this way, all the American plants are grown to a large size, and in great beauty.

We left no place with more regret than Fromont. The hearty welcome with which we were received,—the kindness with which we were entertained—united with our respect for the skill and intelligence of the gentlemanly proprietor, made us only wish for another day to devote to an inspection of a place so full of interest. We shall ever bear a vivid recollection of our visit to M. Soulange Bodin.

Versailles, Sept. 20th.—A day only was devoted to our visit to this magnificent place, without at once reflecting upon its extent, and the interest of the objects to be seen, including the National Museum of Paintings and Statuary, which had been collected by the king, occupying almost the entire palace. It was a morning of brilliant sunshine and beauty, when we took our seat in the cars, on the Versailles Railroad, and after a ride of about twelve miles, we were set down within a short walk of the palace. Our object was to take a hasty view of the collection of paintings, intending to occupy a larger portion of our time with the garden. But, alas, we were deceived both in the extent and magnificence

of the vast collection which adorned the walls of this immense building, and though we scarcely could be said to have fairly inspected a single painting, we found that the afternoon had worn away, and only a short period remained to see the gardens and grounds. But in this we were to be disappointed. We had only commenced our walk upon the lawn, and proceeded a short distance, when a threatening shower induced us to retrace our steps, and we reached the hotel just in time to save us from a drenching rain. To us this was a source of great disappointment; as Versailles affords the best specimen of the style of gardening of Louis the XIV. Another day we had not at our command to make up this loss.

The palace, which consists of one central pile and two wings, is entered from the town by the Place d'Armes, about eight hundred feet broad. The court is three hundred and fifty feet wide, with eight marble statues on each side, and in the centre of the upper part, a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV. On the west front is a large basin, with statues and fountains, and on the south front is the *Parterre du Midi*, which contains two circular basins of white marble, surrounded with grass, and on which are box and yew trees clipped in the form of pyramids from the ground. Beyond this is the *Orangerie*, which contains in winter a great collection of trees, one of which is now upwards of four hundred years old,—has flourished under *twelve* reigns,—and yet appears in good vigor.

The kitchen gardens at Versailles occupy twelve acres, and are mostly remarkable for the number of the pear trees, which are planted on the borders of all the walks, trained *en pyramide*, and produce good crops. The pine apple is cultivated to a great extent, and there is one house devoted to the banana. The whole is well kept, and we can only again repeat our regret at being deprived of a full inspection of the whole grounds.

St. Cloud.—*St. Cloud* is about six miles from Paris, and is accessible from either of the rail-roads from either bank of the Seine. The gardens were laid out by Le Notre, and the Park is about four leagues in circumference. At this time it was occupied for the grand fête which takes place on the 7th of

September, and lasts three weeks, bringing together an immense concourse of people. The water-works are set in operation every other Sunday during the season, and the *grand jet d'eau*, so called, throws up a single column of water to the height of one hundred and forty feet, at the rate of five thousand gallons a minute. This was a most splendid sight and with the cascade and smaller jets is well worth a visit.

The Gardens of the Tuilleries, and the Palais Royal are interesting places. The former was the work of Le Nôtre, and is said to remain at the present day just as originally laid out. The whole enclosure contains upwards of sixty acres; bounded on the north and south by two terraces which run from the extreme pavilions of the palace. A broad terrace also extends in front of the palace; beyond this is the flower garden, divided by the central walk, and ornamented with statues, orange trees, &c. The beds on the borders of the walks contain masses of German asters, dahlias, &c., which were one blaze of flowers. Beyond this is the garden, filled with trees, interspersed with basins, statues, &c. A broad central avenue leads from the palace to the Place de la Concorde, and the view from the terrace, at the west entrance, of the Champs Elysées, terminating with the Triumphal Arch, is strikingly grand and beautiful.

The Gardens of the Palais Royal consist only of a grass enclosure, in the centre of a court formed by the buildings on all sides, ornamented with beds of asters, dahlias, mignonette, roses, &c., which have a brilliant appearance, and perfume the air with their odor.

The Champs Elysées is a kind of wood or park, different from either of the gardens we have noticed, and somewhat of the character,—though much more thickly wooded,—of Boston Common, or the Battery in New York. It is a place of great resort for the Parisians, where, under the shade of the lofty trees, they can lounge upon one or more chairs,—which are always to let at a sous each,—and read the papers, or otherwise amuse themselves. In different parts of the grounds are tea gardens and other public places, fitted up with dancing rooms, and often with bowers cut in the trees, and surrounded with neat plantations of pelargoniums, petunias, balsams, asters, &c. The taste in which these are arranged is pecu-

liarly Parisian, and when lighted up in the evening, and filled with company, to a stranger they have a very pretty appearance.

Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.—This celebrated cemetery, the model of Mount Auburn, and similar places of burial, is one of the most interesting objects in the neighborhood of Paris, and always attracts a crowd of strangers. The situation is on the slope of a hill, to the north-east of the city, commanding a varied and picturesque view in all directions. Its extent is upwards of one hundred acres. The cemetery was consecrated in 1804, since which time a large portion of the elevated ground is so densely covered with monuments, that there are few places to erect others.

The cemetery is approached from the *Barrière d'Aulnay*, and the gate is in a semicircular recess, with a straight avenue ascending nearly to the chapel, directly opposite which the pathways branch off to the right and left. Taking the route to the right, we passed the celebrated tomb of Abelard and Heloisa, a structure in the pointed style; a pinnacle is supported by fourteen columns. Passing on, and near this, we saw the monument erected in memory of the great Naturalist, Cuvier. Further was another beautiful one to the memory of Cassimer Perrier; this was a fine statue of the statesman, standing on a lofty pedestal; and, in the vicinity of this, numerous other chaste and elegant monuments. The walks generally lead in curves round the hill until they reach the top, and the ascent reminded us of the pathways to the summit of Mount Auburn. The difference in the two places is, principally, in the greater diversity of hill and dale in Mount Auburn, and beyond that the immense number of monuments which occupy the highest and best part of the ground of the former. A careful inspection of them would require more leisure time than we could spare, though they are full of interest.

In the keeping of the walks and lots, we were disappointed; the turf was very irregular, and the walks uneven, with the edgings rough and broken. There was a want of neatness and finish which we were not prepared to see, and which greatly marred the beauty of the place. In this respect, Mount Auburn even surpasses *Pere la Chaise*.

The chapel is a rather plain building in the Doric order, and from the terrace in front a magnificent view is obtained of Paris. From this to the left of the entrance avenue, the walk descends to the lower part of the cemetery, where are buried those who are "unknown to fame." This part, however, possesses the least interest. It is partially covered with a growth of locust and lime trees, which, while they afford a shady retreat during the heat of summer, fill the air in the earlier part of the season with their delicious odor. These are trees which are well suited to such places, and those who are forming cemeteries, should bear this in mind; the weeping lime is a tree particularly fitted for the purpose.

Night approached before we had fully completed our walk, and we were compelled to take a hasty leave of this beautiful spot.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Description of a new Seedling Strawberry, called the Boston Pine; with an engraving of the fruit.* By the EDITOR.

PREVIOUS to the introduction of our Seedling strawberry, few, if any attempts had been made in this country to produce new varieties from seed; the success, however, which attended our experiments, induced cultivators to give more attention to the subject, and since that time, a great number of seedlings have been brought into notice, though but few of them have possessed sufficient merit to stand the test of trial.

Having succeeded in producing another seedling possessing qualities as valuable as the one now so universally known and cultivated,—we embrace the opportunity to give a full description of the variety, and a drawing of the fruit. Amateurs and cultivators, who have proved our old seedling, after five or six year's trial, to be equal, if not superior to the character we gave it, will find the new one no less true to the description. We have called it the Boston Pine.

Our first and only attempt at the production of seedling strawberries was made in the Spring of 1834, and the result

was the variety known as Hovey's Seedling, and the one now described. In our account of the former in a previous volume of the Magazine, (VI. p. 284) we stated, that, after selecting from several hundred seedlings, that variety, "two others possessing peculiar properties, were taken from the bed, which were in course of trial." The Boston Pine was one of these, but the other, though excellent, was not sufficiently distinct from some others to merit preservation.

For two or three years, these two sorts were allowed to run together and extend themselves, without devoting much attention to their fruiting. In 1841 we separated the two kinds, and the following year, having raised several plants, we set out a small bed of the one which proved the most distinct. In 1842 the bed produced a few berries of remarkable excellence, and that season we were enabled to make a plantation of sufficient size to produce a quantity of fruit.

In September the plants were put out, and consequently produced but little fruit the following year; but in 1844, a fine crop was obtained, which fully established the character we formed of it when originally selected from the seedling bed.

Last season another bed was planted with only ordinary care, and on rather a light soil. These plants bore abundantly in June, fully sustaining the reputation of the variety, proving nearly as large as Hovey's Seedling, with the value of being much earlier, and equally productive.

A correct drawing (*fig.* 16, p. 292) of the fruit and leaf, we here give, with the description:—

FRUIT, very large, roundish or slightly conical, always very regular in form: **COLOR**, deep, rich, shining red: **SEEDS** imbedded in a rather deep cavity: **FLESH**, pale scarlet, solid, fine grained, very juicy, sweet and rich, with a high and most delicious flavor: **FOOTSTALKS** long and spreading, elevating the fruit from the ground: **FLOWERS**, large, and *perfect*, possessing both stamens and pistils. **LEAVES**, large, of a lighter and duller green than Hovey's Seedling, narrower, and much more deeply and sharply serrated. **VINES**, exceedingly hardy and vigorous. Ripe nearly as early as the Old Scarlet or Virginia, filling up the season between that kind and Hovey's Seedling, when there is no other of equal merit.

The parents of this seedling, like the older one, cannot be ascertained with any certainty; six different kinds, impreg-

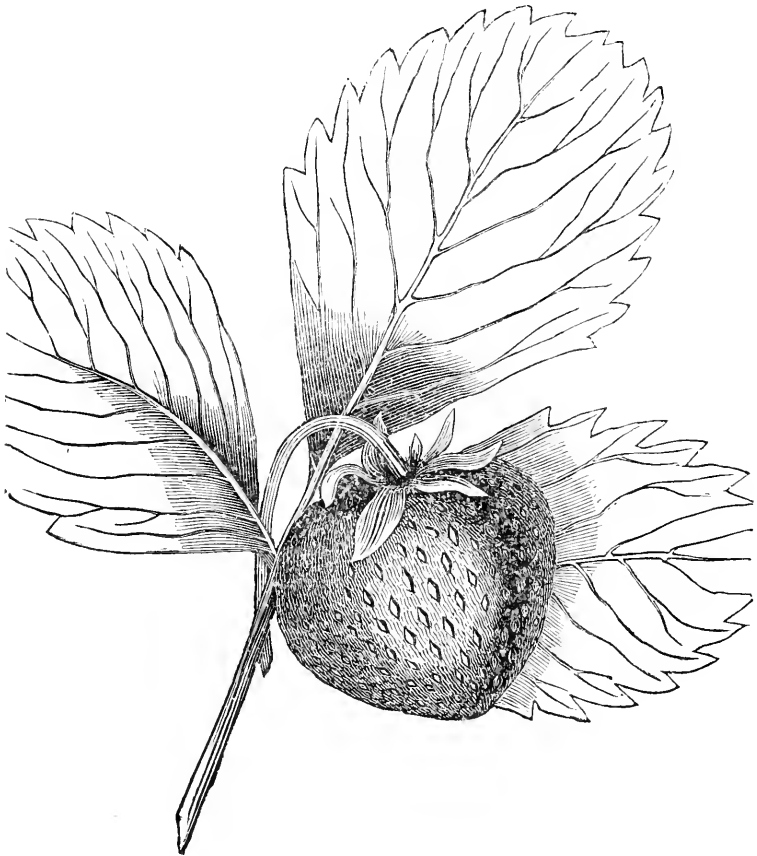


Fig. 16. Boston Pine Strawberry.

nated with each other, were sown, and the labels having been misplaced, we can only judge from the appearance of the plants, of their parentage. Our old Seedling we have supposed was from the Methven scarlet, impregnated with Keen's Seedling. The Boston Pine we believe to have been from the Grove End Scarlet, impregnated with Keen's Seedling, as it is nearly as early as the former, and as large as the

latter, having a foliage apparently between the two. It has always been a source of regret that, out of the immense quantity of seedling plants of various kinds which we have raised during the last fifteen years, this should have been almost the only case where the parentage has been lost. A certainty of the origin of our seedlings would form some data upon which to continue similar experiments.

Since our Seedling was first brought into notice, many amateur cultivators have attempted the growth of new sorts from the seeds saved from the largest berries of that variety; it is rather singular, however, that out of a great number of experiments continued for two or three years, nothing has yet been obtained that would compare with the parent. It was a theory of Van Mons, that there was a limit to perfection in fruits; and the numerous experiments which have already been made, would lead one to infer that it had almost been attained in the growth of the strawberry.

The sterile and fertile character of the strawberry has been a subject of much discussion in our pages, and no perfectly satisfactory result has been arrived at. But enough information has been elicited to show, that with some sorts there is a tendency to barrenness, when growing in a plantation away from other kinds. Let the causes be whatever they may, it is sufficient for all practical purposes, to know, that the most abundant crops can be procured by planting some sort abounding with *staminate* flowers, in the near vicinity of those which do not possess them: and whether soil,—climate,—cultivation,—injudicious selection of plants,—or a normal defect in the organization of the flowers, prevent the production of pollen, a *certain crop* may be depended upon. Thus in a plantation of Hovey's Seedling, a single row of the Old Scarlet or Boston Pine, will fertilize a dozen rows of the former. We know of one gentleman who has raised *two thousand quarts* of Hovey's Seedling on a *single acre*, set out in this way, the present year. It is time and labor thrown away to cultivate sterile plants, as has been recommended by some individuals, when varieties, unusually productive and of large size can be planted out for that purpose. It is in this respect, that we view our new seedling as invaluable to every good collection of strawberries.

We have given great attention to the strawberry, and cultivated all the varieties introduced for the last twenty years, and proved nearly twenty sorts the present season. Of the whole number, however, there are only *four* which can be recommended for general cultivation. Others will do for the amateur, who minds not time or expense to ensure their growth; but our object has been to produce fruit for the "million,"—varieties which need not the fostering care of the gardener, or which heed the intense cold of our northern clime,—but such as with ordinary care may *always*, and in every soil, be depended upon for a crop. We started with such a purpose in view, and we believe it has been accomplished. Should an opportunity present, we hope to give an article, showing the comparative merit of the varieties we fruited the present year.

The four varieties are the Old Scarlet or Early Virginia, the best and largest very early variety: the Boston Pine to succeed it, and in small gardens to take its place: Hovey's Seedling, and the common Red Wood. These will give a continued succession of splendid fruit of unsurpassed excellence, from early in June to the end of July, a space of two months: and when desired, with some care, the Alpine will prolong the season to October. The market affords the best test of the superiority of any kind for general cultivation. Let a comparison be made, of the supply, and the sorts, three years ago, with the past season. Keen's Seedling, imported in 1826, out of all the foreign kinds, was the only large one to be seen, and that exceedingly scarce. This year nearly the whole stock consisted of Hovey's Seedling, the Early Virginia, and the Wood: *three* cultivators alone sending to Boston market more than *four thousand five hundred quarts* of the former variety.

We have some statistics to offer at a future time in relation to the productiveness of the several kinds we have recommended. The idea is so prevalent that large varieties cannot be equally as productive as the smaller ones, that we wish to offer some facts to dispel it, and also to show that the time saved in gathering, and the enhanced price which superior fruit commands, are alone sufficient, provided the crop was no greater, to induce cultivators to substitute the large and improved varieties for the small ones.

ART. III. *Descriptive List of Twenty-four varieties of annuals, suitable for the American Flower garden.* By R. PARNELL, gardener to D. F. Manrice, Esq., Oatlands, Jamaica, L. I.

HAVING cultivated at this place upwards of forty different species of annuals, I have selected, and added short descriptions, of such as I think suitable for the American Flower Garden. Many kinds not selected are in high estimation in England, but are not adapted for the hot and dry summers of this country.

1. *Portulàca splendens*.—Grows about six inches in height, is succulent and spreading; flowers purple.

2. *Portulàca Thellusònii*.—Very like the preceding in habit; flowers orange red; this and the *splendens* require to be planted in beds exposed to the sun.

3. *Lobèlia ramòsa*.—Grows from ten to sixteen inches in height; flowers deep azure blue; does best in a shady bed.

4. *Lobèlia gràcilis*.—Grows four inches in height, procumbent; flowers blue; does best in a shady bed.

5. *Lupìnus nànus*.—Grows twelve inches in height, branching; flowers at first pale blue, changing to light purple; it makes a pretty bed.

6. *Lupìnus Hartwégii*.—Grows twenty-four inches in height; the flowers are of various shades of blue.

7. *Phlòx Drummòndii*.—Grows from twelve to eighteen inches in height; flowers of various shades; planted in a bed it is beautiful. There is a white variety, very desirable, to be imported from England.

8. *Clàrkia pulchèlla*.—Grows from ten to sixteen inches in height, upright, flowers pink; there is a white variety very desirable.

9. *Gìlia tricolor*.—Grows from twelve to fifteen inches in height, spreading: flowers pretty, of various colors.

10. *Calliòpsis atropurpùrea*.—Grows twenty-four inches in height, branched; flowers dark crimson, with rich yellow edge.

11. *Calliòpsis Drummòndii*.—Grows from twelve to fifteen inches in height; flowers similar to the preceding, with a broader yellow edge.

12. *Viscaria oculata*.—Grows twelve inches in height, branched, and slender; flowers bright rose, with a dark eye.

13. *Nemophila insignis*.—Grows from four to six inches in height, trailing; flowers blue, with a white centre; requires to be shaded from the sun. It flowers beautifully in winter in the greenhouse, if seeds are sown in August and September, and has a pleasing effect hanging over the shelf.

14. *Zinnia elegans*.—Grows eighteen inches in height, upright; flowers are of various hues.

15. *Schizanthus Grahamii*.—Grows twenty-four inches in height, upright; flowers pink and yellow; it is apt to damp off in rainy seasons.

16. *Schizanthus Priestii*.—Grows about eighteen inches in height; flowers white, with a bright yellow lower lip.

17. *Sedum cæruleum*.—Grows five to six inches in height, spreading; flowers blue.

18. *Málope trifida* var. *grandiflora*.—Grows thirty-six inches in height; flowers rosy crimson.

19. *Cacalia coccinea*.—Grows eighteen inches in height, slender; flowers scarlet.

20. *Kaulfussia amelloides*.—Grows eight inches in height; flower blue with yellow disk.

21. *Convólulus tricolor*.—Grows six to eight inches in height, trailing; flowers white, blue and spotted.

22. *Erysimum Peroffskyànum*.—Grows about eighteen inches in height, upright; flowers yellow; requires to be sown in the bed it is to remain in, as it does not bear transplanting well.

23. *Sphænogyne speciosa*.—Grows twelve to eighteen inches in height, bushy; flowers bright yellow with a dark centre.

24. *Clintònia pulchella* and *Brachycome iberidifolia*, are very desirable for the greenhouse in winter and spring, but are too delicate for the flower garden; the best way to propagate the latter is by cuttings.

If you think the above worth a place in your Magazine, I will send you a short description of the best half hardy or greenhouse plants suitable for bedding out in the American Flower Garden.

Oatlands, L. I., July, 1845.

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America: or, the Culture, Propagation and Management, in the Garden and Orchard, of fruit trees generally; with descriptions of all the finest varieties of fruit, native and foreign, cultivated in this country. Illustrated with numerous engravings.* By A. J. DOWNING. 1 vol., 12mo. (and Svo.) pp. 591. New York. 1845.

SOME months since, we announced the preparation of this volume, and we may now congratulate the author on the completion of a work, which has cost no little time or labor to bring before the public. Unavoidable delays have prevented its earlier appearance, but it nevertheless comes in a seasonable time, and does great credit to the Pomological literature of the country. The only American works on fruit and fruit trees, previous to this, were Coxe's *View, &c.*, Prince's *Pomological Manual*, and the *American Orchardist*. The first of these is one of the most valuable works ever published, displaying more research, compared with the facilities at the time it was written, than any which have succeeded it. The *Pomological Manual* of Prince also contains a great deal of information, collected during a long life engaged in the cultivation of trees by the father of the author. The *American Orchardist*, though less complete and authentic than the others, has, notwithstanding, supplied a place, which the scarce work of Coxe, or the more complete and expensive volumes of Prince, did not fill.

The small and unpretending book of Mr. Manning we have not included among these more formidable volumes. The vast amount of information which the author accumulated, through a period of more than a quarter of a century, was freely given to all his friends, and perhaps his *Book of Fruits*, only the outline of a future and more complete Pomological work, had his life been spared, contains less information than is scattered through several of the earlier volumes of our Magazine. The facts, however, which he had accumulated,

have served as a guide to future writers, and to greatly lessen the task of identifying fruits, and detecting their synonyms.

The work now before us, is the result of the author's experience, aided by several amateurs and cultivators in various parts of the country. A great portion of the fruits are described from specimens produced in his own nursery, while others have been supplied by friends. The descriptions and engravings of some have been copied from foreign publications.

The volume is modelled upon that most valuable treatise, Lindley's *Guide to the Garden and Orchard*, and is, we believe, as good a form as can be adopted; with an alphabetical arrangement, and a general treatise preceding each kind of fruit, a reference can be readily made; this, with the alphabetical index of both the names and synonyms of every variety, the latter in *Italic* type, affords every facility for finding any fruit. An appendix contains the author's views at some length, on the "duration of varieties," a subject full of interest to all cultivators; and one which no doubt will attract the attention of all cultivators. The volume is dedicated to the President of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

Chapters one to eight, are devoted to the general subject of fruits and fruit trees; viz.: I. The production of new varieties of fruit: II. Propagation of varieties—grafting—budding—cuttings—layers and suckers: III. Pruning: IV. Training: V. Transplanting: VI. Position of fruit trees—soil and aspect: VII. General Remarks on Insects. Chapter VIII. commences with the apple, and each succeeding one with the almond, berberry, cherry, &c., in alphabetical order.

The chapter on the propagation of new varieties contains many useful hints, and the author speaks thus truly in regard to the growth and production of new seedlings:—

"In the whole range of cares and pleasures belonging to the garden, there is nothing more truly interesting than the production of new varieties of fruit. It is not, indeed, by sowing the seeds that the lover of fine fruit usually undertakes to stock his garden and orchard with fine fruit trees. Raising new varieties is always a slow, and, as generally understood, a most uncertain mode of bringing about this result. The novice, plants and carefully watches his hundred seedling pippins, to find at last, perhaps,

ninety-nine worthless or indifferent apples. It appears to him a lottery, in which there are too many blanks to the prizes. He, therefore, wisely resorts to the more certain mode of grafting from well known and esteemed sorts.

Notwithstanding this, every year, under the influences of garden culture, and often without our design, we find our fruit trees reproducing themselves; and occasionally, there springs up a new and delicious sort, whose merits tempt us to fresh trials after perfection.

To a man who is curious in fruit, the pomologist who views with a more than common eye, the crimson cheek of a peach, the delicate bloom of a plum, or understands the epithets, rich, melting, buttery, as applied to a pear, nothing in the circle of culture, can give more lively and unmixed pleasure, than thus to produce and to create—for it is a sort of creation—an entirely new sort, which he believes will prove handsomer and better than any thing that has gone before. And still more, as varieties which originate in a certain soil and climate, are found best adapted to that locality, the production of new sorts of fruit, of high merit, may be looked on as a most valuable, as well as interesting result.

Beside this, all the fine new fruits, which, of late, figure so conspicuously in the catalogues of the nurseries and fruit gardens, have not been originated at random and by chance efforts. Some of the most distinguished pomologists have devoted years to the subject of the improvement of fruit trees by seeds, and have attained, if not certain results, at least some general laws, which greatly assist us in this process of amelioration. Let us therefore examine the subject a little more in detail.’—pp. 2, 3.

The author gives an abstract of Van Mons’s theory for producing fruit, but we do not learn whether he fully believes in the correctness of that theory, or in that of cross breeding, now so generally adopted:—

“All fine fruits are artificial products; the aim of nature, in a wild state, being only a healthy, vigorous state of the tree, and *perfect seeds* for continuing the species. It is the object of culture, therefore, to subdue, or enfeeble this excess of vegetation; to lessen the coarseness of the tree; to diminish the size of the seeds; and to refine the quality and increase the size of the flesh or pulp.

There is always a tendency in our varieties of fruit trees to return by their seeds towards a wild state.

This tendency is most strongly shown in the seeds borne by *old* fruit trees. And ‘the older the tree is of any cultivated variety of Pear,’ says Dr. Van Mons, ‘the nearer will the seedlings, raised from it, approach a wild state, without however ever being able to return to that state.’

On the other hand, the seeds of a young fruit tree of a good sort, being itself in the state of amelioration, have the least tendency to retrograde, and are the most likely to produce improved sorts.

Again, there is a certain limit to perfection in fruits. When this point is reached, as in the finest varieties, the next generation will more probably produce bad fruit, than if reared from seeds of an indifferent sort, in the course of amelioration. While, in other words, the seeds of the oldest varieties of good fruit mostly yield inferior sorts, seeds taken from recent varieties of bad fruit, and *reproduced uninterruptedly for several generations*, will certainly produce good fruit.

With these premises, Dr. Van Mons begins by gathering his seeds from a young seedling tree, without paying much regard to its quality, except that it must be in a *state of variation*; that is to say, a garden variety, and not a wild sort. These he sows in a seedbed or nursery, where he leaves the seedlings until they attain sufficient size to enable him to judge of their character. He then selects those which appear the most promising, plants them a few feet distant in the nursery, and awaits their fruit. Not discouraged at finding most of them of mediocre quality, though differing from the parent, he gathers the first seeds of the most promising and sows them again. The next generation comes more rapidly into bearing than the first, and shows a greater number of promising traits. Gathering immediately, and sowing the seeds of this generation, he produces a third, then a fourth, and even a fifth generation, uninterruptedly, from the original sort. Each generation he finds to come more quickly into bearing than the previous one, (the fifth sowing of pears fruiting at three years,) and to produce a greater number of valuable varieties; until in the fifth generation the seedlings are nearly all of great excellence.

Dr. Van Mons found the pear to require the longest time to attain perfection, and he carried his process with this fruit through five generations. Apples he found needed but four races, and peaches, cherries, plums, and other stone fruits, were brought to perfection in three successive reproductions from the seed.

It will be remembered that it is a leading feature in this theory that, in order to improve the fruit, we must *subdue or enfeeble* the original coarse luxuriance of the tree. Keeping this in mind, Dr. Van Mons always gathers his fruit before fully ripe, and allows them to rot before planting the seeds, in order to refine or render less wild and harsh the next generation. In transplanting the young seedlings into quarters to bear, he cuts off the tap root, and he annually shortens the leading and side branches, besides planting them only a few feet apart. All this lessens the vigor of the trees, and produces an impression upon the nature of the seeds which will be produced by their first fruit; and, in order to continue in full force the progressive variation, he allows his seedlings to bear on their own roots.

Such is Dr. Van Mons's theory and method for obtaining new varieties of fruit. It has never obtained much favor in England, and from the length of time necessary to bring about its results, it is scarcely likely to come into very general use here. At the same time it is not to be denied that in his hands it has proved a very successful mode of obtaining new varieties.

It is also undoubtedly true that it is a mode closely founded on natural

laws, and that the great bulk of our fine varieties have originated, nominally by chance, but really, by successive reproductions from the seed in our gardens.

It is not a little remarkable that the constant springing up of fine new sorts of fruit in the United States, which is every day growing more frequent, is given with much apparent force as a proof of the accuracy of the Van Mons theory. The first colonists here, who brought with them many seeds gathered from the best old varieties of fruits, were surprised to find their seedlings producing only very inferior fruits. These seedlings had returned by their inherent tendency almost to a wild state. By rearing from them, however, seedlings of many repeated generations, we have arrived at a great number of the finest apples, pears, peaches and plums. According to Dr. Van Mons, had this process been continued *uninterruptedly*, from one generation to the next, a much shorter time would have been necessary for the production of first rate varieties.

It is not to be denied that, in the face of Dr. Van Mons's theory, in this country, new varieties of rare excellence are sometimes obtained at once by planting the seeds of old grafted varieties; thus the Lawrence's Favorite, and the Columbia plums, were raised from seeds of the Green Gage, one of the oldest European varieties."—pp. 6, 7, 8.

In the chapter on budding, Mr. Downing describes what he terms *American Shield budding*, which he gives a preference over the common English mode. It consists in leaving in the small portion of wood under the bud, which in the usual way, is taken out:—

“The American variety of shield budding is found greatly preferable to the European mode, at least for this climate. Many sorts of fruit trees, especially plums and cherries, nearly mature their growth, and require to be budded in the hottest part of our summer. In the old method, the bud having only a shield of bark with but a particle of wood in the heart of the bud, is much more liable to be destroyed by heat, or dryness, than when the slice of wood is left behind in the American way. Taking out this wood is always an operation requiring some dexterity and practice, as few buds grow when their eye, or heart wood is damaged. The American method, therefore, requires less skill, can be done earlier in the season with younger wood, is performed in much less time, and is uniformly more successful. It has been very fairly tested upon hundreds of thousand fruit trees, in our gardens, for the last twenty years, and, although practised English budders coming here, at first are greatly prejudiced against it, as being in direct opposition to one of the most essential features in the old mode, yet a fair trial has never failed to convince them of the superiority of the new.”—pp. 21, 22.

The chapter on training contains many useful hints, but the author justly observes that "our fine dry summers, with the great abundance of strong light and sun, are sufficient to ripen fully the fruits of temperate climates, so that the whole art of training, at once the triumph and skill with English fruit gardeners, is quite dispensed with."

To us successful transplanting has always appeared one of the most difficult of the young practitioner's attainments. A tree may be placed in the ground, but to do the work thoroughly, and have the trees grow nearly as well as if they had not been moved, is a prominent mark of a good gardener. Nearly one half of all the trees set out in this country fail from the want of a proper knowledge of transplanting.

The following remarks on the season for performing the work, are worthy of attention:—

"The season best adapted for transplanting fruit trees is a matter open to much difference of opinion among horticulturists; a difference founded mainly on experience, but without taking into account variation of climate and soils, two very important circumstances in all operations of this kind.

All physiologists, however, agree that the best season for transplanting deciduous trees is in autumn, directly after the fall of the leaf. The tree is then in a completely dormant state. Transplanted at this early season, whatever wounds may have been made in the roots commence healing at once, as a deposit directly takes place of granulous matter from the wound, and when the spring arrives the tree is already somewhat established, and ready to commence its growth. Autumn planting is for this reason greatly to be preferred in all mild climates, and dry soils; and even for very hardy trees as the apple, in colder latitudes; as the fixed position in the ground, which trees planted then get by the autumnal and early spring rains, gives them an advantage, at the next season of growth, over newly moved trees.

On the other hand, in northern portions of the Union, where the winters commence early, and are severe, spring planting is greatly preferred. There, autumn and winter are not mild enough to allow this gradual process of healing and establishing the roots to go on; for when the ground is frozen to the depth of the roots of a tree, all that slow growth and collection of nutriment by the roots is necessarily at an end. And the more tender sorts of fruit trees, the peach and apricot, which are less hardy when newly planted than when their roots are entire, and well fixed in the soil, are liable to injury in their branches by the cold. The proper time, in such a climate, is as early as the ground is in a fit condition in the spring.

Early in autumn, and in spring before the buds expand, may as a general rule be considered the best seasons for transplanting. It is true that there are instances of excellent success in planting at all seasons, except midsummer; and there are many who, from having been once or twice successful

in transplanting when trees were nearly in leaf, avow that to be the best season; not taking into account, that their success was probably entirely owing to a fortunately damp state of the atmosphere at the time, and abundant rains after the experiment was performed. In the middle States, we are frequently liable to a dry period in early summer, directly following the season of removal, and if transplanting is deferred to a late period in spring, many of the trees will perish from drought, before their roots become established in the soil. Spring planting should, therefore, always be performed as soon as possible, that the roots may have the great benefit of the early and abundant rains of that season, and get well started before the heat of summer commences. For the neighborhood of New York, therefore, the best periods are, from the fall of the leaf, to the middle of November, in autumn; and, from the close of winter, to the middle of April, in the spring; though commonly, the seasons of removal are frequently extended a month beyond these limits."—pp. 41, 42.

The following, in reference to soil and aspect, at once explains the difference of climate in the same latitude:—

“Deep valleys, with small streams of water, are the worst situations for fruit trees, as the cold air settles down in these valleys in a calm frosty night, and buds and blossoms are very frequently destroyed. We know a rich and fertile valley of this kind in Connecticut, where the cherry will scarcely grow, and a crop of the apple, or the pear, is not obtained once in ten years; while the adjacent hill tops and high country, a couple or three miles distant, yield abundant crops annually. On the other hand the borders of large rivers, as the Hudson, or of some of our large inland lakes, are the most favorable situations for fruit trees, as the climate is rendered milder by large bodies of water. In the garden where we write, a fourth of a mile from the Hudson, we have frequently seen ice formed during the night, of the thickness of a dollar, when the blossoms of the apricot were fully expanded, without doing the least harm to that tender fruit. This is owing to the slight fog rising from the river in the morning, which, softening the rays of the sun, and dissolving gradually the frost, prevents the injurious effects of sudden thawing. At the same time, a couple of miles from the shores, this fruit will often be quite destroyed. In short, the season on the lower half of the Hudson, may, from the ameliorating influence of the river, be said to be a month longer—a fortnight earlier in spring, and later in autumn, than in the same latitude a few miles distant; and crops of the more tender fruits are, therefore, much more certain on the banks of large rivers or lakes, than in inland districts of the same climate.”—p. 51.

Commencing with the apple, one hundred and ninety kinds are described: apricots, sixteen: cherry, seventy-six: grapes, thirty-five foreign, and twelve native: plum, twenty-seven: pea, two hundred and thirty-three: peach, seventy-five:

nectarine, thirteen : raspberry, ten : strawberry, thirty-five : and the usual sorts of the currant, fig, gooseberry, quince, &c.

There are various subjects which we should like to notice, such as the *frozen sap blight* of the pear, so called, but we have only room to refer to the appendix, containing the views of the author on the duration of varieties of fruit trees.

The theory advanced by the late Mr. Knight, in relation to the duration of varieties, has found both friends and opponents among the cultivators of Europe, as well as our own country. We have not ourselves, however, been willing to adopt his views, notwithstanding much evidence has been brought forward to substantiate the doctrine. Our opinion has been the same as that of the celebrated Decandolle, whom the author quotes, viz., that careful culture will "retain them, to all appearance, forever." This opinion we have heretofore expressed in our review of the *American Orchardist*, and on other occasions.

But, notwithstanding our disbelief in Mr. Knight's theory, it is certainly true that the elements of decay are apparent in a great many of those pears which Mr. Kenrick has denominated as outcasts ; and though there has been a cause for this, such as long continued neglect, bad stocks,—propagating from diseased trees, &c., it must be admitted that, *practically* speaking, Mr. Knight's theory appears correct. We know that in some particular localities, the Doyenné or St. Michael still produces delicious fruit, and we also know that in other localities, in soils fully as well adapted for their growth, they are quite worthless. Let us examine some of the author's remarks on this head. After alluding to the productive state of the orchards of the Doyenné, Brown Beurré, and others, on the North River, he proceeds :—

"On the other hand, we candidly admit that there has been for some time a failure of many sorts of pear and apple in certain parts of the country. All along the sea-coast *where the climate is rude, and the soil rather sandy*, as upon Long Island, in New Jersey, near Hartford, and around Boston, many sorts of pears that once flourished well, are now feeble, and the fruit is often blighted.

This is owing plainly to two causes. First, to the lightness of the soil, which in this climate, under our hot sun (as we have already remarked,) lays the foundation of more than half the diseases of fruit trees—because,

after a few years, the necessary sustenance is exhausted by the roots of a bearing tree, and every one knows how rarely it is re-supplied in this country. We can from our own observation on the effects of soil, take a map and mark out the sandy district on the whole sea-board, where certain sorts of pears no longer bear good fruit; while within a few miles, on strong deep loams, the fruit is fair and beautiful—the trees healthy and luxuriant.

In the second place, it arises from the constant propagation of the same stock; a stock becoming every year more and more enfeebled in those localities by the unfavorable soil and climate. No care is taken to select grafts from trees in healthy districts, and this feeble habit is thus perpetuated in the young grafted trees until it becomes so constitutional, that, in many cases, trees sent from the sea-board into the interior, will carry the degenerate habit with them, and are often many years in regaining their normal state of health.

To add force to this view, we will add, that we have had the satisfaction lately, of seeing trees of the condemned varieties taken from healthy interior districts to the sea-board, where they have already borne fruit as fair and unblemished as ever;—thus proving that the variety was not enfeebled, but only so much of it as had been constantly propagated in a soil and climate naturally rather unfavorable to it. While in favorable positions it maintained all its original vigor.”—pp. 555, 556.

Sincerely do we regret that Mr. Downing has allowed his work, so unexceptionable in most respects, to contain such an erroneous statement as the above. Truly the geographical distribution of soils must be a familiar subject, to mark off the “sandy district of the whole sea-board, where certain sorts of pears no longer bear good fruit.” It would certainly be a circuitous line, extending inland as far as the Mississippi. We repeat, that we regret the remark, for the author must have known that in Indiana and Ohio, the same pears which fail in other places, fail there too. On this head we have the evidence of our correspondent, Mr. Ernst, who in an article, part of which we quote, in the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, thus alludes to the subject:—

“About the year 1828 or 1829, I purchased a quantity of pear trees of N. Longworth, Esq., who was then conducting the nursery business, (to whom, by the by, the public are largely indebted, for his untiring exertions, at an early day, to introduce fine fruits,) among which were a number of the above pear. I also purchased an additional quantity of pear trees of a person up Licking, making some ten or twelve trees of the pear in question. They all flourished, and came into fine bearing, and certainly nothing could well have exceeded the richness, flavor, and beauty of the fruit for a number of years. But when my trees had attained some size and age, the fell

destroyer, (of which I had been warned by Mr. Russell, lately Corresponding Secretary to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, who had with raptures viewed the ample load of perfect fruit under which the trees were bending,) in the form of a thick coating of black rust, over the surface of the fruit, before half grown, which caused the skin to crack, shrivel, dry up, and the fruit become worthless. After witnessing this mortifying sight two or three years, I grafted other sorts in the trees, which are doing well. This disease is not confined to my place, but has prevailed in Indiana, and other parts of the West, for many years, so much so, that a highly respectable nurseryman, near Richmond, Indiana, (Andrew Hampton,) told me years ago that he should as soon think of taking a man's money out of his pocket, as to sell him a tree of the fruit referred to, although he had large trees in his nursery at the time." (*Farm. and Gard.*, Vol. V., p. 237.)

This quite refutes the statements at pp. 379 and 556, that to have fine fruit of the White Doyenné, it is "only necessary to renew the stock by procuring it from healthy sources," that source being from an inland nursery, and not from the "sea coast, where the climate is naturally unfavorable to the pear." We would ask the author where he ever saw the same quantity, or finer, pears, than he has witnessed in Boston? It certainly will be time to condemn the climate, when other portions of the country can equal the splendid crops, even of the cultivators at Salem, directly upon the sea coast.

It was not necessary, in order to attack the opinions of Mr. Kenrick, relative to the doctrine of outcasts, to denounce our climate as rude—the soil sandy—the trees unhealthy—the stocks mere suckers. Such sweeping remarks have no weight, and only tend to lessen confidence in the author's good judgment and knowledge. We feel it our duty to speak in behalf of the cultivators around Boston, and state that they, of all others, have been the *last* to use suckers, or propagate from unhealthy stocks—the imputation they disown. Some of the first pear trees brought to America are now growing in New England, and bear good crops, and that too on the *sandiest* of all sandy soils, Cape Cod. Where did the Cushing, Dix, Andrews, Fulton, Heathcot, Harvard, Dearborn's Seedling, Lewis, Johonnet, Hull, Cabot, Locke, &c. originate? Out of more than fifty excellent American varieties, not ten of them originated out of New England; and yet it is stated that our "climate is naturally unfavorable to the pear." Our author well knows that the late Mr. Manning supplied scions to cul-

tivators in all parts of the country, including himself, and we venture to say he has never had a single case where it took "many years for them to regain their normal state of health."

But we have not space to extend our remarks. We agree with our friend the author, in regard to the duration of varieties, but we wholly and totally deny that sandy soil, or even climate, are the cause of the decay of certain sorts. It is sufficient to know that they are defective, and we must think with Mr. Kenrick, that in the absence of satisfactory conclusions, as regards the cause, "all will agree, that in adopting the theory, we adopt the safest course." And notwithstanding the author recommends individuals to procure trees from interior localities, we must not omit to say, the more *rude* the climate from which a tree is taken, the better will it succeed when transplanted to a milder one; this doctrine is universally acknowledged. To talk of unhealthy stocks is to make a statement for the mere purpose of refuting it. Nurserymen in the vicinity of Boston, *always*, we believe, have felt bound to propagate from healthy stocks, whether those more inland have done so or not, and we think we speak their views when we call for proof that they have done otherwise. For what purpose the author has made such continued use of "unhealthy stocks," we are at a loss to conceive. Such a thing is quite unknown around Boston, except in trees received from interior districts. To show the excellence of the climate and soil on the Hudson River, it was not necessary to denounce the climate or soil of Boston and its vicinity.

One great fault we have to find with the volume, is the alteration of standard names. This we have in four instances in the cherries; no work can be trusted to for authority in which such a course is adopted. Thus May Bigarreau is called Bauman's May, the Mottled Bigarreau, Manning's Mottled, &c. We cannot approve of this course; the simple fact that the variety does not belong to the arbitrary classification adopted, is no reason for changing the name: if every writer were to do this, confusion would soon be "worse confounded."

In giving the engraving of the Glout Morceau pear, the author states in a note that we "have evidently figured the Beurré d'Aremberg for that variety!" conveying the impres-

sion that either ignorance or carelessness was the result of this. This we deny ; and we have abundant evidence to prove that our drawing is a *perfect fac simile* of more than five hundred specimens exhibited by the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who gave us our specimen, and other cultivators, who have fruited it for more than *ten years*. We should not have paid any regard to this, had it not a tendency to raise a doubt with some, that our figures of other varieties might be also incorrect. In this respect, however, we are willing to solicit a comparison with those of any other work.

In conclusion, we must bespeak for the work a careful perusal by all lovers of fine fruit. It will do much to assist in detecting synonyms, and identifying kinds ; and saving some errors and the few objections we have alluded to, which we look for correction in a future edition, it is a work displaying great industry and research, and it may well claim a superiority over any American publication which has preceded it.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Retrospective Criticism.*

Some remarks on the new work of A. J. Downing, on the Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. By S. B. PARSONS, of the Commercial Garden and Nursery, Flushing, Long Island.—In this excellent work which is at length laid before us, all must acknowledge that the author has performed an important service to the cause of Pomology in this country in classifying and placing in a tangible and accessible form, the nomenclatures which were formerly scattered throughout various works in Europe and America. With the exception of some few omissions and incorrect descriptions, it seems substantially correct, and its comparative freedom from error in this respect, can be appreciated only by those who know from experience the great difficulty of procuring good specimens of fruit from a distance, and the necessarily great deterioration of flavor in fruit brought from various points between Boston and Cincinnati.

Many, however, of the author's opinions on Vegetable Physiology, and on the cultivation of fruit will be somewhat questioned, and must be viewed merely as matters of opinion. Of this character are his remarks on the pruning of the foreign grape. On page 221 he says that if the spurring method is practised, the vine will soon bear only mildewed and imperfect

fruit, and that the older and larger the vine, the less likely it is to produce a good crop. As I am not aware that the author has fruited the foreign vine himself to any extent, I am disposed to think that his opinions are formed from those of the gardeners of his vicinity, who may have been comparatively successful with the renewal method. Having recently erected some large vineries for the more full testing of all the varieties of the grape, I was very particular during my recent visit to Europe in making inquiries respecting the most approved method of pruning; and for this purpose visited all the vineries within my reach. I do not recollect an exception to the general reply, that the spurring method was decidedly the best, and produced the largest fruit at an earlier period in the age of the vine. Where the vine is partially cut down every year, as in the renewal method, it becomes weakened and exhausted, and much of that sap which should be devoted to the fruit, is spent upon the formation of new wood for the next year.

Roberts, who is deemed the only really practical writer on the vine, is very decided in his approval of the spurring method. Our own vinery has not been erected a sufficiently long time to enable me to speak from experience. I only give the result of careful inquiry. I am far from wishing to say that the renewal method is decidedly wrong, or that by it good fruit cannot be produced. On the contrary, I know many who succeed comparatively well with this mode. I am only desirous that the author's opinions on this head should not be taken as facts, and that the spur method should not be so unreservedly condemned, when there is such an array of evidence in its favor.

Well adapted as is this work to the wants of the community, it is much to be regretted that our excellent friend the author, has somewhat affected its usefulness in making it by implication a vehicle for the praises of his own very good establishment, and has so nicely adapted his theories to his own soil and climate. I have no objection whatever to the author's being born "in the largest garden," &c., for that may be a matter of opinion; neither do I dislike to see his deep-rooted attachment to his own establishment, for this is perfectly natural, and all men have a perfect right not only to think, but to speak as loudly as they incline of those things which they highly value. But at the same time I cannot admit their right to make statements respecting others which are neither consistent with justice, nor in accordance with facts. No one can esteem the author or his useful labors more than ourselves, and we sincerely regret that he has allowed himself to make statements without endeavoring to ascertain their correctness. The statements seem intended to prove the inferiority of the Boston, Long Island, and other seaboard nurseries, to the inland nurseries among which latter, the Highland Botanic Garden holds a conspicuous place. He first asserts that the soil and climate of the seaboard are bad, and that, in consequence, many fruits have become worthless. That this defect has extended to the young trees in the seaboard nurseries, and that when taken to the interior they carry their degenerate habit with them. He also states that young trees from the inland nurseries succeed much

better in the seaboard orchards, and then very skilfully leaves the reader to draw the inference that it is only safe to obtain trees from the inland nurseries, and more particularly of the Highland Botanic Garden. On page 555, he says, "all along the seacoast *where the climate is rude and the soil rather sandy*, as upon Long Island, in New Jersey, near Hartford, and around Boston, many sorts of pears that once flourished well, are now feeble, and the fruit is often blighted."

We do not object to his statement that our climate is rude, for we have always admitted that the exposed situation of the Long Island and Boston nurseries, rendered the trees grown there very hardy, and peculiarly eligible for removal to any latitude. It is well known that the cold is more intense on the seaboard than in a much higher latitude far from the sea, and that the sudden changes experienced in Boston and Long Island, have a very hardening effect on those trees which survive it. This seems corroborated by a fact stated on page 260, that the black Mulberry thrives well and bears good crops at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, 80 miles north of New York, while it is frequently killed on Long Island; and we have almost abandoned its cultivation. To this part of the author's statement, therefore, we have no objection; but we are much surprised that without proper inquiry, he has stated that the soil of Boston and of Long Island is "rather sandy." We do not wish to say that he stated what he knew was wrong, but we think that ignorance is much to be regretted in a work where correctness is indispensable.

I cannot speak advisedly of the whole vicinity of Boston, but must leave that to the editors. I am quite decided, however, in the opinion, that the soil in the nurseries of Hovey & Co.,—Winships, Kenrick, and others, is quite far from being sandy. Respecting Long Island, his remarks must be intended not for the south side, but for the rolling country which characterizes all the north side, and where alone nurseries are found, and good fruit to any extent is produced. There, and more particularly in the vicinity of Flushing, exists every variety of soil, excepting sand. The heaviest clay, porous, gravelly soil, and occasionally a spot of sandy loam are found, but the most prevailing is a rich loam. In the land attached to our establishment, (about 250 acres), we have a great variety of soil, a portion being gravelly loam, other parts heavy clay, and a large portion of that planted with trees, a rich loam. Although we have abundance of clay soil for all our purposes, we rarely use it, for our own experience strengthens the opinions of others that a clay soil is superior to a loam for no class of trees, and decidedly injurious to many. McIntosh, the best practical writer on the cultivation of fruits, says that peaches and apricots "require a somewhat rich and mellow soil, richer than that for the apple, and much lighter than that for the pear;" that "apples delight in a soft hazel loam, containing a small portion of sand;" that "the cherry delights in a dry, light, and rather sandy soil;" that "plums are found to flourish best in a soil neither too light, nor too heavy and wet;" and that "a dry, deep loam is the best soil for the pear tree, when upon a stock of its own species: a gravelly bottom is good, provided there be sufficient depth of mould over it, and a

clayey, wet, spongy bottom is the worst of all." He farther states that climate has much less to do with fruit trees than soil, and that Pear trees planted on a lighter soil, are not subject to barrenness. It will, therefore, be seen, that according to this excellent authority, our Boston and Long Island soil in its great variety, is well adapted to all kinds of fruit trees, while a stiff retentive clay is scarcely adapted to any. In corroboration of this, we planted a few years since, a square of young pear trees, where the soil was a very heavy clay, but after two years' trial, found them doing so poorly, and making scarcely any growth, that we transplanted them to a loam, where they are now throwing out fine shoots. One of the largest nurserymen on New York Island, informs us that he finds it exceedingly difficult to raise apples on his soil, which is a stiff, retentive clay. A clay soil is peculiarly injurious to cherries, and for these we never use it. Pears and plums will unquestionably do better than any other fruit on a stiff clay, but our experience is very conclusive to ourselves, that even these succeed far better on a good heavy loam. The author very justly observes on page 326, that trees in a damp soil are much more liable to that serious enemy, the frozen sapblight; such being the case, they must peculiarly suffer in a clay soil, which is well known to be very retentive of moisture. It is mentioned, page 62, that R. L. Pell, on the Hudson, has been very successful in the cultivation of apples in a strong, deep, sandy loam, on a gravelly subsoil. A Perdigron plum stands behind my house, which has borne fine fruit abundantly for more than 25 years. I have also Seckel and other pear trees, that have borne well for the same length of time. In my own orchard are produced every year as large, fine, and healthy peaches, as in those parts of Delaware, where disease is comparatively unknown. Some of my Crawford's Melocoton measured last year more than nine inches in circumference, and of delicious flavor. Judge Strong, of this place, has peach trees that are, I am informed, at least 20 years old, if not much more, and still produce fine healthy fruit. I am strongly of the opinion that the most suitable soil for all fruit trees, is a good gravelly loam. All fruit trees discharge from the root more or less excrementory matter, which, if accumulated and retained about the roots, is injurious in a great degree. In a retentive clay soil this must inevitably remain, but in a porous, gravelly soil, the rain has free access to the roots, and washes away the injurious matter before it can produce any evil effect. The soil of Dr. Rhineland, of Huntingdon, L. I., is of this nature, and he is remarkably successful in the cultivation of every variety of fruit. I do not recollect ever to have seen finer peaches, plums, apricots, and nectarines, than I tasted in his grounds the last year.

The author asserts that a large number of pears have deteriorated on the seaboard. I cannot speak of Boston, but as applied to Long Island, those assertions are entirely incorrect. We know of but two varieties of fruit that have at all deteriorated,—the Virgouleuse and St. Germain pears; while we have originated several new varieties, of which the Lawrence pear, a winter fruit, equals the best foreign varieties. This deterioration is, we are satisfied, caused by an insect which attacks the tree in certain localities, but

whose ravages are prevented by high cultivation, and thinning of fruit, for it is well known that many insects will rarely attack thrifty shoots and fruit, and during a season of rapid vegetation and poor fruit crops, many of our Virgouleuse pears were fine and sound. The same appearance of disease was shown some years since among our Newtown pippins, which the author's brother informed us also appeared among their own. We immediately cultivated and manured the orchard very highly, and the year after were rewarded with perfectly sound apples of unusual size and fine flavor. I have not heard that this appearance of disease has disappeared from the Hudson River, but am convinced that high cultivation would effect that object. As the author observes, every fruit has its locality, and may be often inferior elsewhere, as the peach is attacked by insects and disease in New Jersey, while it is free from them in more southern States. We think we have satisfactorily shewn, however, that these casualties are owing neither to soil or climate, for we have every variety of the former, and the latter has but little influence. They are owing to some of those inexplicable causes which still puzzle the best vegetable physiologists.

The author goes on to state that on the seaboard pears are propagated on unhealthy stocks. If he had visited our own nursery, or that of Hovey & Co.,* he would have discovered that healthy imported pear stocks from the wild seed are uniformly used, and that suckers are entirely discarded. They may be also discarded in the interior, but we recollect some two years since seeing some pears on suckers which Hovey & Co. had obtained from an inland nursery, of the appearance of which, we do not wish to speak. Respecting the peach, it is always our custom to obtain the stones from those parts of the South not materially affected by disease, and also to inoculate the peach, apricot, and nectarine, on the healthy stocks of a wild plum, on which they are more hardy and longer lived.

The author also quotes a cultivator from Ohio, to prove that one tree taken from the seacoast soon decayed, while another from the interior, and by implication from the Highland Botanic Garden, preserved its good qualities. We do not wish to call in question any of the author's *facts* unnecessarily, but cannot avoid thinking that if such is the case, it is somewhat singular that nurserymen from Ohio and Kentucky, and some from Orange County, N. Y., men too of knowledge and experience, after examining all the principal inland nurseries, have for years purchased, and continue to purchase, of the Long Island nurseries. I need say but little when knowledge and experience thus manifest their judgment. As all the author's statements are founded upon his estimate of the quality of seaboard soil, which estimate it is in our power to prove totally erroneous, we trust that the error of those statements will be fully manifest. We have stated we possessed every variety of soil; that we know of no pears having the appearance of disease here, excepting the Virgouleuse and St. Germain, our stock of the former of which is only from buds furnished us by the author some years since; that the Newtown pippin was sound and good here,

[* Messrs. H. & Co. raised nearly 100,000 seedling pear stocks last year.—Ed.]

which at our latest accounts from Newburgh, was there decaying; and that we inoculate on seedling pear stocks only and on peaches from comparatively healthy sections.

We have, therefore, as far as Long Island is concerned, stated respectfully but unequivocally, that the author's statements on this head are totally erroneous. While with our high esteem for the author is mingled a feeling of regret that he has impaired the usefulness of his work by employing it indirectly as an advertising medium, a somewhat stronger feeling is excited by his manifest endeavor to convey erroneous impressions respecting other establishments similar to his own. Should the work be so successful as to reach a second edition, we trust that the author's sense of justice will lead him to correct the impression by the only means now in his power.—*Flushing*, 7mo. 5, 1845.

ART. II. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, July 5th, 1845.—The quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

No business coming before the meeting, it was adjourned two weeks, to July 19th.

Exhibited—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., two fine plants of *Achimenes longiflora*; cut specimens of *A. picta*, *Gloxinia Cartoni*, rose with a distinct white edge, *macrophylla variegata*, *magnifica*, *rubra*, four seedlings and the new and splendid double white Chinese primrose. From W. E. Carter, a variety of perennials, the more rare of which, were *Phlox picta*, *Betonica striata*, *rubra*, *carnea* and *grandiflora*, *Gaura Lindheimeri*, &c., with roses, picotees, pinks, &c. From J. Breck & Co., perennials in variety, including seedling delphiniums, some of them very handsome, *D. Barlowii*, superb, *Catananche carulea*, *Campánula grandiflora*, phloxes, roses, &c. From Messrs. Winship, fine specimens of *Spiræa ulmifolia* and *Yucca filamentosa*, with a variety of other plants. Messrs. Salisbury and Willott exhibited a fine plant of *Fuchsia tricolor*. Cut flowers in variety from S. Walker, Jos. Lovett, S. R. Johnson, and others.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, Swainstone Seedling, and Deptford Pine strawberries; the former exceedingly fine flavored, but only medium size, and moderate bearer; the latter large and handsome, and promises to be a valuable addition; another year will be required to fully test its qualities; also Black Eagle and Downer's late red cherries, the former very superior. From O. Johnson, Black Tartarian cherries of superior size and beauty, and beautiful specimens of a variety called the Bigarreau Gros Cœuret by the late Mr. Manning, but which appears to be the Bigarreau Colour de Chair, a very different fruit, according to the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*; also white Bigarreau and Coolidge's Favorite peaches. From W. P. Jenney, Fairhaven, fine specimens of Jenney's

Seedling strawberry, a variety cultivated some time in the vicinity of New Bedford; it is a large, handsome, second-rate variety. From H. Codman, Roxbury, a new seedling strawberry of very high flavor, but of irregular, coxcomb form, only medium size, and pale color, similar to the old Chili. From J. T. Buckingham, Napoleon Bigarreau cherries.

Messrs. Hovey and Co. exhibited, Ross's Phœnix, Myatt's Eliza, Myatt's Pine, Deptford Pine, Princess Alice Maud, Swainstone Seedling, Boston Pine, and Hovey's Seedling strawberries; Ross's Phœnix proves only a medium-sized, second-rate fruit, greatly inferior to its parent, Keen's Seedling in flavor as well as size and productiveness: Princess Alice Maud, is a good sized berry, but no opinion of its merits could be formed from a dozen specimens: Myatt's Eliza and Pine, second rate. H. & Co. also exhibited specimens of the Fastoff raspberry, from plants imported this year, and set out in June. From C. Newhall, fine specimens of Knevet's Giant and Nottingham raspberries. From S. Downer, specimens of Downer's late red cherries from the original tree, which has never yet failed to bear a crop. From A. D. Williams, Downer's late red and white Bigarreau cherries. From Messrs. Winship, two seedling cherries, of good quality, but small; also Oxheart and White Bigarreau. From George Walsh, specimens of his fine cherry, which he has exhibited for four or five years, and which we described some time ago, (Vol. VIII., p. 251,) as probably the Black Bigarreau of Savoy. For reasons which we shall hereafter give, we have since called it the new large Black Bigarreau, knowing it to be entirely different from a variety imported under the former name, from France: also, Belle de Choisy (?) and two seedlings. From G. Merriam, Newton, fine Black Tartarian cherries. J. F. Allen exhibited, as usual, superior specimens of various grapes, figs and peaches. Cherries without name, from James Munroe, P. Barnes, and others.

Vegetables:—From O. N. Towne, tomatoes. From J. Lovett, four fine heads of Palestine lettuce, a superior variety. From F. W. Macondry, one peck of Hill's early potato. From Mr. Nugent, one peck of Hill's early potato. From W. W. Wheildon, plum tomatoes. From T. Galvin, Newport, R. I., fine cucumbers.

July 12th.—*Exhibited.* Flowers: The show to-day was principally of carnations and picotees, which made a fine display from the number of beautiful specimens. Some rich gloxinias and Japan lilies were also exhibited.

From the President of the Society, two seedling Japan lilies, very much resembling lancifolium rubrum, from which they were probably produced, crossed with *L. album*. These bulbs were raised in 1841, and first flowered the present season. Mr. Wilder has nearly 400 seedling roots. From J. Breck & Co., a great variety of perennials, annuals, carnations, and picotees. From W. E. Carter, *Phlox picta* and *Shepherdia*, *Spiræa corymbosa* and *ilicifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and various other cut flowers, and a fine plant of a seedling petunia, large, and very handsome. From W. Kenrick, double hollyhocks, and a variety of other flowers and bouquets.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., specimen plants of *Gloxinia rubra*, *macrophylla variegata*, bicolor and others, and a fine *Erica Savileana*, one mass of bloom; also cut flowers of Madame Souchet, Gloire des Paris, Marquis

of Ailsa, Perpetual Moss Mauget, and Moss Celina, *Crassula coccinea*, *Brachycome iberidifolia* *Ipomopsis picta*, and a great variety of carnations and picotees. From Salisbury & Willott, a large specimen of *Fuchsia conspicua arborea*, five feet high, and a fine plant of *Russelia juncea*. From S. Walker, two fine clusters of Madame Desprez rose, *Spiræa lobata americana*, and other flowers. Messrs. Winship exhibited a great variety of perennials usually cultivated, and a fine large specimen of *Yucca filamentosa*. Flowers and bouquets from J. Owen, Miss Russell, S. R. Johnson, Mr. Warren, F. W. Macondry, P. Barnes, J. Hovey, John Arnold, and others.

The following premiums were awarded:—

A gratuity of five dollars, to Messrs. Hovey & Co., for fine specimens of new Achimenes, and Gladiolus, exhibited the last two months. Also a gratuity of two dollars, for the best six pot plants.

To Miss Russell, two dollars, for the best bouquet.

To Salisbury & Willott, one dollar, for *Fuchsia conspicua arborea*.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, Knevett's Giant raspberries, large and handsome. From C. Newhall, Knevett's Giant and Nottingham raspberries; these were so near alike, as to lead to the belief that they are one and the same. From J. F. Allen, beautiful specimens of Early Crawford, Grosse Mignonne, and Royal George peaches; Golden and Eliza nectarines, White Antwerp and Franconia raspberries. From O. Johnson, extra fine specimens of Black Tartarian and White Bigarreau cherries. From Capt. Lovett, Knevett's Giant and Ohio Everbearing raspberries. From E. Bradshaw, Franconia raspberries. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited a dish of the Fastloff raspberry, which was pronounced by the committee, high flavored. Mr. Nugent exhibited fine Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Miller's Burgundy grapes. From S. Pond, Franconia raspberries. From J. Owen, Red and White Dutch and Champagne currants, cherries, raspberries, &c. Cherries and raspberries were shown from Geo. Walsh, A. Bowditch, S. R. Johnson, Messrs. Winship, and others.

July 19th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The Finance Committee were authorized to collect the rent of the store and cellar.

A letter was read from M. Pacquet, of Paris, accompanying a new work on the Preservation of Fruits. The thanks of the Society were voted, and the Corresponding Secretary authorized to inform M. Pacquet of the same.

The following members were admitted: J. S. Jones, O. C. B. Carter, R. B. Carter, Dr. Thomas Jones, J. N. Denison, C. C. Little, J. H. Wilkins, Henry Sigourney, Rev. D. N. Lord, Thomas Edwards, H. J. Howe, William Austin, of Boston, T. Needham, Brighton, C. F. Bradford, Roxbury, Albert Clarke, Newton, J. M. Newhall, Dorchester, Ira Cleveland, Dedham.

Adjourned one week, to July 26th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, seedling Japan lilies, and the *L. lancifolium punctatum*; also *Fuchsia exoniensis*, Chauvi-

èrii, Fróstiü, Lånei, Gem, gigantea, Erica Hartnélli (beautiful,) and Achimenes longiflora. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., cut flowers of the elegant Ipomæa Learii, a new climber, growing freely in the open ground; also, gloxinias of sorts, Achimenes picta Liliium lancifolium album, and punctatum, roses, carnations, &c. From Jos. Breck & Co. a great variety of carnations, picotees and pinks. From E. Allen, two plants of Gloxinia speciosa, finely grown. Carnations, picotees, bouquets, and other flowers, were shown by Mr. Warren, Jos. Lovett, S. R. Johnson, W. Meller, P. Barnes, S. Walker, Messrs. Winship, J. Hovey, J. T. Buckingham, and others.

The premiums for carnations and picotees were awarded to-day as follows:—

For the best eight distinct varieties a premium of five dollars to Joseph Breck & Co.

For the second best eight distinct varieties, a premium of four dollars to Messrs. Hovey & Co.

For the best display, a premium of three dollars to Joseph Breck & Co. Messrs. S. Walker, W. Meller, and John Arnold, judges.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, Late Duke cherries. Fine specimens of grapes from Mr. Nugent. Mr. J. F. Allen exhibited fine peaches of the following kinds: Early Crawford, Washington, Grosse Mignonne, and Tippecanoe; Golden and Elruge nectarines; figs, and grapes. From C. Newhall, Citron des Carmes pears, and large blackberries. From J. Hovey, Early Harvest apples, and fine large gooseberries. From Mr. Warren, Fastolf and Franconia raspberries, and Transparent cherries. From John Owen, Newton pippin apples, growth of 1844, and Early Harvest. From A. D. Williams, fine Red and White Dutch currants. From J. T. Buckingham, Champagne, and White Dutch currants. From R. Ward, Yellow Antwerp raspberries.

Vegetables: From A. D. Williams, one peck Hill's Early potatoes, very large, and one dozen tomatoes. From John Hovey, cucumbers, open culture.

July 26th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The following members were chosen a Committee of Arrangements for the Annual Exhibition in September: S. Walker, chairman, F. W. Maccondry, D. Haggerston, C. M. Hovey, Joseph Breck, H. W. Dutton, E. M. Richards, O. Johnson, A. McLennan, E. Wight, Wm. Quant, W. Kingsbury, Josiah Lovett.

The same committee were chosen to superintend the arrangements for a Festival, to be holden at Faneuil Hall on Friday, the 19th of September.

It was voted that a report of the articles exhibited should be printed, to be ready for delivery on the 2d day of the Exhibition.

Adjourned one week, to Aug. 2d.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From the President of the Society, several pots of Japan lilies, *L. lancifolium album*, punctatum, rubrum, and three seedlings; also a small plant of the beautiful *Thunbergia chrysops*. Messrs. Hovey

& Co. exhibited two magnificent specimens of *Lilium lancifolium* album and rubrum, the former having three stems, with twelve expanded flowers, and the latter one stem, with six flowers and nine buds, both nearly five feet high; also *Achimenes* of the various sorts, roses, &c. From J. E. Teschemacher, a plant of *Echinocactus Ottònis*, three years old, with three of its pretty golden yellow blossoms: it had been profusely watered with guano. Mr. A. Barratt exhibited the Chromatella rose, very fine. From A. Bowditch, La Reine and other roses. From W. Meller, a fine plant of *Siphocampylos lantanæfolius*, *Russellia júncea* and *Euphorbia*. From T. Needham, *Ipomæa scabra* (fine) *Achimenes longiflora*, verbenas, phloxes, &c. Messrs. Breck & Co. displayed a fine assortment of annuals and perennials, and Messrs. Winship & Co. a great variety of herbaceous plants. Cut flowers, and bouquets from Messrs. Warren, Walker, W. Kenrick, J. Nugent, John Hovey.

Fruits: From J. F. Allen, Sweet Montmorency cherries, the finest late variety known, Franconia raspberries; Elruge, Lewis, and Golden nectarines, Tippecanoe, Washington, and Early Red Rareripec peaches, and the following grapes: Verdelho, Grizzly Frontiguan, Chasselas Bar-sur-aube of the French, probably the common Muscadine of the *Pomological Magazine*, red Chasselas and variegated Chasselas. From Messrs. Winship, Belle Magnifique and Morello cherries, Franconia raspberries and mulberries. From John A. Kenrick, Belle Magnifique cherries. From James Nugent, very fine grapes and red and white currants. From A. D. Williams, Citron des Carmes peas, Early Harvest apples, and red and white currants. From John Hovey, Early Harvest apples and gooseberries. F. C. Newhall, Citron des Carmes peas and large blackberries. From A. D. Weld, very fine red and white currants. From Josiah Lovett, large black and seedling currants, and fine blackberries. From O. Johnson, extra fine gooseberries. From E. Brown, Lynn, Early Harvest apples. From Mr. Breed, extra large black mulberries.

Vegetables: From A. D. Williams, one peck of Hill's Early White potatoes, very large, three weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A fine specimen of Shilling's Early Grotto pea, raised by the use of guano alone, from Mr. Teschemacher. An ear of corn raised in 1770, was exhibited from New Hampshire.

The Society's Seventeenth *Annual Exhibition* will be held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of September next, at Horticultural Hall, and the Festival will take place at Faneuil Hall on the evening of the 19th. A fine display is anticipated, and exhibitors will aid the Committee of Arrangements by forwarding their fruit on Tuesday, the 16th, in order to enable them to complete their catalogue as early as possible.

ART. III. Faneuil Hall Market.

| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | From | To | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | From | To |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Potatoes, new : | | | | Summer, per doz. : | | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 50 | | Crookneck, | 8 | 12 | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | 75 | | Bush or Scallop, | 8 | 12 | |
| Common, { per barrel, | 1 25 | — | | Autumnal Marr., per cwt., | 2 00 | 2 25 | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | — | | | | | |
| Eastport, { per barrel, | — | — | | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | |
| { per bushel, | — | — | | Apples, dessert and cooking : | | | |
| Turnips : | | | | Early Harvest, per bbl., | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| New, per bunch, | 4 | 6 | | Withams's Early, per bbl. | 4 00 | 5 00 | |
| per bushel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | Sweet Bough, per bbl., | 3 50 | 3 75 | |
| Onions : | | | | Connecticut Sw't, per bbl., | 2 00 | 2 25 | |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Sops of Wine, per bbl., | 3 00 | 3 25 | |
| White, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Common, per bbl., | 2 00 | — | |
| White, per bushel, | 1 00 | 1 50 | | Pears, per peck : | | | |
| Beets, new, per bunch, | 6 | — | | Jargonelle, | 37 | 50 | |
| Carrots, new, per bunch, | 6 | — | | Sugar Top, | 37 | 50 | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | — | — | | Windsor, | 37 | — | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | — | — | | Common, | 25 | 37 | |
| Horseradish, per lb. | — | — | | Raspberries, per quart : | | | |
| Radishes, per bunch, | — | — | | Antwerp, | 25 | 30 | |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | | Franconia, | 25 | 31 | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Currants, per quart : | | | |
| Cabbages, per doz. : | | | | Red, | 6 | 8 | |
| Early York, | 50 | 75 | | White, | 6 | 8 | |
| Savoy, | 50 | 75 | | Whortleberries per qt., | 6 | 8 | |
| Drumhead, | 1 00 | — | | Blackberries per qt., | 12 | 17 | |
| Brocolis, each, | 20 | 25 | | Plums per quart : | | | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | | Apricot, | 37 | 50 | |
| Lettuce, per head, | — | 6 | | Common, | 25 | 37 | |
| Beans : | | | | Peaches : | | | |
| String, per peck, | 20 | 25 | | Forced, per doz., | 1 00 | — | |
| Shelled, per quart, | 10 | 12 | | New York best, per peck, | 1 00 | 1 50 | |
| Peas, per peck : | | | | Apricots, per quart, | 25 | 37 | |
| Marrowfat, | 25 | 31 | | Tomatoes, per peck, | 75 | 1 00 | |
| Corn, per doz. ears : | | | | Watermelon, each, | 12½ | 25 | |
| Sweet, | 12½ | 17 | | Muskmelons, each, | 12½ | 17 | |
| Common, | 6 | 8 | | Grapes, (forced,) per lb. : | | | |
| Water Cresses, per half peck | 25 | — | | Black Hamburg, | 1 00 | 1 50 | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | 25 | — | | White Sweetwater, | 1 00 | 75 | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | 37½ | — | | Other sorts, | 1 00 | — | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | Cucumbers : | | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | | Small size, per doz., | 6 | 8 | |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | | Oranges, per doz. | | | |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | | Havana, | none. | | |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | | Sicily, | 25 | 30 | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 | |
| | | | | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 | |
| | | | | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | 3 50 | 4 00 | |

REMARKS.—The whole of the month has been very dry, and at the present moment, every thing is suffering for want of rain ; it is quite unusual to have two such dry summers succeed each other as this and the last. Already vegetation is suffering, not only around Boston, but even as far inland as Albany. If rain does not fall soon, the harvest will be a rather scanty one.

Vegetables.—Potatoes come in now in fair quantities, though higher than usual at this season. Late crops are suffering from the drought. Turnips

are not abundant or very fine. Onions have ripened off early. Beets and Carrots are now better supplied. Radishes are all gone. Cabbages are high and scarce, owing to the dry weather, and the prospect is now of a poor winter crop. Beans are abundant and good. Sweet corn comes to hand of fair size and tolerably abundant. Rhubarb is done for the season. Squashes are abundant, as the dry and warm weather is favorable to them: the crop of Autumnal Marrows looks well, and already fine ones are brought in.

Fruit.—There has been a very good supply of apples since our last, the first from New York, but now very superior ones from the neighborhood. A greater variety has been brought in than usual. Pears have also been plentiful, and hundreds of barrels of Jargonelles and Bell or Windsor pears have been received from New York. Beautiful Jargonelles are now brought in from the vicinity. Raspberries are nearly all gone, but there has been a good supply. Peaches are now plentiful from New Jersey, but they are yet hardly ripe. Tomatoes are greatly sought after, and the supply has not been equal to the demand, as our quotations show. Other fruits of the season are plentiful and good.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, July 30th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR AUGUST.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines.—In the early houses, the grapes will now be acquiring their full color, and attention should be given to airing seasonably, &c. Syringing should be discontinued, but the walks should be thoroughly watered, after shutting up the house, to create a genial steam. Later, or what are termed cold houses, will require attention. Keep the house well syringed, and shut up early, especially during cool nights. Attend to the bearing shoots and spurs for next year; see that the laterals are all cut off as soon as the wood begins to ripen; let the ends of the main shoots continue to grow, to prevent the eyes or buds from bursting. Hardy vines in the open air may be pruned now of superfluous wood, and the sap directed to such as is intended for next year. Be careful however, *not to pick off any leaves*. Vines not in a vigorous condition may be made so, by applying *guano*, two pounds to each vine.

Strawberry plantations may be made this month, commencing about the 20th, when the weather becomes cooler. Let the bed have a good dressing of manure, with some *guano* dug in; without a rich soil, good fruit cannot be obtained of the large kinds. Look after the old beds and keep them free from weeds.

Budding should be continued this month, finishing the plums, cherries, and pears, first. Peaches may remain till September.

Fruit trees will need looking after; thin out the fruit if too thick; and attend to the destruction of insects.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should be carefully tied up to stakes at least once a week, or there will be danger of some sudden wind snapping them off. Prune off superfluous shoots, and water occasionally with guano.

Pelargoniums which have been headed down, should be repotted the latter part of the month.

Chinese Primroses should now be shifted into the next size pots, if they are wanted to flower early.

Ericas will now require attention. They should be placed in a frame facing the north, and shaded from the sun during the middle of the day; if mildew makes its appearance, the plants should be dusted with sulphur to destroy it. Plants that need it should be repotted this month.

Roses may yet be propagated by layers, and budding: plants in pots wanted for flowering early may be repotted soon.

10 week, *Victoria and Brompton Stocks* should be planted this month to flower in winter and spring.

Schizanthus, Nemophila insignis, Mignonette and Sweet Alyssum should also be sown now for winter blooming.

Pansy seeds should be planted now for making beds for spring flowering.

Oxalis hirta and Bowici should be potted this month.

Amaryllis belladonna should be re-potted this month.

Camellias should all be re-potted this month, if not done in the spring. August is the best month for grafting.

Tree Paonies may be increased by grafting; the present is the most favorable time for performing the operation.

White Lilies may be taken up and re-set this month.

Fuchsias, if fine specimens are wanted, should be carefully watered and tied up, and placed in a cool, airy, half-shaded situation. Give liquid *guano* once a week.

Heliotropes may now be increased by cuttings.

Cactuses will require occasional attention; repot those that need it.

Hollyhocks of fine double kinds may now be propagated from cuttings, which is the best mode to perpetuate fine sorts.

Cyclamens, for blooming early, should now be re-potted, and be regularly watered.

Lemon and Orange Trees may yet be safely budded.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds which require a larger pot should be shifted this month, so as to be well rooted before they are moved to their winter quarters.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

SEPTEMBER, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 290.)

London, Sept. 23d.—After an absence of nearly three weeks, we again returned to the metropolis, by the same route as that by which we reached Paris. Want of time prevented us from proceeding down the Seine to Havre, and thence to London. We shall now complete our notes of the gardens we visited on our return to the city.

Tooting, Messrs. Rollisson & Sons, Sept. 24th.—One of the most delightful rides around London is over the Tooting road; a coach leaves the city several times a day. We took an outside seat, as all travellers should, who wish to see the country. The road is broad, and Macadamized in the most perfect manner, being smooth and firm, with a proper curve. We only wish that such a specimen of a road was within a reasonable distance of some of our cities, that those who have the management of roads in the adjoining towns, might learn the art of constructing them, and properly keeping them in good order.

Messrs. Rollisson & Sons is one of the oldest establishments around London, and has long been well known for its fine collection of heaths, of which the father of the present proprietors raised upwards of fifty of the finest varieties, which are now enumerated in catalogues. The nursery borders upon the road, and is several acres in extent. The principal range of glass is upwards of two hundred feet long, and there

are many other departments, such as the orchideous house, hothouse, azalea house, heath house, propagating houses, &c.; besides, there were a great quantity of frames, where the heaths are placed during the summer season.

Preparations were now making for removing the plants to the houses, and the azalea house was already filled with a fine collection, of which Messrs. Rollisson have a great number of varieties, including the very newest and best. The liliums were yet showing a few faded flowers, and many of the fall blooming ericas were gay with a profusion of beautiful flowers. Among these, were *retórta màjor*, new and fine; *sanguinolénta*, pearlàta, white, globular, superb; *Aitònia*, and *cerinthoïdes*.

The stove was now full of plants, and we here saw the splendid *Achímenes picta*, and also *A. hirsùta*; *Rondelètia speciòsa*, fine, with deep orange flowers; many of the new plants of the season were here being brought forward, such as *Echites caràssa*, and *atropurpùrea*, *Francísea Hopeàna*, *Passiflòra fràgrans*, *Griffinia hyacinthoides*, &c. Fires are required in the climate of England, as much in the months of August and September as with us when much later and colder, being necessary in cloudy weather, during the day and night.

In the orchideous house, there were a few of this most singular and magnificent tribe in bloom; *Miltònia cándida* and *Clowèsi*, exquisitely beautiful; *Dendrobium sanguinolénta*, and *chrysánthemum*, superb; indeed, all the dendrobiums are fine, *Odontoglossum grándis*, and various *oncidiums* with their long racemes of yellow blossoms, many of them growing in baskets, or on the branches of trees suspended from the roof. This tribe is yet little known with us, but we hope soon to see collections made by some of our amateurs: nothing could afford more gratification than a house filled with some of the handsomest kinds. In summer, they would require only the same treatment as greenhouse plants, our hot sun alone giving sufficient heat without fire, and in winter, their gay blossoms would surpass, in interest, even the showy *camellia*.

In the open garden, we found fine collections of hardy *rhododendrons* and *azaleas*, with many seedlings of the former, grown from seeds distributed by the London Horticultural

Society, and received from the Himalayan Mountains. Messrs. Rollisson have already raised one very brilliant variety called the *Rollissonii*, which excels even the old *arboreum*. The collection of camellias is extensive, and enriched by the addition of the new Belgian varieties.

The health and vigor of the young heaths attracted our notice: the older plants were placed under a North wall, where they received the sun only an hour or two during the day; but all the small stock was in frames neatly arranged in rows about an inch apart, so as to receive the benefit of a free circulation of air. Out of several hundred plants, scarcely a single unhealthy looking one was to be seen; and one would suppose, to look at them, that they were as easily cultivated as pelargoniums; and if proper soil is made use of, and proper attention given, they are far easier to cultivate than many plants of which we hear no complaints. Messrs. Rollisson informed us, that the great fault generally was, in not using a *thoroughly* decomposed peat, such as heaths are naturally found growing in, on Wimbledon common. Such a soil, our cultivators have not at hand; but they may aim to imitate it; this should be done by removing all the undecayed fibrous parts of the soil, which, as they decompose, destroy the roots at the same time; plenty of fine white or yellow sand, washed, if impure, and mixed with this, will cause but little trouble in their cultivation; and by a proper course of pruning, that is, continually pinching off the yet herbaceous shoots, dwarf, bushy, and compact plants will be obtained, which have so different an appearance from the ordinary long-legged, leafless species, as scarcely to be recognized. Such heaths as we saw in Scotland, and which we shall hereafter notice, would scarcely be thought to belong to the tribe.

The Messrs. Rollisson are skilful and intelligent cultivators, and we feel indebted to them for their gentlemanly treatment and politeness.

Clapham, Messrs. Fairburn.—A few rods beyond the garden of Mr. Groom, whose place we have already noticed, we found the nursery of Messrs. Fairburn, well known from the reputation of the Proprietors, in successfully competing at the shows of the London Horticultural Society, and gaining medals for their splendid specimens of heaths. Their attention is

principally devoted to this lovely tribe, and two large houses and many frames were entirely filled with large and small plants.

The following are the names of several which were now in full flower, or just coming into bloom :—*Erica Westcöttii*, bright pink, tubular, fine; *Eweriàna élegans*, rose and white, tubular, superb; *pearlàta*, white, globular, fine; *cólorans*, white, tubular, fine; *hyemàlis*, pink, extra; *verticillàta major*, scarlet, very brilliant; *mammòsa*, superb; *coccinea*, tubular corols, fine; *tenèlla*, pink, globular, very profuse of flower; *jasminiflòra àlba*, white, beautiful; *autumn gràcilis*, pink, globular, elegant; also, *refùlgens*, *Bowièi*, *incarnàta*, *acuminàta*, *príncipe*, *Lambértia*, *rùbens*, *ampullàcea rùbra*, and several others. The same mode of growing is adopted here as at the Messrs. Rollissons. Some of the large specimens intended for exhibition, (and which, we notice, have obtained the medal,) were perfect masses of foliage, drooping over, and partially covering the pot; this is effected by tying down the lower branches, and keeping the whole well shortened, in order to have a compact bush.

In the greenhouse, we noticed two remarkable specimens of *Lechenaúltia formòsa*, growing in pots a foot in diameter, and with a head a foot or more in diameter; these were obtained by continually pinching off every flower for the space of a year, thus allowing all the sap to strengthen the branches; the profuse bloom which it constantly gives often kills the plant, and always enfeebles it after five or six months. Cultivators who wish fine specimens, should always take off all the flowers for one year.

Messrs. Fairburn cultivate a general collection of plants, and particularly a fine lot of azaleas, among which we noticed the newest. In the open ground, quantities of annuals are grown on the borders, and in beds for seed, such as *Phlòx Drummóndii*, *Nemophilas*, &c., and also a good stock of fruit trees, roses, herbaceous plants, &c., the whole of which was in fine order

Mr. Wilmot's Fruit Garden, Isleworth, Sept. 25th.—Probably no such extensive establishments for the cultivation of fruit as those of Messrs. Wilmot, Keens, and others around London, are to be found. Their names are familiar to most of our

readers, from their well known seedling strawberries, for a long time the only large kinds worthy of cultivation. Mr. Wilmot's grounds are only six or seven miles from the city, but they contain, in the different lots, upwards of 100 acres of land wholly occupied with fruit. Immense quantities of fruit are forced, and we think Mr. Wilmot informed us that his crop of grapes alone was several *tons*. Pine apples are also cultivated to a great extent, and we saw large quantities now just swelling off their fruit.

The principal forcing houses are situated in a walled enclosure of about half an acre, and seven ranges of glass 90 feet each are heated from one large boiler, measuring eight feet long; a main flow and return pipe leads from this along one end of the houses, and from it branch off six smaller pipes into each. They may all be heated at once, or only a single one; by means of stop-cocks at the junction of the branches with the main pipes, the water can be turned off or on at pleasure. Mr. Wilmot thinks this by far the most economical mode that can be adopted for heating such an extent of glass.

The grapes are forced early, and they were now all cut, the wood fully ripe, and the earliest houses would soon be set in operation again. Mr. Wilmot pointed out to us a new mode of planting vines for very early forcing. The usual mode is to plant them at the front wall, either inside or outside; the objections to this are, that the roots are exposed to a temperature many degrees lower than the branches, and, consequently, the grapes are inferior flavored, and often do not color well. Mr. Wilmot's plan is to plant them in the middle of the house, one vine under the middle of each *sash*, and not under the rafter; a main stem is taken up to the glass, where it is allowed to branch off in all directions. In this way, the roots receive the benefit of the heat imparted to the soil by the flues, and the vines receive all the light, which, in this climate, is more important than with us. For very early forcing, we think the plan worthy of imitation. One house was devoted wholly to *Muscats*, and we found here the Muscat of Alexandria; the Tottenham Park Muscat, which, Mr. Wilmot says, is quite distinct; the Portugal Muscat, similar to the Muscat of Alexandria, but a free bearer,

and sets unusually well: the Cannon Hall Muscat, very fine; and the Cannon Hall Muscat Seedling, raised by Mr. Wilmot, new and fine.

In one of the other houses, we found a single bunch of that splendid grape, Wilmot's new Black Hamburgh, which has been stated by some to be the same as the old Black Hamburgh; it is, however, quite distinct. Having vines ourselves, we were not only anxious to settle this question, though we had perceived the leaves were quite different, but were desirous of testing its quality; this we were enabled to do by the kindness of Mr. Wilmot, and we can recommend it as one of the largest and most splendid varieties, and also of first rate flavor: it has a firmer flesh than the old Black Hamburgh; the berries are perfectly round, and very large, but the bunch does not attain a large size. At the time we now write, we have this new kind in bearing; it was raised ten years ago. Mr. Wilmot recommended another seedling variety of the Hamburgh, which he also cultivates very largely. The Chasselas Musqué is another variety which sells well in the London market. Another quite new grape is the Prince Albert, which is said to be superior to the Black Hamburgh; Mr. Wilmot had only one vine of this. West's St. Peter's is a fine late grape distinct from the old St. Peter's.

On the walled enclosure, are trained pears, and, among them, we saw the Van Mons Leon le Clerc in bearing. In the orchard, the trees were bending beneath the weight of the fruit, and the Beurré Diels, as standards, were producing very large specimens. In the fruit room, were bushels of the Louise Bonne de Jersey, laid on shelves to ripen off; this variety succeeds well in this way, and it may be kept in eating from September to December. It is, without exception, one of the finest fall pears which has yet been introduced.

Mr. Wilmot still continues to bring forward his pines by dung heat, and the men were now lining the succession fruiting pits. Where manure is not expensive, it is probably a more economical way than fire heat.

It was a source of surprise to see the immense quantities of fruit which are daily sent to market by the proprietor. With the exception of rhubarb, he does not cultivate any thing but

fruit : of the former vegetable, he grows a great quantity every year.

The Nursery of Messrs. Ronalds is but a short distance from Mr. Wilmot's : not finding the proprietor at home, or the foreman of the establishment, we only walked hastily through the principal walks. It is kept in very excellent order, and the trees appeared to be well grown. The collection of apples is very large, the late Mr. Ronalds, father of the present proprietor, having made them a study, and published a splendid work on the subject.

Hounslow, Nursery of Mr. Chapman.—Mr. Chapman is a cultivator of fruit for the market, as well as a nurseryman. The *Passe Colmar* pear was first fruited by him, and thus obtained one of its synonyms,—the Chapman pear. Its qualities were so excellent, that the trees readily commanded *one guinea* each. We found a very good stock of trees, and among them, the following kinds, which he highly recommended :—*Truckhill Bergamot*, ripens in September ; about the size of the Swan's egg ; green skin, with pale, russetty specks ; this is cultivated extensively by Wilmot : *Chapman's Early* ; nearly a fortnight earlier than the *Citron des Carmes* ; small, but very handsome, with a red and yellow skin ; it was found growing on the grounds : *Surpasse Madeleine*, similar to the *Madeleine* or *Citron des Carmes* ; this was also found growing on the premises.

Mr. Chapman cultivates his trees mostly on the pear stock, principally by grafting, and the trees make fine plants the first year ; such plants, however, would not generally suit our market, maiden trees, as they are called, not being large enough : but in England, when they are wanted for training, they must be taken young, and brought forward by the skill of the gardener.

Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall, Sept. 26th.—Vauxhall is on the Surrey side of the river, three or four miles from the city. Messrs. Chandler's premises occupy four or five acres, principally devoted to plants, and particularly to the camellia, for which they have long been celebrated as extensive cultivators and originators of several very fine seedling varieties, among which *Chandleri* was, for a long time, conspicuous.

There are several ranges of glass, one of them being a span

roof, about one hundred feet long, twelve wide, and ten high; it has a main walk through the centre, with a broad shelf on each side for plants, such as heaths, pimeleas, corræas, &c. Another house is devoted to large specimens of the camellia for exhibition when in bloom. Other houses are for miscellaneous collections. Great quantities of plants are grown in frames, and camellias are propagated in this way. Old stools are set out, which soon make a rapid growth, and the branches are all layered; new and rare kinds are also planted out in this way, as they grow more vigorously than when in pots, and afford branches, either for inarching or grafting. Mr. Chandler pointed out several new ones, which he had purchased in a recent tour to Belgium, and they were now pushing fine new shoots.

We did not see a more healthy, vigorous, and well grown stock of camellias, than this collection: some of the large specimens were perfect cones of foliage from the pot up, and well filled with buds. Messrs. Chandler pot all their plants after they have made their spring growth, and set their buds, which is usually in August; the compost is principally loam, rather coarse, with just sufficient peat and sand to allow a free passage of water, with a good drainage. The small plants are kept in frames during summer, and slightly shaded, but the large ones are set in the open air, in a half shady exposure.

In the span-roofed house, we found a variety of New Holland plants, &c., *Verónica speciosa*, *Pimelèa spectabilis*, very beautiful, *Corræa Harrisii*, and *Góodii*, varieties of heaths, azaleas, &c.; the weather had not yet become sufficiently cool to bring in only some of the more tender sorts. In the other houses, we saw several fine new scarlet geraniums, called Mallisons No. 1, 2, and 3, and Preëminent; all of them of dwarfish habit, and very brilliant color. A new Pelargonium, called Celestial, was just shedding its last bloom, but it was so highly praised by Mr. Chandler, that we were desirous of procuring a plant. It has flowered with us the present year, and fully equals the reputation which he gave it: the upper petals dark, the lower rose, with a perfectly white centre, and the flower almond round: add to this, also, an extremely neat habit, and handsome foliage. The chrysan-

themum to which Messrs. Chandler have given considerable attention, is cultivated to some extent, and several of the kinds had already been removed to the houses: the newest French sorts are added every year, and, in a few weeks, there would be a brilliant show of flowers.

In the frames, we noticed a variety of fine fuchsias in bloom, but the plants were not large. Messrs. Chandler grow large quantities of the tree violet, similar to the common Neapolitan violet, attaining, in a few years, several inches in height; we saw one plant eight inches high, which was five years old; and, during this period, had been continually in bud or bloom. It was originally brought from Guernsey. The stock of rhododendrons includes the newest kinds, and the plants were exceedingly well grown, being covered with a healthy foliage; we noticed fine Catawbienses, set full of flower buds, only a foot or two high. We were highly pleased with our visit, and the attention we received from one of the Messrs. Chandler, who pointed out to us every thing new and interesting.

Fruit Garden of Mr. Chapman, South Lambeth.—Having a few moments to spare, while waiting for a change of coaches, and being near to Mr. Chapman's, the celebrated cultivator of grapes, we called at his garden, in hopes that we might see some of the specimens for which he has obtained so much credit. We found, however, that all his houses were forced quite early, and the fruit had been cut for two months. Some six or eight vineries are crowded into a very small space, with apparently scarcely room for the roots. The shoots were not trained with any regularity, and the wood appeared neither very strong nor vigorous, though finely ripened. The great excellence of his crop is the rich color of the berries, and their superior flavor; the bunches are only of moderate size. These command, in Covent Garden Market, the very highest prices,—nearly or quite double as much as the ordinary stock that is brought in. Very large bunches can only be obtained by sacrificing color and flavor.

Dennis's Nursery, Chelsea.—Being in the neighborhood of Chelsea, we could not omit the opportunity to look at the collection of this well known cultivator, whose name is one of the most familiar of English nurserymen. Every body who

appreciates the beauty of the pelargonium has heard of Dennis's Perfection, the commencement of that improvement in this fine flower, which has since rendered it so remarkable for its beauty. Mr. Dennis has always been an extensive grower of pelargoniums, and has raised many fine seedlings, of which his Perfection and King were preëminent, and for a long time maintained their standing at the head of all collections.

At the time of our visit, Mr. Dennis had a great quantity of seedlings, and a fine stock of the best varieties, but so thickly crowded into the houses, as to cause them to grow up rather slender. Ill health has prevented his giving that attention which he has usually devoted to his collection. In the nursery, we found a general collection of shrubs, plants, &c., in very good health: numerous frames were filled with various plants, and preparations were making for removing others to the houses for the winter. Mr. Dennis grows a great variety of flower seeds for the London seedsmen.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Pomological Notices ; or notices respecting new and superior fruits, worthy of general cultivation. Descriptions and engravings of six varieties of pears.* By the EDITOR.

THE season has been favorable to the production of fine fruit, and we hope, the present autumn, to secure drawings of many of the new kinds of pears, several of which we have now in bearing under our own eye. We now add six varieties to those already figured.

37. BEURRE' DE BEAUMONT.

The fruit of the Beurré de Beaumont pear (*fig. 17*) first came to our notice in the autumn of 1843, when a fine specimen was given to us by J. C. Lee, Esq., of Salem, who gathered it from a tree received from France: we had previously been familiar with the name in French catalogues, and had speci-

men trees in our collection ; but, as it had not been proved in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, or described in

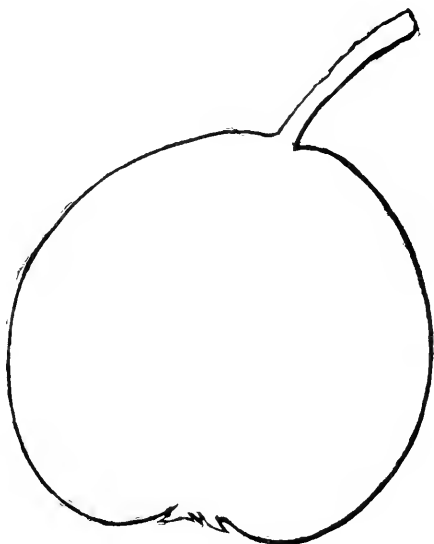


Fig. 17 Beurré de Beaumont Pear.

any work, we knew nothing of its qualities. It has proved, however, to be a pear well worthy of general cultivation, coming into eating the latter part of September. Another specimen, now before us, is from the large collection of J. S. Cabot, Esq.

Size, medium, two and a quarter inches long, and two and a quarter inches in diameter : *Form*, roundish obovate, largest in the middle, and tapering to the stem : *Skin*, fair, smooth, yellowish green in the shade, broadly marbled with brownish red in the sun, and thickly and regularly covered with dark green specks, assuming a russety color on the exposed side : *Stem*, short, about three quarters of an inch, brown, inserted in a shallow cavity, often contracted and swollen on the sides : *Eye*, medium size, closed, and moderately sunk in a round basin ; segments of the calyx medium length, pointed stiff : *Flesh*, white, fine, buttery, and juicy : *Flavor*, rich, sweet and perfumed : *Core*, medium size : *Seeds*, large, dark brown.

38. GENDESHEIM. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Ed.

Verlaine, }
Verlaine d'Ete, } according to Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Ed.

The Gendesheim pear (*fig.* 18) has but recently fruited in this country ; our drawing is from a specimen given us in

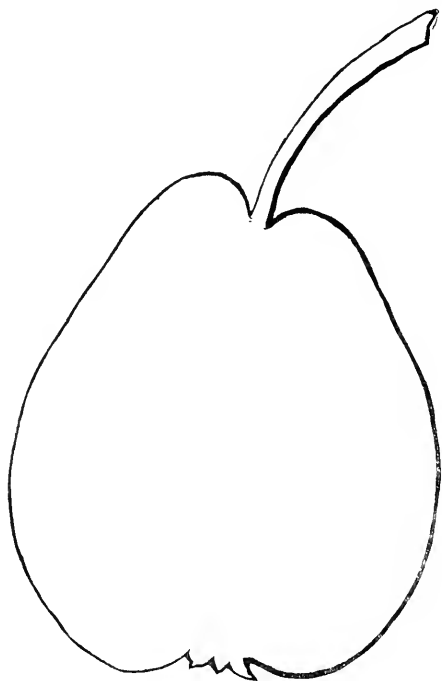


Fig. 18. *Gendesheim Pear.*

the autumn of 1843, by the Hon. J. S. Cabot of Salem, whose collection of pears is one of the most extensive in the country, and whose specimens are always large and handsome. It is stated by Mr. Thompson, in the *Catalogue* above quoted, to be of the first size, and first rate, as well as hardy, and a good bearer. Lindley states it to be of Flemish origin, and cultivated as an open standard in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society.

Size, large, two and three quarters inches long, and two and a quarter inches in diameter : *Form*, oblong, or obtusely pyramidal, tapering in a swollen manner to the stem where it ends obtusely : *Skin*, fair, smooth, pale yellowish green,

slightly tinged with dull red in the sun, and very regularly covered with pale, russety specks : *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, curved, smooth, light shiny brown, inserted in a deep cavity, under a slight projection : *Eye*, medium size, open, little depressed in a rather broad basin ; segments of the calyx long, pointed, reflexed : *Flesh*, white, coarse, melting and juicy : *Flavor*, rich and refreshing, with some perfume : *Core*, medium size : *Seeds*, medium size, very dark brown ; Ripe in October, often keeping into November.

39. HÉRICART. *Van Mons*. (*N. E. Farmer*, Vol. XIII.)

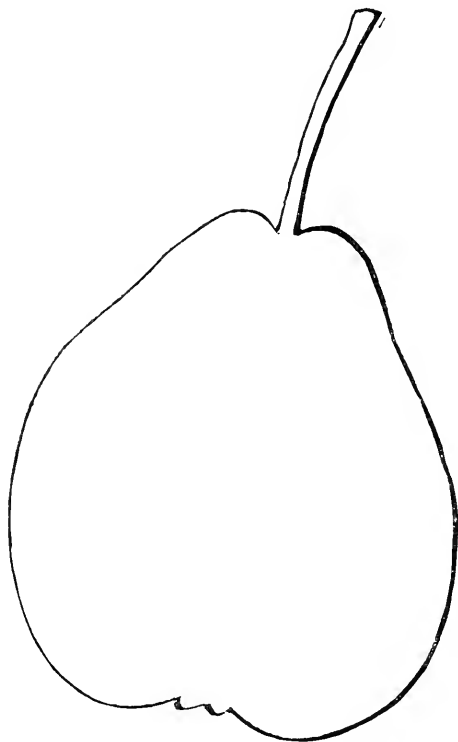


Fig. 19. Héricart Pear.

In giving our description of the Héricart pear, (*fig. 19*) we are forcibly reminded of the services which the late Mr. Manning, in conjunction with General Dearborn and Mr.

Kenrick, have rendered to the fruit cultivators, not only of Boston and its vicinity, but to the whole country. To these gentlemen, indeed, are we indebted for many of the fine varieties we now possess, some of which, perhaps, as Dr. Van Mons stated, we alone were the recipients, the trees having been destroyed after the scions were cut, and forwarded to America. Two liberal donations of scions were made by the venerable Van Mons to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1831 and '32, both of which unfortunately never came to hand; and had not Messrs. Manning and Kenrick again solicited scions, and replied to his letters, which alone were received, it is probable that no further efforts, on the part of the Belgian Pomologist, would again have been made to forward scions. Their request, however, was kindly responded to, and in the years 1834 and 1835, two donations were received, containing all the fine pears which Van Mons had then proved, and a great quantity under his private mark and numbers, whose qualities were unknown. Among the former was the Héricart, which is stated to have been one of the latest productions of the donor.

This variety is not named in either of the editions of the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue*, or in the most extensive French catalogues, and is probably unknown abroad. It first fruited, we believe, in Salem, in 1841 or 1842, and we are again indebted to Mr. Cabot for our specimen, which was produced in 1843. It is scarcely a first rate pear, but it is well deserving a place in every collection of any extent.

Size, large, three inches long, and two and a half in diameter: *Form*, oblong or obtusely pyramidal, somewhat flattened, full around the eye, and slightly contracted above the middle: *Skin*, rough, uneven, pale green, much russeted on the sunny side, regularly covered with dark green specks, with some blackish dots around the eye: *Stem*, long, about one and a half inches, slender, rough, inserted in a very shallow cavity, formed by projections of the fruit: *Eye*, medium size, open, slightly sunk in a broad, shallow basin; segments of the calyx short, round: *Flesh*, greenish white, melting and juicy: *Flavor*, pleasant and delicate, with an agreeable perfume: *Core*, large; *Seeds*, large, dark brown. Ripe in September.

40. VERTE LONGUE. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Ed.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Mouille bouche | } | According to Hort. Soc. <i>Cat.</i> 3d Ed. |
| Muscat Fleuré | | |
| New Autumn. | | |
| Mouth Water of some English authors. | | |
| Long Green, of many collections. | | |

The Long Green, as this pear (*fig.* 20) is usually called, is a variety tolerably well known in many collections, is

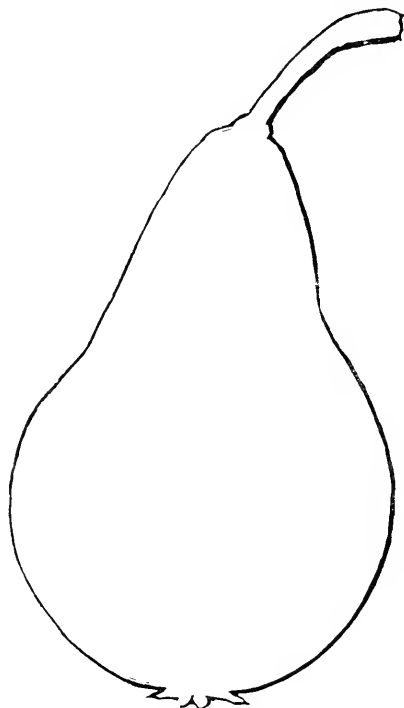


Fig. 20. *Verte Longue* Pear.

much esteemed for its melting and juicy qualities, and deserves a place in every garden of any extent. Its very deep green skin, even when fully mature, renders it familiar, and easily detected among other varieties.

Size, medium, three inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, pyramidal, contracted above the middle, and gradually tapering to the stem, which appears a continuation of the fruit: *Skin*, smooth, uniformly green, and regularly covered with dark green specks: *Stem*, short, about one inch

slender, curved, smooth and brownish green, fleshy at the base: *Eye*, large and very prominent, rising above the surface of the skin; segments of the calyx long and reflexed: *Flesh*, yellowish white, melting and very juicy: *Flavor*, sugary, with a pleasant perfume: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, large, dark brown. Ripe in October, and keeps two or three weeks.

The late Mr. Manning introduced a variety from France, called the *Verte longue d' Automne*, an excellent fruit; but it has been supposed by some cultivators to be synonymous with the Swan's Egg. We, however, think it a distinct kind, but we omit giving a description of it, till we have the experience of another year.

41. EPINE D'ETE. Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d Ed.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Fondante Musqué | } | According to Hort. Soc. Cat. 3d Ed. |
| Satin Vert, | | |
| Summer Thorn, of many collections. | | |
| Bugiarda des Italiens. | | Dalbret, 2d Ed. |

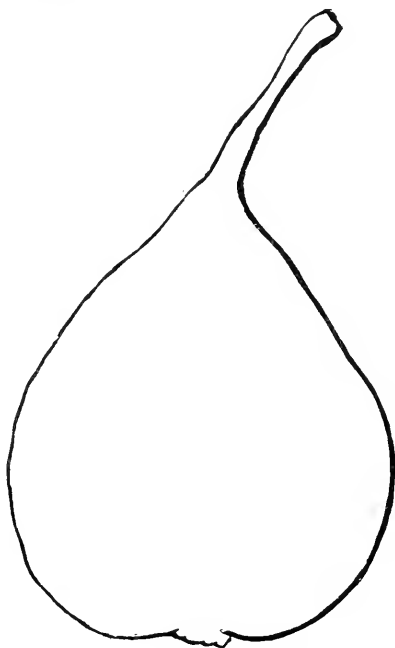


Fig. 21. Epine d'Ete Pear.

The Summer Thorn (fig. 21) is one of those varieties of pears, which, without possessing very remarkable qualities,

combines several good ones, which renders it worthy of general cultivation. It is a good bearer, of nearly medium size, and possesses a perfume, much liked by those who prefer musky pears. The name is stated by Lindley to have been given to it by Louis XIV.

Size, medium, two and a half inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, turbinate pyramidal, large at the crown, and regularly tapering into the stem: *Skin*, very smooth, shining, pale green, occasionally tinged with red on the sunny side, regularly and minutely covered with dark green specks: *Stem*, long, one and a half inches, smooth, pale green and brown, and fleshy at its junction with the fruit: *Eye*, large, open, rather prominent, in a scarcely depressed basin: *Flesh*, white, fine, tender and juicy: *Flavor*, saccharine, with a peculiar musky aroma: *Core*, large: *Seeds*, medium size, dark brown. Ripe in the early part of September.

42. CALEBASSE. Hort. Soc. *Cat.* 3d Ed.

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Calebasse double Extra, | } | According to Hort. Soc. <i>Cat.</i> |
| Calebasse d'Hollande, | | |
| Beurré de Payence. | | |
| Calebasse Musqué, <i>Knoop Pom.</i> according to <i>Lindl.</i> | | |
| Calebasse Ordinaire, of some French collections. | | |

Much confusion has been caused by the term Calebasse, (in allusion to the form of the fruit,) applied to no less than seven or *eight* different pears. Thus, we have the Calebasse Bosc, Calebasse Fondante, Calebasse Marianne, Calebasse Vert, Calebasse Vasse, Calebasse Bauchau, Calebasse Monstreuse, and the variety now under notice (*fig. 22*) known as the Calebasse. None of these varieties, however, appear to have been known or proved in the London Horticultural Society's garden, when the last edition of the catalogue was published, except the Calebasse; the trees received as the Calebasse Vasse, and Calebasse Bosc, having proved synonymous with other kinds.

We have now before us specimens of the Calebasse, Calebasse Bosc, and Beurré Bosc, each of them *distinct* fruits, but neither of them yet in eating. Noisette, in his *Jardin Fruiterer*, figures a pear which he calls the Calebasse Bosc,

which Mr. Downing remarks, in his recent work, is incorrect, being simply the Calebasse. From an inspection of the

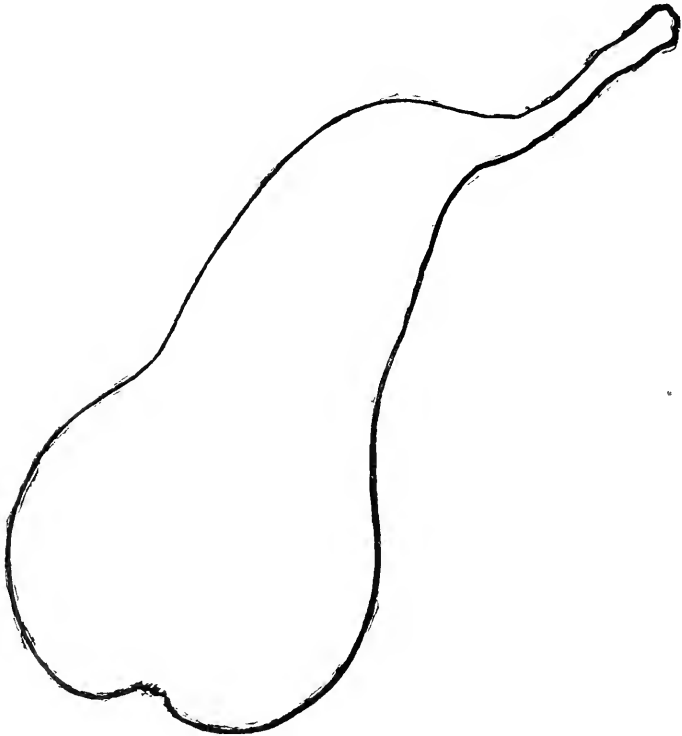


Fig. 22. Calebasse Pear.

drawing, and a critical examination of the description, we are inclined to believe that the *Jardin Fruiterer* is right, and that the fruit figured is not the Calebasse, but probably the Calebasse Bosc. We shall, however, at a future opportunity, give a drawing and description of the Calebasse Bosc, from our own specimens, and offer some further remarks relative to that variety, and the Beurré Bosc.

The Calebasse pear is of second rate quality, singular in its form, with a bright russet skin, and a breaking, juicy, saccharine, flesh, much esteemed. It is a good bearer.

Size, medium, about four inches long, and two inches in diameter: *Form*, oblong pyramidal, irregular, often angular,

Large Heart-Shaped Bigarreau Cherry.

large around the eye, contracted in the middle, and tapering into the stem: *Skin*, uneven, smooth, of a light clear cinnamon russet, showing, in many places, a yellow ground, and covered with minute scattered specks, of a darker russet: *Stem*, medium length, about one inch, knobby, wrinkled, green and brown, obliquely inserted, by a strong, fleshy junction: *Eye*, small, open, deeply sunk in a small basin; segments of the calyx very short, scarcely perceptible: *Flesh*, yellowish white, coarse, crisp, and juicy: *Flavor*, sugary, rich and slightly perfumed: *Core*, large, placed near the eye: *Seeds*, small, dark brown. Ripe in September.

ART. III. *Description of the Large Heart-Shaped Bigarreau Cherry.* By W. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, New York.

BELOW, I hand you a description of the Large Heart-shaped Bigarreau Cherry, with its synonyms:—

LARGE HEART-SHAPED BIGARREAU. *Prince's Pom. Manual.*

Bigarreau Gros Cœur, *Jard. Fruit., Bon. Jard. Thom. Poiteau, Downing, No. 37.*

Guigne noire luisante
Grosse Guigne noire luisante
Guignier à gros fruit noir luisante } *Duh.*

Bigarreau gros monstreux. *Thom.*

Black Bigarreau of Savoy. *Ken. Downing, No. 42.*

New Large Black Bigarreau. *Ken. Downing, No. 43.*

Fruit very large, remarkably beautiful, and only surpassed in size by the Amber Princess, Large Prool, Flesh-colored Bigarreau, and Prince's Preëminent: form obtuse, or roundish heart-shaped, skin dark shining red, changing to dark shining black at full maturity; ripe 1st of July here, and about 8th of July in Boston; flesh red, firm, pleasantly sweet, not high flavored. I made note as to the synonymy of this va-

riety in 1844, but in order to settle all doubts, I obtained specimens of the fruit of the "Black Bigarreau of Savoy," from Mr. Samuel Walker, of Boston, the present season, which I found identical with my own, the two original trees of which were obtained from Marseilles, in the year 1829, and are 25 feet in height. From these we have propagated a great number annually, which have been disseminated throughout our country.

The only other variety to which this is allied or assimilates, is the Tradescant's Black. Having, therefore, but one congener, and being readily distinguished from other varieties, it would seem an unpardonable neglect for any pomological writer, however theoretical and limited his sphere of actual observation may have been, to confuse this marked variety with others, or to publish this variety under *two* distinct heads as some have done, or under *three* distinct heads, as Mr. Downing has done in his new work, thus causing the same fruit, Proteus-like, to assume different forms, colors, and qualities on different pages of his book. It would have been far better, had this subject remained *in statu quo*, than that he should, when professing to correct errors, thus render confusion worse confounded. I had intended to have referred to some varieties of the Duke Cherry, described by Mr. D. under a plurality of names, and to Duke and Heart Cherries described as varieties of the Bigarreau, and also to Duke Cherries, described as Morellos, but I have not the time at present. Indeed, having already, in a mere cursory perusal, noted numerous *errors*, it would occupy more space in your Magazine than you would be willing to concede, were I even to give a brief summary. I, like others, had looked for the work of Mr. D. with much hope of good, knowing that his zeal merited commendation, and that, as a compiler at least, he ranked high; but, I have been greatly disappointed. I should not have referred to the work in question, were it not that its assumed authority rendered some explanations necessary, as due to the character of American pomology.

Linnaean Bot. Garden and Nurseries, }
Flushing, July, 1845. }

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Foreign Notices.*

ENGLAND.

Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, July 12th, 1845.—Not having room in our last to copy the account of the June exhibition of the Society, the *Gardner's Chronicle* has since been received, containing a notice of that held in July. As we have not room to publish both, we copy the last, believing it will be read with much interest, particularly that portion relative to the display of fruits, which, at the July exhibitions, is much greater than at either of the previous ones. The Roses were also exhibited in great beauty :—

The last of the Horticultural Society's annual series of Exhibitions, in the Gardens, at Chiswick, took place, on Saturday last, and brought to a close, so far as the progress of horticulture is concerned, the most brilliant season on record. The number of fellows and their friends was 5,963. The beautiful grounds of Chiswick House were thrown open on this occasion to the visitors, by favor of the noble President of the Society; the marching, countermarching, and admirable music of four military bands, and the crowd of gaily-dressed spectators, altogether produced an effect which may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed.

On this occasion, every exhibitor appeared to have come out with his full strength, and we may safely assert, it was the finest July exhibition the Society ever had. At the July exhibition, the fruit always forms a very prominent feature of attraction, and on this occasion the display was not only extensive, but contained many productions of very superior merit. We cannot, however, abstain from remarking that some of the fruit, especially the Queen Pines, appeared to be over-done; that is, had been so liberally deluged with water as to prevent their arriving at that state of perfection, with regard to color and flavor, so desirable in this fruit. We make this remark at the especial request of the judges, as many of the Pines instead of being of the bright lively orange-color, so characteristic of July fruit, had the dull greenish-brown cast of mid-winter productions. It may also be remarked, that some of the Black Hamburgh grapes, though perfectly colored, were not ripe, as was the case with those from the garden of the Marquis of Abercorn; and the magnificent bunches communicated by Mr. Williams, gr. to the Earl of Lonsdale, with berries nearly as large as Orleans Plums, though quite ripe, were not colored, and hence neither received the prizes which, under other circumstances, they would have so richly deserved. To proceed, however, with a more detailed account.

The first prize for a collection was awarded to fruit sent from Her Majesty's Garden at Frogmore. In this collection, Mr. Ingram produced four admirably grown Queen Pines, weighing between 4 and 5 lbs. each; immense bunches of Black Hamburgh grapes, not quite sufficiently colored,

and some good Muscat of Alexandria. From the same collection, also very fine Violet Hâtive peaches, and Elruge nectarines, with Denyer's Victoria and green-gage plums, in beautiful order; British Queen strawberries, as large as hens' eggs; a dish of the charming Malta fig; and good specimens of the Windsor Scarlet Flesh melon; with the White Naples currant, and some cherries. Another collection came from the garden of Sir George Warrender, in which Mr. Dods produced two handsome Enville pines, not quite ripe, but fine; with Black Hamburg grapes and peaches, nectarines, and some green-fleshed melons. Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne, communicated a third collection, which contained 10 large Queen pines, not quite ripe; Muscat grapes, to which the same remark applies; Black Hamburg grapes, deficient in color; with Cabul and hybrid green-flesh melons; Royal George and Noblesse peaches, very fine; and some beautiful Elruge nectarines. Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., sent a small collection containing some fine peaches, with Hamburg grapes, strawberries, and cherries. Of grapes, some wonderful productions were present, especially the Muscat of Alexandria, from Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Grenville, at Dropmore, which was beautifully ripened; and some admirable bunches from Mr. Fleming, gr. to the Duke of Sutherland; the latter were from vines planted in May, 1844, in a border to which bottom-heat can be applied as detailed by Mr. Fleming in a previous number: unfortunately they were not quite ripe. Of vines producing grapes in pots, Mr. Wright, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, had several plants beautifully laden with fine bunches. These were of the Black Hamburg variety. Mr. Moffatt, gr. to the Duke of Newcastle, sent fine bunches of White Frontignan and Black Hamburg; also, some good Black Prince; all, however, much disfigured by bad packing. Mr. Hamp, gr. to J. Thorn, Esq., sent fine Cannon Hall Muscats, and tolerable clusters of Black Hamburgs; some fine bunches of Black Hamburgs, not sufficiently colored, came from Mr. Barnes, gr. to H. Whitmore, Esq.; some finely colored clusters from Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquis of Abercorn; and handsome bunches of the same kind from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill. In the Market Gardeners' class, prizes were awarded to Mr. Davis, of Oak Hill, for Hamburgs and Muscats; and to Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, for splendidly-colored small bunches of Black Hamburg. Black Hamburg grapes were also sent by Mr. Jones, gr. to the Earl of Yarborough; Mr. Sellers, of Pennoyre; Mr. Walker, gr. to Capt. Hart; and Mr. Boyce, gr. to Sir L. Shadwell. Black Prince were sent by Mr. Fisher, gr. to Sir F. Booth, and by Mr. Frost; and some beautifully-ripened small bunches of Muscats came from Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq.

Of pines, a considerable quantity was produced, though, as has been before intimated, but few of them were so perfect as might have been expected. There were, however, some very worthy exceptions, among which may be noticed an admirably-grown Providence, sent by Mr. Parsons, gr. to A. George, Esq.; and five very beautiful Queens from Mr. Mason, gr. to Sir John Kennaway, Bart. Several of the latter were not far short of 5 lbs. in weight, while the Providence of Mr. Parsons must

have been at the least 8 lbs. ; they were all admirably swelled and colored. Two very pretty Queens were sent by Mr. M'Ewen, gr. to Col. Wyndham ; and six Queens, fine fruit, but badly ripened, from Mr. Brewer, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq. Seven pretty Queens, grown in peat without pots, were communicated by Mr. Carmichael, gr. to Mrs. Hawkins ; a fine Providence by J. H. Vivian, Esq., and Mr. Brown. gr. to the Hon. S. Herbert ; and six neat Queens and a small Blood pine by Mr. Hamp ; Mr. Moffatt sent a Blood and Enville pine ; Mr. Eyre, gr. to R. W. Barchard, Esq., six small Queens ; and Mr. Toy, gr. to Col. Challoner, two Queens. A Providence, not ripe, came from Mr. Spencer ; and four Queens and an Enville from Mr. Hewitt, gr. to J. Purday, Esq.

Of peaches and nectarines, some very beautiful specimens were present, especially Noblesse and Royal George peaches, and Murray nectarines, from Mr. Fleming ; splendid nectarines from Mr. Collinson, gr. to the Marquis of Westminster ; Red Roman, Violet Hative, and Elruge nectarines, beautifully ripened, with Galande peaches, from Mr. Parker, gr. to J. H. Oughton, Esq. ; and very excellent specimens were sent by Mr. Snow, gr. to Earl de Gray ; Mr. Spencer, Mr. Dods, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Ewing. Peaches and nectarines were, moreover, produced by Mr. Davis, of Barnet, and Mr. Barnes ; and some good nectarines came from Mr. Foggo. Melons were produced in great abundance, but, unfortunately, but few of them were named. Mr. Tomkins, gr. to Sir R. W. Bulkeley, sent six fine fruit of a green-fleshed variety ; Mr. Davis, of Woodhall, six smaller fruit ; and Mr. Barnes three scarlet-fleshed and three Beechwood. Mr. Moffatt had the Hybrid Cabul and Mountain of Sugar melon, the latter very large but tasteless. Mr. Braid, gr. to H. Perkins, Esq., had some fine Persian green-fleshed varieties ; melons were also sent by Mr. Fleming, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Slowe ; the Scarlet Romana by Mr. Boyce, and a fine fruit by Mr. Burns, of Chevening.

Prizes for strawberries were awarded to Mr. Elliott, for British Queen and Keen's Seedling, very large ; to Mr. Davis, gr. to J. Disney, Esq., for British Queen and Swanston ; and in the Market Gardeners' class, to Mr. Lydiard and Mr. Cole, of Bath ; both of whom produced very superior fruit. Strawberries were also sent by Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Parsons. Cherries came from Mr. Elliott, Mr. Bayler, gr. to J. H. Cossey, Esq., Mr. Hogan, and Mr. Meyers ; Lee's Perpetual figs were sent by Mr. M'Ewen and Mr. Foggo ; fine Madras citrons by Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq. ; and apples, beautifully preserved, by Mr. Davis and R. H. Betteridge, Esq.

We now come to the large collections of plants, and here the competition again lay between Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., and Mr. Robertson, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. The collection from the latter was much better than that produced in June ; but, nevertheless, Mr. Barnes's plants were awarded the first prize. Not the least remarkable part of Mr. Barnes's collection was the admirable manner in which the plants were put upon the stage, and it may be safely asserted they constituted the finest group of plants ever produced in July. Mr. Robertson's collection contain-

ed some fine young heaths, and other plants, but it wanted brilliancy. In Mr. Barnes's group, in the centre, at the back, stood a noble *Clerodendrum paniculatum*, with a splendid panicle of bloom, supported on one side by a very large *Crowea saligna*, and on the other by a bush 4 feet by 3, of *Erica ampullacea*. In front of the *Clerodendrum* was a splendid *Pimelea decussata*, flanked by *Clerodendrum fallax* and *squamatum*, and some noble plants of *Erica*, *Polygala*, *Ixora*, and *Stephanotis floribunda*. The singular *Erica Plukenetii* was in finer bloom than when exhibited in June; and the large plant of *Phænocomma prolifera* was a sheet of flowers. It is not, however, our intention on this occasion to give more than a mere outline of the principal plants, as many of them were noticed at the June exhibition. We must not, however, pass over two beautifully bloomed plants of *Veronica speciosa*; with a dwarf *Ixora grandiflora*, in fine bloom; *Aphelaxis sesamoides*; and several other plants, evincing equally good management. In Mr. Robertson's collection we noticed two handsome plants of *Phænocomma prolifera*, nicely in bloom; *Roella ciliata*, a neat and healthy plant, nine inches in height, and 18 inches in diameter; *Cyrtoceras reflexum*, a promising young plant; *Achimenes longiflora*, a tolerable plant, but badly colored; *Cassia corymbosa*; *Clerodendrum hastatum*, with dull colorless flowers, and heavy foliage; *C. fallax* and *Kämpferi*, large, but past their best; *Erythrina Crista galli*, two large plants; *Tabernaemontana coronaria*, the double and single varieties, and the usual specimen of *Medinilla erythrophylla*. Of the genus *Erica*, we noticed plants of *E. inflata*, large, but very thin; *ventricosa superba*; *eximia*, good; *jasminiflora alba*; *tricolor elegans*; *Shannoniana*, a pretty plant; *Irbyana*, good; *Cavendishii*, profusely bloomed; *metulæflora bicolor*, miscalled *radiata*, a large plant; *obbata*, very neat; *gemmifera*, promising; *depressa*, in profuse bloom, and several others; most of these heaths were from a foot to 18 inches in height, and about as much in diameter, and some of them thickly set.

In the collections of 20 plants, Mr. Frazer, of the Lea-bridge-road Nursery, and Mr. Ayres, gr. to J. Cook, Esq., were again the competitors. In Mr. Frazer's collection were *Tristania nereifolia*, a pretty small yellow-flowered shrub, useful in July; *Roella ciliata*, a nice plant, 18 inches in height and 2 feet in diameter; *Crowea saligna*, not quite in bloom; *Kalosanthes grandiflora* and *miniata*, two neat plants; *Achimenes longiflora*; with very nice specimens of *Erica Bergiana*, *tricolor*, *eximia*, and *ampullacea*. All these were clean and well-grown. In Mr. Ayres's group were some fine plants of *Clerodendrum fallax* and *speciosissimum*, the former with 9, and the latter with 13 panicles of bloom; a variety of *fallax* with deeper-colored flowers than those of the true species; *Crowea saligna*, a neat plant in profuse bloom; a large, well-colored *Leschenaultia formosa*; *Pentas carnea*, nicely in bloom; a dwarf compact plant of *Veronica speciosa*, with nearly 20 spikes of flowers; *Ixora grandiflora*, two plants; and *I. crocata*, very dwarf; *Gloxinia cerina*, a large specimen; with *Erica juliana*, 4 feet by 3, in splendid condition; *E. ampullacea*, 9 inches by 18, a sheet of flowers; *E. ampullacea rubra*, very neat, with *Kalosanthes coccinea*; *Begonia parviflora*, and a fine plant of *Angelonia Gardneriana*.

Collections of 12 stove or greenhouse plants were sent by Mr. Hunt; Mr. Bruce, gr. to Boyd Miller, Esq.; Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; and Mr. Epps, of the Bowery Nursery, Maidstone. Mr. Hunt's plants comprised a fine *Ixora grandiflora*; *Clerodendrum fallax*, a nice plant; *Erica Massoni*, a splendid specimen; *Boronia serrulata*, in fine bloom; with *Leschenaultia formosa*; *Gardoquia Hookeri*; *Erica densa*, and some *Vincas*. Mr. Bruce produced a famous *Aphelexis humilis*; *Ixora grandiflora*, a tall spare plant; *Stephanotis floribunda*, clean and healthy; *Pimelea decussata*, dwarf; *Astelma eximia*, pretty; with *Erica eximia*, and *Roella ciliata*. Mr. Green's principal plants consisted of *Crocea saligna*, *Epiphyllum speciosum*, *Passerina grandiflora*, and *Achimenes longiflora*. In Mr. Epps's group was a large plant of *Euthales macrophylla*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, and several species of *Erica*.

Collections of 6 plants came from Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., and Mr. Stanly, gr. to H. Berens, Esq. In the former collection, was a large *Ixora grandiflora*, with remarkably fine heads of flowers; *Rondeletia speciosa*, pretty; *Crocea saligna*, a dwarf bush; with *Aphelexis purpurea grandiflora*, and *Erica jasminiflora alba*. Mr. Stanley's group contained *Mahernia incisa*, *Clerodendrum speciosissimum*, *Achimenes grandiflora*, and *Gloxinia Menziesii*. Only one collection of creepers was produced, and that came from the nursery of Mr. Frazer. It contained *Sollya linearis*, a fine plant; *Ipomœa tyranthina*, very pretty; *Allamanda cathartica*, nicely bloomed; *Stephanotis floribunda*, a promising plant; with *Clerodendrum splendens*, and *Thunbergia Fryeri*.

Heaths, in collections of 20 species, were shown by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Robertson. In Mr. Hunt's collection, which obtained the first prize, was *Massoni*, a splendid plant; *Savileana*, very good; *jubata*, very pretty; *retorta major*, 2 feet by 18 inches, and splendidly bloomed; *ampullacea*, and *tricolor impressa*, both fine; *gemmafera*, 3 feet by 3 feet; *odore rosæ*; *mutabilis*, remarkably pretty; *obbata* (Pamplin's variety), a tall plant, but rather thin; *viridiflora*; *Clusiana*; *nectuliflora bicolor*, 3 feet by 4 feet; *jasminiflora alba*, 2 feet by 18 inches; with a pretty *eximia*; and *tricolor elegans*, 3 feet by 3 feet. Mr. Robertson's plants were smaller than the preceding; the best of them were *infundibuliformis*, a nice plant; *obbata*, dwarf and very lovely; *eximia*; *ampullacea*, pretty; *depressa*, pretty; *gemmafera*, neat; *tricolor*, fine; *tricolor elegans*, with *ventricosa superba*; *globosa*, and *tricolor*; a small *Coventryana*, *Templeana*, *Irbayana*; and *retorta major*, not quite open.

In the Nurseryman's Class, a splendid collection was sent by Messrs. Fairbairn, of Clapham, and some small, neat plants by Messrs. Rollisson. Among Messrs. Fairbairn's plants, we noticed a noble *Cavendishiana*; *jubata*, small; *tricolor*; *t. elegans*; *t. rosæ*, fine; *t. tenuiflora*, good; a variety of *obbata*; *princeps*; *ampullacea*, and *a. rubra*, both good; *a. impressa*; *ventricosa superba*; *Bothwelliana*; *viridiflora*; *eximia*, fine; *Savileana*, good; *Gemmafera*; *inflata*; *jasminiflora alba*, and *Irbayana*, both in fine condition. The principal plants in Messrs. Rollisson's collection consisted of *Kingscotiana*, a very splendid variety, with large flowers, and a

great improvement upon the tricolors ; Dunbariana ; tricolor inflata ; multiflora ; impressa ; eximia ; Coventryana ; and pulverulenta.

Collections of 12 heaths were sent by Mr. Green and Mr. Barnes. In the former group were *metulæflora bicolor*, a good plant ; *Aitoniana*, pretty but thin ; *jasminiflora alba*, pretty ; with *ampullacea*, *tricolor elegans*, and *Massoni*. Among Mr. Barnes's plants were *tricolor*, *tricolor major*, and *t. superba* ; *eximia*, *ventricosa breviflora*, and *carnea* ; *gemmafera*, *inflata alba*, loose ; and *Coventryana*. Mr. Frazer also contributed 12 heaths, among which we remarked *metulæflora bicolor*, *eximia*, *Irbyana*, *ventricosa globosa*, and *tricolor* ; *Massoni*, small ; *ampullacea*, *retorta major*, *Bergiana*, and *ventricosa superba*.

Groups of 6 heaths were numerous, and among them were some fine specimens. Mr. May produced a fine *metulæflora bicolor*, 3 feet by 3 feet ; a tricolor of the same size ; *Savileana*, splendidly sheeted with bloom ; with *jubata*, *princeps*, and *ventricosa superba*. A collection also came from Mr. Bruce, in which were *gemmafera*, a dwarf plant ; *inflata*, and *ventricosa*. Mr. Plumbly, gr. to J. Dimsdale, Esq., sent *eximia*, *ventricosa superba*, *gemmafera*, and *tricolor elegans*, all loose plants. Mr. Dawson, of the Brixton-hill Nursery, sent the pretty *infundibuliformis*, a perfect specimen ; *Massoni*, fine ; *bicolor major*, *inflata alba*, and *ampullacea*. Others came from Messrs. Henderson, of the Edgware-road Nursery, among which were a fine plant of *obbata*, in splendid order ; *gemmafera*, and *Massoni*, fine plants ; with *metulæflora bicolor*, and *tricolor*. Mr. Epps, of the Bower Nursery, Maidstone, also contributed a collection of six, among which was a most admirable *tricolor Leeana*, 18 inches in height, and the same in diameter ; *tricolor*, good ; *vestita grandiflora*, badly colored ; with *ampullacea rubra* ; *ventricosa breviflora*, and *superba*. From the nursery of Mr. Glendinning was, moreover, a promising young specimen of *eximia*, with *tricolor superba*, and *Cavendishiana*. A group of seedling *ventricosas*, containing several desirable kinds ; especially *splendens*, *magnifica*, and *grandiflora*, were shown by Mr. Pamplin, of the Hornsey-road. Of single specimen heaths, some very remarkable plants were exhibited, especially *Parmentieriana rosea*, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., and a dense mass of beautifully-colored flowers, from Mr. May, who also sent *metulæflora bicolor*, 4 ft. by 3 ft., and in profuse bloom ; Messrs. Henderson sent *ventricosa grandiflora*, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Mr. Carson produced a beautiful *ampullacea*, trained to a wire cone, 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., with the branches dropping over the sides of the pot, and *viridiflora*, with curious dark green flowers. From Mr. Plumbly, a very beautiful dense bush of *ampullacea* was produced by Mr. Dawson ; a similar plant by Messrs. Fairbairn ; a magnificent *obbata*, finely bloomed, by Mr. Pamplin ; *Massoni*, thin, but with fine flowers, by Mr. Dawson ; and Mr. Henderson had also a fine plant of the same variety. From Messrs. Rollissons was a very superior variety, resembling the *tricolor*, but of very large size, named *Holfordiana* ; and from the same collection was a large specimen, in good bloom, of *inflata alba*.

Of single specimens not enumerated in the preceding notice, may be mentioned an immense specimen of *Kalosanthes grandiflora miniata*, from the nursery of Mr. Frazer. It was 3 ft. in height, and 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and had upwards of 150 brilliant and handsome flower-heads upon it. Mr. Kinghorn, gr. to A. Murray, Esq., sent a noble *Veronica speciosa*, a little, however, past its best; Mr. Stanley contributed a large plant of *Leschenaultia formosa*; Mr. Ayres a seedling *Clerodendrum*, raised from *infortunatum*, of very robust habit, but not sufficiently in bloom; and Mr. Barnes had a fine specimen of *C. paniculatum*; Mr. Green sent a good *Lisianthus*, or rather *Eustoma Russellianum*; Mr. Carson, a pretty *Rondeletia speciosa*. A fine specimen of *Achimenes picta*, in most exuberant health, was sent by Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; and Mr. Ayres had *Achimenes multiflora*, but not for competition.

Of new plants, Messrs. Veitch produced a fine plant of their *Fuchsia serratifolia*, a very promising thing; and *Siphocampylus coccineus*, a soft wooded stove plant, with bright scarlet flowers, with *Calandrinia umbellata*, a very pretty purple annual, and *Salpichroa glandulosa*, with dull greenish yellow flowers, which are produced in bunches in a drooping position at the end of each branch. Mr. Glendinning had a new *Statice* from China, with minute pale yellow flowers, pretty, but by no means remarkable. A seedling *Cactus* was sent by Mr. Green, but it was not sufficiently distinct to merit recommendation. Some small plants of tall *Cacti* were also sent by Mr. Green, but they were nearly alike. Mr. Dobson had a collection of six species of *Achimenes*, consisting of *coccinea*, *multiflora*, *rosea*, *grandiflora*, *pedunculata*, and *hirsuta*. Mr. Conway, of Earl's Court, Old Brompton, sent six varieties of *Scarlet Pelargoniums*, among which we noticed Mrs. Mayler, a brilliant scarlet with a white eye; *Shrublands*, and *Shrublands Superb*, *Prince Albert*, *Compactum*, and *General Tom Thumb*.

Two collections of *fuchsias* were exhibited, one by Mr. Robinson, gr. to J. Simpson, Esq., Thames Bank, Pimlico, and the other by Mr. Gaines, nurseryman, Battersea. Mr. Robinson's were by far the best which we have seen this season, being young plants vigorously grown, and most profusely bloomed. The varieties were *Hope*, *Prima Donna*, *Formosa elegans*, *Goldfinch*, *Pawley's Queen*, *Eppsii*, *Vesta*, *Magnet*, *King John*, *Chandlerii*, *Robinsonii*, and *Exoniensis*. Mr. Gaines contributed *Duchess of Sutherland*, *Pirola*, *Pearl*, *Champion*, *Vesta*, *Miss Talfourd*, *Gigantea*, *Exoniensis*, *Goldfinch*, *Cassandra*, *Robusta*, and *Decora*.

Roses in pots were shown in fine condition by Mr. Slowe and Mr. Dobson, in the *Amateur's Class*, and by Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhamstead, and Mrs. Stedman, of Isleworth, among nurserymen. In Mr. Slowe's collection we noticed of *China*: *Belle Emile*, *Napoleon*. *Tea*: *Eliza Sauvage*, *Safrano*, *Pactolus*, *Anteros*, *Aleine*, *Bougère*, *Hymenée*, and *Duchesse d'Orleans*. *Bourbon*: *Phœnix*; and *Noisette*: *Sir Walter Scott*. Mr. Dobson's collection comprised *Souvenir de Malmaison*, *Comte de Paris*, *General Allard*, *Triumphe du Luxembourg*, *Eclatante*; Mrs. *Bosanquet*, *Duc de Luxembourg*, *Taglioni*, *Macarthy*, *Cristata*, and *Ne plus Ultra*. In the *Nurseryman's Class*, Messrs. Lane and Son sent 20

fine varieties, comprising *Hybrid China*: Comtesse de Lacépède, Great Western, Madame Plantier, General Kleber, and Comte de Paris. *Hybrid Bourbon*: Coupe d'Hébé and Charles Duval. *Hybrid Perpetual*: Gen. Allard. *Tea*: Le Pactole, Devoniensis, Josephine Malton, Bisuor, Le Page, Triomphe de la Guillotine, Eliza Sauvage, and Scholastique. *Gallica*: Guillaume Tell and Colbert. *China*: Eugène Beauharnais and Neuilly. *Alba*: Blanche fleur. *Moss*: Gracilis, Floralie, and White Bath. Mrs. Stedman's collection did not contain any thing very remarkable which has not been before enumerated. Of single specimens, Mr. Slowe sent Gardenia; and Mr. Dobson, Bourbon Queen, neither of them very striking for single specimens.

Of cut roses, an immense quantity was present, and among them all the finest kinds in cultivation. We never saw cut roses exhibited in finer condition, nor a more gorgeous display of them. To give, however, a list of names, without referring each to its proper class and describing it, would convey little information; and as, from the crowds which surrounded them, it was impossible to obtain this information so as to be available for the purposes of selection, we consider it best to give no names at all, especially as a descriptive list of all the kinds may be obtained by application to the respective nurserymen. Moss roses, in collections of 12 varieties, were shown by Mr. Terry, gr. to Lady Puller; Mr. Williams, gr. to A. Rowland, Esq.; and J. H. Betteridge, Esq.: and, in the Nurserymen's Class, by Messrs. Lane, Cobbett, Francis, Hooker, Paul, and Rivers. Other roses, in collections of 50 varieties, came from Mr. Terry, Mr. Parsons, J. H. Betteridge, Esq., and Mr. Williams: and, in the Nurserymen's Class, from Messrs. Lane, Francis, Hooker, Rivers, Cutbush, Cobbett, Paul, Lane, and Waterer, of Bagshot. Collections of 25 varieties, were sent by Messrs. Paul, Crutwell, Slowe, Bennett, and Dobson; and some fine flowers of the old yellow rose, so rarely seen perfect, were sent by Mr. Barnes.

The pelargoniums were but little inferior in beauty to the excellent display witnessed at the June meeting, and altogether this class of plants has exhibited evident signs of improvement during the present year. In the class established for the express purpose of bringing into notice new and first-rate flowers, the public have had opportunities of witnessing many of the improvements that have recently been made, as this class has generally been well supported, especially by amateur exhibitors. The judges, however, in the present instance, considered it a duty to withhold the gold medal in the Nurserymen's Class, as the express stipulations, for which it was established, had not been complied with. In the amateurs' Class, for new and first varieties, the Gold Banksian Medal was awarded to Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, of Isleworth, for Hoyle's Pompey, Sultana, Rajah, Amazon, Margaret, Isabella, Sunset, Repealer, Marc Antony, Desdemona, Titus, and Effect. Mr. Cock received the Silver Gilt for 12 finely grown plants, consisting of Mary, Sunrise, Repeal, Conflagration, Gipsey Queen, Jessica, Milo, Achilles, Rosette, Duke of Cornwall, Katinka, and Hector; and the large silver was awarded to Mr. R. Staines, for Sunrise, Staines's La Polka Clío, Andromache, Emperor Nicholas, Merry Mon-

arch, Duke of Cornwall, Black Dwarf, Nestor, Fairy Queen, Hovea Elegans, and Ackbar. In the corresponding class for Nurserymen, the Silver Gilt was awarded to Mr. Gaines; the large Silver to Mr. Ambrose, Battersea. The collection from the former contained Gaines's Duchess of Leinster, a clear, high-colored and desirable flower; Alba grandiflora, Prince of Wales, Begum, Cecilia, Floridum, Gaines's Trafalgar, Lady Sale, Rising Sun, Indispensable, Amelia, and Rhododendron; and the latter sent Madeline, Constellation, Witch, Erectum, Duke of Cornwall, Sir W. Scott, Acme, Sunrise, Mogul, Symmetry, Aurora, and Victory Superb. In collections of 12 varieties, in 8-inch pots, of superior cultivation, the Gold Banksian was awarded to Mr. Cock, for the following flowers: Diadem, Vesta, Countess Morley, Symmetry, Erectum, Comus, Cora, Pulchellum, Sarah, Hector, Milo, and Emma; and the Silver Gilt was received by Mr. Staines, for Sylph, Amy Robsart, Lord Ebrington, Aurora, Witch, Queen of the East, Sapphire, Hero, Clio, Andromache, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Merry Monarch. In the Nurserymen's Class, Mr. Gaines had no competitor; the Gold Banksian was awarded for the following collection: Spartan, Priory King, Gaines's Duchess of Leinster, Triumphant, Henrietta, Don Juan, Airiamana, Rising Sun, Hermione, Lady Sale, Ackbar's Star. For pelargoniums in 6 varieties, in 12-inch pots, one collection only was exhibited from Mr. Cock, to which the large Silver Medal was awarded; the sorts were: Cyrus Superb, Nameless, Sarah, Black Dwarf, Redworth, and Pulchellum. Mr. Gaines exhibited 3 pots of the pretty pelargoniums, called Queen Victoria; and a noble specimen of Sylph, from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, was also shown. Calceolarias, which are calculated to make an effective display, have been but scantily exhibited during the season. At the present exhibition, but one collection was exhibited from the Messrs. Fairbairn; there was but little variety in the sorts, being all spotted upon yellow grounds: Flash, Prince Alfred, Conductor, Prof. Wilson, Kinghornii, and Lady Ann Charteris, were the sorts to which the large Silver Medal was awarded.—(*Gard. Chron.*, p. 489—492, 1845.)

ART. II. *Domestic Notices.*

New Jersey Horticultural Society.—The autumnal exhibition of this Society will be holden at Newark, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th, when premiums to the amount of upwards of two hundred dollars will be awarded for the best specimens of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.—*Ed.*

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—The Seventeenth Annual exhibition of this Society will be holden on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24th, 25th and 26th, in the Philadelphia Museum, corner of 9th and George streets, occupying the two grand saloons of that building, and

affording ample space for a splendid display. As the prizes are open to all parts of the country, we copy the following regulations of the Committee :

The Committee charged with the preparatory arrangements, solicit your contributions in plants, fruits, flowers, or culinary vegetables ; and specimens of either, of a quality meriting distinction, will be thankfully received and publicly acknowledged. When transmitted from a distance, by public conveyance, the Society will cheerfully defray the cost of transportation. They may be addressed to Messrs. Landreth & Munn's, Seed Warehouse, No. 65 Chesnut Street, or to Thomas P. James's Chemical Warehouse, No. 212 Market Street.

All objects in competition for premiums, must be arranged in the Exhibition, previously to 2 o'clock, P. M., on the first day (24th,) of the exhibition, at which time the Committee will proceed to award the premiums.

To prevent confusion, it will be necessary that all contributions be presented on the Monday and Tuesday previous to the exhibition ; bouquets on the mornings of each day. Every contributor must furnish the Committee with a list of his articles shown. Dishes and glasses furnished for the purpose of exhibiting specimens. The Committees are authorized to remove all ordinary specimens.

All articles will be returned to the contributors, which must be called for, or instructions left respecting their disposal, prior to 12 o'clock, M. on Saturday, 27th.

It would be proper to state that competition for premiums before this Society, is free and open to all persons from any section of the United States.

Among the numerous subjects for premiums, are the following :—

For the best foreign grapes, with artificial heat, four bunches, \$5.

For the next best, \$3.

For the best without heat, \$5.

For the next best, \$3.

For the best and most numerous variety of pears, \$5.

For the best and most numerous variety of apples, \$5.

Numerous other prizes will be awarded, amounting to upwards of *four hundred dollars*.—*Ed.*

Eighteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.—The exhibition will be opened to the public on Monday, the 6th day of October, 1845, at 12 o'clock, M., at Niblo's Garden, Broadway, in the city of New York. Contributions from exhibitors will be received on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the previous week. To insure the most favorable locations, and the advantages of competition, the products of the manufacturer, mechanic and artisan must be delivered and entered on the books of the Fair, on one of those days. The chance of a good location will be in favor of those who come the first and second day. Fruits, flowers, &c., form an exception. The proper time for entering them will be specified in the agricultural and horticultural circular, or notices hereafter to be issued.

There will be an opening address, followed by novel and interesting displays of the *Pyrotechnic art*.

On Thursday, the ninth day of October, a National Convention of Far-

mers and Gardeners, and Silk Culturists will be held. Circulars with questions prepared, will be issued. Washington's Home Department of Agriculture, recommended by the Institute, and unanimously approved by a National Convention held last year, will again be urged. These precious interests demand extensive concert, unanimity, and profound deliberation; and *the time*, during the great Fair—and *the place*, the emporium of the western world, were, by the Convention of last year, decidedly resolved to be the best suited to accomplish the objects sought.

For the second week, has been assigned the show of cattle, horses, and other live stock, and the ploughing and spading matches. Fine horses, combining size, strength and fleetness, for wagon and carriage—healthy fat cattle and sheep, suitable for market—well trained, well matched, and powerful working cattle, and the best milch cows, will each and all command high premiums. To accommodate those interested in the cattle-show, a beautiful plot of ground has been secured between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, near the intersection of Broadway and the Fifth Avenue, with commodious rooms on the premises for accommodating the committees. The ploughing and spading matches will be held in New York, or its vicinity. For particulars, see Agricultural Circular.

The anniversary and other addresses will also be delivered in the course of the second week. The horticultural exhibition of vegetables, fruits, flowers, &c., will be in Niblo's long promenade, and superintended by eminent horticulturists. Great varieties of rare seeds have been, the last year, scattered by the Institute over our country, with the express understanding, that a portion of their products be brought to the Fair, to swell the beauties of the display. The great saloon, and the second story of the north wing, will, as usual, be reserved for the fabrics of the factory and workshop; made of cotton, woollen, silk, and all the varieties of metals and other substances, the fruits of that genius and invention, which have commanded the admiration of the world. The first floor of the north wing of the saloon will be animated by moving machinery, propelled by our best model steam engines, to afford visible, practical evidence to all of their merits and value.

The best new and useful inventions will be objects of the highest honors. Also, establishments affording large varieties of specimens of well-constructed agricultural and horticultural machines and implements; but in no case, for want of competition, or other cause, will any article be entitled to premium, if adjudged intrinsically not deserving particular commendation.—(*Circular of the Institute.*)

New York State Agricultural Society.—The annual show of this Society will be held at Utica, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September. An Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers will be connected with the show, and the address will be delivered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston.—*Ed.*

National Convention of Farmers, Gardeners and Silk Culturists, and Friends of Agriculture generally, resident in all parts of the Union, on the call of the American Institute of the city of New York.—The American Institute has been prompted to issue this invitation to the farmers, gardeners

and silk culturists of the United States, in conformity to requests contained in resolutions passed at two former Conventions, viz. : an Agricultural and Silk Convention held in this city, Oct. 1844, during the 17th Annual Fair.

It was deemed appropriate, because this Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of New York in 1829, expressly to encourage the agriculture of the United States, and so acceptably had this duty been performed in the estimation of the Legislature, that in 1841, when a State Agricultural Society was formed, this Institute was embraced in it, and constituted the sole representative of that interest in that association, for the city and county of New York, and was made the recipient of the bounty which, in all other parts of the State, was apportioned exclusively to the county societies. The city of New York was preferred for holding this Convention, because of its central situation, and the facilities of reaching it by land and water, and the time was designated during the great Fair as most convenient and most likely to ensure a full Convention, when hundreds of thousands are attracted to the great city, when specimens from the field and the garden of the highest perfection from all parts of the country are spread before the visitors.

It is designed to concert measures which will give a more effective impulse to the efforts of agricultural improvement, by the collection of numerous facts from various localities and details of experiments, thus affording materials for science to extend its discoveries; this will impart dignity to the occupation of the agriculturist, elevate it in the comparative scale of human industry, proportioned to its inestimable importance. The powers of association, if judiciously brought in aid, will work wonders. Local societies might be formed and kept in continual communication with one great central society, concentrating at one point an accumulation of facts and experience for selection, arrangement, comparison, consideration and publication, the value of which would exceed all computation. Such an organization should be commenced at this Convention. The numerous associations recently formed in various parts of the country called "Farmers' Clubs," in conjunction with other older societies for promoting agriculture, afford the means for a beginning, and the manifest advantages flowing from them will lead others to follow the example. Practical means for the distribution of the best breeds of cattle, the new and best plants, seeds, &c., farming implements, machines, &c., should be considered. From the isolated condition and infrequency of communication and intercourse among farmers, discoveries of vast benefit to the human race have, for long periods, remained unenjoyed because unknown but to a few—the potato, which now feeds millions, and the turnip, that Englishmen assert *saves England*, may be cited as examples. Accident brought the cotton plant into the plantation States, which now affords materials for clothing hundreds of millions. Association will be sure to produce the more speedy development and extended realization of multiplied human comforts, and accelerate the grand march of our national improvement. The examination of specimens, the unceremonious expression of thought, and the interchange of views by the independent and noble lords of our soil, will enable each and all to return to their farms with renewed spirit and increased knowledge.—(*Circular.*)

ART. III. Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, Aug. 2d, 1845. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Scions of Roberts's Red Heart cherry were received from Mr. Roberts, of Salem, for distribution. The thanks of the Society were voted.

Adjourned one week, to Aug. 9th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Breck & Co., fine varieties of *Phlòx Drummòndii*, verbenas, sweet peas, stocks, &c. &c. From W. E. Carter, three fine seedling phloxes, one of which was called *Russelliana*, and the other two under Nos. 31 and 32, each of them fine variegated kinds of vigorous habit: also other flowers. From J. E. Teschemacher, a fine plant of *Echinocactus Eyrièssii*, with flowers only two years old, and copiously watered with guano. From E. Allen, six fine specimens of *Gloxinia speciosa*, six small pots of *Campánula pùmila álba*, a very neat little species, *Fúchsia conspicua arborea*, and *nerium spléndens*.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited several new and superb phloxes, among which were Charles, blush white, with lilac eye; *ròsea supérba*, fine large rose; *Bridgèssii* lilac; *Coldryana*, large fine crimson; and *Princesse Marianne*, beautifully and distinctly striped: also, *Achimenes picta*, *pedunculàta*, *grandiflòra*, *longiflòra* and *hirsùta*, and *Ipomæa Leàrii*. Cut flowers, bouquets, &c., were exhibited by S. Walker, Messrs. Winship, S. A. Walker, Capt. Macondry, W. Kenrick, John Hovey, James Nugent, A. Bowditch, H. W. Dutton, P. Barnes, Mr. Warren, and John Arnold.

The Committee awarded the following premiums:—

To Edward Allen, for the best six plants in pots, \$2.

To Miss Russell, for a large bouquet, \$1.

To W. E. Carter, for a large bouquet, \$1.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for a large bouquet, \$1.

Fruits: From J. F. Allen, peaches, nectarines, *Franconia* raspberries, and sweet Montmorency cherries. From R. Manning, Charlomoski and Tetofsky apples, not ripe; also handsome *Citron des Carmes* panaché pears. From James Nugent, fine Black Hamburg and other grapes. From A. D. Williams, Williams's Favorite, Early Harvest, and Early Sopsavine (!) apples. Also, fine red and white Dutch currants. From Paul Newhall, Lynn, a small but excellent apricot, which the Committee called Newhall's Early; it is a clingstone. From Capt. Lovett, fine blackberries. From J. T. Buckingham, Curtis's Early Striped apples. From Mr. Warren, sugar-top pears and *Franconia* raspberries, summer rose, and Early Sopsavine (!) apples. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., fine specimens of peach apricots, and two new pears, called the Belle Alliance de Fanon and the Mabile (!) the former inferior, the latter probably incorrect, but a second-rate summer pear. Apricots, apples, and other fruits, from John Hovey, J. Warren, Jr., C. Newhall, S. A. Walker, E. G. Tucker, Geo. Walsh, S. Walker, H. D. Gray, C. E. Grant, W. Richardson, J. S.

Sleeper, Jos. Gilmore, J. H. Cobb, J. Hooper, Jr., Mr. Bumstead, John Owen, S. H. Smith, R. I., E. Brown, E. G. Withington, and others.

Vegetables: From A. D. Williams, three large Drumhead cabbages. From John Hooper, Jr., two Brocolis, fine. From J. E. Teschemaker, one stalk of Blue Imperial peas, bearing 22 pods, grown on poor soil, and manured with guano.

Aug. 9th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—Vice President E. M. Richards in the chair.

Some remarks being made in relation to the names of fruits, it was voted that the London Horticultural Society's *Catalogue* be adopted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as authority, in their reports.

The following members were elected:—B. W. Comstock, Providence; G. Merriam, Newton; Geo. W. Bond, David Miller, Charles Amory, and J. A. Blanchard, Boston; Eben. Brown, Lynn.

Adjourned one week, to Aug. 16.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From S. Walker, a very fine display of phloxes, mostly seedlings, some of them beautiful: one of these Mr. Walker has called *Duttonii*, a dark purple, dense flowered variety. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., four new phloxes, very fine. From E. Allen, a small plant of *Péntas cárnea*, new and very handsome. Cut flowers, bouquets, &c., were exhibited from A. Bowditch, Capt. Macondry, J. Breck & Co., S. A. Walker, J. Hovey, P. Barnes, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Warren, John Arnold, Miss Russell, &c.

The Committee awarded the following premiums:—

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for best bouquet, \$2.

To Miss Russell, for a large bouquet, \$1.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, Morocco plums and Blood-good pears. From J. F. Allen, fine specimens of Black Hamburgh, Golden Chasselas, Wilmot's new Black Hamburgh, White Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, Black Prolific, Verdelho, Zinfindal, variegated Chasselas, Ferral, and White Chasselas grapes; also, peaches and figs. From J. Lovett, very fine blackberries, Morocco, Precoce de Tours (?) and Cross's Seedling plums, and red Astrachan apples. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, Fondante d'Ete pears, which proved a very indifferent fruit. From R. Manning, Rivers's Seedling, Chester, Royal Hâtive, and Myrobalan plums; Dodge's Early Red and Irish peach apples. From E. Brown, Lynn, fine Jargonelle pears. From O. Johnson, superior specimens of Early Bough and red Astrachan apples. From C. Newhall, Curtis's Early Striped apples and Jargonelle pears. From S. Pond, Bingham, Apricot, Italian Damask and Duane's purple plums. From A. D. Williams, fine Jargonelle pears, Williams's Favorite, Benoni and River apples, and fine currants. From J. Nugent, fine grapes, and Pond's Seedling and yellow gage (?) plums. Grapes from J. Arnold. Peaches, pears, &c. were exhibited by A. W. Withington, Geo. Walsh, James Monroe, J. A. Kenrick, P. Barnes, E. G. Tucker, Mr. Batchelder, S. Walker, J. Washburn, Jos. Gilmore, W. Richardson, and others.

Aug. 16th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—Vice President C. Newhall in the chair.

A letter was received from the New Haven Horticultural Society, inviting a delegation of the Mass. Hort. Soc. to be present, at their annual exhibition. The letter was laid on the table till next meeting.

Adjourned one week, to Aug. 23d.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a splendid variety of new phloxes, and several seedlings; also roses. From S. Walker, a fine show of phloxes. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, several new herbaceous plants, among which were *Lychnis floscuculi alba pleno*, *Rudbeckia grandiflora*, *Aconitum pyrenaicum* and *Halleri*, *Phlox Princess Marianne*, &c. From J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, *Combratum purpureum*, *Gladiolus gandavensis*, superb, and some new dahlias and petunias. From Captain Macondry, fine German asters. From W. E. Carter, fine plants of *Gloxinias* and *Achimenes*, bouquets, &c. Splendid *Balsamines* from A. Bowditch, Messrs. Hovey & Co., Jos. Breck & Co., and P. Barnes. Bouquets and cut flowers from W. Quant, A. Bowditch, Messrs. Winship, P. Barnes, S. A. Walker, J. Nugent, H. R. Kendall, E. M. Richards, Mr. Warren, W. Kenrick, and T. Needham.

The show of phloxes and balsamines for premium took place to-day, and the following is the award of the judges:—

PHLOXES.—To Messrs. Hovey for the best six varieties, a premium of \$5, viz:—Charles, Princesse Marianne, Pyrame, *Nymphæa alba*, *rosea superba* and a seedling.

To S. Walker, for the second best six varieties, a premium of \$4, viz.: Five seedlings and *Bréckii*.

To Messrs. Breck & Co., for the third best six varieties, a premium of \$3, viz.:—Carter's *Henry Clay*, *Lawrencii*, *Wilderi*, *Bréckii*, and two seedlings.

BALSAMINES.—To A. Bowditch, for the best display, \$3.

To Jos. Breck & Co., for the second best display, \$2.

BOUQUETS.—To W. Quant, for the best bouquet, \$2.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for the second best, \$1.

Fruits: From S. Walker, *Fondante Van Mons*, *Tyson*, and other pears, but not in eating. From the Hon. J. S. Cabot, *Sucre de Hoyerswerda*, and *Nouvelle Mabilie* pears, the latter quite inferior. From E. E. Bradshaw, a large and handsome early plum, without name; also, *Nonpariel* apricots. From O. Johnson, *Bloodgood*, *August Muscat*, *Citron de Sirentz*, (second rate) pears, and fine *Early Bough* apples. From R. Manning, *Wilmot's Early Orleans*, *Black Damask*, *Early Orleans*, *Lawrence's Early*, and *Grimwood's Early Orleans* plums; *Tyson*, *Elizabeth*, and *Rostiezer* peas, and *Orne* apples. From John Washburn, *Plymouth*, *Nouvelle Mabilie* pears. From S. Pond, *Pond's Seedling*, *Italian Damask*, *Duane's purple*, and *Washington* plums. From J. F. Allen, *Black Hamburgh*, *Golden Chasselas*, *Ferral*, *Zinfindal*, *Grizzly Frontignan*, *White Frontignan*, and *White Chasselas* grapes; peaches, figs, and pears. From J. L. L. F. Warren, *Dearborn's Seedling*, and *Jargonelle* (of the French,) pears.

Apples, peaches, &c. from S. Downer, Jr., C. Newhall, Messrs, Winship, Mr. Richardson, G. Lewis, Geo. Walsh, A. D. Williams, T. Needham, J. Munroe, Jr., Mr. Hildreth, D. Wood, and others.

Vegetables : From Capt. Macondry, two quarts Lima beans, and specimens of a variety called the Chili Prolific. From O. N. Towne, extra large purple eggs.

Aug. 23d. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Voted, that the Society accept of the invitation of the New Haven Horticultural Society, and a delegation be chosen at the next meeting.

It was voted that the Chairman of the Committee on Fruits, cause a painting (in water color) to be made of a handsome specimen of Williams's Favorite apple.

A letter was read from N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, in relation to strawberries, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Fruits, to report upon the same.

The following members were elected :—S. B. Pierce, Dorchester, James Gaffield, Gloucester.

Adjourned one week, to Aug. 30th.

Exhibited.—Flowers : From Capt. Macondry, a superb display of German asters. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., La Reine, Solitaire and other roses. From S. Walker, fine phloxes, roses, &c. Cut flowers in variety, and bouquets from E. M. Richards, Messrs. Winship, J. Breck & Co., W. Meller, W. Kenrick, J. Hovey, J. Nugent, W. Quant, F. R. Bigelow, P. Barnes, Mr. Warren, &c.

The Committee awarded a premium of \$2 to W. Quant, for the best bouquet.

For the second best bouquet, to J. L. L. F. Warren, \$1.

Fruits : From R. Manning, Limon (of Van Mons). Welbeck, Tyson, (excellent,) *Forme de Delices* (!) No. 1585 (second rate) V. Mons, and other kinds: Lawrence's Early, English Wheat, and other plums, and Sweetwater peaches. From Chas. Gill, Dorchester, a large peach of good quality, supposed to be a seedling. From Hon. J. S. Cabot, extra Jargonelle, Hessel and Dearborn's Seedling pears. From E. M. Richards, pears (fine) without name. From O. Johnson, fine Early Bough apples, green gage plums and pears. From Hall J. Howe, a very handsome seedling plum, a clingstone, with yellow and red skin, and worthy of cultivation. From S. Downer, Jr., handsome Red Roman nectarines. From Messrs. Winship, Winship's Seedling, (a second rate fruit), Washington, and other pears. Apples and other fruit were exhibited by J. W. Seaver, E. Wight, J. S. Sleeper, S. A. Walker, J. Coolidge, J. Nugent, C. Newhall, John Arnold, A. D. Williams, J. Richardson, S. Downer, H. W. S. Cleaveland, P. Barnes, S. R. Johnson, S. Pond, J. Lovett, B. Guild, J. F. Allen, Geo. Walsh, Capt. Macondry, W. Meller and others.

Vegetables : From O. N. Towne, three fine purple eggs. From T. Motley, three large purple eggs. From Capt. Macondry, Lima, Sierra, Chili purple, shell, and China Dwarf Beans. From W. Seaver, Grant

Tomatoes, two of them weighing 3½ pounds. This variety has proved a valuable production.

Aug. 30th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Messrs. Walker, French, and Breck, were appointed a delegation to attend the exhibition of the New Haven Horticultural Society.

The Chairman of the Committee on Fruits presented a painting of Williams's Favorite apple, agreeably to an order of the Society.

Adjourned one week, to September 6th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From J. A. Lowell, *Lilium lancifolium album* and *rubrum*, and *Witsenia corymbosa*, in pots. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., *La Reine*, *Solfitaire*, *Ne plus Ultra*, *Mrs. Cripps*, and other roses, *verbenas*, &c. From P. Barnes, 6 varieties of *fuchsias* in pots, and cut flowers. A fine design of flowers in shape of a star from S. A. Walker. A very large bouquet from W. Quant. Bouquets and cut flowers from Messrs. Winship, J. Hovey, John Arnold, S. Walker, J. Nugent, E. M. Richards, Mr. Warren, and others.

The Committee awarded the following premiums:—

To W. Quant, for a fine bouquet, \$2.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for a bouquet, \$1.

To S. A. Walker, for a design, \$1.

To Miss Russell, for a bouquet, \$1.

To P. Barnes, for 6 *fuchsias*, \$1.

Fruits: From E. M. Richards, a fine apple, called the *Walpole*, a high flavored and first rate variety. J. F. Allen exhibited some beautiful specimens of *Violet* *hative* *nectarines*, *Williams's Bonchretien*, *Summer Francreal*, and other pears. From Mr. Buckminster, a seedling apple raised on his farm on the *Kennebec River*; from its large size and good qualities as a kitchen fruit, the Committee called it the *Kennebec Seedling*. Fine *nectarines* from W. Quant, gardener to Hon. T. H. Perkins. Beautiful *Washington plums* from S. R. Johnson. From O. Johnson, handsome *Washington*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, *Francreal* and other pears. From Geo. O. Farmer, *Black Hamburg*, and other grapes. Apples, pears, and other fruits, from S. H. Smith, Messrs. Winship, E. E. Bradshaw, A. D. Williams, James Nugent, George Walsh, Mr. Warren, J. Richardson, G. Merriam, E. Brown, J. Lovett, P. Barnes, &c.

Vegetables: Two quarts of *Lima beans* from A. Bowditch. Fine large purple eggs from Wm. Quant.

ART. IV. Faneuil Hall Market.

| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | From | To | | From | To |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Potatoes, new: | | | Squashes, per cwt.: | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 25 | 1 37 | Canada Crookneck, . . . | 1 50 | — |
| { per bushel, | 50 | 75 | Winter Crookneck, . . . | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| Common, | 1 00 | 1 25 | Autumnal Marrow, . . . | 1 25 | — |
| Eastport, | 2 25 | — | | | |
| Sweet, per bushel . . . | 1 50 | — | <i>Fruits.</i> | | |
| Turnips: per bushel, . . | 1 00 | 1 25 | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | |
| Onions: | | | Porter, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | Pumpkin, sweet, per bbl. . | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| White, per bunch, | 3 | — | Fall Greening, per bbl. . | 1 50 | — |
| White, per bushel, . . . | 50 | 62½ | Spice, per bbl. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Beets, per bushel, | 75 | — | Common, per bbl. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Carrots, per bushel, . . . | 75 | — | Pears, per half peck: | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, . . . | — | — | Bartlett, | 50 | 75 |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, . . | — | — | Andrews | 37 | 50 |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 12½ | — | Seckel, | 50 | — |
| Radishes, per bunch, | — | — | Cushing, | 25 | 37 |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | St. Michael, | 25 | 50 |
| | | | Harvard, | 25 | 37 |
| | | | Common, | 17 | 25 |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | Peaches, per pk.: | | |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | Best quality, | 75 | 1 00 |
| Early York, | 50 | 75 | Common, | 25 | 50 |
| Savoy, | 50 | 75 | Plums, per quart: | | |
| Drumhead, | 1 00 | — | Green Gage, | 25 | — |
| Brocolis, each, | 12½ | 20 | Washington, | 12½ | 25 |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | Imperial Gage, | 20 | 25 |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | — | Other sorts, | 12½ | 20 |
| Beans: Shelled, per quart, . | — | — | Nectarines, per doz. | 25 | 50 |
| Sieva, | 10 | 12½ | Blackberries, per quart . . | 12 | 17 |
| Lima, | 12½ | — | Purple Eggs, each, | 12 | 25 |
| Corn, per doz. ears: Sweet, | 6 | 8 | Cranberries, per bushel, . . | 1 50 | — |
| Celery, per root, | 10 | 12½ | Berberries, per bushel, . . . | 50 | — |
| Martynias, per half peck, . . | 12½ | — | Tomatoes, per peck, | 17 | 25 |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr hun. | 17 | 20 | Watermelons, each, | 12½ | 25 |
| Peppers, (pickling) per lb. . . | 2½ | — | Muskmelons, each, | 12½ | 17 |
| Mangoes, per doz. | 12½ | 25 | Grapes, (forced.) per lb.: | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal. | 25 | — | Black Hamburg, | 50 | 75 |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. . . | 37½ | — | White Sweetwater, | 25 | 37½ |
| | | | Other sorts, | 25 | 50 |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | Wild Grapes, per quart, . . | 10 | 12½ |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | Cucumbers: | | |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | Small size, per doz., | 6 | 8 |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | Oranges, per doz. | | |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | Havana, | none. | — |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | Sicily, | — | — |
| | | | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 |
| | | | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 |
| | | | Cocoa nuts, per hundred, . . | 3 50 | 4 00 |

REMARKS.—A succession of refreshing showers during the month, has had a reviving effect upon all crops which had not been irreparably injured by the previous dry weather: the quantity of rain which has fallen has been very small, yet the frequent showers, though they have not penetrated the ground, have supplied moisture to the roots near the surface. Late potatoes and other fall crops, have been greatly benefited.

Vegetables.—The effect of more favorable weather has had a tendency to reduce the price of potatoes, and the market is now well supplied with a well grown stock; Eastports have come to hand, but it is stated that the

rot or *blight* has been very severe, and will cut short the supply; Sweet Potatoes of very good size have also been received; the warm weather has been favorable to an abundant product. Turnips, onions, beets, &c., are now brought in freely by the bushel. Cabbages are not abundant, and fine Drumheads command high prices; the dry weather at the time of planting, destroyed a large portion of the crop. Brocolis are plentiful and good. Beans are gone with the exception of Sievas and Limas, which are more abundant than usual, owing to the warm summer. Cucumbers for pickling and Peppers, are plentiful. Summer squashes are done for the season, but in their place there is a very good supply of well ripened Canada Crook-necks and Autumnal Marrows.

Fruit.—The stock of good eating apples is now limited principally to the Porter, of which there is a liberal supply. Our cultivators should endeavor to introduce some other good sorts of table apples for September: common sorts many of them very good, but without name, are plentiful. Pears are now very well supplied, Bartlett and Andrews being the principal kinds: some few Seckels have come to hand from New York. Peaches have been brought from New Jersey, but they now come in from the vicinity, and the prospect is of a very great supply. Plums are tolerably plentiful, and very good, owing to the absence of heavy rains, which often crack and spoil the crop. Tomatoes are now abundant, the giant sort will prove a valuable acquisition. Watermelons and Muskmelons are plentiful, and excellent. Grapes are now well supplied, and at very moderate rates. New Cranberries have come to hand, but they have not yet acquired their full size. No good oranges remain in the market.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, Aug. 31st, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR SEPTEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be maturing their fruit, and in early houses will be so forward as to be ready for cutting. In later houses, they will yet require to hang awhile. Continue to shut up the house seasonably, giving air early in the morning, especially in fine weather. Water the walks occasionally to create a humid atmosphere. Prune in the laterals now where the wood is already ripe, and shorten to two or three eyes where the wood is yet green. Vines in pots for producing fruit next season, should be liberally supplied with *guano*, and if made sufficient growth, they may be topped, to throw the sap into the dormant eyes. Vines in the open air should be looked over occasionally, and superfluous wood, not wanted for next year, cut out.

Strawberry beds may be made this month with the best success. Manure the ground well, and bed it deep. Old beds should be looked after; continue to cut off the runners if plants are not wanted, and this will make them much stronger.

Budding peach trees should be performed this month. Loosening the ties of trees budded in August should be carefully attended to.

Raspberry plantations may be made the latter part of the month with perfect success; if the leaves are yet green, *cut them off*.

Grafting trees with *flowering branches* to produce fruit next year, may yet be performed in the mode recommended in our last volume—(X).

Fruit trees of all kinds may now be transplanted with entire success, if the leaves are *cut off* with a knife or pair of scissors.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias, owing to the dry and hot summer, have not succeeded well: they should, however, not be neglected. Continue to prune and tie up, and the tubers will be better next year.

Rose cuttings may yet be put in, and budding may yet be performed. Plants wanted for flowering early should now be potted and placed in a frame.

Oxalises of the various kinds may now be potted.

Ixias and similar Cape bulbs should be re-potted this month, and placed in a cold frame.

Pæonies may now be taken up, separated, and planted again.

Pelargoniums raised from cuttings should now be potted.

Camellias should yet be repotted if not done last month. Cuttings may now be put in for raising stocks.

Japan lilies, as they begin to change the color of their leaves, should be more sparingly watered.

Chrysanthemums raised from layers, should now be shifted into larger pots. Water with *guano*.

Carnation layers should soon be potted, and placed in frames during the winter.

Victoria and other stocks, sown last month, should soon be potted off singly, into small pots.

Ericas should be constantly pruned, in order to make dwarf stocky plants.

Phloxes, and other rare herbaceous plants, may now be increased by cuttings placed in a frame, or under a north wall or fence.

Petunias and Verbenas should be propagated from cuttings now to make fine plants in the Spring.

Herbaceous plants may be safely transplanted during the latter part of September.

Chinese Primroses will require another potting.

Gloxinias and Gesneras should now be sparingly watered.

Greenhouse plants should now be looked over, and all that require it, repotted, pruned, and prepared for removing to their winter quarters next month.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

OCTOBER, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*
By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 330.)

Hackney, Messrs. Loddiges, Sept. 27th.—From the celebrated character which Messrs. Loddiges establishment has attained, our expectations were highly raised, and we appropriated a day for our visit to this place. The distance from the city is only four or five miles, and the grounds are now thickly surrounded with dwellings; the whole extent did not appear to be more than eight or ten acres.

The principal garden, devoted to the houses and collections of plants, is a walled enclosure of a square, containing three or four acres; this is again divided by another wall, which forms the back of an immense range, appropriated to plants, and also the extensive camellia house, for which the Hackney garden has so long been celebrated. Commencing our walk, we first entered a stove, which is devoted to the growth of Orchideæ. This opens into the great domical palm house, with a roof nearly sixty feet high, and filled with specimens, having all the vigor and beauty of their Oriental clime. Preparations were now making for the winter, and the plants were not yet arranged in their places; but some of the palms were remarkable for their size and beauty, reaching nearly to the top, and spreading out their wavy fronds over the smaller species. *Pandanus spiralis* was upwards of twenty feet high, finely grown, and in perfect health. This house is so arranged as to be watered in imitation of a natural

shower. Small pipes run across the roof; these are perforated with holes, and when a shower is required, the water is turned into the pipes by means of a stop-cock, and falls upon the plants in the form of a gentle rain.

There are two other houses for orchideous plants. Messrs. Loddiges' collection is by far the most extensive known, containing more than *nineteen hundred* species, collected from all parts of the world, a beautiful catalogue of which had just been issued. One of these houses is terminated by an entrance into the palm house, the other detached by itself. Our interest in these plants having greatly increased from the many specimens we had seen, we could not help noting down the most beautiful of those now in bloom, some of which were indeed exquisite beyond description. The two houses, which are ordinary span-roofed buildings, have all the species numerically arranged, according to the catalogue, and there is no difficulty in finding any plant at once: were not this system adopted, among nineteen hundred species, and probably ten times that number of plants, it would be impossible to make a selection without great inconvenience and labor. *Dendrobium chrysanthemum*, and *Cælogyne fuliginosa*, were both superb. *Cattleya*, sp. not named, magnificent; *C. superba*, remarkably fine; *Oncidium bicolor*, beautiful; *Miltônia spectabilis*, elegant; with more than twenty equally fine. Messrs. Loddiges grow their plants in various ways: some are placed on charred wood, some on cocoa-nut husks, some in conque shells, and others in baskets, &c., but all were in the most vigorous condition, throwing out their sinewy roots in search of heat and moisture. *Nepenthes distillatoria* in this house had attained a large size, and was full of its singular, pitcher-shaped, appendages.

Leaving the houses of orchids, we looked through the garden in front of the several ranges: this is mostly filled with successive ranges of brick pits, for wintering all kinds of plants, and for storing away young seedlings, of which great numbers are raised from seeds received from almost every country on the globe. No establishment has ever had such an extensive correspondence, or such advantages for making new additions, and Messrs. Loddiges have well improved

them. We here saw hundreds of seedling rhododendrons raised from Himalayan seeds.

Leaving this garden, we entered the great camellia house, which is a semi-circular range, on the north side of the division wall before mentioned, having also one of similar dimensions on the south. Here the camellias had grown up so rapidly, that they formed a perfect wood, several of the plants being fifteen feet high: we walked under the branches of many of them with perfect ease. The plants are most of them planted out in the border, and the growth they made quite surprised us. The following are the names of a few of the largest:—*myrtifolia*, fifteen feet; *élegans*, ten feet; *Sweetii*, ten feet; *reticulata*, ten feet; *punctata*, twelve feet; *rosea*, (China,) ten feet; *Chandleri*, ten feet; *fimbriata*, ten feet; and double whites of all sizes. The south side of the range is less lofty than the north, and contains smaller plants, though many of them had reached to the glass. Immense quantities of young plants filled one wing of the range, continuing to the left, and among them were the Rev. Mr. Herbert's seedlings, *Fortuna*, *foliosa*, *Eburnia*, and *pumila*; large quantities were yet remaining out in the open garden. Messrs. Loddiges use the knife freely in the cultivation of the camellia, and by heading in well, their plants are kept in compact form: their principal mode of propagation is by inarching. The other wing of this range, the whole of which is nearly one thousand feet long, is devoted to a miscellaneous collection of New Holland and other plants, which were now just being removed to their winter quarters.

In front of this range, a narrow strip of ground is devoted to pæonies, lilies, and hardy plants of various kinds.

The arboretum is separated from the plant department by a public road, over which a bridge is thrown, by which it is reached. It contains four or five acres, laid out in concentric circles, with walks between, the trees being arranged in natural groups from the circumference to the centre. The trees are well grown, though rather crowded, and the whole arrangement is most interesting to every lover of trees and shrubs. The variety of maples, poplars, beeches, oaks, &c., is very numerous, and we regret that we could not have spared a day or two, in looking through the arboretum, in

order to more particularly note the difference in the growth, foliage, and other characteristics of species and varieties. A week, indeed, might be profitably and agreeably spent in studying the groups, their arrangement, &c. Some of the more showy and beautiful trees were *Acer lasciniatum*, *Pópulus tremuloïdes pëndula*, and græ'ca, *Fâgus sylvática pëndula*, *Frâxinus excélsior pëndula*, *Bétula urticæifolia*. A row of upwards of thirty varieties of variegated hollies was remarkably beautiful; they will not, however, stand our eastern climate; yet, as they may do for the Middle States, we give the Nos. of those which possess the most merit. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, (very fine,) 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30: these numbers are according to Messrs. Loddiges' catalogue. Some of the smaller shrubs were also fine, particularly two berberies, one the *Bérberis canadénsis*, with very deep red fruit, and a fine habit, the other *B. purpùrea*, with very dark purple foliage.

The centre of this coil of trees was filled with a fine collection of American plants, especially azaleas, rhododendrons, &c. &c., for which the collection of Messrs. Loddiges is well known. They are planted in beds of prepared heath soil, and flourish well: we could not help lamenting, while looking at their vigorous condition, that these most interesting of all plants should have so long been neglected, in truth, remained almost unknown, by our cultivators.

Messrs. Loddiges grow a fine collection of herbaceous plants, and nearly or quite all in pots; this admits of transportation at any season, and they thrive so much better than when removed immediately from the ground. We commend the practice, as we believe we have already done in our previous notes, to the attention of all nurserymen. In winter, they may be placed in cold frames, and in spring plunged out in the open ground, where they will need very little attention.

The extent and variety of Messrs. Loddiges' collection, surprises and astonishes every visiter. The whole number of species and varieties of trees, plants, shrubs, &c., exceeds *ten thousand*, of which plants may at all times be obtained, and the value of their whole collection, estimating it at the catalogue prices, is supposed to exceed £200,000 sterling,

(upwards of \$1,000,000.) The nursery was first established about the middle of the last century, by a German gardener of the name of Buish, and about 1771 he was succeeded by Mr. Conrad Loddiges, the father of the present proprietors. In their hands it has risen to an eminence, even exceeding any of the royal collections of Europe. Indefatigable in their exertions to procure every thing new, they have, by a well systematized correspondence in all parts of the world, gathered together, what the wealth of the richest noblemen has been unable to obtain.

We were somewhat disappointed in not finding the same neatness and order, in the general keeping of the grounds, which we observed at many places, though, as regards the health of the plants, they were in the best condition. To the politeness of Mr. Loddiges, we are much indebted, and embrace the opportunity to return our thanks.

Hammersmith Nursery, Messrs. Lee.—This old and well known nursery, is still kept up in fine condition. It is situated on the Turnham Green road, about four miles from the city, and contains, we should judge, fifteen or twenty acres. The greenhouses and stoves are numerous and extensive, facing the street, the ground in front, two or three acres, being devoted principally to a collection of standard roses, for which this nursery is celebrated. Great quantities of annuals are also cultivated for the seeds, which are supplied to the London seedsmen. The roses are cultivated in rows about two feet apart. The stocks are grubbed up in the woods, and set out in the spring; one or two young shoots are thrown out, and those in August are budded: the following season they make plants with fine heads.

The first house we entered, was a grape-house, in which a large collection of young plants were growing; and some in bearing on the rafters; but the crop had been nearly all cut: one called the Duzetta, a black grape, from Spain, was stated to us, by the foreman, to be an excellent variety. One house is mostly devoted to the growth of fig trees, of which Messrs. Lee cultivate a great number of kinds. A house for Cacti contained a fine collection, among which were *Epiphyllum crenatus* and *setaceus*, and one called *Leæana*, a seedling raised here between *grandiflorus* and *speciosissimus*.

The flowers are eight inches across, open at night, and continue expanded a day or two. One house for orchids contained a good collection—*Stanhøpea tigrinum* a species requiring very little heat, and even doing well in a greenhouse. The collection of chrysanthemums is extensive, and one house had just been filled with the plants. In the greenhouses, we noticed fine plants of the different *Achimenes*, *Pimelèa spectabilis*, the beautiful double white Chinese primrose, *Hydránga japónica* and *Azàlea variegàta*, grafted on to *Rhododéndron pònticum*, apparently in a very flourishing condition. This experiment is well worth trying by some of our amateurs, *variegàta* being naturally a rather slender grower, and rather difficult to keep in good health. By this means, perhaps, it may become almost as robust as the old *álba*. The autumnal roses in the garden were displaying a fine bloom, but we have already described the same varieties we here saw in flower.

Chiswick Villa, Duke of Devonshire.—Chiswick is one of the beautiful seats of the Duke of Devonshire, and is situated on the Thames, adjoining the Garden of the London Horticultural Society.

The entrance is through a double row of lime trees on each side, set about twenty feet apart, in the rows, and so trained and clipped, as to form an arched walk. The house has nothing remarkable in style or construction, but it is approached through an avenue of the noble Cedar of Lebanon, the largest of which are nearly 60 feet high. The gardener is Mr. Edwards, a very intelligent man, whom we had the pleasure of seeing at Chatsworth, but at the time of our visit he was absent on a journey.

The grounds are beautifully laid out, and grouped with fine plantations of trees, of various kinds, and a branch of the Thames, winding through them, adds to the picturesque beauty of the place. The weather had been so fine and dry, that even here, within a few miles of London, the grass was in some places almost dried up. In the greenhouse, we found a variety of plants, particularly of fuchsias, and also a fine healthy plant of the splendid *Rhododéndron Gibsòni*, introduced from the East Indies by Mr. Gibson, the Duke's collector.

It has not yet flowered. In the stove, we saw a fine specimen of *Aphelándra cristàta*.

The greatest attraction of the place is the picturesque arrangement of the grounds, and the fine specimens of trees and shrubs, some of the former of which were very large, and in fine vigor. A place called the Poet's Corner, contained statues of Cicero, Brutus, and Cæsar, brought from Rome, by the Duke, on his visit to that country, and also stone seats, which we were told were supposed to have been used by them. A fine *Cèdrus Deodàra*, on the lawn, was more than twenty feet high, and one of the most beautiful objects. There is a *Wistària* here of uncommon size.

The whole place afforded us great pleasure, but want of time prevented us from noting down only the more attractive features of these grounds.

(*To be continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1845.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Voted to suspend the usual Saturday exhibition on the 13th.

Delegations were invited from the New Haven Horticultural Society, and the New Jersey Horticultural Society, to attend on the Annual Exhibition of this Society.

A sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of the Annual Festival, should the receipts not be sufficient.

The following members were elected:—C. G. Loring, and A. Emery, Boston.

Adjourned one week, to September 13th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs. Hovey & Co., splendid German Asters in great variety, several varieties of roses, Phlox Princesse Marianne, verbenas, &c. &c. From E. Allen, two plants of *Achimenes grandiflora*, and one of *Gloxinia speciosa*, German Asters, &c. From Jos. Breck & Co., German Asters, sweet peas, and cut flowers. From W. Quant, a magnificent bouquet. German Asters, and cut flowers, from T. Mason, John Hovey, S. Walker, J. Nugent, P. Barnes, A. Bowditch, J. A. Lowell, Messrs. Winships, John Arnold, W. B. Richards, Kendall Bailey, J. L. F. Warren, Wm. Kenrick, T. Motley, Jr., and others.

The premiums on German Asters and bouquets were awarded as follows :

ASTERS.—For the best display of flowers, a premium to Messrs. Hovey & Co., \$4.

For the second best display, to E. Allen, a premium of \$3.

For the third best display, to T. Mason, a premium of \$2.

Messrs. Quant, Barnes, and Bowditch, judges.

BOUQUETS.—Best bouquet, a premium to W. Quant, of \$2.

Second best bouquet, a premium to A. Bowditch of \$1.

Messrs. Dutton and Allen, judges.

Fruit: From R. Manning, Van Mons's pears, Nos. 177, and 182, but not in such condition as to judge of their qualities ; also plums and peaches. From S. Phipps, Dorchester, a large pear, apparently of fine quality, but too ripe. From Mr. McLaughlin, Bangor, seedling plums, one of which appeared to be worthy of cultivation, being large, of a pale violet tint, and high flavored. From R. Bates, seedling peaches, very good. From E. Marsh, Cushing pears, large and fine, from the original tree. From E. M. Richards, an apple, called the Walpole, from the town of that name, a very brisk and excellent apple. From E. Humphries, a seedling of so good quality, that the Committee named the variety Humphries' Nectarine. From E. G. Bradshaw, fine Washington and Imperial gage plums. Bard apples, very fine, from H. Williams, Esq.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited Wilmot's new Black Hamburgh grape, a superior variety, with very large round berries ; also White Frontignan, St. Peters, and Black Hamburgh ; Calebasse Bose pears, of indifferent quality, and seedling peaches. From the President, Figue d'Ete, Colmar d'Ete pears, the former very handsome, but both indifferent varieties. From Jos. Lovett, fine Washington plums ; also other varieties. From J. F. Allen, a seedling peach, very late, but of indifferent quality ; also Violet hative nectarines. From F. Poor, grapes, said to have been raised on a vine received from Madeira, where it was called the Blue Muscatel ; it appeared to be only the Isabella, grown in a warm and favorable place, and it is supposed some error must have been made in planting the vine. From J. Richardson, Dorchester, beautiful specimens of the Jefferson plum, a large, beautiful, and *first rate* variety, excelling the Washington. From Mr. Warren, Dearborn's Seedling, and other pears, apples, &c. Apples, pears, &c. from J. J. Low, Capt. Macondry, Capt. Sever, Mr. Waldo, A. D. Williams, O. Withington, J. S. Sleeper, K. Bailey, J. Nugent, Jacob Deane, Messrs. Winship, S. Downer, S. A. Walker, W. B. Richardson, E. Brown, J. T. Buckingham, John Owen, Mr. Hewens, James Munroe, and others.

Sept. 13th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The committee appointed some time since to report relative to the expediency of substituting medals for premiums, in the place of money, made a report that it was expedient, and the report was accepted. The same committee were chosen to "procure information relative to the cost of dies for

medals, the amount required for an appropriation for the object—the relative value of the medals, and any other information relative thereto.”

Messrs. French, Newhall, and Richards, were chosen delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Queen's Co. Horticultural Society.

Messrs. Breck, Hovey, Richards, Haggerston, Walker, C. Newhall, and O. Johnson, were chosen a committee to report a list of candidates for officers for the ensuing year.

Adjourned 2 weeks, to Sept. 27th.

Sept. 16th, 17th, and 18th.—The *Seventeenth Annual Exhibition* of the Society was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th, at the Society's Hall, in School street.

The first annual exhibition of the Society in the new Hall, was of a character, quite different from any of those which have preceded it. This was owing to two causes; first, the increased amounts offered for floral *designs*, and the second to the tables of the hall, which admitted of a greater display of large objects. The display of pot plants was not so large as usual, but no effort was made to procure such, as the increasing quantity of fruit required more space than heretofore. Their absence, however, was more than made up, in the magnificence of the designs, which were indeed the attracting feature of the exhibition. The whole arrangement was excellent, and the Society may feel proud in the possession of a Hall so well adapted to its wants.

The entrance staircase was covered with a bower of evergreen; opposite this, at the semicircular end of the hall, stood the Floral Temple of Mr. Haggerston, and the Chinese Temple of Messrs. Hovey & Co.; in the rear of these were arranged a quantity of evergreens and fine pot plants, in front of which stood a table of fruit containing the splendid basket from Mr. Haggerston. At the other end of the hall was placed the Gothic pyramid, from Mr. Quant. On the sides of the room were the smaller designs and large bouquets, and around the clock was displayed the elegant wreathing from Mr. S. A. Walker; the whole forming a *tout ensemble* truly grand. The cut flowers consisted mostly of asters, the dry summer having been very unfavorable to the growth of the dahlia, and this superb autumnal flower, for the first time, was eclipsed by its rival, the aster.

Of the pot plants, there were some fine specimens, particularly of fuchsias, from the President of the Society, and Messrs. Hovey & Co.; also large plants of Achimenes, from the same. Messrs. Hovey & Co. showed a splendid specimen of the *Lisianthus Russellianus*, and one of the *Glaïolus gandavensis*. Among the cut flowers, the most prominent objects were a Chromatella rose from Messrs. Breck & Co., very beautiful, and twenty-four varieties of new phloxes, from Messrs. Hovey & Co.

The collection of fruit was very extensive, and contained some of the finest specimens we have ever seen. Mr. Manning sent the immense number of *two hundred and forty* varieties of pears, and much better grown than in preceding years. The President of the Society also contributed upwards of one hundred and twenty varieties, among which were very large specimens of Van Mons Leon le Clerc. Upwards of sixty varieties were sent

by the Hon. J. S. Cabot, of Salem. Mr. Lovett's specimens were very fine, particularly his Flemish Beauty. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Dunmore, Vicompte de Spoilberg, &c. The two largest collections of apples were from Mr. Deane and Mr. French. Mr. Allen's grapes were very handsome, and the finest shown were the Muscat of Alexandria, from Mr. Quant, and Wilmot's new Black Hamburgh, from Messrs. Hovey & Co., the berries of which were perfectly black, and as large as plums. Mr. Russell, gardener to Horace Gray, Esq., exhibited some excellent grapes. The best display of peaches was by John Hill, who sent two dishes of the Lemon Rareripe, but which appear to be Crawford's Late Melacaton.

Many other fine fruits might be particularized had we space.

The vegetables, we regret to say, were less numerous than in previous years: liberal premiums were offered, but from some cause there does not appear to have been scarcely any competition for the prizes. The egg-plants and Drumhead cabbages were the only articles of note.

The weather, during the days of the exhibition, was remarkably fine, and a larger number of visitors thronged the room than on either of the three or four preceding years.

PLANTS.—From the President of the Society, four fine fuchsias, the names of which we did not ascertain, two pots of *Achimenes pedunculata*, one of *A. longiflora*, and one of *Gesnera zebrina*, with its singularly beautiful velvety leaves, banded with dark green. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., six large fuchsias, from three to four feet high, viz.: *Defiance*, *Chauvièrii*, *Majestica*, *Eppsi*, *Oxonienis*, and *Pride of Peckham*, one pan of *Achimenes pedunculata*, one of *A. longiflora*, one of *A. grandiflora*, a superb specimen of the very rare *Lisianthus Russellianus*, with four of its large deep blue flowers fully expanded, and the brilliant *Gladiolus gandavensis*. From J. A. Lowell, two plants of *Eugenia* sp. each 12 feet high, *Doryanthes excelsa*, *Ardisia serrulata*, nine feet, and two *lauristinuses* six to seven feet high. From W. E. Carter, forty pot plants, among which were *Melaleucas*, *Dracæna fragrans*, *Cereus senilis*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, *Gloxinia alba*, *rubra*, &c., four plants of *Achimenes longiflora*, *A. grandiflora*, *Salvia splendens*, *Hedychium Gardnerianum*, &c. &c. From W. Meller, *Achimenes longiflora*, *Eugenia myrtifolia*, &c. From Messrs. Winships, orange trees in fruit, *Agapanthus umbellatus* in bloom, and other plants.

DESIGNS.—This was an entirely new feature in the present year's exhibition; but they added greatly to the interest of the show, especially in the absence of dahlias and good specimen plants.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., a Chinese Temple, six feet wide at the base, and upwards of eighteen feet high, made three stories high, and terminated with a pyramid of flowers. It was constructed of moss, of several colors, evergreens, and various flowers, principally asters. It was made and completed in less than two days.

From D. Haggerston, a Floral Temple, seven feet wide, and fifteen high, in the Grecian style: it consisted of a hexangular base, with six columns,

supporting an entablature and ribs of a dome, six feet in diameter. The columns were elegantly wreathed, and the entablature was composed of white eternal flowers, upon which was inscribed, "Dedicated to Flora," inlaid with purple amaranths: in the centre of the base, was a beautiful imitation of the Warwick vase, inlaid with purple asters; the whole being a most chaste and appropriate design.

From W. Quant, a Gothic pyramid, five feet in diameter, and eighteen high, surmounted by a cross; the ground-work of green moss, and inlaid with asters, marygolds, amaranths, and other flowers, so well executed, as to have the appearance of Mosaic work.

From W. Kenrick, a beautiful harp, executed with great taste; the frame was covered with evergreen, and the strings formed of winter-green and arbor vitæ. From Miss Russell, a Newfoundland Dog, carrying a basket of flowers: his covering was executed with pressed black hollyhocks, and greyish moss, to imitate spots. This was a very capital design, and "Tray" seemed to have stalked into the room alive. From J. A. Kenrick, a spread eagle, executed wholly of various colored asters, and holding a string of beads in his beak, made of rose hips. From E. A. Story, a plough, made of asters, and other flowers, with a motto, "By the plough we live, Flora follows the plough."

From J. W. Russell, a design in imitation of an ancient lyre, composed of evergreens and flowers, forming a frame-work for suspending a choice collection of grapes.

From S. A. Walker, ninety feet of beautiful wreathing.

BOUQUETS.—From T. Motley, Jr., a large flat bouquet, inlaid with asters of various colors. From Mr. Doyle, Jos. Nugent, and J. L. L. F. Warren, similar bouquets.

From Miss Bowker, a most elegant bouquet, composed of indigenous grasses, and grain of various kinds, and grouped with most exquisite taste.

Miss Russell exhibited a large bouquet.

Bouquets were also furnished by W. Meller, T. Mason, W. E. Carter, S. A. Walker, and others.

CUT FLOWERS, ASTERS, DAHLIAS, &c.—From the President of the Society, fifty dahlias, and a collection of roses. From Messrs. Hovey & Co., upwards of two hundred German asters in ten distinct varieties, twenty-five kinds of verbenas, fine seedling pansies, and twenty-four new and superb phloxes, viz.:—*Amænissima*, *Almerine*, *Apollo*, *Artabanes*, *Blanc de Neuilly*, (pure white,) *Charles*, *Mazeppa*, *Princess Marianne*, (striped,) *Pyrame*, *Rèvesii*, *nana*, *rosea superba*, *La Nymph*, *Alphonsine*, *Humboldtii*, *Œil de Lynx*, *Coldriana*, *Longiracemosa*, new blush, *superbissima*, *Altaclerensis*, &c. &c. From S. Sweetser, German asters. From W. Meller, dahlias, and cut flowers. From S. Ropes, Salem, thirty fine dahlias, and a basket of flowers. Dahlias were also contributed by E. Winslow, H. W. Dutton, Hovey & Co., P. Barnes, Breck & Co., S. A. Walker, T. Mason, W. B. Richards, and others. From J. Breck & Co., a variety of annuals, new phloxes, &c. From S. A. Walker, fine cox-

combs and Prince's Feathers. From P. Barnes, asters, roses, verbenas pansies, &c. From Messrs. Winships, cut flowers.

FRUITS.—The immense number of varieties exhibited, renders it almost impossible for us to give their names, but as we are aware, amateurs at a distance will be anxious to learn what new varieties may have fruited, we give their names as far as possible, especially of pears.

From the President of the Society, Andrews, D'Amour, Ananas (of the French,) Ananas d'Ete, Burnett, Belle et Bonne, Beau Present d'Artois, Belmont, Angleterre, Beurré d'Aremberg, B. Dièl, B. de Capiaumont, Brown Beurré, B. d'Anjou, B. d'Amanlis, B. Kenrick, B. Coloma, (!) B. Van Mons, B. Rance, B. Bronze, B. d'hiver, B. gris d'hiver Nouveau, B. Thouin, Easter Beurré, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Bergamotte Cadotte, Bezi de la Motte, Belle de Flanders, Bleeker's Meadow, Bon Chrétien Summer, Bonchretien d'Espagne, Buffum, Cushing, Catillac, Chaumontelle, Compte de Lamy, Comprette, Comtesse de Lunay, Columbia, Colmar, Crassane (Winter,) Cumberland, Dix, Doyenné Panaché, D. blanc, D. Sieuille, D. d'hiver Nouveau, D. roux, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Duchesse de Mars, Enfante Prodige, Eyewood, Epine d'Ete, Figue de Naples, Fondante d'Automne, Fortunée, Fulton, Francreal d'hiver, Gilogile, Glout Moreceau, Green Sugar, Hacon's Incomparable, Héricart, Heathcote, Josephine, King Edward, Louise bonne de Jersey, Marie Louise, Messire Jean, Le Curé, Napoleon, Paquency, Passe Colmar, Petre, Pope's Quaker, Pound, Reine Caroline, Rousselet de Rheims, Sansparielle, St. Germain, St. Germain Prince's, St. Germain striped, Seckel, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Urbaniste, Vallée Frauche, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Verte longue, Verte Longue Panaché, Verte Longue d'Automne, Tressor d'Amour, De Touneau, Wilkinson, Winter Nelis, Angleterre, (Noisette,) Epine Dumas, the same from Orleans, Ridelle, Gros Romain Carmelite, Bergamotte Bernard, Cassolette, Voix aux Pietres, Belle d'Angers, Belle Angevine, Beurré Beaulien, Figue, St. Denis, St. Laurens, Royal d'hiver, Angélique de Bordeaux, Louise Bonne de Bologne, (this is the Van Mons Leon le Clerc,) Durernay, Easter Bergamot, Garnons, Parmentier, Lewis, Belle Craonaise, Rouse Lench, Rousselet gros, Poire de Livre, Williams's Bon Chrétien,—126 varieties.

From R. Manning, Salem, 240 varieties of pears, including 27 under Van Mons's numbers; about fifty kinds have not fruited before this year:—Huguenot, Whitfield, Marie Louise double Extra, Jean de Witte, Cross, Doyenne Boussock Nouvelle, D. Mons, D. d'hiver, D. blanc, D. gris, D. Sieulle, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Late Deschamps, Delices d'Hardenpont, Wilbur, Lincoln, Surpass Meuris, Colmar Epine, Belle de Flandeis, Beurré d'Amanlis, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Brown Beurré, B. Van Marum, B. de Capiaumont, B. Whitzumb, B. Easter, B. Preble, B. Kenrick, B. d'Aremberg, B. Delbeeq, B. Rance, B. Duquesne, B. Beauchamps, B. Beaumont, B. Bosc, B. Diel, B. Picquery, Plumgartel, Wilkinson, Glout Moreceau, Bruno de Borco, (!) Knight's Seedling, Green Pair of Yair, Harvard, Las Canas, Jalousie. Pennsylvania, Hampden Bergamot, French Autumn Bergamot, Stevens's Genessee, Fowle's Large, Pitt's Marie Lou-

ise, Dumas, Gros Hativeau, Downton, Calebasse Monstreuse, Mabilie, Turkish Bon Chrétien, Hays, Excelentissima, Verte Longue, Black Pear of Worcester, Pailleau, Paternoster, Reiné des Poires, Superfondante, Pound, Belle Lucrative, Andrews, Endicott, Bleeker's Meadow, St. Germain Princes, Winter Nelis, Columbia, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Muscadine, Shobden Court, Seckel, Hadley, Paradise d'Automne, Verte Longue (of Europe,) Eyewood, Henry IV., Forme Urbaniste, Capsheaf, Pitford, Frederic of Wurtemberg, French Iron, Styrian, Soverain de Printemps, Napoleon, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Philipps, Angers, (? Augeries) Calebasse, Monarch (!) Bergamotte Parthenay, Dumortier, Ramillies, Belle et Bonne, Sur-reine, Tucker's Seedling, Crassane (Winter), Rousselet de Meester, Capucin, (V. M.) Petre, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Héricart, Emerald, Figue Extra, Quetelet, Princesse d'Orange, Poire Celestin, (will probably prove to be Van Mons Leon le Clerc,) Althorpe Crassane, Girardin, St. Germain Tilloy, Des Trois Tours, Urbaniste, Louise Bonne Royal, Figue de Naples, Moccas, Croft Castle, Heathcote, Comprette, St. Bruno, Constantinople, Angleterre, Calliot Rosat, Clara, Belmont, Vacat, Brougham, Caen du France, Josephine, Dix, Epine d'Ete, Seedling, Rouse Lench, Cabot, Commodore, Fulton, Dundas, Gill, Lewis, Bezi de Montigny, Reine des Pays Bas, Compte de Lamy, Marie Louise, Boucquia, Rousselet de Rheims, Belle Fondante, Sylvange Bergamot, Thompson's, Cuvelier, King Edward, Hacon's Incomparable, Wurzer d'Automne, Duchesse d'Orleans, Brugmansbirne, Chaumontelle, Johonnet, Brandes' St. Germain, Parmentier, Pope's Russet, Bezi de la Motte, Jubin, Alpha, Cushing, Louise bonne de Jersey, Hathorne's Seedling, Fondante Van Mons, Sullivan, Locke, Leon le Clerc, Burgomestre, Alexander of Russia, Gil-o-gile Echasserie, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Dunmore, Bishop's Thumb, Javardel, Henriette, Messire Jean, Navez, Royal d'hiver, St. Andre, John Dean, Michaux, Merveille de Charneax, Great Citron of Bohemia, Lederbirne, Buffum, Rameau, Fantasie Van Mons, Welbeck Bergamot, Swiss Bergamot, Enfante Prodige, Francreal d'hiver, Coter, St. Herblain d'hiver, Hannas, Poire de Livre, Duchesse de Mars, Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee, Bergamot Fortuneè, Meuris d'hiver, Ananas d'Eté, and Nos. 177, 1028, 432, 1036, 858, 1082, 51, 968, 1402, 1344, 108, 797, 1242, 1325, 1253, 1258, 1406, 546, 1154, 969, 1074, 1586, 1295, 1590, 173, 135, 879, of Van Mons: 63 varieties of apples, among which were Corse's Sweeting, Orange Reinette, Knight of Brockville, &c.; 20 varieties of peaches, and ten varieties of plums.

From the Hon. J. S. Cabot, Salem, St. Ghislain, Hannas, Jalousie, Marie Louise Nova, Fortunee, Marie Louise, Beurré Beaumont, B. Diel, B. de Capiaumont, B. d'Aremberg, Brown Beurré, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Beurré Easter, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Surpasse St. Germain, Pennsylvania, Héricart, Washington, Urbaniste, Doyenne blanc, Andrews, Copæa, Althorp Crassane, Enfante Prodige, Thompson's, Reine des Pays Bas, Winter Nelis, Capucin, Cumberland, Wilkinson, Frederic of Wurtemberg Wilbur, Henry IV., St. Andre, Dundas, Compte de Lamy, Verte Longue, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Belle de Flanders, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Jose-

phine, Belle et Bonne, Alpha, Muscadine, Capsheaf, Columbia, Figue de Naples, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bezi de la Motte, Coffin's Virgoulouse, Pitt's Prolific, Croft Castle, Cross, Louise Bonne Real, Seedling, Cabot, Reine d'hiver, Seckel, Michaux, Fulton, Princess d'Orange, Gendesheim, Fig Extra of Van Mous,—64 varieties.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Dunmore, Vicomte de Spoilberg, (V. M.), Sargeret, (V. M.) Napoleon, Beurré Romain, B. Rance, B. d'Amanlis, Belle et Bonne de Hee, Bergamot Parthenay, Fulton (?) Doyenne gris (?) Poire de Louvain, Verte Longue d'Automne, Cross, Seckel, Crassane, (Winter); Wilmot's new Black Hamburgh, St. Peters, Black Prince, Esperione, White Frontignac, Royal Muscadine, and Black Hamburgh grapes; also Drap d'Or apples.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beurré Diel, B. Bose, B. d'Anjou, B. Easter, B. d'Amanlis, B. Rance, B. d'Aremberg, B. de Capiaumont, Brown Beurré, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, Hessel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Dix, Great Citron of Bohemia, Sucre de Hoyerswerda, Marie Louise, Andrews, Urbaniste, Passe Colmar, Queen of Belgium, St. Ghislain, Chaumontel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Pound, Catillac, King Edward, Calebasse, Doyenne blanc, Crassane, (Winter,) Epine d'Été, Héricart, Napoleon, Harvard, Figue de Naples, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Verte Longue d'Automne, Lewis, Madotte, Bleeker's Meadow, Dearborn's Seedling, Musk Summer Bon Chrétien, Ronville, Petre, Washington, Fondante d'Automne, Bezi de la Motte, Belle de Flanders, Belle Angevine, Glout Morceau, Prince's St. Germain, Cumberland, Franchipane, Jalousié, Wilkinson, Winter Orange, Julienne, Le Curé, Pitt's Prolific, 7 varieties without name, —68 varieties in all: 5 varieties of peaches, six of plums, and six of melons.

From O. Johnson, Passe Colmar, Washington, Jalousie, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Pope's Quaker Belle et Bonne, Henry IV., Vallee Franche, Prince's St. Germain, Beurré Diel, B. d'Amanlis, B. d'Aremberg, Beurré Easter, Rousselet de Rheims, Seckel, Princesse d'Orange, Cushing, Bufum, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Rousselet Panaché, Epine d'Été, Doyenne blanc, Napoleon, Harvard, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Héricart, Dix, Bleeker's Meadow, Calebasse, Uvedales St. Germain, Messire Jean, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Le Curé, Urbaniste, Figue de Naples; also 4 varieties of peaches, and Black Hamburgh and Zinfindal grapes.

From S. Walker, Belle de Flanders, Eyewood, Fondante Van Mons, Madotte, Fondante d'Automne, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Winter Nelis, Beurré Duval, B. Rance, B. d'Amanlis, (?) B. Diel, B. de Capiaumont, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, St. Ghislain, Hampden Bergamot, Figue, Columbia, Johonnot, Compte de Lamy, Autumn Superbe, (?) Williams's Bon Chrétien, Urbaniste, Andrews, Catillac, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, Passe Colmar, Princesse d'Orange, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Glout Morceau, Verte Longue d'Automne, Doyenne Blanc, Napoleon, Le Curé, Figue de Naples.

From J. F. Allen, Ronville, Doyenne blanc, Napoleon, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Cabot, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, St. Ghislain, Urbaniste,

Glout Morceau, Lewis, Petit Rousselet, Gansell's Bergamot, pears; Violet Hative Nectarines; 3 varieties of peaches, and the following grapes:—Black Hamburg, Wilmot's new Black Hamburg, Red Chasselas, Early Black July, Verdelho, Black Prolific, Red Traminer, Zinfindal, Black Portugal, Variegated Chasselas, Muscat of Alexandria, Hansteretto, White Chasselas, Chasselas Bar-sur-aube, West's St. Peter's, Tottenham Park Muscat, Esperione, White Gascoigne, Syrian, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, Purple Constantia, Black Prince, Golden Chasselas.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq., a splendid basket of grapes and nectarines. From S. Phipps, Dorehester, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Marie Louise, Urbaniste, Heathcote, Doyenne Blanc, Easter Beurré, Moorfowl Egg, Glout Morceau, Napoleon, St. Germain, Passe Colmar, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Bicknell, Prince's St. Germain, Columbia, Gansell's Bergamot, Andrews, Pound, Francreal d'Eté, Beurré Spence, (?) Angleterre, Urbaniste. From W. Kenrick, Belle de Flanders, Marie Louise, Pitt's Prolific, Napoleon, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Beurré Diel, Bezi doré, Beurré Beaumont, B. Van Mons, B. d'Amanlis, B. de Capiaumont, B. Easter, Fulton, Louise Bonne de Jersey, St. Michael Archangel, Bon Chrétien Fondante, 707 Van Mons, and two or three others without name.

From C. Newhall, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Beurré d'Arenberg, B. Diel, B. d'Amanlis, Doyenne blanc, Dix, Urbaniste, Blecker's Meadow, Johannot, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Gross Brussels pears: also two varieties of peaches. From E. Wight, Wilkinson, Passe Colmar, Buflum, Surpasse St. Germain, Dix, Marie Louise, Verte Longue, Gansell's Bergamot, Napoleon, Epine d'Eté, Vallee Franche, Easter Beurré, Ambrette d'hiver pears: and Boxford Sweet, Lyseon, Jonathan, Danvers Winter Sweet, Pennock's Red Winter, Seek-no-Further, Thin Skin (a seedling,) Red and Green Sweet, Baldwin, Gillyflower, Smith. From E. Vose, St. Ghislain, Urbaniste, Napoleon, Verte Longue, Cushing, Columbia, Gansell's Bergamot, Bezi de la Motte, Andrews, Frederic of Wurtemberg, and Belle de Flanders pears; and Gravenstien, Hawthorndean, St. Lawrence, Lady Haley, Boxford, Hubbardston Nonsuch, King of Pippins apples.

From B. V. French, 40 varieties of very handsome apples: Canada Reinette, Yellow Bellflower, Gloria Mundi, Nonsuch, Long Nonsuch, Pomme de Neige, Blenheim Pippin, Royal, Burrasoe, Lady Apple, Pearmain, Hawthorndean, Porter, Holland Pippin, Conway, Esopus Spitzenberg, Winter Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Ribstone Pippin, Sugar Sweet, Ross Nonpariel, Beauty of Kent, Scarlet Nonpariel, Fearn's Pippin, Greening, Roxbury Russet, Wells Pippin, Gardener's Sweet, French's Sweet, Ruggles, Red Calville, Adams Sweet, &c. &c.; also Wilkinson, Passe Colmar, Le Curé, Heathcote, Harvard, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears.

From J. M. Ives, Belle Lucrative, Beurré Bose, Golden Beurré of Bilbao, Iléricart, Foureroy, (?) Andrews, Washington, Winter Nelis, Fulton, Cushing, Bon Chrétien Fondante, Verte Longue, Striped St. Germain, Muscadine, and Petre, pears: Danvers Winter Sweet, Skinless, Minister and Boxford apples; and Blue Perdrigon, Green Gage, Washington, Goli-

ath, Roe's Autumn Gage, Cruger's Scarlet, Reine Claude Violet, and Knight's large green Drying plums; 5 varieties of peaches. From George Newhall, Cushing, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Doyenne blanc, Beurré de Capiaumont, B. Bose, Andrews, Fulton, Pound, Iron, Dix, Gansell's Bergamot, Passe Colmar, Catillac, Seckel, Urbaniste, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears: Porter, Tolman's Sweet, Hubbardston Nonsuch, *Æsopus* Spitzemberg, and other apples, and Isabella grapes. From John Washburn, Plymouth, Flemish Beauty, Maria Louise, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Catillac, Pitts Prolific, Doyenne blanc, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears.

From J. A. Kenrick, Pound, Easter Beurré, Beurré de Capiaumont, Doyenne blanc, Andrews, and St. Ghislain pears; Smith's Orleans, Lombard, Semiana and Imperial gage plums; and Hubbardston Nonsuch, Dyer, R. I. Greening, and other apples. From A. D. Williams, Summer Bon Chrétien, Winter Bon Chrétien, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Dix, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Doyenne blanc, Seckel, Cushing, Sylvange, Beurré de Capiaumont, Easter Beurré, and seven other kinds unnamed: Fall Sops of Wine, Fall Harvey, Forter, Spice, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and other varieties; also seedling plums. From E. M. Richards, Cushing, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears; Fall Sops of Wine, Rambour Fraac, Porter, Benoni, Sweet, Walpole, Boxford, and President, apples, and Seedling peaches. From E. E. Bradshaw, White Gage and Washington plums, peaches, Williams's Bon Chrétien pears, and Isabella and Sweetwater grapes. From S. A. Walker, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Andrews, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Heathcote, Seckel, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears; Isabella grapes. From Jas. Munroe, Jr., Le Curé, Beurré de Capiaumont, Calebasse, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Chelmsford, and other unnamed pears; Orange Sweeting, and Golden Sweet apples.

From Rev. A. B. Muzzey, Cambridgeport, Diamond plums, Williams's Bon Chrétien pears, and Golden Sweet apples. From J. A. Hall, Raynham, Tender Sweet, Boyden Sweet, Nonsuch, Tolman's Sweet, Peck's Pleasant, and other apples. From John Owen, Cambridge, Porter, Newtown Pippin, Canada Reinette, Blue Pearmain, and other apples; Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Styrian, Passe Colmar, Gil-o-Gile pears, peaches, and grapes. From John Clapp, Leicester, Seckel, Doyenne gris, Burlingame, and Williams's Bon Chrétien pears; Porter, Pumpkin Sweet, Lyscom, and other apples; Washington, Orleans, and Blue Mogul plums. From P. Barnes, Doyenne blanc pears, apples, &c. From S. G. Whitney, Seckel and Seedling pears. From W. Meller, Seckel Doyenne blanc, Andrews, Williams's Bon Chrétien, and other pears, apples, and peaches. From W. B. Richards, a basket of assorted fruit, comprising grapes, peaches, pears, nectarines, &c.

From Jacob Deane, a single specimen of nearly sixty varieties of apples, viz.: Pumpkin Sweet, Pommewater, Blue Pearmain, Hayboy, Boyden Sweet, Tolman Sweet, Vermont Sweet, Seedling Sweet, English Pearmain, Sweet Russet, spice Apple Sweet, Sage Apple, Red Sweet, (from Vermont,) Peck's Pleasant, Tender Sweet, Lyscom, White Apple, Red Streak, Superb Sweet, Sweet, (no name,) Fluted Pumpkin, Goosepen

Sweet, Golden Reinette, Gilliflower, Black Gilliflower, Lady Finger, Striped Sweet, Quince Apple, Nonsuch, Sugar Sweet, Seek-no-Further, Benoni, African Prince, Summer Pearmain, Wine Apple, Plymouth Pearmain, Sops of Wine, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Drying, (?) Seedling, Baldwin, Nonpareil, Cambridge, Winter Sweet, Bicknell, Boxford, Fall Spice, Isaac, Monstrous Pippin, Spitzenberg, High-top Sweet, and several others. From J. L. L. F. Warren, a variety of fruits, of which the Committee have no list of names. From F. W. Macondry, Belle Lucrative, Reine des Pays Bas, Passe Colmar, Figue de Naples and other pears, and a variety of apples.

Fruits of various kinds were contributed by J. Fenno, Chelsea, Josiah Richardson, Cambridgeport, Wm. Thomas, Boston, Mrs. Pratt, Watertown, M. W. Green, W. Roxbury, W. Hewens, Boston, K. Bailey, Charlestown, A. Chase, Worcester, S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, G. W. Fowler, Plymouth, J. Hooper, Jr., Marblehead, Messrs. Winship, Brighton, R. Bates, South Weymouth, A. G. Stimpson, Boston, T. Gay, Boston, D. Leland, Sherburne, J. Bloodgood, Flushing, J. H. Bates, Cambridge, Wm. Richardson, Dorchester, George Fitz, Newburyport, N. Swift, Andover, D. Roberts, Salem, E. D. Woodford, Westbrook, S. W. Cole, Boston, J. Eustis, South Reading, T. Baldwin, Mt. Vernon, Me., C. Ellis, Dedham, T. Mason, Roxbury, B. D. Emerson, Jamaica Plain, Madam Bigelow, Medford, John Gordon, Brighton, Dr. Hart, Roxbury.

VEGETABLES.—The show of vegetables was much inferior to previous years. From Capt. Josiah Lovett, South American, Indiana, Crookneck, Buffalo, and Autumnal Marrow squashes. From A. D. Williams, Blood Beets, carrots, and three very fine Drumhead cabbages. From J. Nugent, Crookneck and Autumnal Marrow squashes, and melons. From W. H. Tilden, 8 Seedling potatoes. From Mrs. Pratt, Watertown, fine Egg plants. From M. W. Green, Egg plants. From P. Barnes, two Hercules Club Gourds. From O. N. Towne, fine Egg plants. From A. Bowditch, Lima Beans. From the President of the Society, White's Blood Red, and Bassano beets. From J. Owen, Crookneck squashes, and Yellow tomatoes.

DESIGNS, WREATHS, AND BOUQUETS.—The following is the report of the Committee, appointed to award premiums for Designs, Bouquets, &c.

To David Haggerston is awarded the first premium of \$30 for his Temple, "dedicated to Flora," a beautiful and chaste design, universally admired for its classical shape and proportions.

To William Quant, is awarded the second premium of \$20, and a gratuity of \$5 in addition, for his beautiful pyramidal Temple, surmounted with a cross.

To Messrs. Hovey & Co., is awarded the third premium of \$15, with a gratuity of \$5 in addition, for their Chinese Pagoda.

To William Kenrick, a premium of \$10 for a beautiful Harp.

To Miss Russell, a gratuity of \$6 for a Newfoundland Dog, with a basket of flowers in his mouth; a beautiful design.

To John A. Kenrick, a gratuity of \$5, for a spread Eagle.

To Edward A. Story, a gratuity of \$4 for a Plough.

To J. W. Russell, a gratuity of \$3 for an ornamental frame-work for grapes.

To Thomas Motley, Jr., a gratuity of \$3 for a fanciful design by John Galvin, Jr.

To Samuel A. Walker, the first premium of \$10, for 90 feet of fine wreathing.

To William Doyle, gardener to John A. Lowell, Esq., the first premium for bouquets, of \$6.

To James Nugent, gardener to Mrs. Howard, the second premium of \$5.

To Miss Russell, the third premium of \$4.

To Miss Bowker, a gratuity of \$5, for a beautiful bouquet, composed of a great variety of indigenous grasses.

To J. L. L. F. Warren, a gratuity of \$3 for a bouquet of dahlias and asters.

Joseph Breck, H. W. Dutton, S. R. Johnson, Ebenezer Wight, J. W. Russell, judges.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Festival of the Society was celebrated at Faneuil Hall on Friday evening, the 19th of September, and the occasion was one of great gratification to the members. The Hall was decorated with much taste. The panels of the galleries were filled with the names of Lowell, Buel, Fessenden, Prince, Manning, and Michaux, on one side, and those of Loudon, Van Mons, Knight, Plummer, Jussieu, Duhamel and Douglas, on the other; at one end of the Hall were those of Linnæus and De Candolle, and above these an inscription as follows:—

“MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.”

At the opposite end, over the chair of the President, was suspended a motto which read as follows:—

“IN FLOWERS AND BLOSSOMS LOVE IS WONT TO TRACE
EMBLEMS OF WOMAN'S VIRTUES AND HER GRACE.”

Around the walls, and between the pillars of the galleries, were arranged large evergreen trees, which seemed to embower the hall, and the columns were festooned and wreathed with evergreens and flowers. Thirteen tables were laid, which were filled with the choicest fruit, and adorned with beautiful bouquets.

At 5 o'clock, the company began to assemble; and, in a short time, the doors were opened for the invited guests. The band struck up a lively march, and in a few moments the whole company, numbering nearly six hundred ladies and gentlemen, were comfortably seated at the tables.

Among the invited guests were the venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Daniel Webster, Ex-President Quincy, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, His Honor, the Mayor, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, Hon. Jona. Chapman, Hon. S. H. Walley, Jr., Hon Mr. Maclay, Hon. Mr. Meigs, G. S. Hillard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Codman, and

Rev. Mr. Choules, Geo. G. Smith, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Association, delegates from the American Institute, New Jersey, Flushing, L. I., and New Haven.

It was exceedingly fortunate for the Society, that the Hon. Mr. Everett arrived early in the morning of the 19th, and he kindly accepted the invitation extended to him. On his entering the Hall, the welcomings were long and loud, which must have been gratifying, after an absence of five years.

A blessing having been invoked by the Rev. Dr. Codman, after tasting of some of the refreshments of the evening, the President rose and addressed the company as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It has been remarked that our country's glory is its cultured soil.

The tilling of the earth was the first employment given by the Supreme Ruler to the human race—it has ever been the first step to civilization, and those nations that have been the most distinguished for their devotion to this calling, have also been the most celebrated for literature, science, and the fine arts.

It is the foundation of all national and individual prosperity and wealth,—the basis on which rest commerce, manufactures, and all the various great interests that unite to make up the sum of human happiness, and in the language of our own Washington, whose benign countenance seems, from the canvas, [here the President pointed to Stuart's portrait,] to repeat again—"It is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man."

Horticulture and Floriculture, and their kindred branches, are but higher and more advanced departments of the great science—the arts that teach us to develop and improve the rich fruits and floral beauties that lie treasured in the lap of mother earth, and to adorn and embellish her luxuriant bosom with the endless diversity of her productions as she displays her ever-varying charms, in tree, fruit, and flower, from the lofty cedar of Lebanon, to the humble lily of the valley.

It were easy to cite a long list of the illustrious men who have bestowed on this pursuit their distinguished approbation. Of poets who have sung its praises, of theologians and philosophers who have extolled its virtues and pleasures—of heroes and statesmen, and the master spirits of the world, who, having received all the honor and glory that could be conferred on them by their fellow-men, have retired to its calm and peaceful labors, to spend the evening of a busy life, in the contemplation of all that is beautiful and sublime in creation, and to enjoy "God's blessings as they spring fresh from the earth."

The recurrence of another anniversary suggests a review of the progress and condition of our institution.

Sixteen years ago this day, its first exhibition was held in the Exchange Coffee House in this city, and as an illustration of the great success and prosperity that has attended the efforts of its members, I quote from the published Report of the Society.

The number of contributors on that occasion was thirty-two.

The baskets and dishes of Fruits less than one hundred, and the amount of premiums offered less than \$ 200.

During the present anniversary, there have been placed on our tables more than *fourteen hundred* dishes of Fruits, and the premiums offered by the Society this year exceed \$ 1300.

And as a further illustration, I notice by this Report, that the contribution of Robert Manning, the great Pomologist of America, consisted of but one basket of peaches, while, at the present exhibition, the family of that lamented man have sent us 240 varieties of the pear. And in a note that I received from him but a short time previous to his decease, he stated that he had gathered into his own collection, from a point of time but a few years antecedent to the formation of this institution, nearly 2,000 varieties of fruits.

Similar advances have been made by other members, and those whose names were not then borne on its roll, and some who had not even commenced the good work, are now among its largest contributors, presenting forty, fifty, and an hundred varieties, and the same success and corresponding increase has been attendant on the productions of the floral and vegetable kingdom.

Among the pleasing incidents of the present year, may be noticed the completion and occupancy of our new edifice in School street; but who would have predicted that, ere the present Exhibition had closed, there would still exist a demand for further and enlarged accommodations?

I congratulate the Society on the liberal and increasing patronage of the community—on the addition of more than 100 new members to its ranks during the last nine months—on the continued improvement in the productions exhibited—on the honorable and elevated standing our institution sustains both at home and abroad—and on the harmony and union that prevail among us.

We have assembled to commemorate its 17th anniversary. We are met in this Temple of Liberty, whose time-honored walls have oft resounded to deeds of patriotism and benevolence, and we too have come up hither for a benevolent object. We have not come to prepare by exciting debate for the political contest, nor for the discussion of those subjects that agitate society to its very centre.

After paying a compliment to the ladies who had joined in the festival, he concluded with the following sentiment :—

Cultivation, Manual, Mental, and Moral,—The three great sources of wealth, fame, and happiness.

The President then read other sentiments.

New England,—The home of the Pilgrims,—the birthplace of Liberty,—her *rude* soil, cultivated by *hard* hands, now teems with the choicest products of every clime.

The Governor of the Commonwealth,—From the rough and rocky soil of the Berkshire Hills, he appears to have learned the art of raising a large *crop* of esteem in every county in the State.

The Governor not being present, the Hon. Mr. Palfrey, Secretary of State, responded to the sentiment in a neat and appropriate speech. The "time was" he said, "when Massachusetts had a governor who was on the spot, and accustomed to respond for himself to any call that might be made upon him." And then alluding to Mr. Everett, he remarked, "thank God, he is among us again this evening! [Great cheering.] Thank Heaven, that he is here safe and sound to receive again our hearty welcome, and to respond to us in those eloquent tones to which this hall has so often resounded!"

He concluded with this sentiment :—

Massachusetts—The land of granite and ice, of fruits and flowers, of arts and men; the stern mother, who rears her children by a rugged discipline; the generous mother, who endows them with bountiful gifts of mind, body, and estate.

Our Puritan Forefathers—The children of faith as well as of fancy—they trusted their lives and fortunes in a *Mayflower*.

Our late Minister to the Court of St. James—We honor him as a scholar, we respect him as a statesman, and we love him as a noble specimen of the fruits of New England culture. [Loud cheering.]

This called up the Hon. Edward Everett, who replied in the following happy speech :—

"*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I am greatly indebted to you for this cordial reception. I cannot but feel under great obligations to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which I have long had the honor of being a member,—though a very unprofitable one,—that the first voice of salutation which reached me on returning home, proceeded from them. Our respected fellow-citizens, Messrs. Josiah Bradlee and Stephen Fairbanks, on their morning stroll through East Boston, were good enough, before I had set foot on *terra firma*, to convey to me your kind invitation, and here, fellow-citizens and friends, amidst this attractive display of the bounties and beauties of nature; surrounded by so many of those who most adorn and honor the community; drinking in the breath of sweet flowers and the sweeter breath of friendly voices, I have the happiness, after a long absence, to stand in your presence, and to enjoy the honor of your welcome. [Applause.]

I regret that I am so little able to thank you in a proper manner. I have been so lately rocking upon the Atlantic,—whose lullaby is not always of the gentlest,—that I am hardly fit for a rocking in the "Old Cradle of Liberty," to which your kind note of this morning invited me. I almost unconsciously catch at the table to steady myself, expecting that the flowers and fruits will fetch a way in some lee-lurch; and even the pillars of Old Faneuil Hall,—not often found out of the true plumb line,—seem to reel over my head. But as I look around and behold so many well-remembered countenances, and as I listen to the friendly cheers with which you are so kind as to receive the announcement of my name, I feel at length that I am indeed at home.

Something of this grateful feeling has been for some days growing upon my mind. We seemed almost to have reached the goal, when we found

ourselves a week ago on the edge of the Grand Bank ;—we were in soundings in American waters, and in the ancient and favorite field of New England industry. The shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as we coasted along them, seemed to have a claim upon us as a part of our native continent, and made us feel that we had at length crossed the world-dividing deep :—and when about sunrise this morning, after stretching down from Halifax against a stiff south-wester, I beheld Cape Ann light-house at a dim and misty distance, I must say that I thought it one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture I ever beheld. I do not know to what particular order it belongs, nor the proportion of the height to the diameter. And as to the ornaments of the capital, Mr. President, whether they are acanthus or lotus, or any other flower in your conservatory, I am quite unable to say ;—but this I will say, that after seeing many of the finest buildings in the old world and the new, I came to the conclusion, at about six o'clock this morning, that Cape Ann light-house beat them all. [Applause.]

It would be impossible, sir, to describe the emotions awakened in my mind by the different objects on the well-known coast, as we dashed rapidly up the bay,—borne on the iron wings of steam, till at last the welcome sight of Boston burst upon me, as she sits enthroned between her sister heights, presenting to me, as it were within her family embrace and immediate vicinage, every spot most dear to a man on earth,—the place of my birth and the haunts of my childhood, the scenes of my education and early life, the resting-place of my fathers,—every thing, in short, which a tender and dutiful patriotism comprehends in the sacred name of home.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot say much to you this evening. I need repose bodily and mental, and would gladly find it in listening to the eloquent voices of those around me. Some painful feelings crowd upon me. I heard at Halifax the mournful news of an event which has deprived us this evening of the presence of one, whose countenance was the light of every circle he entered ; whose death will be felt not in America alone as a public calamity ;—from whose long-trying friendship I had promised myself a cordial welcome on my return. Allow me, sir, the gratification and solace of being a listener ; and let me only express the hope, that after more than five years' absence, during which period, time, I dare say, has been doing his work on the outer man, you will find the inner man unchanged in all that you ever honored with your indulgent and friendly regard, and to assure you that I return with no wish or ambition but to engage with you in the performance of the duties of a good citizen ; in the hope of sharing with you the enjoyment of the prosperity, with what a gracious Providence has been pleased to bless the land in which we live.

The President then gave—

Horticulture—The *ne plus ultra* of tillage, the Poetry of Agriculture.

The Marshfield Farmer—“ All head in counsel, all wisdom in speech ”—always ready to defend the soil, and to make the soil more and more worth defending.

To this Mr. Webster responded as follows :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—There are far better farmers in Marshfield than I am, but as I see none of them present, I suppose I am bound to take the compliment to myself.

Mr. President, I had the honor of partaking in the origin and organization of this Society, and you will bear me witness that it was then a dear and cherished object to me, and I may add that among those who coöperated in that organization, no one was more assiduous or effective than that great man whose departure has just been so feelingly alluded to. It has so happened that since that time, the circumstances and pursuits of my life have rendered it impossible for me to be present at many of your meetings, yet I have seen with pleasure and delight the continued progress of the institution.

Mr. President, as it has been said from the chair, and in the sentiments around the table, it is our fortune in New England to live beneath a somewhat rugged sky, and till a somewhat hard and unyielding earth; but something of hardness, of unfavorable condition and circumstances, seems necessary to excite human genius, labor and skill, and bring forth the results most useful and honorable to man. I greatly doubt whether all the luxuriance of the tropics and all that grows under the fervid sky of the equator, can equal the exhibition of flowers made to-day amid these northern latitudes. Here, there is all the brilliancy of color and all the gorgeous display of tropical regions; but there, the display is made in swamps and jungles abounding in noxious reptiles; it is not the result of cultivation, taste, and human labor working on the capacity of Nature.

Sir, I congratulate you that our flowers are not

———“born to blush unseen
And waste their sweetness on the desert air.”

The botany we cultivate, the productions of the business of horticulture, the plants of the garden, are cultivated with us, by hands as delicate as their own tendrils, viewed by countenances as spotless and pure as their own petals, and watched by eyes as brilliant and full of lustre as their own beautiful exhibitions of splendor. [Applause.]

Horticulture is one pursuit of natural science in which all sexes, ages and degrees of education and refinement unite. Nothing is too polished to see the beauty of flowers, nothing too rough to be capable of enjoying them. It attracts, gratifies, and delights all. It seems to be a common field where every degree of taste and refinement may unite and find opportunities for their gratification.

Mr. President, I will take the occasion to accord to the sentiment of the honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth, and congratulate you on the return of our worthy friend who has just spoken. He finds here no enemy, and, in the exhibition of the talent which he possesses, of his classical learning, and his popular oratory, he finds only one rival, but a very dangerous rival; if he maintains the competition with that rival, he has nothing to fear, and that rival is his own reputation.

Mr. President, we who belong to the class of farmers are compelled to bring nothing but our applause to those whose taste, condition and position enable them to contribute these horticultural excellences which we see around us. But the honor belongs to the State, and I shall not trespass beyond the bounds of reason and justice, if I say that there could nowhere,

nowhere be a more perfect and tasteful exhibition of horticultural products than we have witnessed in this city the present week. Let this good work speed. May this useful and good work go on prospering and to prosper. And as we live in a country which produces a race of hard working men, and the most useful fruits of the earth, so let us show every year that it is not less productive of beautiful flowers—as it certainly is not of graceful hands to wreath and entwine them. [Applause.]

An original song, written by the Hon. George Lunt, was then sung.

The Mayor of the City of Boston—The first specimen of a *native seedling*, watched with great care and giving promise each day of having come from good stock.

His Honor Thomas A. Davis said in reply :

Had I the physical ability to address this meeting, under the existing circumstances I should not attempt it. But I will give you as a sentiment—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—A most excellent institution, if we may judge from its *fruits*.

Faneuil Hall—The birthplace, cradle, and home of the liberties of our country. Liberty loves to greet here, in her palace, NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.

Harvard University—The flower-bed of the State—the garden that produces plants whose bloom is perennial.

Music—“*Fair Harvard.*”

The Hon. Josiah Quincy replied,—

Having been told by the chairman that this being a sentiment in honor of Harvard University, it was expected that he should respond to it, he should do it most willingly ; although he was no longer officially connected with that institution, and now claimed only the enviable distinction which he had enjoyed for two days, of being a citizen of Boston. He had come, however, to that meeting with no purpose of speaking, but with the sole intention to enjoy. He had attended the exhibition, and while there had exhausted every superlative of honor in the English language, in expressing his gratification and delight. In the Horticultural Hall he had witnessed the wonders wrought by the florist's hand ;—he had there seen what man could do, by labor and taste, to enlarge, beautify and multiply the bounties of nature ;—he had seen how art and wisely employed capital were permitted by Heaven to improve its own gifts ;—and had felt how impossible it was by language to express the beauty of fruits and flowers, which nature and art had combined to improve. Nor could he refrain from reflecting that all, all was the work of *well-directed industry*. Under the influence of which thought he asked leave to propose, as a sentiment—

The Blessings of well-directed Industry—“The source of every gentle art, and all the soft civilities of life.”

A quartett, written for the occasion by Thomas Power, Esq., was then sung.

The Ladies—Lilies and Roses in themselves, and always *pinks* of perfection ; to gentlemen their *heart's ease*—may they never be *lack-a-daisy*.

The Clergy—While their labors are confined to the cultivation of the moral and religious affections, they are cheered with a rich hope of a plentiful harvest for the future life, and enjoy more than all others the fruits of the present.

The Rev. Dr. Codman, in responding to the latter sentiment, remarked that the object of the association could not but commend itself to the minister of the religion whose doctrines were peace on earth and good will to men—for it led him to anticipate the glad day when men should beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and not learn war any more. He had returned from a short tour in Europe to compare our magnificent sunsets proudly with the so much lauded “sunny skies of Italy,” and after suffering much inconvenience from the late cold, wet and disagreeable season in England, which threatened great difficulty in the ingathering of the harvest, he could not but feel with gratitude that our lives were cast in pleasant places, and that we had a goodly heritage. He highly appreciated the advantages of cultivation, and trusted that this institution would bring the science of horticulture to its greatest perfection. He concluded with this sentiment:—

The Patrons of Horticulture—Whose names adorn these walls. They are entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

The Chair called upon the clergymen present to respond to the previous toast, and the Rev. Mr. Choules followed, and made some appropriate remarks, repeating the story of the introduction of the fuchsia, and concluded as follows:—

“I am happy to be present on this joyous occasion. I wish many of my brethren were here; the place is full of instruction, and is a field for usefulness. Some of my most pleasurable reminiscences are connected with agricultural and horticultural employments. They are in unison with God’s plans and human nature. At your last festive occasion, one of the ornaments of our community observed, that “he felt delighted when he saw the laboring man walk through the streets of Boston, carrying home a potted plant under his arm, because he felt convinced of the love of nature and virtue that was exhibited.” Sir, the mechanic cannot come into competition with your rich men’s gardens and greenhouses. You have no reward to stimulate such humble skill as belongs to the cultivation of the window plant. I have the pleasure to say that I am authorized by a liberal friend to announce a medal at the disposal of this Society, for the best single potted plant produced by the mechanic, female, or child, at your next exhibition. I cannot trespass on such an occasion, in this presence—suffer me to give as a sentiment—

The State of Louisiana, whose representative I am glad is in our assembly.

The Hon. Mr. Henning, of the Louisiana Bar, said that he was very much obliged to the Society for noticing Louisiana in this manner, and that he was very happy to be present at a festival so interesting in itself, and so honorable to New England. He would give as a sentiment:—

The Fair of New England—The brightest flowers in the continent of America.

The Genealogical Tree—An exotic from the shores of Old England. *New England* will always cherish it whilst it produces a Winthrop.

To this sentiment, the Hon. Mr. Winthrop responded in a humorous speech, which, though rather too long for our space, we cannot well abridge :—

“ I am greatly honored, Mr. President, by the sentiment which you have just offered, and I beg the ladies and gentlemen before me to accept my most grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and cordiality with which they have responded to it. I heartily wish that the compliment were better deserved. I wish that even in reference to matters of Horticulture, I had done more to keep up the credit of that old Genealogical Tree. One of your anniversary orators told us some years ago, if I remember rightly, that among the earliest records in regard to the production of fruit in this neighborhood, was the account of “ a good store of pippins,” which was forthcoming upon some occasion from Governor Winthrop’s garden. It would be thought no great things to raise a good store of pippins now a days, I suppose. But two hundred years ago it must have been something of an achievement. Our fathers had not many apples to regale themselves with. The fruits to which they were obliged to turn their attention, were of a more substantial and practical character. There is an old song still extant, entitled “ Forefather’s Song,” supposed to have been written in 1630, or thereabouts, which gives us an amusing insight into the horticultural labors of those early days, and shows us what products of the soil were mainly relied upon both for refreshment and nourishment. One of the verses is on this wise :

“ Instead of pottage and puddings, and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies ;
We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.”

Nor did the praises of the pumpkin end here. Our fathers seemed to have found in it an ingredient of one of their choicest drinks, as well as the material of so much of their more solid food. They had no grapes from which “ to crush the sweet poison of misused wine ;” and yet, with all their other virtues, they do not appear to have learned how to carry through a feast, as we are now doing, upon cold water. Another verse of the old song says :

“ If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must be contented and think it no fault ;
For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips,
Of pumpkins and parsnips, and walnut-tree chips.”

That must have been a lip-sweetener indeed, Mr. President ! We have all heard of bran bread ; and even *saw-dust* has not been without its commendations in some quarters as a valuable esculent ; but neither the Genius of Temperance nor of Dyspepsia, has ever, in our time, conceived the idea of extracting an agreeable beverage from pumpkins and parsnips, and *walnut-tree chips* !

All this, Mr. W. said, went to prove that it was something of a horticultural exploit on the part of his ancestor, to raise a good store of pippins. It was one, at any rate, with which some of the younger branches of the Genealogical Tree had nothing to compare. He could point to no apples of his own raising. He could not even exhibit that variety of apples—the only sort which the Society had not abundantly furnished to our hand—those “apples of gold set in pictures of silver,” which the wise man of old had given as the synonym of “a word in season;” a synonym of which he was always reminded when listening to the golden words and silver tones of the distinguished friend, whom they had just welcomed home from England.

Mr. W. said there was a time when he might have claimed some fellowship with the cultivators of the soil. He had once eaten the produce of his own dairy; but the experiment by no means proved that he knew which side his bread was buttered, and he was glad to fall back on the excellent supplies of his friend Hovey.

He had never cultivated flowers, not even the flowers of rhetoric; and as to the sentimentalities of the subject, Mrs. Caudle had quite exhausted them in a single sentence of one of her last lectures, where she told her husband how “she was born for a garden! There’s something about it makes one feel so innocent! My heart always opens and shuts at roses.”

Yet though he might not employ either the language of sentiment or of science, Mr. W. thanked heaven that he could feel as deep an admiration for the exquisite productions of Horticulture, as if he were an adept in all the processes and technicalities which belonged to it. It was one of the great glories of such an exhibition, that it yielded delight to every eye, and touched a chord in every heart. There was nothing exclusive about Nature. She was no respecter of persons. The rose and the honeysuckle smelt as sweet to the village beggar, as they did to Victoria; and the most scientific cultivator whose name adorned these walls, had no more relish for his luscious clusters, than those of us who hardly knew a Sweetwater from a Black Hamburg.

Nor did these exhibitions appeal only to the eye and to the senses. As he was visiting the new and beautiful rooms of the Society this morning, Mr. W. said he could not help recalling some associations of a time,—more years ago than he might care to confess in that presence,—when he was climbing the stairways over that spot upon another errand and in a different character,—“with satchel and shining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school.” Nor could he forbear regretting at first, that the site should have been diverted from the exalted purpose to which it had been so long devoted. But it needed only for him to enter the hall, and give a moment’s time for the moral of the scene to impress itself on his mind, to lose all such regrets; to feel that the Genius of the place had not departed; that *education* was still going on there; education for the heart as well as for the understanding; a moral education, without which the mere learning of the schools would be hardly better, than the knowledge which our first parents derived from the forbidden tree.

The day had gone by (Mr. W. said,) when the dissecting knife of the economist, could be permitted to make one of its merciless cuts between utility and beauty. If the progress of invention had taught us to see something of beauty in mere utility,—the progress of humanity had taught us, also, to find a great deal of utility in mere beauty. No one, at any rate, would dare to disparage the intrinsic value of *beauty*, before such an audience as he was then addressing.

Shakspeare had, indeed, pronounced it to be wasteful and ridiculous excess “to paint the lily, or throw a perfume on the violet.” And so it would be. Nature had displayed some master works, which man could not improve. The violets had been called “sweet as the lids of Juno’s eyes, or Cytherea’s breath,” and of the lilies, it had been divinely said, that “Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.” Both had already a grace beyond the reach of art. But to multiply the varieties of fruit and flowers; to increase their abundance, and scatter them with a richer profusion along the waysides of life; to improve their quality, and coloring, and fragrance, wherever it was possible to do so; this, the great poet of Nature would have been the last person to call wasteful. Its utility would only be questioned by those, who counted it useless, to extend the range of innocent recreation and virtuous enjoyment; useless, to brighten and strengthen the chain of sympathy which binds man to man; or useless, to excite a fresher or more frequent glow of grateful admiration in the human breast, towards the Giver of all good! No one could take an afternoon’s ride along any part of our environs, and witness the beautiful lawns and flower-gardens which encircle, as with emeralds and rubies, the neck of our beloved city, without feeling that he was inhaling something better than mere fresh air and fragrant perfume, and physical health; nor without mingling with other and holier feelings, a tribute of gratitude to the skilful cultivators by whom these improvements had been carried on.

Mr. W. concluded by offering the following sentiment, which he trusted the late Minister to the Celestial Empire, at his elbow, would not construe into any depreciation of his successful services :

Horticulture—It has done what diplomatic negotiation and desperate valor have attempted in vain :—it has penetrated to the very heart of the Central Flowery Kingdom, and brought away its richest spoils. [Great applause.]

The President then gave—

The Central Flowery Nation of China—We welcome the man who has united by closer ties the gardens of the East and the gardens of the West.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing replied, in a few eloquent remarks, concluding as follows :—

I am also, Mr. President, most thankful for the opportunity of gazing on a spectacle like this, on the delicate and beautiful fruits and flowers before us, and on their introduction on an occasion like this. All our associations of beauty and taste are blended with flowers. They are our earliest tokens of affection and regard. They adorn the bridal brow at the wedding—they are woven in garlands around the head of the conqueror—they are strewn

on the coffins of the dead. And here is another of their most grateful and beautiful uses—ornamenting the table at a festival, enlivening the scene and enchanting the eye.

In that “Central flowery land,” this is the case at all festivals,—flowers there adorn the table, and meet the eye in every direction on all festal occasions. But they are not there accompanied by what we here enjoy. Here alone—here and in Christian lands—woman enchants and beautifies with her presence the festive scene. Woman—our equal—shall I not say our moral superior. It is only here that such a scene can gladden the human eye. I regard this exhibition as a striking proof of the point which education and intellectual refinement have reached in our country—that we have got beyond mere utility, and ceasing to inquire how far it is incompatible with beauty, have found that the beautiful is of itself useful. We have learned to admire art—to appreciate painting and sculpture—and to look upon fruits and flowers as models of delicacy and beauty. And although it is said that Massachusetts produces nothing but the ice of her lakes and the granite of her hills, yet we know that she also produces men free-hearted, high-minded, noble-purposed men and women—the fairest and best. They are also the beautiful growth of our land. It is here that we have the best proof of the intellectual and moral elevation to which our favored State has ascended. And I trust that hereafter men—natives of our soil, born, bred, living here, enjoying the bracing air, the high qualities, the strength of character, the high privileges, and more than all, the high principles and aspirations after all good things which we so highly prize—may ever be, as now, the indigenous product of the soil of Massachusetts.

The Chair then gave—

The Ladies—The blossoms of loveliness! Our “lasting treasures,” our amaranthine flowers!

Woman—The earliest gatherer of fruits. By picking the first apple, she caused the first pair to fall.

The Ladies and Flowers—Ministering angels to man.

An ode, written expressly for the occasion by R. H. Bacon, Esq., was then sung.

Our Merchant Princes—Their ships have ploughed the sea, and furrowed the ocean; their enterprise garners up rich crops, which their liberality now dispenses with an un-sparing hand.

Mr. Wilder added:—In the remarks that I had the pleasure to submit this evening, I had intended to express the hope, that some of the wealth and private munificence that was overflowing to other institutions, might reach us, and establish a permanent fund, the interest of which should be dispensed in Gold and Silver Medals, bearing the name of the donor, (after the manner of the gold and silver Banksian and Knightian Medals of the London Horticultural Society,) but, ere my desire was expressed, the hope was anticipated by the following communication from one of our oldest and most respectable members, a citizen who enjoys a large share of the love and esteem of the community, and has, by his liberal donations, blessed the

cause of Education, and made the heart of the widow and orphan to leap for joy.

BOSTON, September 15th, 1845.

To MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society* :

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, with a polite invitation from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to attend their Seventeenth Anniversary, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th instant, at Horticultural Hall, in School street, to be consummated with a Festival at Faneuil Hall, on the 19th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. For this very flattering invitation, I return to yourself, individually, and to the Society, my sincerest thanks, and I very much regret it will not be in my power to accept the kind invitation, and attend the Festival on the 19th.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet with the Society that has done so much, within a few years, for the improvement of Horticulture in the vicinity of Boston—Agriculture, the most useful, and Horticulture, the most pleasing of all arts, have fully kept pace with the rapid progress of the age, in other departments of activity, for which the community are largely indebted to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

With the view of giving further aid to the Society, in their very laudable exertions, I send you enclosed one thousand dollars, to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest accruing therefrom, to be appropriated, annually, in premiums, for improvements in the arts to which the Society are devoted, in such manner as it shall direct, for producing trees good for food, and flowers pleasant to the sight.

I wish continued success to the Society, and that the agriculturists, who make buds of roses, and bring forth such good fruits and beautiful flowers for others, may themselves be rewarded, and find, through life, a flowery path, free from thorns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient, most humble servant,

SAMUEL APPLETON.

N. B.—Should you think the following toast worthy the occasion, it is at your service :

Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Horticulture—Agriculture gives us Food; Manufactures gives us Clothing; Commerce gives us Cash; and Horticulture, on the tables before us, speaks for itself in the language of Paradise more eloquently than any *Flowers of Rhetoric* can express.

Mr. Webster then rose and said : Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have obtained leave of the President to remind this company that a venerable lady honors this occasion with her presence. She is the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolutionary army, and the widow of Alexander Hamilton. [Loud and continued cheering.] And, ladies and gentlemen, while devoted Revolutionary services shall be remembered, and while great administrative talent finds a voice to sound its praises in our republic, neither one nor the other of these great names will be forgotten, nor can she cease

to be held in the grateful remembrance of this republic, who was the daughter of one and the bosom companion of the other of them. I propose to you

The health, prosperity, and long life of Mrs. Hamilton. [Renewed applause.]

The President said that he was requested by Mrs. Hamilton to return thanks for the cordial manner in which she had been received, and to wish those present all health, happiness, and prosperity.

He then said that a volunteer toast that had been handed to him, anticipated one which he had been about to offer. It was :—

The youngest officer that ever presided over our city affairs—A *Chap* caught young, but a true *man* for efficiency. He can make a hundred speeches a day, and ought to speak on this occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Chapman responded in a speech as full of wit and humor as the sentiment which called him up. He said: If I am the *boy*, Mr. President, to whom you intend to apply that compliment, which is so luxuriant, that I think it must have been raised by *guano*—there are two ways in which I might answer it. One is to get upon stilts, put myself upon my dignity, and gravely defend myself. But if I should attempt that, you might follow me up in the words, or nearly the words, of the old song of “The King and the Countryman :”—

“What! be that an ‘old Mayor’ that I see there!

Why, I’ve seen a *Chap* at our village fair,

Look more like an ‘Old Mayor’ than that *Chap* there.” [Applause.]

The other mode, and the one which on the whole I prefer, is, to “confess and avoid.” And therefore, if you will apply to me such epithets as those of your toast, I have only to say, in the language of another quite old piece of poetry :—

“You’d scarce expect one of my age

To speak in public on the stage; [Laughter.]

And if I chance to fall below

Demosthenes or Cicero,”

[As Mr. Chapman pronounced this line, and indicated by a gesture two of the orators of the evening as those whom he alluded to, the whole meeting greeted him with shouts of amusement and applause.] And, continued he,

“Don’t view me with a critic’s eye,

But pass my imperfections by.”

And, Sir, whether as man or boy, in office or out, here or elsewhere, I stand so much in need of the charity invoked in these two last lines, that I repeat them from the bottom of my heart,—

“Don’t view me with a critic’s eye,

But pass my imperfections by.”

[Mr. Chapman then proceeded to relate the difficulties attendant upon making a speech, and concluded as follows] :—

I heard a story the other day, which, as it illustrates this difficulty, and is a short one, permit me to repeat it. It was of an unmarried man, who,

though he pretended that he was not married, because he had never tried, was yet known to have made more propositions, and received more rejections, than probably any man living. He was in the habit, too, of making his propositions after a very short acquaintance.

Upon one occasion, he met with a lady in a rail-road car, who particularly struck his fancy. He procured an introduction to her, and set about his usual attentions. The lady, having been informed of his habit, humored the matter through the day. As they approached the end of the day's journey, the gentleman made his usual proposition of marriage. The lady replied with great seriousness,—that the subject which he had proposed was a very important one, and ought not to be hastily decided,—that she would take a little time to consider it, and if he would call at her house in the morning, she would give him an answer, as in the meantime *she could consult her husband*.

He had actually offered himself, Mr. President, to a married lady. Just such, sir, has been my fate all day, in seeking a subject for a speech to-night. Every one I applied to, has turned out to be either engaged or married to somebody else. And Heaven forbid that I should break off any match.

Beset by all these difficulties, sir, I repeat that I cannot make a speech to-night, and as a memento of my sufferings all day, I give you as a sentiment—

The Misery of Table Public Speaking—Equalled only by that of seeking a wife *in vain*.

The President then gave :—

The American Institute—The entrenched guard for the rights of the agriculturist, and the promotion of American manufactures. A union for great results, and national honor.

Hon. Mr. Meigs, of New York, responded on behalf of the Institute. He said that he was there as the servant of that body, which was full of admiration of the taste, genius, and unparalleled industry of Boston. Nor did any feeling of envy or jealousy exist in the minds of that institution. The delegates were instructed to offer a most cordial and earnest invitation to those present, to visit the Fair of the Institute, which was to be held in October next. This invitation was cordially received. Mr. Meigs offered the following toast :—

Boston, and her *splendid gardens*, and her *rail-roads* to them.

At this time, Mrs. Hamilton and several other of the distinguished guests retired, and all present rose as they passed from the room.

The following sentiments were then announced from the chair :—

The Ladies—The love-plants of earth's garden, who twine their affectionate tendrils round man's nature, shielding him from noxious blasts, rejoicing with him in the full-leaved summer of his prosperity, and clinging to him with unaltered love through the dreary winter of ruin and decay.

The City of New York—The giant granary of Uncle Sam's farm, whose sons are continually between the shafts of the plough of improvement, and are the factors of the profits of the establishment.

The Hon. Mr. Maclay, of New York, responded, concluding as follows:—Who that could call Boston his home would ever exchange it? Were he a citizen of Boston he thought he should feel his frame dilate, as he thought that here the cradle of our infant liberty was rocked, here was the good old city, which, in the day of trial, hesitated at no sacrifice, who, when Joseph was not, and Simeon was not, sent Benjamin also—who for industry, morality, and public spirit, stood preëminent, whose intellectual men had given to the spirit and body of the time so much of its form and pressure. Her liberality, always so remarkable, had been well illustrated by the donation just communicated to them by the President, and by the progress of the Society, which, from feeble beginnings, had risen so speedily to a point at which it seemed to need no aid from any.

To his mind, the science which it had been established to promote, was one of the most useful and ennobling in the catalogue—it tended directly to elevate the mind from the bounties of Providence to their Giver.

Perhaps there was no State in the Union possessing greater facilities for Horticulture than Massachusetts, as her population was of a character which would most readily furnish a market for all its products.

He had been induced to come to this festival by a member of the Society, who described its success in the most glowing terms, but he felt ready to say, like the Queen of Sheba of the wealth of Solomon, that the half had not been told him.

He begged leave to offer as a sentiment—

Prosperity to the City of Boston.

The President then remarked that one of the earliest and most important acts of this institution, was the purchase and consecration of Mount Auburn as a Cemetery—a measure upon which, as had been observed, the fame of this Society may forever rest—but while we record this noble deed, we are called upon by an All-wise Providence, to mourn for the sudden removal of our beloved member—for him, who, in the name of the Society, performed the sacred act of consecration—and in his own beautiful language, declared that “Mount Auburn, in the noblest sense, belongs no longer to the living, but to the dead.” He then offered as a sentiment—

“THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH STORY.”

This sentiment was received by the company in appropriate silence, and the Band played Pleyel’s Hymn.

The true idea of a House of Representatives—One good Speaker and many good listeners.

Mr. Walley replied, and gave as a sentiment:—

The trio of this Festival—Flora, Pomona, and the daughters of Eve! There is no fair, so fair, as where the beauties of each of these are combined to lend enchantment to the scene.

The Chair then read the following volunteer toast:—

Boston Orators—On patriotic and literary occasions. We know of one who has a love of flowers and of fruits, and wait impatiently to hear him tell his story.

This called up G. S. Hillard, Esq., who, in his usual felicitous manner, and beautiful language, replied in a brief speech, but for which we have only room for the conclusion.

“As I have not the honor to be a member of the Horticultural Society, I can speak the more fully and freely of its claims and merits. I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude, in common with the whole community. It is our privilege to live in a growing and improving region. Each successive year shows a marked progress in that beautiful belt of villages which clasps our city like a jewelled zone. Trim gardens are constantly encroaching upon the uncultivated fields; neat houses and tasteful cottages are peeping through their screens of foliage, and filling the mind and the eye with images of quiet beauty. Lovely are such scenes to the sense—more lovely to the soul. The moral beauty is even more than the material. I forget the houses in thinking of the homes. I delight to dwell upon the happiness that those roofs shelter, the manly and gentle virtues that are there nurtured, the domestic peace that endears, and the intelligence and worth that dignify those hearths; my heart swells with a grateful emotion that my lot is cast in so favored a land. I feel that your society has had its part in this good work, by diffusing a taste for those simple rural pleasures and the virtues of which they are the allies, and that you have helped to make our people happier and better. And you are reaping no scanty harvest of return. Your triumphs and successes are recorded upon a page wide as the living landscape, and bounded by no margin less than that of the horizon. Every tree which waves in the wind is vocal with your good works, and every flower that holds up its painted cup to drink the dew of the morning, seems redolent of your praise. Allow me to conclude these remarks, which have been extended to a greater length than I had proposed, by a sentiment suggested alike by the scene now before us, and by the associations which belong habitually to this hall:—

The Gardens of our Country—May the apple of discord never grow there, nor the serpent of disunion glide among their bowers.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association—A rich bed of soil from which has grown not only some of the most ornamental, but many of the most useful members of society.

Mr. G. G. Smith, President of the Association, responded to this, and gave:—

The Sentiment of Beauty, Moral, Physical, and Intellectual,—Implanted by the Creator in the human mind. It is our duty as well as our privilege to cultivate and improve it.

Mr. W. R. Prince, delegate of the Queen's County Horticultural Society, sent to the chair the following sentiment:—

The Flowers of Rhetoric and of the Floral Domain—Entwined in perfect union: the one adds permanence and the other imparts beauty to this glorious fabric of freedom.

Dr. R. T. Underhill, of New York, then gave—

The people of New England prove their title good as the lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, by their energy in subjugating an ungenial soil to all the useful purposes of life, their love of liberty, and by the Temples of their mechanical genius.

By Hon. S. Fairbanks :—

Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts—Whilst they are the best means and marks of civilization, they give to polished society its wealth, conveniences, respectability, and defence. May the American people be the last to frown upon these great branches of industry, which so much adorn and bless society.

Letters were received from several distinguished gentlemen, invited as guests, which the time did not permit of reading.

The following sentiment was appended to a letter from Hon. Isaac Davis, President of the Worcester County Horticultural Society :—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Parent of all similar Societies in New England—May the children imitate the noble deeds of the Parent.

The President here remarked that it was less than forty years since the formation of the first Horticultural Society in the world, and at the time of our own organization, there were but two or three in this country ; that now many of the cities and populous towns of New England have these associations, and new ones are constantly rising up throughout the length and breadth of our land. That horticultural papers and periodicals had been the great agents, and eminently promotive of diffusing a wide-spread influence and interest on this subject, one of which, in this city, had already reached its 11th volume. He would give—

The Magazine of Horticulture—Alike creditable to its author, and useful to the community.

Mr. C. M. Hovey, the Editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, replied to this sentiment :

Mr. President,—I had hoped that, among the great number of ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to join our festival, you had forgotten the annual complimentary sentiment, which you or others, have been pleased to bestow on me ; and that I might have escaped the task of troubling you with any remarks, deeming it preferable, sir, to be a listener to the rich flow of eloquence which has fallen from those who have preceded me, rather than that others should listen to me. But, sir, your compliment is one which I feel proud of, and I thank you for it. Standing alone, without a single cotemporary, I feel bound, however reluctant, to offer you a few brief remarks.

You have alluded to the usefulness of Horticultural publications in disseminating a taste for the pursuit of the science, and to the fact that our labors have extended to eleven volumes. Leaving to you and to others of our readers, among whom we are pleased to recognize so many now present, to say how far they have aided in the object for which the Society was instituted, permit me to allude to the results which have already followed the periodical literature of Gardening.

To whom are we indebted for much of the zeal which actuated the original founders of this Society ? To those, sir, whose names we now see inscribed upon these walls and in this glorious place, and whom we all know, all honor. First, and at the head, stands the name of Lowell, whose time, —whose money—and whose talents, were given with a perfect prodigality to the spread of information upon every branch of Horticulture. His published essays and papers in the Memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural

Society, are known only to a portion of our members—through his agency a correspondence was opened with Mr. Knight, and many of the varieties of fruit we now most esteem, were received, reared, and disseminated by him. Next comes the name of the late Judge Buel, whose zeal and practical knowledge, united to a sincere enthusiasm, enabled him to impart a vast amount of information through his *Cultivator*. Then we have our own Fessenden, less practical, but not less influential in promoting a taste for Horticulture in our immediate vicinity. The memory of these will long continue to inspire others to equally useful results.

But, Mr. President, casting our eye on the other side, we see foremost, and in bold relief, the name of Loudon. He who sacrificed a life to the science of gardening. I would, sir, that I had the power to delineate and properly set forth the immense services which he rendered not only to Horticulture, but to every thing which pertains to the necessities, the comforts, the luxuries, or the refinements of life. His works embrace Agriculture, Horticulture, Arboriculture, Botany, Landscape Gardening, Architecture, and Rural Improvement, and exceed those of any other writer,—indeed, he might be called the Walter Scott of Horticultural literature. It is to his exertions that the present state of gardening throughout the world, is greatly indebted. With an independent spirit, he at once struck out a new path, and opened new sources of pleasure to those who had followed the beaten track of their predecessors. To him belongs the credit of popularizing and rendering familiar a science, long thought to consist wholly in the mere routine duties of the field and kitchen garden. No monument could more truly commemorate his life-long labors, than the great work which occupied the last ten years of his life, and to the completion of which, he sacrificed his fortune and his time.

Mr. President,—I will not prolong my remarks at this late hour. To the great object of disseminating information on the high pursuit of Horticulture, our labors have long been, and we hope will long continue to be devoted. If we succeed in awakening that latent love for flowers and fruits which is implanted in almost every human being, we shall feel that we have not toiled in vain. I will therefore give you this sentiment—

The Triumphs of Horticulture—To open one new source of intellectual enjoyment—to add one refinement to the heart.

By Hon. Isaac Livermore :—

Our Tables—The delicious *bounties* which crown them, surpassed only by the exquisite *beauties* which surround them.

The President then left the chair, which was assumed by Hon. B. V. French, Vice President of the Society, who offered the following :—

Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—His untiring zeal, his persevering and efficient efforts in promoting the highest interests of this association, commend him to the warm gratitude of his friends and the public.

Vice President Jonathan Winship being called upon, gave :—

This Occasion—Adorned by flowers of the garden and of the home—by the fruits of earth and the blossoms of female loveliness.

By Mr. Richards, one of the Vice Presidents :—

The Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—When the members pass over the threshold of its portals, let them only remember that they are Horticulturists.

Mr. Russell, Professor of Botany, &c., to the Society, said that as the Editor of the Horticultural Magazine had alluded to the names which adorned the walls, he wished to make the single remark that they were the names of men who connected together virtue with mental attainments, and joined natural science to religious and virtuous culture. He urged that this was the general result of such studies, and closed with the sentiment—

Horticulture—The younger and fairer sister of Agriculture—her influences are seen as much in the heart and mind as on the soil.

By J. E. Teschemacher, Corresponding Secretary :—

Horticulture and Agriculture—Most efficient handmaids of religion in her endeavor to banish war from the world.

By Joseph Breck :—

Horti-culture and Mental Culture—The one the *cause*, the other the *effect*.

By Mr. French :—

Henry Colman—The friend of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture ; after searching the old world for hidden knowledge, may he return richly laden with the fruits of his labors.

Pomona and Flora—Twin sisters as perfect in their varied works, as they are elevated in their moral influences.

By J. L. L. F. Warren :—

The Child cradled among the Bulrushes and the Children rocked in the Cradle of Liberty—The former led a *host to the promised land* ; the latter have taken possession of that land, made it to *bud, blossom*, and bring forth the fruits of *peace, prosperity and happiness*.

By Dr. Wight :—

The Horticulturist—The garden that he cultivates in his youth, is the resting-place of his old age, and his associates are the trees of his planting.

By Professor Russell :—

Our Horticultural Association—It proves the Botanical axiom that the flowers and fruits of a *Wild* growth are the most beautiful and admirable.

An appropriate song was written for the occasion, by Mrs. M. D. Dean, of Franklin.

The following volunteers were then given :—

By H. W. Dutton :—

Flowers—“ Nature’s illustrations :” for sweetness and earnest invocation, better than the illuminated missals of the pontiff ; “ each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book.”

By John S. Sleeper :—

Horticulture—The earliest art—having been taught by Angels in the Garden of Eden. No art contributes more to the civilization of society, or the happiness of mankind.

By David Haggerston :—

Cultivation—Without judicious cultivation, the most precious shoots run to waste, and the richest ground produces nothing but brambles.

Want of room compels us to omit several of the volunteer toasts.

Thus closed one of the most brilliant festivals which the Society have yet held : fleeting quickly by, but leaving lasting impressions upon all those who participated in it.

ART. II. *Faneuil Hall Market.*

| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | From \$ cts. | To \$ cts. | | From \$ cts. | To \$ cts. |
| Potatoes, new: | | | Squashes, per cwt.: | | |
| Chenangoes, } per barrel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | Canada Crookneck, . . . | 75 | 1 00 |
| } per bushel, | 50 | 75 | Winter Crookneck, . . . | 75 | 1 00 |
| Common,.... } per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | Autumnal Marrow, . . . | 75 | 1 00 |
| } per bushel, | 50 | — | | | |
| Eastport,.... } per barrel, | 2 00 | 2 25 | <i>Fruits.</i> | | |
| } per bushel, | 1 00 | — | Apples, dessert and cooking: | | |
| Sweet, per bushel . . . | 1 50 | — | Porter, per bbl. | 2 50 | 4 00 |
| Turnips: per bushel, . . . | 50 | — | Pumpkin, sweet, per bbl. . . | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| Onions: | | | Fall Greening, per bbl. . . | 2 00 | — |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | Baldwin, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| White, per bunch, | 3 | — | Russets, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| White, per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | Blue Pearmain, per bbl. . . | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Yellow, per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | Greenings, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| Beets, per bushel, | 75 | — | Common, per bbl. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Carrots, per bushel, | 75 | — | Pears, per half peck: | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | 75 | — | Long green, | 37 | 50 |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | — | — | Heathcot, | — | 50 |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 12½ | — | Seckel, | 50 | 75 |
| Radishes, per bunch, | — | — | Cushing, | 25 | 37 |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | St. Michael, | 25 | 50 |
| | | | Beurre Diel, per doz, | 25 | 50 |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | Common, | 17 | 25 |
| Cabbages, per doz.: | | | Baking, per bushel, | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Savoy, | 50 | 75 | Peaches, per pk.: | | |
| Drumhead, | 1 00 | — | Best quality, | 75 | 1 00 |
| Red Dutch, | 75 | 1 00 | Common, | 25 | 50 |
| Brocolis, each, | 12½ | 20 | Quinces, per bushel, | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | Purple Eggs, each, | 12 | 25 |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | — | Cranberries, per bushel, . . . | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Spinach, per peck, | 25 | — | Berberries, per bushel, | 50 | — |
| Beans: Shelled, per quart, | — | 12½ | Tomatoes, per peck, | 17 | 25 |
| Siewa, | — | 12½ | Watermelons, each, | 12½ | 25 |
| Lima, | 12½ | 17 | Muskmelons, each, | 12½ | 17 |
| Corn, per doz. ears: Sweet, | 6 | 12 | Grapes, (forced.) per lb.: | | |
| Celery, per root, | 8 | 12½ | Black Hamburg, | 50 | 75 |
| Martynias, per half peck, | 12½ | — | White Sweetwater, | 25 | 37½ |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr bun. | 17 | 20 | Isabella, | 8 | 12 |
| Peppers, (pickling) per lb. | 3 | 4 | Wild Grapes, per quart, | 10 | 12½ |
| Mangoes, per doz. | 12½ | 25 | Cucumbers: | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr gal. | 25 | — | Small size, per doz., | 6 | 8 |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | 37½ | — | Granges, per doz. | | |
| | | | Havana, | none. | — |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | Sicily, | — | — |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | Chestnuts, per bushel. | 2 50 | — |

REMARKS.—Continued rains through September, with cool weather, have been favorable to the production of late crops, and cabbages, Turnips, &c. have made rapid progress within the last few weeks. One or two light frosts have occurred, but not sufficient to do any material injury.

Vegetables.—Potatoes are now tolerably well supplied, but Chenangoes have advanced considerably, and those of prime quality cannot be had below our quotations; the rot has decreased the product of the crop: common kinds remain the same; Sweet are abundant and good. Turnips are now abundant and good. Onions come in well, and good whites and yellows are

plentiful at our prices. Parsnips have been received since our last. Horse-radish plentiful and good. No Radishes are now to be had. Early York Cabbages are now done; Drumheads are not very abundant. Cauliflowers and Brocolis are exceedingly fine, owing to the favorable autumn. Celery is well supplied, but the dry weather has injured the crop in many places. Spinach abundant and good. Peppers have advanced since our last. Squashes have been brought in in large quantities, and those of the best quality, well grown and ripened, now only command our prices.

Fruits.—Since our last, the advance of the season has brought with it a better supply of good apples; Porters are yet tolerably plentiful, but those of superior quality command high prices; other sorts have advanced, and there seems to be some fear of rather a short supply, none having yet been received south of Connecticut; the whole crop has been much more attacked by insects than usual. Pears are supplied in very good variety, and of good quality; other sorts than those enumerated are to be had, such as Duchess of Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, Surpasse Virgoulouse, (a fine variety,) Gansell's Bergamot, &c., but those constitute the more abundant kinds. Peaches are yet tolerably plentiful, and since our last, have been very abundant. Plums are all gone. Cranberries have advanced; the dry weather prevented the swelling off of the crop. Quinces are received of very handsome size, and well ripened. Forced Grapes are tolerably well supplied, and Isabellas are very abundant, and also better than usual. Chestnuts have been brought in and sold at our prices; the prospect is of a very great crop. Lemons and Oranges remain the same, with few of the latter in market.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, Sept. 30th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR OCTOBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will now be ripening their wood, and every care should be taken that this is thoroughly effected, for on it the utmost depends in the growth of the grape under glass. Soft, half-ripened wood can never produce good grapes. Keep the house open day and night, if not too cool. Prune off all the laterals when the wood is ripe, and loosen some of the branches where tied up too close. Vines in pots should also be well ripened, but this may generally be done by placing them out in the open air for a few weeks, removing them in doors on approach of heavy frosts, unless a sufficient quantity of the wood is ripe, when they may remain longer. Isabellas and other native vines should now have all the green wood cut out, and other superfluous wood removed.

Strawberry beds should be attended to. At the South, beds may yet be made, but in this neighborhood, it had now better be deferred till April. Old beds should be kept clean, and the runners cut off, unless wanted for new beds.

Currant bushes may be set out with complete success this month.

Raspberry plantations may be made this month. It is the best season to transplant.

Fruit trees of all kinds may now be planted, unless the situation is very cold and wet: it would then be best to defer till Spring. If the situation is exposed and windy, stake every tree.

Peach trees budded last month should now be looked over, and the bandages loosened, and re-tied.

Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit tree seeds may be planted this month.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias should be taken up immediately after the first white frost. Put them directly into the cellar, or some other place, out of the reach of frost.

Roses planted out in the border, should now be taken up and potted, and placed in a shady situation, or removed to a frame. Repot young plants struck from cuttings, and continue to put in those of which a stock is wanted. Hardy *Roses* may now be successfully transplanted.

Herbaceous plants may now be safely transplanted.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, and other bulbs, may be planted this month.

Chrysanthemums should be removed to the greenhouse, before severe frosts.

Pæonies, both tree and herbaceous, may now be safely transplanted.

Ixias, Sparaxis, and other cape bulbs, should now be potted, and placed in a frame.

Hydrangeas, and other half hardy plants, should be taken up and wintered in a frame or cellar.

Erythrinas should be taken up before hard frosts.

Heliotropes may now be increased by cuttings. The old plants may be taken up and potted.

Verbenas should now be potted, selecting young layers.

Mignonette should be rather sparingly watered, as there is danger of damp.

Victoria stocks for a succession may now be sown.

Cyclamens should be repotted now, and placed in a frame.

Cinerarias should be shifted before removing them to the house.

Chinese Primroses will need another shift now.

Calceolarias should be potted now. Sow seeds for Spring flowering.

Camellias, as they are removed to the house, should have all the pots well washed, and the earth top-dressed.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

NOVEMBER, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Notes and Recollections of a Tour through part of England, Scotland and France, in the autumn of 1844.*

By the EDITOR.

(Continued from page 367.)

Kew Gardens, Oct. 1.—Kew Gardens are situated on the south side of Kew Green, about two miles beyond Chiswick, and adjoin the gardens and grounds of Kew Palace. They are reached from the city by the Kew Bridge, to which omnibuses run several times during the day. The grounds contain, in all, about fifteen acres.

Since 1838, great alterations and improvements have been made in Kew Gardens; at that period there was a report that government intended to give up the premises, and dispose of the collection of plants to various societies; the House of Lords, however, appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Lindley and Messrs. Paxton and Wilson, to institute a survey of the Gardens, and report thereon; this duty was attended to, and a favorable report made; the views of the committee were, we believe, fully, or in part, carried out, and, with the subsequent appointment of Sir William Hooker as curator, Kew Gardens have arisen to their former well earned reputation. The houses have all been remodelled or rebuilt, and are now constructed and heated in the best manner.

The grounds are prettily laid out, and the arboretum contains many fine specimens of trees and shrubs. Among others, a fine *Bétula álba péndula*, and a willow from the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena. The plantations of rhododendrons,

azaleas, &c. were in fine vigor, and full of flower buds. The turf was of the deepest verdure, short, thick, and smoothly cut.

The first house we entered was the Palm House, which is one hundred feet long, fifty wide, and thirty high; and filled with noble specimens, among which was a *Fourcroya gigantea*, which had even reached above the top of the house, nearly forty feet. All the new and beautiful *Ipomæas*, *Echites*, *Passifloras*, &c. were growing in pots, trained around sticks inserted at the sides, and in good order. The largest plant we ever saw of *Strelitzia augusta* was in this house; *Dichorizandra thyrsofolia* had a spike of its blue flowers fully expanded. All the plants were in fine health.

The next house was the conservatory, about one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty wide, constructed in the old style, with upright front lights and blank roof. In this, were some of the most remarkable specimens of plants we have ever seen. Two *Araucaria excelsa*, twenty to thirty feet high: two of *A. Cunninghamii* the same, and two of *A. braziliensis*, remarkably beautiful, the same. Very large camellias, rhododendrons, melaleucas, &c. &c., filled the entire house.

A house devoted to Cape and New Holland plants was filled with fine specimens of various acacias, eutaxias, polygalas, and some heaths; and we noticed a fine plant of *Zanthoxylum rotundifolium* with singular white flowers.

Two new span-roofed greenhouses, connected together transversely, had been recently erected, the whole heated by one boiler situated at some distance, in order to carry up the chimney, and get rid of the smoke. One of them was devoted wholly to the noble tribe of *Banksias*, probably by far the richest in Europe; indeed, we had no conception of their beauty from the few specimens we had seen in American collections; the name of Sir Jos. Banks could not have had a fitter memorial to commemorate the services he rendered to the Botanical world. The following species all large and well grown, were in bloom;—*Banksia marcescens*, *B. Cunninghamii*, *B. media*, *B. speciosa*, *B. reticulata*, *B. spinulosa*, and also *Dryandra longiflora*, *D. floribunda*, *D. plumosa*, &c., &c. A very large and well grown plant of the new shrubby veronica (*V. speciosa*,) but not in bloom. with some other plants.

The collection of stove plants contained *Cùphea decádra*, with pretty lilac flowers; *Leiánthus nigréscens* with very dark flowers, and yellow stamens, quite new, something in the way of *Lisiánthus*; it is from Guatemala: *Justicia cárnea* with numerous heads of pink flowers; *Aphelándra cristàta*, with crested heads of bright scarlet flowers; *Jasminum hirsútum*, pretty. A collection of begonias embraced some fine species, very desirable: *B. diversifòlia*, handsome rosy flowers; *B. nítida*, blush flowers, pretty; *B. Evansiàna*, with very delicate long pale rosy flowers, gracefully depending from the stems. All the fine gesnerias which have been recently introduced were grouped together on a broad shelf, among which *G. zebrina* stood conspicuous. The brilliant *Achímenes picta* was in full bloom. *Eránthemim strictum*, a new plant with very showy spikes of rich blue flowers, *Acàcia Kermesina*, with many others less rare. The heath house contained many fine plants, but less interesting than the great collections of Messrs. Fairburn and Rollisson already noticed.

The Cacti house was not less interesting than the others; an immense number of new species have been collected together, and some of the specimens were of great size, particularly a species of *Echinocáctus* from Mexico weighing two hundred and thirty-five pounds: (since our visit, another has been added, weighing upwards of seven hundred pounds!) A remarkable specimen of the *Philocèrus sénilis* and the *Cáctus repándus* full of rich yellow fruit of the size of a small apple; the whole well cultivated, and correctly and intelligibly named. A group of euphorbias, and another of stapelias, filled the house. A small palm house contained a fine specimen of *Sábal Blackbúrnia* spreading twenty feet.

Under the charge of Sir W. Hooker, Kew Gardens possess a degree of interest of great importance. Collections are continually making, and many new and beautiful acquisitions have already been disseminated from this place; all the new plants are figured in the *Botanical Magazine*, under the charge of Sir William, and the plants are duplicated as speedily as possible in order to afford a rapid dissemination, of such as are desirable, throughout the kingdom. Many new improvements are about to be made; the greatest of

them is the construction of a new conservatory, to be the largest in the country, and of which a model was exhibited in the rotunda in the pleasure grounds; it will cover a square of an acre or more, and will be formed of four circular houses on the corners, and one in the centre, all with domical roofs, the largest and highest in the middle; these will be united by a continued line filling up the four sides, and so arranged as to admit of two broad avenues crossing each other in the centre, and opening on the four sides. It will stand on a broad open lawn, and if the plan is carried out, it will exceed any thing of the kind in Europe.

In the grounds there is one of the most complete collections of British plants, arranged according to the Natural System; but we were not able to notice it particularly. Several new ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted out, and Kew possesses one of the largest and finest araucarias. Every department was in excellent condition.

Wimbledon House, Mrs. Marryatt, Oct. 2d.—Wimbledon House is situated about seven miles from London, within a few minutes walk of the Wimbledon Station, on the London and Southampton Railway. The estate once was the property of Bond Hopkins, Esq., and is upwards of one hundred acres in extent, pleasantly situated, and contains one or two fine pieces of water. The lawn slopes away from the house, the walk to the left leading to the flower garden, and that to the right through the pleasure grounds and park. Mrs. Marryatt is an American lady by birth, and from her enthusiastic admiration of flowers, she was some years ago elected an honorary member of the Mass. Hort. Soc. The gardener is Mr. Redding, who has been in Mrs. Marryatt's employ upwards of thirty years, and whose skill is best attested by the many medals which have been awarded him by the London Horticultural Society.

The entrance to the lawn is through the saloon of the house; passing to the left, the walk conducts to the Garden which covers about three acres of ground. A range of houses, consisting of graperies, greenhouses and stoves, occupies the south wall, and in front of them, laid out in beds on turf and divided by walks at right angles, is the flower garden. We first entered the orchideous house where we

found the collection quite extensive, and containing many well grown and rare species. Several plants of the beautiful *Cypripedium venustum*, which should be in every collection, were remarkably thrifty. Mr. Redding informed us that he prefers baskets for the orchids rather than pots, and the drainage he uses is coarse peat and moss. Of those in bloom, we noted *Stanhopea Wardii*, *Cattleya Loddigèsii*, *Lælia anceps*, *Odontoglóssum grándis* and *maculatum*, *Brás-sia cordata*, &c. The stoves and hot-house were well filled, but the plants had not yet been all removed to the greenhouse.

Mr. Redding has, what every good garden, of any extent should not be without,—a reserve house—where are brought forward all kinds of plants to take the place of those which have done flowering: by this mode, a perpetual bloom is kept up from October to May.

In the open garden, which is planted with much taste, several vases filled with the beautiful *Sedum Sieböldii* made a fine show. At the junction of the two main walks, a fountain occupies a circle, and standard roses border each side of the paths leading to it. On the turf are circles of various plants surrounded with basket work which give them the appearance of being immense baskets of flowers. These beds are first gay in the spring with crocuses, snowdrops, &c., which are succeeded by more showy bulbs; these give way to summer flowering plants, and the Californian annuals were now the principal objects of beauty. When the frost cuts them off, a judicious planting of rhododendrons, kalmias, lauristinus, &c., give the grounds a lively appearance until the return of spring. There are upwards of two hundred beds of various forms on the turf.

In the Kitchen Garden, we were somewhat surprised at finding that the Indian corn, which Mrs. Marryatt always cultivates, had not yet (Oct. 2,) arrived at sufficient maturity for the table. Mr. Redding informed us that his was the first season in which it had failed for some years; and he attributed it to the fact of his having been supplied with some very late variety. It is only the very early kinds that will do to plant, our common sweet corn being quite too late; this experiment will convey to those of our readers who are not familiar with the climate of Britain, the amount of atmospheric heat

which usually prevails, so totally different from our clear, warm and drying heat, so injurious to young plants of all kinds when fully exposed to its influence; and it will at once account for the ease and superior manner in which heaths may be cultivated where there is scarcely any danger of the sunniest days injuring the foliage, or drying up the soil, of a single plant, if accidentally left exposed.

Upon the wall, we observed a tree of the Blue Imperatrice plum in full fruit, and now covered with netting to protect the fruit from wasps and other insects. We found it to be an excellent variety, and quite unlike the Semiana of Boston, which, by the late Mr. Manning, was set down as synonymous:—we tasted the fruit, and we were glad of so good an opportunity of deciding what we had been convinced of for some time, that the two were unlike. The Blue Imperatrice is a valuable late plum.

Leaving the kitchen garden and farmery, Mr. Redding conducted us around the park, first visiting the celebrated grotto erected here, and which alone is well worth a visit; it was constructed by Mr. Bushell, one of the best cascade artists that has ever appeared in England. It is formed of shells. From the front of this grotto, in a clear day, the dome of St. Paul's is visible in the distance, and in the foreground is a fine sheet of water. Continuing on, we crossed a bridge, passing some old ruins covered with ivy, which we were told had been the Prince of Conde's Chapel, on his residence here, and returned to the house now on the open lawn, and again beneath the shade of immense oaks and beeches, and through a dense undergrowth of rhododendrons which flourish finely in the soil at Wimbledon.

Attached to the house is a large architectural conservatory, filled with a variety of plants, including several large camellias, acacias, &c. In the winter season, this is replenished and kept brilliant by bringing plants from the reserve house, and also the other houses in the Flower Garden. Such a conservatory affords a constant source of enjoyment, and, especially in our climate, this should always be near to, or adjoin the house.

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *A few remarks on the management of Horticultural Exhibitions, with suggestions for their improvement, &c.* By WILLIAM W. VALK, M. D., and F. H. S., of London.

WE do not know how far others may agree with us in the general or particular tenor of our remarks, but we very certainly feel, that conviction has been attained in our mind of their entire correctness, after giving the subject a great deal of reflection, and thus arriving at something like justifiable conclusions. The time has come, (at all events we think so), when those who are interested in horticultural pursuits, either for pleasure or profit, must be alive to what is passing around them, and fully prepared to *maintain* their progression in the exciting and interesting contest for distinction, or be content to bring up the rear with such as are less ambitious; plodding on in the settled ways of times past, and quiescently submitting to that fate which they have not the energy to will the removal.

Horticulture is making rapid strides in the path of improvement, and we hail the advent of this period with feelings of unmingled satisfaction. At no time within the last twenty-five years, has there been witnessed such decided evidences of advancement, but while all this is too palpable to be in any way mistaken, it is obligatory upon the friends of science to be jealous of the interests of their charming pursuit, and to throw around it such safeguards against the reckless assaults of the less scrupulous and unprincipled, as shall effectually protect it from their cunningly devised schemes and illusive pretensions. Notoriety with some, because not otherwise attainable, will be sought after even at the expense of truth, and, as the signs of the times clearly point to the existence of systematic efforts to deceive, it is as well that vigilance be practised on the part of all who value character somewhat beyond the purchase of money.

We acknowledge with pleasure, that, in the foundation and promotion of the objects and interests of most of our horticultural societies, many of our best and greatest men have been engaged. Their efforts have undoubtedly been directed

to the advancement of horticultural pursuits in the safest and surest manner, but, notwithstanding, we trust it will not be regarded as presumptuous in us, if we now venture to offer a few suggestions applicable to these most useful institutions. It may be that our hints are not as pertinent as they should be, and perhaps they might have been more elaborately put together, yet, such as they are, we hope they may turn out profitable, and lead to improvement and the correction of error wherever it shall be found to exist.

It will without doubt be admitted, that, in all societies and their exhibitions, certain points require *particular* attention. It will also not be denied, that every society is equally affected by certain rules or regulations. Nor is it to be disputed, that there is *one right way*, and fifty wrong ways to perform or set about performing every thing. With these declarations, we will now venture to lay down a few rules as plainly as we can, which, in our opinion, should govern *all* societies :—

First.—Competition should be invited in offering inducements for the production of such subjects as will materially add to the attractions of an exhibition, and further the *advancement* of the science.

Second.—Independent of their attractiveness, all subjects should be in season, or, with those who have the conveniences, capable of being forced out of season.

Third.—The number or quantity required should be consistent with the means usually at the command of all ordinary establishments; that is, for the sake of the exhibition and for competition, as large as can be produced conveniently,—not larger.

Fourth.—The quantity or number should be arbitrary in all cases, that all should be equal in their respective classes.

Fifth.—Those properties or qualities which the society estimates the highest, in every article exhibited, should be distinctly made known, so that exhibitors may clearly understand what they have to aim at in the cultivation of their productions.

Sixth.—There should not be permitted any competition in two classes with the same articles, or subjects of the same genera.

Seventh.—Dealers or nurserymen should not be allowed to exhibit in the same classes with amateurs, nor amateurs with professed gardeners. Each should compete separately.

Eighth.—The premiums for nurserymen should only be large enough to indicate the superiority of one over another, because they *already* have an interest in showing their productions.

Ninth.—The premiums should be large or small, according to the known difficulties of cultivation, or preparation for exhibition.

Tenth.—The premiums should be numerous or otherwise, this point being regulated by the presumed number of competitors who are able to exhibit.

Now we regard all these as essential points, and do not think that any of them can be neglected without injury, either to the exhibition, to the science, or to both. To perceive their importance let each be separately considered.

By the first rule, competition is invited by offering inducements for the production of such subjects as will add materially to the *attractions* of an exhibition, and tend to the advancement of the science. It is by no means a rare thing to see premiums offered for very common productions, articles of easy cultivation, unimportant as ornaments, indeed almost of no use whatever, such as common flowers and vegetables in June and July, when every body's garden is crowded, and there is a perfect glut of such things. There cannot be any merit attached to their growth, nor is there any novelty connected with their exhibition, because they are familiar to every one.

In these cases prizes are thrown away, for, unless the growth be extraordinary, no interest is felt, and it is only for extraordinary subjects that premiums should be given at all, and these of small amount. At many horticultural exhibitions, the tables are seen crowded with vegetables, &c., which might have been purchased at any market, and it is quite possible that a number of these are so obtained. If premiums must be given for such things, let them go to small farmers and gardeners only, whose productions are useful, for here they can be advantageously offered without a limit as to quantity, because they are thus stimulated to industry and

economy, and regard should be had to their means and soil, and their local advantages, as well as to the quality of what is produced. A very moderate quality might be regarded as more creditable to some growers, than a better quality in others, regard being always had to circumstances as operating favorably or otherwise upon the means at command by the producer. No one should be discouraged by the conditions of exhibitions issued by any society, nor should the poor man feel that although he works harder and is as good a gardener as his more favored neighbor, there is no chance for him to get a premium. It is sometimes the case, however, with individuals who have small gardens, that they possess a few fine old fruit trees, which have always been to them a source of profit, and to the fruit from these, prizes are often given as we think unadvisedly, because there is no *merit* in their production. In such cases, we should only be inclined to award premiums for small fruits, such as gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c., of the grower's own planting and of superior quality, giving to all who deserved it, and having no first, second, or third prizes. It is perfectly conclusive to our mind, that giving premiums for common things is altogether wrong, unless there be decided merit in them as of superior cultivation, for it is only when they are so that science is benefited.

In our second rule we say, that the article exhibited besides being attractive, should be in season, or capable of being forced out of season, by all who have the ordinary means of forcing. It is always desirable to excite emulation among as large a number of persons as possible, by the distribution of premiums; therefore, these should not be given for those things which very few can produce. It is by no means an uncommon thing in some places to see prizes offered for such articles as it is well known must be taken by *one* person, because none can compete with him. Again, some nurseryman may take the lead, and the premiums be so arranged, that he will surely carry off the larger part of them. We cannot conceive of any thing more injurious to horticultural exhibitions generally, than a number of respectable prizes given away *without* competition, and this should by all means be avoided. No premiums ought to be offered which do not

call forth a reasonable number of competitors. It sometimes happens that a large premium is given for forced grapes, and a very small one for grapes grown in the open air. What is the consequence? One or two persons at most, are competitors with the former, while twenty or thirty compete with the latter, and thus does the matter appear very one-sided.

Our third consideration is, that the number or quantity required shall be such as is consistent with the means of all *ordinary* establishments, being as large as can be produced. Quantities may be, and are sometimes called for, which but few growers can show, and by this, the majority of exhibitors are effectually shut out from all competition. We know that in all horticultural exhibitions, a great deal depends upon quantity, and the largest number that can be conveniently brought forward, should be; we only insist that it shall not be larger than the majority of cultivators can meet. When the number of plants, &c., required by a society's regulations is moderate, every body has a chance, and all are interested, instead of a few whose wealth and commanding facilities give them undue advantages. Large growers always have advantage enough over small ones in the *choice* of their subjects, without being placed by the conditions of an exhibition so far above them, that nobody can touch the pinnacle. In almost every case where plants are grown at all, a dozen can be found, and this limit is perhaps as just as it can be; but the number of premiums should be in accordance with the number in competition, for it is not right to pass by really good things without *some* mark of approbation. With many kinds of plants, such as balsams, cockscombs, hydrangeas, &c., and even cacti, half a dozen would be sufficient.

With nurserymen, who as a class of growers compete among themselves, the case is somewhat altered, and they may be required to exhibit more largely and even profusely, if quantity is to be regarded more than quality. A mere mass of bloom, however, can never compensate for bad quality and still worse arrangement, for science cannot be thus promoted, or its advancement fostered, by merely accumulative cultivation.

The fourth point to which we have called attention, namely, the necessity of making all persons in a class exhibit the

same number, speaks for itself; and, if any one has ever been a judge where premiums have been given for unlimited collections, he will not fail to remember the inconvenience of forming his opinions, and the total absence of all rule to assist him.

Our fifth consideration is an important one. When a society offers premiums for the *best* of the various productions brought before it, exhibitors should be distinctly informed, as to what points of excellence are acknowledged and required, so that there may be no misconception as to what they are to strive for. Without this, there cannot be any satisfaction experienced either by the society or the judges. We deem it absolutely necessary that an exhibitor should know officially what he is to aim at to secure the society's approval; otherwise, with two subjects to select from, he may choose the wrong one because he does not know the society's estimate of properties, an occurrence frequently happening, and made still more frequent, by the absence of all rule and principle among the judges themselves.

The sixth point in the management of exhibitions, is, that there should not be permitted any competition in two classes with the same articles, &c. If A exhibits a collection of plants he must not be permitted to show single specimens of any plant in that collection, (except seedlings), that is, if a heath is shewn in his collection, he must not exhibit a heath as a single specimen, nor heaths in any other class. If he shows pelargoniums in collection, he is not to show them in any other way. If he exhibits cacti, balsams, calceolarias, &c., or any other description of plant in collection, or as single specimens, he shall not show them in other classes. Why these restrictions are necessary we will explain: first, the exhibitor is prevented from using his best exhibitions for the purpose of gaining other premiums; second, he competes more fairly with other exhibitors, and thirdly, he is prevented from filling up with the refuse of his collections those classes which are more suited to growers of less pretension. We know that some men grow some things in perfection. Were there no check upon these, they would in all probability exhibit one magnificent specimen in a collection, six more in another collection of the same genera, and yet an eighth as a

single plant. Now this should not, we think, be permitted, and it would be prevented by deciding at once, that (except seedlings when shown as such), no person shall exhibit plants of the same genera in any two classes.

Amateurs, and nurserymen or dealers, should on no consideration be allowed to exhibit in the same class; and, if care were taken not to make too great a demand on the latter, it would be perfectly just to call upon them for as large a display as possible. If an amateur exhibits twelve plants, the nurseryman can show double that number, and so it should be in nearly every case. It is generally to the interest of the dealer to exhibit as much as he can of whatever is good or worth the buying, and there is no harm done if it goes no further than this. Amateurs wish to see the varieties, and the dealer is desirous of obtaining orders. The difficulties of cultivation and transportation, should always be regarded when calling upon nurserymen for their contributions, and although we have protested against unlimited collections, there is no good reason for preventing a nurseryman from showing all he can produce, provided there be no two of a sort.

Our eighth proposition is, that nurserymen's prizes should not be equal to or near so large as those for private growers. The idea of giving large premiums for *their* productions, and very moderate ones for amateurs, is to our mind perfectly absurd, and for this very reason no good has come of it. For dahlias the premiums should be small, and divided into several classes, say for the best fifty \$10, second \$8, third \$6, fourth \$3, fifth \$2, and sixth \$1. By such an arrangement we should have a number of competitors, instead of a very few. We have said that some dealers are famous for growing certain subjects. Tempt them with large single prizes, and the effect is certain, no opponents will appear, because they know it is useless; but regulate the premiums according to the above suggestion, and you encourage others, besides adding to the brilliancy of the exhibition. For all ordinary productions, the prizes may be reduced from the preceding amounts, say for carnations, picotees, pinks, &c., \$3, for stove and greenhouse plants \$5, and in such proportions for other articles, always bearing in mind the advantage of

bringing together many rivals, which always adds to the attractions offered to the company.

By our ninth rule, the premiums are to be large or small, according to the difficulties of cultivation, and the preparation for exhibition. Without meaning to offer, or entertaining the least disrespect whatever to nurserymen, we leave them out of the question, because it is a part of their business to attend exhibitions, and they have a large interest in sustaining horticultural displays apart from any desire to gain premiums. Indeed, in one instance, in one of the towns in England, an example has been set which is certainly worth imitating here; in this case the nurserymen literally turn out the best contents of their houses, and exhibit *all* their flowering plants to gratify the visitors, and do not enter into competition at all. But we are not to calculate on this liberal and profitable method of promoting horticulture prevailing every where or to any extent. Generally speaking, premiums are not apportioned to the difficulties of growth and preparation, but are too frequently unequal, improper, and sometimes ludicrous. At one of the Chiswick exhibitions some years ago, a premium of a silver medal was given to the cut bloom of a magnolia, with which the gardener had about as much to do in producing it, as we had. Premiums have also been given for the cut flowers of *Dianthus barbatus*, and yet, at the very same exhibition, a large number of very excellent plants have gone unrewarded, for no other reason than because the premiums allowed for plants had been exhausted on a few. Here, at our own exhibitions, have we seen premiums thrown away upon common plates full of common fruit, which required nothing but the gathering, and which would have grown just as well on the trees they came from, if there had been nobody in the garden to look at them. These things, we say, require great consideration and calm discussion, before circulars are issued by any society inviting horticulturists to compete; and, moreover, the persons who have to settle the matter, ought certainly to know something of practical gardening.

Our last rule is, that the premiums ought to be numerous or otherwise, according to the presumed number and standing of the competitors. We can conceive of no circumstance

more discouraging to an exhibitor, than to be just inferior to the man who sweeps *all*, and this inferiority so trifling as scarcely to merit notice. Large premiums and few of them, if put forth at all, are very injudiciously offered. They only tempt the best growers, and alarm the many, while a less inducement as to amount would be quite as effectual in bringing out the best, and numerous other cultivators.

For the present, acknowledging our indebtedness in this paper to the remarks of a most excellent *practical* man, we take leave of the subject. More may be said at another time.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 20, 1845.

ART. III. *Guano on Beans.—New Mode of Glazing.*

By J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

DEAR SIR:—If the following horticultural memoranda are worthy of insertion in your Magazine, they are at your service.

String Beans.—The captain of a ship in the California trade, who I believe hails from Duxbury or Beverly, brought to me about a quart of dull flesh-colored beans from that coast, telling me that they were as much better than the common white bean, Yankee bean he termed it, as the Yankee bean was better than nothing.

I promised him I would try to cultivate it, of course the idea uppermost in my mind; he replied that it was of no use, they had tried it time and again, but it would never ripen seed in this climate and that he had given them to me for cooking; but I was determined to have my own way, and planted them. I plead guilty to “the soft impeachment” of putting a little guano into the soil. They grew but very little the whole summer, shewing scarcely any bloom until the middle of August, and then very straggling and not setting their fruit, so that I gave up all idea of getting any produce, and made a memorandum against guano with these beans. From the beginning of September, however, they began to wear a different appearance, fruit set rapidly, and I thought I would try a dish cooked with the pod like string beans. The result

was that I found them far exceeding any other string beans in flavor and delicacy, and the produce so bountiful, that we have feasted on them very frequently ever since, and shall have enough seed for another year. I hand herewith a few of them in the ripe state. They are rather of a very dwarf climbing habit, than a complete bush bean, but I did not use any sticks to them. When cooked as a bush bean, they must be gathered quite young, for the pod is thin and delicate, and very soon gets hard and stringy.

Glazing Greenhouses.—My landlord having been kind enough to put up for me a small greenhouse adjoining and communicating with my basement room, I was resolved to have my own way in glazing it, and as it has perfectly succeeded, I send you an account of it.

The glass, which I did not choose, was 4 by 5, it would have been better 5 by 7; it was laid between the bars on a level bed of putty, the edge of each piece abutting against the next, so that there were no laps. To prevent drips, I had the edge of each piece dipped into the best copal varnish, that when they were joined together the crack was sufficiently closed. The late heavy rains have completely tested this method, and as far as drips are concerned the glass is perfectly tight; what effect the frost may have is yet to be proved. We have also had some very warm weather, and if the expansion of the glass would cause any injury it would then have shewn itself. It may be easily imagined that the appearance of this glazing is much neater than that with laps, which are generally the receptacles for dirt and insects, besides letting in a considerable quantity of cold in the depth of winter and lessening the light; it is of course more economical as the width of the laps is saved, and where much glass is used this would constitute a considerable saving, nearly 20 per cent.

Inside, I have nothing but a flat shelf, 4 feet wide, 3 feet high; this is piled up with cranberry moss about 4 to 5 inches in height, covered with a little exotic moss well known in greenhouses, and which is now spreading over the surface with its beautiful green.

I have no doubt I shall have a complete green bank all the winter; in this the pots containing various plants are imbedded

and hidden, leaving sufficient distances between them to be filled up in due time with Duke van Thol tulips, hyacinths, Persian iris, jonquills, narcissus, &c. which will be merely imbedded in the moss, without pots, but only with a little enriched sandy loam. The moisture of the moss with which the pots are surrounded will prevent that bane of greenhouses, cold produced by evaporation from the outer surface of the pots. It has only been a month in operation, which is hardly time enough to judge of its merits; all I can say is, that at present, it seems to work well. The length of my small greenhouse is 15 feet, breadth inside 5 feet; cost, about fifty dollars. It will hold about 200 plants, which is more than I can attend to properly. It is heated by a very simple hot water apparatus of a novel construction, which I use for heating the basement room, in which the apparatus is placed.

I cannot help thinking that the cheap luxury of a winter garden like this is a desirable appendage to every dwelling inhabited by a lover of flowers. I expect to see it gay all the winter with roses, camellias, ericas, &c. &c.

Boston, 10th Oct. 1845.

ART. IV. *Floricultural and Botanical Notices of New Plants, figured in foreign periodicals; with Remarks on those recently introduced to, or originated in, American gardens, and additional information upon plants already in cultivation.*

Edwards's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery.

Each number containing from six to eight plates; with additional miscellaneous information relative to new plants. In monthly numbers; 3s. plain, 3s 6d. colored.

Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and Register of Flowering Plants. Each number containing four colored plates. Monthly, 2s. 6d. each. Edited by J. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, a stamped newspaper of Rural Economy and General News. Edited by Prof. Lindley. Weekly. Price 6d. each.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine, in monthly numbers. By Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K. H., &c., 3d series, vol. 1, 1845. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Floricultural Intelligence. Bouvardia flava.—This is a new species of recent introduction to Belgium, where it has

flowered in the collection of M. Van Houtte. The flowers "are of a beautiful yellow and form an agreeable contrast to the dark purple and varied shades of the foliage." It flourishes well in the open ground during summer, but should be taken up again in September and placed in a frame, and afterwards removed to the greenhouses, where the plants will flower finely. It is stated to be a fine acquisition.

Double flowering Currant.—A double flowering variety of the *Ribes sanguineum* has been produced, the color of which is fully equal to the parent, the habit and growth of the plant being the same. It has excited the admiration of all who have seen it.

Glandular leaved Almond tree, (*Amygdalus glandulosa*.) A charming little shrub, under this name introduced by Siebold, is now cultivated to considerable extent by some of the French nurserymen. In April it is covered with pretty rose colored flowers, which have numerous stamens. Its shoots are slender and its leaves straight, lanceolate, and sharp pointed. From its habit it appears to be a kind of plum, having much affinity to *Prunus chinensis* which nurserymen call the double Dwarf Almond; and perhaps is only the single flowered type of that species. It is quite hardy.

Campanula grandiflora, which has long been lost to the collections of England, has been reintroduced by Mr. Fortune, in his expedition to China. Seeds were sent to the Horticultural Society marked, "a beautiful campanulaceous plant, with large blue flowers, resembling at a distance *Lisianthus Russellianus*." The plants have flowered abundantly, and their easy cultivation renders it a desirable species.

Syphocampylos coccineus is the name of a fine new species of this showy genus, lately introduced by Messrs. Veitch & Co. and now offered for sale. It is a free blooming greenhouse shrub, of fine habit.

Onagrææ.

FUCHSIA

serratifolia Ruiz & Pavon Saw-leaved Fuchsia. A greenhouse shrub; growing 4 feet high; with vermilion and green flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Peru; increased by cuttings; cultivated in a rich soil. Bot. Reg. 1845 t. 41.

"Nothing attracted the attention of visitors at the July exhibition of the Horticultural Society, more strongly than a very fine plant of this beautiful new fuchsia, which seems

likely to surpass all that have yet been imported." Dr. Lindley adds, "it has a noble aspect. The leaves are of a deep rich indigo green, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the gay rose color of their stalks and tendrils. The flowers are between two and three inches long, of a very deep clear rose color, most intense at the bottom, becoming paler upwards, and at last melting into a delicate green, at the ends of the sepals. The petals are of the most vivid vermilion. The flowers are produced single from the axils of the leaves, but their size is such as to render them conspicuous objects." It was introduced from Peru, where it was found growing in damp shady places. It is of robust habit, and like the *F. fulgens* requires a rich soil of loam, leaf-mould and cow-dung, and plenty of pot room and moisture during the growing season. It is readily increased by cuttings.—(*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Magnoliaceæ.

TASMANNIA *R. Br.*

aromatica *R. Br.* Aromatic *Tasmannia*. A greenhouse shrub; growing 6 or 8 feet high; with pink flowers; appearing in April; a native of Van Diemen's land; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy loam and peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 43.

An evergreen shrub, nearly related to the magnolias, of upright growth, with reddish stems, oblong light green foliage, and terminal umbels of pink flowers; every part of the plant is highly aromatic. It is increased by cuttings, in sand, and the plant grows freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat.—(*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Rosaceæ.

SPIRÆA

Lindleyana Wall. Dr. Lindley's *Spiræa*. A half hardy shrub; growing 5 or 6 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in summer; a native of Himalaya; increased by layers; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 33.

Most of the spiræas are beautiful dwarf shrubs, desirable in every garden. *S. Lindleyana* is of recent introduction from Himalaya, having been raised from seeds in the garden of the London Hort. Soc. It stood out two winters, but the last unusually severe one, killed it down to the ground; it may however in our climate, in a dry situation, especially south of New York, prove quite hardy. The flowers appear in very long spikes, and are white, with a circle of red at the base of the petals, which gives them a lively aspect. It is a most de-

sirable and beautiful shrub. Grows freely in any good soil, and may be increased by layers.—(*Bot. Reg.*, May.)

Leguminòsæ.

LUPINUS

ramosissimus *Benth.* Branching Lupin. A half hardy annual; growing three or four feet high; with rose and blue flowers; appearing in August and Sept.; a native of Mexico; increased by seed; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 25.

A new and pretty species of lupin, found by Mr. Hartweg in Mexico, on Chimborazo, at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. It proves to be a half hardy annual, treated like other lupins, but possesses a branching habit. The seeds should be sown as early as February or March, and the plants turned out into the border in May, where they flower abundantly in summer and autumn. The flowers are fragrant, and smell like those of the sweet pea.—(*Bot. Reg.*, May.)

CAJANUS

bicolor *De Cand.* Two-colored Pigeon Pea. A half hardy annual; growing 2 feet high; with pink and yellow flowers; appearing in autumn; a native of the East; increased by seeds; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 31.

A pretty plant which may be treated as an annual or biennial, having erect stems with axillary clusters of pretty yellow flowers, reddish on the under side, which appear in abundance from June to August. In the East Indies, the seeds, which are there called the pigeon pea, are eaten by the natives, and it is cultivated extensively for that purpose. It was sent from Jellalabad to the London Horticultural Society.—(*Bot. Reg.*, June.)

Goodeniæ.

GOODE'NIA

grandiflora *De Cand.* Ovate-leaved Goodenia. A greenhouse plant; growing 2 feet high; with yellow colored flowers; appearing in summer; a native of New Zealand; increased by cuttings; cultivated in rough sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 29.

“A very pretty greenhouse perennial,” of erect growth, large ovate leaves, and gay yellow flowers, having a slight orange perfume. It is of easy cultivation, requiring to be potted in a rough peat soil, a good supply of water, and shade in sunny weather. It is easily struck from cuttings in July or August, which form fine flowering plants the succeeding spring.—(*Bot. Reg.*, May.)

Jasminiæ.

JASMINUM.

affine *Royle* Kindred Jasmine. A half hardy shrub; growing 2 feet high, with pink flowers; appearing in summer; a native of India; increased by cuttings; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 26.

A wild species from the North of India, and capable of "bearing the climate of an English winter." It has the appearance of the common Jasmine, the flowers of this one being only slightly larger, and with a delicate tinge of pink in the corols. It was found by Dr. Royle, and the seeds sent to the Horticultural Society where it was raised, and flowered. Its hardiness will render it valuable to the Middle and Southern States.—(*Bot. Reg.*, May.)

Anacardiææ.

RHUS

diversiloba *Torrey & Gray* Various-leaved poison Oak. A hardy shrub; growing 8 or 10 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in June; a native of California; increased by seed and layers; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 38.

A California shrub, introduced to England, where it proves quite hardy and displays its white flowers in June. It is said in its native country to be very poisonous, even by contact; but Mr. Hinds, who sent the seeds, states that he never witnessed any deleterious effects from it. It grows rather upright, and produces an abundance of axillary branches of white flowers. It stood the last severe winter in England without injury.—(*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

Ericææ.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS

nitida *Benth* Shining leaved Bearberry. A half hardy evergreen shrub; growing 5 or 6 feet high; with white flowers; appearing in May; a native of Mexico; increased by seeds and by budding; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 32.

"A very handsome evergreen shrub," with oblong lanceolate leaves, and branched racemes of beautiful bell-shaped, white flowers, appearing in May and June. In the climate of England it endures a mild winter, and at the South it would probably prove quite hardy in our climate; its beauty is quite sufficient to deserve a trial; along with the Georgia andromedas, it would form a desirable shrub in every good garden. It is increased by being budded on the common *Arbutus*, and it flourishes well in any good soil.—(*Bot. Reg.*, June.)

Gesneriææ.

ACHIMENES

picta *Benth.* MSS. Painted Achimenes. A stove plant; growing a foot high; with scarlet and yellow flowers; appearing in summer; a native of New Grenada; increased by cuttings and offsets; cultivated in peat and leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 42.

Many individuals are already familiar with this most brilliant of all the beautiful Achimenes, which have recently ad-

ded so much to the gayety of the greenhouse during the summer months. This species is from New Grenada, where Mr. Hartweg found it growing in a forest of wax palms and other plants. "In its native place it prefers rocky ground, in places not much shaded, where it scarcely grows more than five inches in height, seldom producing more than two of its finely mottled bright orange flowers upon a stem." The flowers are not only beautiful but the foliage is strikingly showy, having distinct bands of whitish blue, upon a ground of velvet of the blackest green: the habit is also extremely neat and pretty. The lower half of the flowers are yellow, elegantly mottled with scarlet, and the upper half deep scarlet, mottled with deeper tints of the same color. It is cultivated in the same manner as *A. longiflora*, requiring plenty of drainage, and to be kept dry when done flowering. In our collection it has flowered abundantly since May.—(*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Selaginàcæ.

SELAGO

distans Walpers Loose-flowered Selago. A greenhouse plant; growing a foot high; with white flowers; appearing in spring and summer; increased by cuttings; cultivated in sandy peat. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 46.

A desirable little plant, with heath like foliage and an abundance of pretty spikes of white flowers, which continue in bloom for a great length of time when properly managed. To do this, however, it is necessary to re-pot the beginning of August. In winter, water two or three times a week, and give it an abundance of air; give ample supplies of water in summer, and syringe over the tops. The best soil is sandy peat. It is increased freely from cuttings in the usual way.—(*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Amaryllidàcæ.

CALLIPSYCHE *Herb.*

encrosioides Herb. Two colored Fairy bloom. A stove bulb; growing 2 feet high; with scarlet and green flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Mexico; increased by offsets; cultivated in a sandy loam and leaf mould. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 45.

"A very curious bulb," with a stem terminated with an umbel of scarlet and green flowers, and very long curved stamens. Its cultivation is simple, requiring to be kept growing during summer, and dried off in winter; the flowering commences in the spring, before the leaves appear.—(*Bot. Reg.*, Aug.)

Crassulàcæ.

ECHEVERIA

Schèerii Lindl. Mr. Scheer's Echeveria. A greenhouse plant; growing 2 feet high; with scarlet flowers; appearing in winter; a native of Mexico; increased by cuttings; cultivated in peat, loam and sand. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 27.

Not so striking as some of the recently introduced species, but well worthy a place in every good collection of succulents, where its large and gracefully arranged spikes of dull scarlet flowers, are always desirable. Its native country is Mexico. Like other species it requires to be potted in peat, sand and loam, and sparingly watered during the summer months. It flowers in winter. It is readily increased by seed or by cuttings of the leaves, laid upon the surface of the soil.—(*Bot. Reg.*, May.)

Iridàcæ.

IRIS

imbricatà Lindl. Imbricated Iris. A hardy perennial; growing 2 feet high; with yellow flowers; appearing in May and June; increased by offsets; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 35.

A fine iris, with large lemon yellow flowers, quite hardy in the climate of England, and undoubtedly so here, growing freely in the open border in a sandy loam in warm situations. The specimen was received from the Hon. Mr. Herbert, and nothing is stated of its origin.—(*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

CROCUS

autumnàle Autumnal Crocuses. Hardy flowering autumnal plants.

Seven species of autumnal crocuses are figured, as follows:—*C. damascènus*, *C. byzantinus*, *C. Tournefortiànus*, *C. Cambesediànus*, *C. mèdius*, *C. Cartwrightiànus*, *C. Cartwrightiànus* var. *créticus*, and *C. crusiànus*. These are botanically described by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Herbert, and some account of their habits and native country are given. They are all pretty flowering autumnal kinds.—(*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

Liliàcæ.

ORNITHOGALUM

nànum Sibth. Dwarf Star of Bethlehem. A hardy bulb; growing 6 inches high; with white flowers; appearing in spring; a native of Constantinople; increased by offsets; cultivated in any good soil. *Bot. Reg.* 1845, t. 39.

A hardy bulb, of very dwarf habit, and short corymbs of white flowers, very pretty. It grows freely in sandy loam, and flowers in March or April; increased by offsets.—(*Bot. Reg.*, July.)

REVIEWS.

ART. I. *European Agriculture and Rural Economy, from personal observation.* By Henry Colman. Vol. I. Part IV. p. 285 to 384. Boston, 1845.

THE Fourth Part of Mr. Colman's Agricultural Tour has been issued and contains the following Chapters:—XLVI. General Considerations; XLVII. Agriculture as a Commercial Pursuit; XLVIII. Markets; Cattle Market; XLIX. Falkirk Tryst; L. The Ballmistoe Fair; LI. The Galway Fair; LII. Smithfield Garden; LIII. Grain Markets; LIV. Grain Market of London; LV. The Corn Exchanges in Mark Lane; LVI. Corn Duties; LVII. Mode of adjusting Labor and Wages; LVIII. The Dead-meat Market; LIX. Vegetable and Fruit Market; LX. Market Garden; LXI. Covent Garden Market; LXII. General Remarks.

The present Number contains much interesting matter, particularly that relative to the Meat and Corn Markets, the Forms of Business, Modes of Selling, &c. as compared with our own. The Corn duties are discussed, and the Mode of adjusting Wages detailed; but the most instructing Chapter to our readers is that on the Vegetable and Fruit markets, of which we give an extract so far as we have room:—

England may with reason boast of the fineness of her fruits, especially as, in this matter, she has to contend with the adverse influences of temperature and climate. The country abounds in greenhouses, hothouses, conservatories, and forcing-beds. All the appliances of art, and the highest measure of horticultural skill, are exerted to counteract the unfavorable circumstances under which their cultivation is carried on; to protect plants whose frail nature requires protection; and by every possible means to stimulate and bring to perfection those plants and fruits which seem to demand the same assiduous and parental care as the young creation.

Few of the country houses belonging to persons whose means allow of such indulgencies, are without forcing-beds, greenhouses, and conservatories. Many persons, whose means are restricted, with a high refinement of taste, sacrificing the common pleasures of a frivolous and inferior character, prefer this far higher class of enjoyments and luxuries. In these greenhouses and conservatories, the gayest flowers, the most precious exotic plants, and the richest fruits are cultivated. Many of these conservatories,

filled with the choicest varieties of flowering shrubs and plants, are at the side of, and immediately accessible to the drawing-rooms of the houses, furnishing, besides the most beautiful objects of sight, an attractive recreation and delight to the female members of the household, and a refreshing retreat from the dissipations of society, or the harassing cares of domestic life.

The hothouse or greenhouse productions of England (such as pine-apples and grapes, the natives of climates of a higher temperature) are not surpassed by any which I have ever tasted. The pines, or pine apples, appear to me in size quite equal, and in flavor superior, to any which I have seen brought directly from their own native region,—for the reason, perhaps, that the latter, as is understood, are gathered in a green state, and are left to ripen on the passage, usually crowded in bulk in the hold of a vessel. The grapes are magnificent in size, and delicious in taste. I cannot say that there are no naive grapes, and none growing in the open air; but I do not recollect meeting with any. It seems to me to be the humidity of the climate of England, rather than its low temperature, which prevents the ripening of many fruits and plants, which can be grown in an equally high latitude on the western continent. It remains to be seen what will be the result of that remarkable system of drainage, which is here prosecuted in different parts of the country with great spirit and resolution, and which bids fair, as soon as any such great operation can be expected to be effected, to become general, if not universal. Its sanitary effects upon the human, as well as the brute animal, are said to be already in some places determined.

The smaller fruits—such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants—are cultivated with great success. Of a kind of strawberries, called the Alpine Pine, and more properly the Elton Pine, the size is most remarkable, ten of them, as I saw in the market of Dundee, where they are cultivated in perfection, actually weighing a pound avoirdupois. I saw others as large at the horticultural exhibitions, called by a different name; but those were forced in pots in greenhouses.

The gooseberries which I have seen on private tables, and in the markets, are of a very extraordinary size, the purple varieties being preferred. I cannot learn that they are as much subject as in New England, to a species of mildew, or bluish mould, which soon becomes black, and ruins the fruit. Here they are always cultivated upon a single stem, in the form of a small tree, kept trimmed high, and entirely clear of all rubbish or weeds at the bottom. The disease, or blight, to which I refer, is not unknown here, but it is not common; and the fruit is grown in the highest perfection. This disease may come from an unhealthy condition of the soil, or the application of improper manure; but the general and most probable conclusion is, that it is atmospheric. It has appeared to me that the climate of England, where they have far less sunshine, and much more dampness, than in the Northern United States, does not produce mould in the houses upon plate, furniture and books, so soon as it does with us, and provisions, both raw and cooked, appear “to keep sweet” longer. I do not undertake to give any scientific reason for this; but it seems probable, that it arises from a

more even temperature, and the absence of that intense heat which, with us, often follows rain and dampness. The black currant is almost as much cultivated as the red and white, and quite commonly eaten. Raspberries are cultivated; but I have seen none to be compared with the fine kinds common in the United States. Blackberries I have not seen cultivated. I have met with them in the southern parts of England, but ripening so late in the season, that they have no richness of flavor.

Of plums, there are several kinds: damsons are common; the Orleans plum, the large egg plum, resembling what I think, is called, with us Bolmar's Washington, are the most esteemed; but they are not abundant, and I cannot say that those which I have seen are equal to those seen in the best markets of the United States, and especially of all other places, at Albany, in New York, where this fruit is found in a degree of perfection and abundance which I have seen nowhere else. Cherries are plenty in the market and in great perfection; the Tartarian, the bigarreau, and the large black-heart and mazard, predominate.

Peaches, nectarines, and apricots, are seen occasionally at private tables; and in great perfection, though in very small quantities, at the great market, and at some of the splendid fruit shops in London. Peaches are grown in favorable situations on open walls, but in general under glass, and early in the season are forced by an artificial climate. They are brought to great perfection in appearance, and command, when first they appear in the market, two guineas, or about ten dollars and a half per dozen, as pine apples cultivated here, at some times of the year, bring a guinea or thirty shillings sterling apiece,—that is, from five and a quarter to seven and a half dollars each.

The following hint on the spur-pruning system of grapes was given to Mr. Colman by one of the best gardeners:—

“With regard to the best way to manage the vine, when fruiting, I invariably stop the shoot *one* eye above the bunch; and it is the practice of the best gardeners in England. I generally leave one shoot not stopped without fruit, and to fruit next season, and cut the shoots out that have borne fruit this year. On the short-spur system, every shoot is stopped an eye above the bunch, except the top one, and then it must be managed like the rest; all the lateral shoots *must be stopped one eye* above another, until they cease growing, as the more leaves you get, the fruit will swell larger.”

Some of the principal vegetables, cultivated to great perfection in the English climate, are thus noticed:—

There are four species of plants, or edible vegetables, in which, it must be admitted, the English markets cannot be surpassed, at least in the size of their products. They are asparagus, rhubarb, cauliflowers, and cabbages. The asparagus and rhubarb are gigantic, the rhubarb more especially, which is often brought to market three and four feet in length, and of the size of a woman's arm—some women, of course, excepted. The early as-

paragus is forced under glass ; the later is forced in the open ground by all the appliances of manure. The quantity of rhubarb consumed is enormous, for it comes not in baskets, but piled up in four-horse wagons in bulk. The asparagus shows the want of sun, and appears as if grown in a cellar, the mere head of the early kinds being the only part eatable. I think Cobbett somewhere says, that "the English do not know how to eat asparagus, for they always begin at the white end." I have not myself observed among them any remarkable deficiency of gastronomical science ; but certainly, in this case, they have not far to go to find a white end. Sea-kale or Scotch cale is very much eaten early in the season. It is blanched under cover, and is a delicious vegetable, that is, for those whose taste agrees with mine. The Jerusalem artichoke seems a favorite vegetable with most persons.

One of the principal vegetables found in the market, and this, at all seasons, is cauliflower ; and it is certainly grown here in perfection. They are sown, for the next year's use, some time in August, in hotbeds, and are transplanted into the open ground in February. They, of course, before being transplanted, are cultivated under glass, and for some time after they require protection. They are a frequent, and almost an invariable dish at well-furnished tables. Cabbages, likewise, are brought into the market with a profusion absolutely astounding, which itself shows how much they are eaten. One would be disposed to consider them as the favorite vegetable of the English. The early ones of course are forced in hotbeds and transplanted ; and a constant succession is kept up. I have sometimes seen in the market, at one time, very early in the morning, many large four-horse wagon-loads of cabbages, lettuces, and rhubarb, all distinct, and piled up in the most beautiful manner, with a precision which is admirable ; and when I have had the curiosity to inquire how many heads of cabbage were on a single load, the answer has been, two hundred and twenty-five dozen.

The celery brought into market is, like the rhubarb, gigantic. The solid-stalked is greatly preferred. It is finely blanched. It is not so agreeable for eating as a smaller-sized plant, but it shows the perfection of cultivation. The celery, like the rhubarb and the lettuce, is brought into market in the neatest manner. Nothing is tumbled into the carts, or thrown out upon the ground topsy-turvy, or indiscriminately. Even the heads of lettuce are every one of them tied with a string of bass-matting ; and when presented in the stalls, the various articles are arranged with great care—I may add, with taste, and a view to effect.

Mr. Colman visited some of the Market Gardens, and to those who read his account of some of the best West Cambridge Gardens in his Massachusetts Survey, we add the following, as contrasting the Market Gardening of England with that of New England :—

The extent of the vegetable gardens in the neighborhood of this great city is enormous, and the multiplied facilities of conveyance make even remote places, now, in many articles, the suppliers of London. Fifty years

ago, it was calculated that there were two thousand acres cultivated by the spade, and eight thousand by the spade and plough conjointly. The extent of cultivation must, of course, be at present much greater. It is said of one individual that he had eighty acres in asparagus, and of another that he had sixty, and that the forming of the beds was estimated at £100 per acre. This undoubtedly was under the old system of growing asparagus, when the soil was to be taken out to a depth of some feet, and a bed of stones placed at the bottom, and other expensive arrangements. Now, asparagus is grown almost as easily as carrots or celery, it only requiring to be first grown in a nursery or seed bed, and then transplanted in the bottom of deep furrows or trenches, made two feet distance from each other, well bedded with manure, and the bed itself kept constantly clean, and annually covered with a loading of manure in the autumn, which must be dug in with a fork in the spring. This, in three years from the seed, gives as good and abundant a plant as under the old method of trenching and bottoming with stones, and laying a foot of manure on the stones.

The amount of vegetables sent by some individual salesmen is enormous. The principal market-days are three times in a week, but Saturday is the principal day; and it is confidently stated—though in relating it I fear that some persons may think the credulity of their too-confiding countryman has been practised upon—that a single grower has been known to send, in one day, more than nineteen hundred bushels of peas in the pod, and seven or eight loads of cabbages, averaging eighteen hundred cabbages each; and at another season, from the same farm, fourteen or fifteen hundred baskets of sprouts will be sent in one day, and in the course of the year from five to six thousand tons of potatoes.

The great success of the Market Gardeners is explained in the following paragraph:—

The eminent success of the market-gardeners near London, depends on several circumstances in their management, which I will point out. In the first place, the land is thoroughly drained, so as not only to cut off the springs which might render the wetness of the land permanent, but likewise to carry off speedily the rain which falls. In the next place, the land is completely trenched, to the depth of from two to three feet, with the spade. This serves two purposes; first, to assist in the drainage by giving a free passage into the principal conduits of the rain as it comes down; and next, to enable the roots of the plants freely to extend themselves in search of food. In trenching, it is necessary to keep the top soil at the top, and not to bring the lower stratum to the surface, or to suffer a large portion of the cold earth to be mingled with the rich mould. This requires some little calculation. The soil of the first trench made across the field must be completely thrown out; and so likewise the top soil of the second trench. The bottom soil of the second trenching is then to be thrown into the vacant space of the first, and the top soil of the third line upon that. Things will then come rightly into their places, the bottom soil being always thrown upon

the bottom, the top soil upon the top, while, at the end of the piece trenched, that which was first thrown out must be brought and replaced. The third point particularly attended to is ample manuring. For this object they have always plentiful stores on hand, to be applied as may be desired; the old hotbeds, when broken up, furnishing large quantities in that decomposed state, in which only is its application safe in respect to many kinds of plants. Manure is sometimes applied in a solid and sometimes in a liquid form. Sometimes, when the ground is dug, the manure is dug in with it; sometimes it is laid on the surface; sometimes it is used with every successive crop, at other times with the first crop only: but all these are matters directly dependent upon experience and practice, and which it would be impossible, in such a report as this, particularly to define. Manure, in its coarsest state, is seldom applied to garden vegetables; and it is found expedient, in respect to liquid manures, to apply them in a diluted and mixed form. The next point aimed at, is to avoid the immediate repetition of the same crop on the same ground; for, though manure may be had in abundance, yet the second and third crops gradually become deteriorated. Chemistry has not yet determined with precision how this evil, if so it is to be regarded, is to be counteracted. It is strongly hoped that this may be one of its first achievements. Most of what it has yet given us in the case is theory. What we want is practical and efficient rules by which the health and strength of the declining patient may be at once and with certainty recovered. The next object is, to have a succession of crops, one crop often growing between the rows of another, and prepared to take its place as soon as it is removed, so that there is no respite of the cultivation, while the season allows of it; and near London, with the help of straw covering, and mats, and glasses, some plants are on the ground all the year. For this object, and to counteract the effect of the seasons, the most extensive preparation is made; articles are prepared of brush, of matting and straw, and hand-glasses, or boxes with glass tops, and, to guard against insects, boxes with coarse gauze tops are prepared in the greatest abundance, and changes of the temperature and weather are watched with the most sedulous care. Hot and forcing beds, likewise, and conservatories, and hothouses, are made ready in the most extensive forms, for the purpose of forwarding plants to be set out at proper seasons, and for the growing of those plants which require artificial heat. Lastly, irrigation is as much as practicable attended to, and engines, and watering-pots, and other contrivances, are in constant requisition for these purposes, and as far as they can be applied. The science of gardening is here a substantial science; and young men are as carefully educated in its various departments as in any of the learned professions, and receive a patronage according to their skill and merit. Under such circumstances, the market gardens near London are managed with a skill and enterprise worthy of all praise, and sure of rewards much more substantial.

The concluding Chapter on Flowers is no less complimentary than true. Every where that we travelled, this love of Plants and Flowers surprised and delighted us.

ART. II. *Essay on Guano; describing its properties; and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture; with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analysis, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, and insects in this climate.* By J. E. TESCHEMACHER. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 51. Boston, 1845.

THE appearance of this Essay is most timely: for the want of proper information on the application of guano, many experiments have failed to give favorable results, and already we hear the further use of this most valuable fertilizer denounced. Pamphlets by English writers have been republished, and compilations by some American authors have appeared, but though they have contained useful information to those who make their experiments with due judgment, yet none of them have given the results of personal experience in our own climate, yearly repeated, such as Mr. Teschemacher lays before us. For this reason, we hail the publication of his Essay as affording the information necessary to a judicious trial of guano, convinced, from the experience of two seasons, that its introduction to our country must be hailed of the highest utility in advancing the interests of agriculture and horticulture.

Our pages have already been enriched with numerous experiments on plants by our correspondent, Mr. Teschemacher, and those who have read his articles will at once appreciate the value of his Essay—to such it is not necessary that we recommend a careful perusal of it. To those, however, who have not given particular attention to the subject, we advise the study of this pamphlet.

The title of the Essay is fully explanatory of the subjects discussed; about twenty pages are devoted to analyses, and a comparison of the various kinds of guano, and the remainder to actual experiments in cultivation. The first of these is with Indian corn, the substance of which we have already given. (Vol. X. p. 232.)

Fruit trees are greatly benefited by the use of guano; having manured a border with it on which were dwarf pear-trees, the question has been frequently asked of us, “if the

ground had not been trenched and highly manured." We quote Mr. Teschemacher's experience :—

The experiments with guano on trees which have come under my observation, including exotics, number about one hundred and fifty. The action has invariably been to produce large foliage, of a deep healthy green, or with plants, usually covered with a white powder, called *glaucous*, to increase this appearance, and to shorten the joints or intervals from leaf to leaf. This last action, as respects fruit-trees, is of the utmost importance; every one being aware that long-drawn, long-jointed shoots are the least valuable or productive, and that the fruit-bearing spurs on trees are but branches with shortened joints. Hence the production of short-jointed, stocky branches is the production of so much fruitful wood; and if, by proper pruning, the sun and air are admitted so as to ripen the wood, a plentiful crop must be the result.

The best mode of application to fruit trees seems to be, first, to consider where are the young feeding roots—that is, at what distance from the stem, and what depth in the ground,—then to place the guano as near them and as much around them as possible, without being in absolute contact.

For instance, round an apple-tree of ten years' standing, dig a trench, one or one and a half foot deep, at about the same distance from the stem that the branches extend; let this trench be about one foot wide; then put at the bottom one and a half inch depth of guano, dig it well in, and incorporate it with the soil; then cover up carefully, and press the earth down. The effect of this application will unquestionably be felt for several years.

I am rather inclined to attribute this shortening of the joints chiefly to the action of the soluble portions of the guano; as the pelargonium, the orange, and many other plants which exhibited this appearance, had only been watered with its solution. But, in all applications to fruit-trees, I recommend the guano itself, as the insoluble portion contains the chief materials of the seed, to protect and cover which fruit is formed. Where young trees are to be manured, a little guano, dug in at the surface around the tree, as well as in a trench, will be advantageous.

The use of guano for trees probably combines another advantage of inestimable value; this is, the destruction of the insect tribes which are buried in the earth, and emerge from thence with the warmth of spring. The coverings of these insects, when they first come out of the ground, are not hardened; and, in this tender state, the contact with a moderately strong solution destroys them. I have tried experiments on about eight or ten various caterpillars, and some other insects have invariably found a solution of guano kill them quickly, except when in an advanced state; then it took a longer time and a stronger solution. Salt and oil-soap are both apt to be injurious to vegetation; but, by strewing guano around the trees, and turning it in a little depth, the plant will be benefited, and the insects at the same time destroyed. My experiments on this subject, although perfectly convincing and satisfactory to myself, have, for want of time, not been conducted with that care and precision which should authorize me to lay them before the public

with requisite confidence. My last experiment was with the destructive grub *melolontha*, so well known to subsist on the roots of grass, of which a friend kindly sent me a box. Six of these white grubs were placed in a saucer half full of water, in which a teaspoonful of African guano had been put and well stirred. They immediately began to feel uneasy, and, in about two hours, the whole six were dead.

Several friends who have tried guano this year on their pear-trees, have reported to me the result to be greater crops, and of a much larger size, than they ever had previously. The improvement of the flavor of fruit is an experiment yet to be tried on an extensive scale, previous to a final determination of this important question.

But we have not space for extracts; the Essay should be in the possession of every cultivator, who is ambitious to keep pace with the improvements of the day.

ART. III. *Address delivered on the Consecration of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, Aug. 20, 1845.* By the Hon. JOHN McLEAN. Pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 29. Cincinnati, 1845.

WE record the increase of Cemeteries as another evidence of the increasing love for rural scenery. The barren church-yard of cities are fast giving way to the shady retreats and sylvan scenes of wood and forest.

The address now before us by the Hon. Mr. McLean, is full of beautiful sentiment, and the occasion must have been one of much interest to the friends of the Spring Grove Cemetery.

ART. IV. *Manual on the Cultivation of Live Fences; with a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, &c.* By E. SAYERS. Pamphlet, 12mo. pp. 108. Cincinnati, 1845.

A practical treatise on live fences, more particularly adapted to the western country, in which the mode of propagation, cultivation, and after treatment is given. Mr. Sayers has already published one or two small treatises on Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, which form very good guides to those who cannot afford the standard works upon the subject. In the

present pamphlet, the different shrubs and trees used for hedging are noticed, and among others, Mr. Sayers thinks the Osage orange very suitable. This was recommended in our Magazine, eight or nine years ago, (Vol. II. p. 9,) by one of our Virginia correspondents; in the Middle and Western States it will undoubtedly do well, but in New England it is subject to injury by the severe winters. Some very good remarks are also added upon the planting of ornamental trees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

In our report of the Festival in our last number, we were compelled to omit a portion of nearly all the remarks made by the gentlemen who spoke upon the occasion, among others, those of the President of the Society, but in doing so, by an error of the paper from which they were copied, we concluded in the middle of a paragraph; in order therefore to give the proper sense to the closing remarks we now add them entire:—

“We have assembled to commemorate its 17th anniversary. We are met in this Temple of Liberty, whose time-honored walls have oft resounded to deeds of patriotism and benevolence, and we too have come up hither for a benevolent object. We have not come to prepare by exciting debate for the political contest, nor for the discussion of those subjects that agitate society to its very centre. We are not here to share the spoils of party, or to rejoice in the victories of the sword that has poured out the blood of our fellow beings like water on the earth. No, we have come for a richer and nobler object. We come to celebrate the peaceful triumphs of Horticulture—to advance a science that tends to the preservation and happiness of our race—that adds to the enjoyments and refinements of life—that administers to the luxuries and comforts of our neighbor—a pursuit that renders home still more lovely and attractive—that invigorates the body, tranquilizes the mind, chastens the affections, elevates the thoughts—and rightly viewed, should fill the soul with emotions of gratitude and devotion to that bountiful Creator, who

“Sends Nature forth the daughter of the skies,
To dwell on earth and charm all human eyes.”

Amidst the array of beauty, intellect, and learning that I witness around me, I have not the presumption to detain you from the rich intellectual repast with which you will be favored in the remarks of others.

I cannot conclude, however, without alluding to the grace and elegance bestowed on our feast by woman—to her—who

“Still is fairest found where all is fair.”

Ladies—we welcome you with all our hearts—without the light of your

countenances, and the smiles of your approbation, our emulation and enterprise would languish and decline; and we rejoice with gratitude in the beautiful and glorious results that have flowed from your efforts in the cultivation of the mental fruits; in training intellectual plants for honor and usefulness here, and for a habitation in the celestial fields; where may you be rewarded with a crown of never fading flowers, a harvest of immortal fruit.”

Saturday, Sept. 27, 1845.—An adjourned meeting of the society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

A letter was read from the N. Y. Institute, inviting a delegation from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Mr. Appleton's letter was read by the President, and it was voted that the Finance committee invest the donation of \$ 1000, as they shall deem expedient. The President was authorized to answer Mr. Appleton's letter.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Committee of Arrangements and other committees, and gentlemen, who assisted in the preparation of the annual Exhibition and Festival.

Meeting dissolved.

Exhibited.—Flowers: A great variety of fine Dalias were exhibited by the President, Messrs. Hovey & Co., J. Breck & Co., Mr. Warren, Messrs. Winship, W. B. Richards, J. Hovey, S. Walker, W. Meller, T. Mason, S. A. Walker and others. Fine roses and verbenas from Messrs. Hovey & Co.

The exhibition of Dahlias took place to-day, for premium, but owing to the dry and unpropitious season, the flowers were very inferior, and but a portion of the prizes were competed for. The following is the award of the judges:—

DIVISION A.

PREMIUM PRIZE.

No prize awarded.

SPECIMEN BLOOM.

A premium of \$ 4 to Edward Allen, for Standard of Perfection.

DIVISION B.

CLASS I.

For the best eighteen dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$ 8 to Jas. Nugent.
For the second best, no premium was awarded.

CLASS II.

For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$ 5 to Jas. Nugent.
For the second best, a premium of \$ 3 to Tho's Mason.

CLASS III.

For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$ 3 to Hovey & Co.
For the second best, a premium of \$ 2 to John Hovey.

Messrs. H. W. Dutton, Jos. Breck and Wm. Meller, Judges.

DIVISION C.

CLASS I.

No premium awarded.

CLASS II.

For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$ 5 to W. Meller.
For the second best, a premium of \$ 3 to S. A. Walker.

CLASS III.

For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$3 to W. B. Richards.

For the second best, a premium of \$2 to S. A. Walker.

Messrs. J. Nugent, E. Allen and J. Breck, Judges.

A premium of \$2 was awarded to Mr. Warren for the best bouquet, and a premium of \$1 to W. Kenrick for the second best.

Fruit: From C. Newhall, Black Hamburgh, and Ohio grapes, the latter not considered worthy of cultivation for the table. From Geo. Walsh, White Doyenne, Easter Beurré and other pears. From S. Walker, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Flemish Beauty, Andrews and Fondante d'Automne pears. From Mrs. Geo. Hallett, fine specimens of Black Hamburgh grapes. From J. F. Allen, Gansell's Bergamot, Ronville and Williams's Bon Chretien pears and Black Hamburgh grapes. From Hovey & Co. Macready's Early White, and Pond's Seedling and Catawba grapes, very fine. From Mrs. Boardman, Boston, extra fine Brown Beurré pears. Pears, apples, grapes, &c. were shown by other contributors.

Oct. 4th. The quarterly stated meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The officers for the ensuing year were chosen to-day, and the following is a list of those elected for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1845, and ending Jan. 1, 1846.

President.—Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice Presidents.—B. V. French, Jona. Winship, Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards.

Treasurer.—Samuel Walker.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. E. Teschemacher.

Recording Secretary.—Ebenezer Wight.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.—John Lewis Russell, A. M.

Professor of Entomology.—T. W. Harris, M. D.

Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits.—Samuel Walker, Chairman: P. B. Hovey, Jr., O. Johnson, J. Lovett, 2d, D. Haggerston, J. F. Allen, George Newhall, A. D. Williams, F. W. Macondry, J. S. Cabot, E. Wight.

Committee on Flowers.—Joseph Breck, Chairman: H. W. Dutton, S. R. Johnson, P. Barnes, W. E. Carter, E. A. Story, Alex. McLennen.

Committee on Vegetables.—W. B. Kingsbury, Chairman: J. A. Kenrick, John Hill, Samuel C. Mann, Josiah Newhall, A. D. Williams, Jr., James Nugent.

Committee on the Library.—C. M. Hovey, Chairman: C. K. Dillaway, J. E. Teschemacher, E. Wight, R. M. Copeland, J. Breck.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit.—M. P. Wilder, Chairman: B. V. French, S. Downer, W. Kenrick.

Executive Committee.—M. P. Wilder, Chairman: A. Aspinwall, J. J. Low, E. M. Richards, Otis Johnson.

Finance Committee.—Cheever Newhall, Chairman: E. M. Richards, Joseph Balch.

The Hon. Samuel Appleton was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Adjourned one week, to Oct. 11.

Exhibited.—Flowers : A fine exhibition of Dahlias was made to-day, owing to the very favorable weather of the fortnight preceding, and some of the finest blooms we ever saw were placed on the stands.

From the President of the Society, a variety of kinds, among which were, Madame Milliez, La Tour l'Auvergne, Essex Champion, Ophir, Indispensable White, Antagonist, &c. From Messrs. Hovey & Co. a fine display of flowers, among which were Ithuriel, Marchioness of Ormonde, Madame Chauriere, Antagonist, Nonpareil, &c. Dahlias were also shown by Jos. Breck & Co., P. Barnes, H. W. Dutton, R. M. Copeland, S. A. Walker, E. Winslow, W. Meller, John Hovey, Jas. Nugent, T. Mason, E. Allen, and W. B. Richards. Bouquets from W. Kenrick, W. Quant, and John Hovey. A fine collection of roses from Hovey & Co. Fine Pansies and seedling phloxes from Jos. Lovett.

The committee awarded the first premium, for bouquets, to W. Quant \$2, and to Miss Russell the second premium of \$1.

Fruit : From Jos. Lovett, Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne of Jersey pears, Killam Hill and Drap d'Or apples, Magnum Bonum, Diamond and Coe's Golden Drop plums. From J. E. Giddings, a specimen of the Stone pear, not in eating. From Messrs. Hovey & Co. Black Hamburg grapes. From J. F. Allen Gansell's Bergamot, Urbaniste, Louise Bonne of Jersey and Seckel pears ; also figs and grapes. From Ex Gov. Edwards, New-Haven, Conn., fourteen varieties of seedling pears, none of which were yet in eating. From C. Newhall, Fulton, Urbaniste, Cumberland, White Doyenne, Frederic of Wirtemberg, and Seckel pears and Hubbardston Nonesuch apples. Beurré Diel and Duchess of Angouleme pears, from Z. Hosmer, Cambridgeport. From Capt. J. W. Seaver, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Flemish Beauty and other pears, Various other fruits were also exhibited by several contributors.

Vegetables : From John Marland, a large Italian Squash weighing 181 lbs. From A. D. Williams, three fine cauliflowers and three brocoli.

Oct. 11th. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The following members were elected :—Nathan Appleton, George Daracott, Benj. Seaver, J. C. Howe, Albert Fearing, Chas. Mixter, Daniel Francis, Frederick Brown, Boston, Joseph Richards, Weymouth, E. R. Bridge, Lynn.

Adjourned two weeks, to Oct. 25.

Exhibited.—Flowers : Another exhibition of Dahlias, more splendid than the last was made to-day. From the President of the Society, 80 blooms. From Messrs. Hovey & Co. 75 blooms. From P. Barnes, 100. From J. Breck & Co. 150. From H. W. Dutton, John Hovey, J. Nugent, W. B. Richards, Messrs. Winship, J. Stickney and others, 75 to 100 blooms each.

From D. Hagerston a magnificent bouquet, made of the rarest flowers,

among which were *Blétia Tankersvillæ*, *Amaryllises*, &c. all admirably grouped and arranged. From Madam Bigelow, two flowers of *Cereus triangularis*. From Messrs. Hovey and Co. a fine display of roses, Fuchsias and small bouquets. Bouquets from Mr. Warren, W. Kenrick and Miss Russell.

The committee awarded the premium for a superior bouquet, to D. Hagerston, of \$5.

To W. Kenrick for a basket of flowers, \$1.

Fruit: From R. Crooker, very fine specimens of Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Beurré Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Fortuné, Belle et Bonne, Easter Buerré, and Doyenne blanc pears. From A. W. Lowell, Duchesse d'Angouleme pears. From John S. Sleeper, very fine Dix pears, also Hub. Nonesuch, and Porter apples. From Messrs. Hovey & Co. Black Hamburg, Pond's Seedling and Catawba grapes. From W. Quant, gardener to T. H. Perkins, a very large grape called the Black Raisin (!) From S. Downer fine Seckel, Dix, Winter Nelis and other pears. Grapes from Geo. Walsh. From E. Brown, Uvedale, St. German, Black Worcester, and Bleeker's Meadow pears.

A great variety of apples were sent to the society by Dr. E. W. Bull, Geo. Olmstead, S. Lyman, Jos. Spencer, Geo. S. Spencer, T. Spencer, Thos. Skinner, Dr. Carrington, Ashbel Olmstead, Capt. Pitkin, S. Coules, A. Case, J. Kilbourn, J. Thompson, H. Barnard, J. M. Niles, J. H. Goodwin, P. D. Silliman, T. Porter, and other gentlemen of Hartford, Conn. and vicinity, reports of which will appear as the varieties are tested by the Fruit Committee.

Sept. 18th. Exhibited.—Fruit: From Jos. Balch, very fine specimens of Beurré Diel pears, grown on the quince. From O. Livermore, Brighton, fine Vicar of Winkfield pears, from scions inserted in a Russett apple tree. From Capt. Lovett, Beurré de Capiaumont, Seckel, and Marie Louise pears, also plums and quinces. From N. Grant and Albert Ware, extra fine specimens of cranberries. From W. R. Austin, Minot pears. From A. D. Williams, Dix and Iron pears. From J. Howland, Heathcote pears. From J. Aikin, New Bedford Capsheaf pears. From W. B. Kingsbury, large Iron pears. From J. A. Kenrick, Orange quinces. From J. Munroe, Jr. Passe Colmar pears and apples. From Geo. Newhall, fine Fulton pears. From N. Webster, fine Catillac pears. Apples from Jos. Breck & Co., M. Lawrence, W. Warren and others.

The Seedling pears sent to the Society by Ex Gov. Edwards, of New Haven, were tried by the committee, who reported as follows:—"Jackson, not in eating, hard and gritty; Polk, not above second rate; Clay not above second rate; Tyler, poor; Van Buren, baking; Black Hawk, baking; Elizabeth, good; Dallas, good; Cantelope, first or second rate; Calhoun, good; John, second or third rate." The committee add, that the "Dallas, Calhoun, Elizabeth and Cantelope may prove worthy of cultivation." We have specimens of some of these, upon which we shall report ourselves.

Vegetables: From Wm. Seaver, a Marrow squash, weighing 46 lbs., From J. Nugent, six Orange carrots, and six Dutch parsnips.

ART. II. Faneuil Hall Market.

| <i>Roots, Tubers, &c.</i> | | From | To | <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | From | To |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Potatoes, new : | | | | Squashes, per cwt. : | | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 50 | 1 75 | Canada Crookneck, . . | 1 00 | 1 25 | | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | 75 | Winter Crookneck, . . | 1 00 | 1 25 | | |
| Common,..... { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | Autumnal Marrow, . . | 1 00 | 1 25 | | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | — | Pumpkins, each, | 12½ | 17 | | |
| Eastport,..... { per barrel, | 2 25 | 2 50 | | | | | |
| { per bushel, | 1 00 | — | <i>Fruits.</i> | | | | |
| Sweet, per bushel . . . | 1 00 | — | Apples, dessert and cooking : | | | | |
| Turnips : per bushel, . . . | 25 | 50 | Pumpkin, sweet, per bbl. | 2 25 | 3 00 | | |
| Onions : | | | Fall Greening, per bbl. | 2 00 | — | | |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | Baldwin, per bbl. . . . | 2 00 | 2 50 | | |
| White, per bunch, . . . | 3 | — | Russets per bbl. . . . | 2 00 | 2 25 | | |
| White, per bushel, . . . | 50 | 62½ | Blue Parmain, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 | | |
| Yellow, per bushel, . . . | 50 | 62½ | Greenings, per bbl. . . | 2 00 | 2 50 | | |
| Beets, per bushel, . . . | 75 | — | N. Y. Pippins, per bbl. | 2 75 | 3 00 | | |
| Carrots, per bushel, . . . | 75 | — | Common, per bbl. . . . | 1 50 | 1 75 | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, . . . | 75 | — | Pears, per doz. or half peck : | | | | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, . | — | — | Winter St. Michael, per | | | | |
| Horseradish, per lb. . . . | 12½ | — | half peck, | 62 | 75 | | |
| Radishes, per bunch, . . . | — | — | Passe Colmar, per half pk. | 50 | — | | |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | St. Germain, per half pk. | 50 | — | | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | Lewis, per half peck, . . . | 50 | — | | |
| Cabbages, per doz. : | | | Messire Jean, per half pk. | 50 | — | | |
| Savoy, | 50 | 75 | Beurré Diel, per doz. . . . | 75 | 1 00 | | |
| Drumhead, | 50 | 75 | Beurré d'Areberg, pr doz. | 50 | 75 | | |
| Red Dutch, | 75 | 1 00 | Le Curé, per doz. | 50 | 75 | | |
| Brocolis, each, | 12½ | 20 | Dix, per doz. | 75 | 1 00 | | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | Baking, per bushel, . . . | 1 25 | 1 50 | | |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | 10 | Quinces, per bushel, | 1 75 | 2 25 | | |
| Spinach, per peck, | 37½ | — | Cranberries, per bushel, . . | 3 00 | 3 50 | | |
| Celery, per root, | 8 | 12½ | Berberries, per bushel, . . . | 50 | — | | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal. | 25 | — | Tomatoes, per peck, | 37½ | 50 | | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. . | 37½ | — | Watermelons, each, | 37½ | 50 | | |
| Mangoes, per doz. | — | — | Muskmelons, each, | — | — | | |
| Martyrias, per half peck, . . | — | — | Grapes, (forced,) per lb. : . . | | | | |
| Beans : Shelled, per quart, . . | — | — | Black Hamburg, | 50 | 75 | | |
| Sieva, | — | — | White Sweetwater, | 25 | 37½ | | |
| Lima, | — | — | Isabella, | 17 | 25 | | |
| Malaga, | — | — | Malaga, | 25 | — | | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | Oranges, per doz. | | | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 25 | — | Havana, | none. | — | | |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | Sicily, | — | — | | |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 | | |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 | | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | Chestnuts, per bushel, | 2 00 | 2 25 | | |
| | | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 50 | — | | |

REMARKS.—The weather since our last has been remarkably fine, with the exception of a few days of rain; so favorable an October for completing fall work is rarely experienced. Dahlias and other tender plants were not injured until about the 20th, when they were cut off as far south as Washington on the same night. Since then there has been no frost.

Vegetables.—Potatoes remain the same as at the time of our last report. Dealers are fearful of storing any quantity on account of loss by the rot or murrain as it is now called in England; consequently they only purchase in small lots; Sweet are abundant and prices quite moderate. Turnips

have been brought in since the harvesting of the late crop, and prices have fallen off to our present quotations. Onions, beets, &c. remain the same, with the usual supply. Cabbages are more plentiful, the long continuation of favorable weather has brought late crops, which suffered by drought, to their full growth, and drumheads, which were unusually scarce all the early part of the autumn, are now abundant at greatly reduced rates. Cauliflowers and brocoli are fine. Lettuce is scarce, and prices have advanced. Spinach in fair supply for the season. Celery is now more abundant and also very good. Squashes have advanced in price with the lateness of the season, but the supply is yet plentiful and quality good.

Fruits.—The supply of apples has been much better than was anticipated, and prices remain nearly the same as in our last, with a good stock on hand. Some New York fruit has been received, principally Newton Pippins, Maidens Blush, Fall Pippins, &c.; Porters are all gone; Greenings are much called for, and a slight advance has been made. Pears are quite abundant compared with previous years; the recent attention given to this long neglected fruit, has resulted in bringing into cultivation many of the new and approved kinds and supplying the market at something like a reasonable price; St. Germain, and Passe Colmars, not long since only purchased by the *dozen*, are now retailed by the *half peck*, as will be seen by a reference to quotations. The Vicar of Winkfields or Curés, well known in the market as the Burgomestre (erroneously,) are unusually fine this year, thus showing the effects of a warm season, on certain fruits. Quinces are higher. Cranberries have also advanced. Watermelons are yet to be had, from a stock preserved by one of our Market gardeners. Fresh Malaga grapes are plentiful and good; a few Isabellas yet remain. Chestnuts have been abundant and prices have fallen off.—*M. T., Boston, Oct. 31, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR NOVEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will still need some attention. If proper care has been bestowed upon them they will have now well ripened their wood, the late fine weather having been highly favorable: The leaves will not yet have all fallen, except in very early forced houses. In greenhouses, where their continual dropping, makes some dirt, they may be clipped off with a knife or scissors, or the vines may be carefully swept every day or two, when such leaves as are about to fall, will come off. Young vines in pots should be wintered in a dry cellar, in frames, or under the stage of a cool greenhouse, where they will not be likely to break their eyes too early.

Strawberry beds should be lightly covered with old rotten manure or half decayed leaves.

Raspberry plantations should be little protected by laying down the vines and throwing upon them a spade full of earth or a little coarse manure.

Pear, Plum and Cherry seeds may be sown this month.

Fruit Trees of all kinds may be safely transplanted during November.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be swelling their buds, and will soon open: let all the plants be well cleaned, by washing the leaves with a sponge, tying up the branches to neat stakes, and top dressing every plant. Finish sowing seeds this month, if not done before. Cuttings may yet be put in.

Roses, just taken from the border, should be placed in frames for two or three weeks, until they begin to root. Cuttings may yet be put in. Half hardy kinds by protection will endure our winters. It is the safest to protect them by laying down the shoots and covering with a few inches of coarse litter or stable manure. Hardy kinds may yet be safely transplanted.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocusses, &c. should all be planted in November.

Chrysanthemums will now be in bloom and should be freely watered.

Victoria stocks should have another shift this month.

Chinese Azaleas should be sparingly watered this month.

Japan Lilies should be placed away in the pots on a dry shelf. Sow the seeds now.

Heliotropes raised from cuttings should now be potted off.

Sparaxis and Ixias, should now be removed from the frames to the greenhouse.

Pelargoniums growing freely may now be shifted into larger sized pots.

Calceolarius raised from seeds should now be potted off.

Gladiolus gandavensis and other kinds should now be taken up and placed out of the reach of frost.

Fuschias will now require but little water.

Heaths may now be propagated from cuttings.

Gloxinias, Gesnerias and Achimenes should be put away on a dry shelf.

Dahlias should be carefully put away out of the danger of frost.

Carnations, and other half hardy plants should be protected in frames.

Hardy herbaceous plants often flower much better if a slight covering of leaves or coarse litter is thrown over the roots.

Greenhouse plants of all sorts should be properly arranged, the pots washed and the branches neatly tied up to small stakes.

Cyclamens should be freely watered, as they show their flowers.

Rocket Larkspur, may now be sown in beds, and the plants will flower much finer in the spring.

Annual Seeds, such as candy tuft, coreopsis, and the various Californian kinds, may be sown now.

THE MAGAZINE
OF
HORTICULTURE.

DECEMBER, 1845.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I. *Results of experiments in the cultivation of the Pear Tree in the Southern States; with some remarks on the diacious character of the Strawberry.* By ROBT CHISHOLM, Esq., Secretary of the Beaufort Agricultural Society, Beaufort, S. C.

As I have, this summer, for the first time, gathered fruit from pear trees I imported from Europe a few years since, I have thought that the results of my experiments, as obtained thus far, might be interesting to you, and encourage those who have begun already to cultivate this fruit to continue, and induce others to begin at once.

My situation is on what is called a sea island, where fine long cotton is grown, near this place, in sight of the ocean, across St. Helena Sound. The land, on which are my trees, is low, being very near and very little above high tide mark, cold clay, and originally very poor when I planted the trees. I dug holes in the clay about two and a half to three feet across, and about eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, into which my trees were set at the proper depth, and then filled in with one part of black mould and partially decomposed oyster shells, taken from small mounds near ancient Indian wigwams, and two parts of mould from under trees in the woods or forest; (live oak furnishes the best mould that I can get.) I had one St. Germain weighing one pound and one ounce; several weighing one pound, and a little more and less; one Bergamotte de Soulers or Solers, weighing nearly three quarters of a pound, the only one I have weighed, and without any selection whatever, as it is the only one I

have before me and not selected; the others would probably average nearly half a pound. The BonChrétiens d'hiver I have not weighed, but nearly as large; Virgouleuse, (true French,) Crassane and Epargne, about the same sizes; Epine d'Été, Muscat Robert, Rousselet de Rheims, Grosse Marquise, Martin Sec, Imperial, and a few others that I did not have the names of. The St. Germain, Virgouleuse, Winter BonChrétien, and Bergamotte, have been pronounced very fine pears, and I would willingly compound never to eat better fruit on condition of never having worse. The Epargne was mealy and tasteless, probably in consequence of having been allowed to ripen on the tree. The Summer Thorn was musky, but not particularly sweet. The Muscat Robert was much better, but of the others, except the Crassane, which was not very sweet but a little astringent, I could form no decided opinion, as they did not come to perfection. Of the Messire Jean, I had a number upon the trees, but they were all cracked, and I did not have one that was either ripe or good; probably the soil was too clayey for them. The Summer Thorn, Muscat Robert, and Epargne, were ripe just as peaches were going out of season, the beginning of August. The BonChrétien, St. Germain, Bergamotte de Soulers, and Virgouleuse, are all picked and full ripe now, but this has been an early season for fruits.

I hope next summer to have about thirty or more varieties in bearing, when I can again inform you of their qualities, &c., better. I have imported also apple trees which bear very fine fruit, but I cannot give any very exact account of them, as I visit my garden and plantation but once a week, and then have a plenty to attend to. I have not had one mealy or insipid one. The trees thus far are very healthy.

I find my trees much more clean, healthy looking and vigorous, than pear trees growing in this place, where the soil is high, dry and sandy. I forgot to mention above that my trees are well manured every autumn with stable or cow-pen compost, spread on the surface, and allowed to remain there, and the land is well manured and cultivated in vegetables. I weighed one pomegranate, (not as large apparently as some I gathered later), and it weighed two pounds five ounces; and I think I have some that will weigh more when gathered.

Seeing that the question about strawberry plants being perfect or imperfect, is still unsettled in the public mind, I was forcibly struck with the strong confirmation of Mr. Longworth's assertion by Mr. Keen, in the cultivation of the strawberry, as quoted by Loudon in his *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, edition of 1822, page 822, § 1476, var. the Haut-boy. As the truth is doubtless your object, you will render a service to the growers of this delightful fruit, by publishing what Keen says on the subject, though it militates against your opinion. I have never seen either a male or perfect flower on any plant of your seedling, which I have been cultivating since about the time that Mr. Longworth's statement was first published in the *Cultivator*, and a friend, to whom I sent some of the plants last year or the year before, remarked to me last week in Charleston, that he had never seen so unproductive a variety of strawberry. I did not send him any other plants, nor did I apprise him of the fact that, for a good crop from them, it was necessary to have some other variety with male flowers in the immediate neighborhood of these plants.

I forgot to mention that I saw somewhere last winter, in Liebig, I think, that salt litter in the winter is beneficial to strawberry plants, and I attribute part of my success in raising strawberries to the saltness, as well as the moisture and clayey texture of my soil.

Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1, 1845.

We are highly grateful to receive the communication of our correspondent, detailing his experiments with the cultivation of the pear tree, because the success which has followed his efforts, will tend to induce others to introduce this most valuable fruit into the gardens of the Southern States, where till lately it was thought by many the pear would not succeed. In the south of France, the pear in most places grows well, and produces fine fruit, and we see no reason why similar success should not follow in the southern portion of our own country, with a similar climate, and a good soil. The experiment of Mr. Chisholm shows that success will attend every judicious and well-directed effort. We shall wait with much interest the results of another year's experiments,

which, we trust, our correspondent will not omit to send us, agreeably to his intimations.

In regard to the strawberry, we should have no objection to publish the article by Mr. Keen, were it not familiar to many of our readers, and that it refers wholly to the *Hautbois* strawberry, a variety which is universally acknowledged as diœcious. If, however, we find an opportunity, we will give Mr. Keen's remarks in a future number. We do not think that one word can be found in any thing Mr. Keen ever wrote in relation to strawberries, about the diœcious character of any other variety than the *Hautbois*, though our friend, Mr. Longworth, continually insists upon the male and female plants of Keen's Seedling.

It has always been our greatest wish to see the strawberry extensively cultivated, and we believe all will give us the credit for this, after the many years devoted to their culture, and the production of *two* seedlings which are of such acknowledged merit. Our views upon the unsettled question, of sterile and fertile plants, have already been given, on several occasions, and in regard to our Seedling, more particularly at p. 293. We there stated, that from some cause, whatever it might be, in certain soils and seasons, it would not produce fruit unless placed near some staminate variety, and we always advised the planting of such in near proximity; being convinced that a large and certain crop of fruit would be the result. It is in this view that we look upon the Boston Pine as quite invaluable, as this variety and the Seedling produced an immense crop side by side, and at least *five hundred* feet from any other strawberry.—*Ed.*

ART. II. *Some remarks on the most favorable climate for the Apple Culture in America, with observations on some erroneous descriptions of fruits, in The Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, and a notice of several native apples, originated in Ohio.* By T. S. HUMRICKHOUSE, Coshocton, Ohio.

THE gratification, with which Downing's new work, "*The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*," has been received by

horticulturists generally in the United States, is not a little impaired, upon intimate perusal, by the many heresies in theory, and mistakes in matter of fact, which it is found to contain. To this category, the following, from page 69 of the book, appears to me to belong.

“The great natural centre of the apple culture in America, is between Massachusetts Bay and the Delaware River, where the Newtown Pippin, the Spitzemberg,* the Swaar, the Baldwin, and the Yellow BelleFleur, have originated, and are grown in the greatest perfection. The apples raised on the very fertile bottoms of the Western States, are very large and beautiful, but, as yet, owing to the excessive luxuriance of growth, are far inferior in flavor to those of the same *quality*, raised on the strong, gravelly, or sandy loams of this” (his own) “section of country.”

Now, the region defined is no more the “centre of the apple culture” than is Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, or the Territories; nor are the varieties named grown there in any greater perfection than in some, if not all, of the States referred to. It seems to me, that our author has admitted his conclusions too easily, and without sufficiently considering the grounds, if he has any grounds at all, which have led him to adopt them. There are but two ways, that I can discern, by which he could know the facts, so authoritatively advanced, to be true: his own actual observation, or the actual observation of others, communicated to him by them. And, if his conclusions have been arrived at in either of these ways, it is certainly due to the public to apprise them of it, so that all may know his data before proceeding to adopt them,—the rather, as so many are found ready to adopt what they find printed, without inquiry.

On this subject, I must give the testimony of my experience, so far as it goes, and I confess it to be limited, against this theory. But, I am the more confident, because, all who

* Spitzemberg—Is not the true spelling Spitzzenburgh? I think it is so in Thatcher and all the old works and catalogues. Downing, in his description of the fruits, spells it so: but in the remarks quoted above he has it Spitzemberg, and so Thompson. Where the same name is spelled differently in the same work, it is not contributing much to uniformity. Perhaps he was puzzled to know which is right, and so has it both ways. He should have decided upon one or the other.—*T. S. H.*

have conversed with me in relation to this matter, many of them formerly residents of the interior of the State of New York, unite in saying, that so far as their opportunities of observation have extended, the same varieties of the apple are not only as fine, but generally, to a remarkable degree, finer in size, appearance, flavor, and every quality, here than there.

The Putnam Russet.—To my astonishment, I find this excellent apple described by Downing as an Ohio seedling, on the authority of Dr. Kirtland, of Cleveland. This apple was first brought to Ohio from the Eastern States by the emigrants, sent out by the "Ohio Company," who first settled Marietta. It is found in all the old orchards in that neighborhood in company with the Rhode Island Greening, Seek-no-Further, and other New England apples,—the original and distinctive name being lost or sunk in the easier and more common one of Russet. It is, undoubtedly, identical with some one of the Russets of the East, which one, I am not able positively to affirm, but have long believed it to be the Roxbury Russet.

The Gate Apple.—On the same authority, that of Dr. Kirtland, Downing has set down this as the same with the Waxen apple of Coxe and the Belmont of Kenrick. That the Gate and Belmont may be one, is possible, and I will not undertake to decide the point, but that it is the Waxen apple of Coxe is so much at variance with the history of its origin, as commonly received in all the region of Ohio where it is best known, and as I have always heard it, that I cannot regard it as a settled point, without knowing the means by which Dr. Kirtland has so settled it. And truly: Has Dr. K. ever seen the Waxen apple of Coxe? Does he possess it? Is he certain of it? If he has seen it, if he does possess it, let him say so; and if it shall appear that there is no room for mistake on these points, and that he has carefully compared the fruits, then it will be easy to yield to his proofs. But if the fact merely rests in conjecture of the Dr., upon some fancied resemblance or agreement of the Gate with Coxe's description of the Waxen apple, then, I think, we may be excused if we dissent. The Gate is a most delicious apple. It makes my mouth water to think of it. But let me ask, how happens it,

if Dr. Kirtland be correct, that a fruit so very first rate, should never have found its proper rank or be held in just estimation, till it made its appearance, under the disguise of a new name, in Ohio. Coxe knew it and described it. Others knew it long ago; and it must have had a fair trial in New Jersey. No: I should rather think that Dr. Kirtland is again mistaken.

An account of the Gate apple, which has always been received as true, was published about five years ago in the *Western Recorder*, a religious newspaper edited by Rev. C. Springer, at Zanesville, Ohio. I have not that account by me or I would copy it. That this apple was first disseminated from the nurseries along the Ohio, in Harrison, Jefferson, and Belmont Counties, seems to be true, and according to the account of it published by Mr. Springer, the original tree, a seedling, stood at the gate of an old lady's yard, who was familiarly called Old Mother Beam, and the name was given to the apple from the place the tree stood,—Gate.

It may be estimated, that, in this county alone, as many as forty thousand seedling apple trees have borne fruit in the various orchards. In other counties in this State, which were begun to be settled, when grafted trees could not be obtained by the settlers for orchard planting, the proportion of seedling trees is equally large. It is to be expected, therefore, that a great number of seedling varieties of merit should be found in the orchards, in different parts of the State. Accordingly it will be seen, by looking at the lists and catalogues of our nurserymen, that they contain a vast number of seedling fruits. That these are of every order of merit, seems fair to be inferred. Some, then, *must* be first rate. Again: If so many New England apples, after being fully tested, have proved first rate, is it not an argument in favor of a like result to be expected in the vast number now on trial in Ohio? Indeed, are we not fully warranted, from this reasoning and from these facts, in asserting, that large accessions will shortly be made to the number of our first rate apples in cultivation?

I, among others, am engaged in this work, and I think not without a share of success. Among the kinds now on trial with me, are many of which I entertain high expectations.

Three kinds, in particular, appear to be worthy of notice. One—the American White Winter Calville—was described by me about three years ago in a communication to William Kenrick, and scions sent him. It is very similar to the Gate, but larger, and keeps longer. Another—the Crimson Nonpareil—I will take advantage of our next fruit season more particularly to examine and describe. This year you know we have no fruit in this region. A third—Belle de Witt—large, beautiful, high flavored, winter, and, so far as I can yet judge, first rate. Of this last, I obtained scions, for the first time, about a year ago, and will send you, with others, if you desire it. The original tree is in this county, and I will visit it again the first fruit season. Many others, scarcely less prominent, might be mentioned, did the limits of this communication allow.

Coshocton, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1845.

We shall be glad to receive the descriptions of seedling apples mentioned by our correspondent, the next fruit season, and we shall also be pleased to receive scions the coming spring, of any varieties which he may deem worthy of cultivation, particularly the true Waxen, Gate, American White Winter Calville, Crimson Nonpareil, and Belle de Witt.—*Ed.*

ART. III. *On the Cultivation of Prairie Roses.* By CHARLES ROBINSON, Esq., New Haven, Conn.

ALL details of experiments carefully made, are instructive; and they are interesting in proportion to their successful results. Few persons, comparatively, are aware of the great beauty of the hybrid Michigan roses, or of the facility of their cultivation. They delight in an eastern exposure, on a light, rich, well-worked soil, with an abundance of the most nutritious diet. I cannot better recommend their culture than by giving you the results of an experiment of my own, with a single plant of the “Queen of the Prairies.”

Early in the spring of 1844, I purchased at auction a slight sprig of that variety, potted and in bloom. As, however,

upon examination, it proved to be covered with red spiders, I then plunged the pot in an out-of-the-way corner of my garden as of no value. In May of that year, I cut it to the ground, washed it carefully, and transplanted the root to a warm border, where it has since remained. That season it made two shoots, some seven or eight feet high and of great strength. During the winter these were laid down and slightly covered.

Last spring, those two shoots, shortened to six feet, threw out, through their whole length, lateral branches, from twelve to fifteen inches long. At the end of each lateral there was a cluster of blossoms of great size and beauty, giving me, on the whole plant, over forty clusters. They commenced opening in June, were all very large and perfect, continued a long time, and were greatly admired.

Early last spring, the plant threw up two strong, vigorous shoots, which have continued their growth, with the utmost luxuriance, to the present time. They now measure over twenty feet in height, and are of corresponding size and strength.

After the blossoms had all matured, I layered the old shoots, and all new ones except the above two, carefully slitting the old wood on the under side, below each lateral, which I retained. These have thrown out an abundance of roots.

In addition, therefore, to the original plant, with its two shoots of, to me, surprising growth and vigor, I have now some twenty-five smaller plants for distribution among my friends. This is the second year's product of a plant which has paid its way many times over in its beauty and its highly ornamental character.

New Haven, Nov., 1845.

We trust the experiment of our correspondent, Mr. Robinson, will induce every one to cultivate the Prairie roses; not only the Queen, but the others, of which there are now fifteen or twenty, and some which are fully equal, if not superior to the former. Every body who owns a foot of ground should plant at least one of the Prairie roses, and more if they have room.—*Ed.*

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ART. I. *General Notices.*

Cultivation of the Easter Burred Pear.—This most delicious and valuable late pear, is so rarely seen in perfection, that we take pleasure in laying before our readers the experience of Mr. Rivers, as given in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. We trust it may be the means of rendering this most excellent variety more extensively cultivated, and in greater perfection than heretofore:—

Having long cultivated this pear, I am induced to offer the result of my experience. About 10 years ago, I grafted 250 standard trees of seven years' growth with this sort; they were fine plants of various sorts, planted in rows for the purpose of being regrafted with some desirable variety. I may here remark, that they were planted in soils very different in quality—from a light sand to a deep rich loam; the former on a hill, the latter in a valley. The trees, after being grafted, made fine growth, and rapidly formed fruit-buds, blooming abundantly the second season after being grafted. The following two seasons the trees when in blossom were pictures of beauty; but, alas, I soon found that they were more ornamental than useful. This variety puts forth its blossoms so early, and when the trees are so entirely destitute of leaves, that, unlike many other varieties of pear, they receive no protection from the young leaves; consequently, a slight spring frost is apt to injure them. For three consecutive seasons, my trees blossomed most abundantly and beautifully, and brought forth—disappointment. In 1843, a most favorable season for pears, I had a partial crop; but, although the trees were healthy, I found many fruit misshapen, and inclined to spot; they were placed in my fruit-cellar, with other pears, and scarcely a fruit ripened well enough to be eatable.

As I have given the dark side of the question, let us now turn to the other. In France, this pear is esteemed as by far the best late pear they have; it is cultivated to an enormous extent in every department; but mark, it is universally budded or grafted on the quince stock, on which it grows freely, bears abundantly, and, what in our climate is of the utmost importance, ripens its fruit in all seasons. For the sake of contrast, I send you the only specimens I have left, from a tree grafted on the quince. These, I think, you will find juicy and high-flavored, but a little gritty at the core; this I attribute to the tree growing in a sandy soil, and its roots not being protected by a covering of litter, or dung, during the dry, hot weather of the last season. In France, it is cultivated on the quince stock, in every description of soil and situation, with invariable success. I should recommend, therefore, all those who wish to cultivate this pear as espalier, half-standard, or as a pyramidal tree, to select plants budded or grafted on the quince stock. For walls, with eastern or western aspects, I should also

recommend this stock; but for a wall with a southern aspect, the pear stock is to be preferred; for on the quince, the probability is, that its fruit would be over-ripened. So wonderfully prolific is this pear when grafted on the quince, that plants only from one to two feet high will—if removed or root-pruned the first season after grafting—bear most abundantly the third season. I feel assured, that on this stock it may, with facility, be cultivated in large pots.

The most eligible modes of cultivating this really good late pear are, as espaliers and as pyramidal trees; and, for this purpose, care should be taken that the plants are grafted or budded on the quince. (*Gard. Chron.* 1845, pp. 223—224.)

Watering Plants.—In a late number we copied some most excellent remarks on *potting* plants, which we recommended to the repeated attention of all cultivators. We now present another article on *watering* plants, by the same writer, and advise a most careful perusal of it by every one, who has a single plant under his care. Indeed, it should be studied well, that the information it teaches may not be forgotten. If plants are well potted and judiciously watered, they cannot fail to grow strong and healthy.

As good potting is the first step in plant growing, so good watering is most assuredly the second; the former, even when rightly accomplished and with the best materials, may be defeated through want of skill in watering. Imperfect knowledge or carelessness in the due administration of this essential element kills more plants, or keeps more in suspense between life and death, than utter ignorance in all other matters relating to plant growing. Let us not imagine, because we have put a root to a plant, and placed it in a pot in the right way and in the proper kind of soil, that the object of our solicitude is accomplished, and that our duty is terminated; for the contrary is the fact, if we have ambition enough to desire our achievements to be admired or recorded.

It may be superfluous to state, that plants either suffer from too much or too little water; but it is not so, to show that this is frequently the case in the same pot at the same time; that is an evil far more extensive, in a general collection of plants, than may be supposed, and a point opposed to good cultivation earnestly demanding our attention. When the surface-soil in the pots becomes dry, a careless hand adds at once a fresh supply, without ascertaining whether the soil, in which the roots are, at all requires it, and again, on the other hand, the top soil frequently appears perfectly wet, while the bottom of the ball is as dry as dust. This is a most calamitous circumstance, and one of common occurrence, especially amongst newly-potted plants. When a plant is just potted, it should have a sufficient supply to penetrate every part of the ball, and then remain until another supply is positively required, that is, till the ball has parted with the greater portion of its moisture and the plant is upon the point of flagging, the interstices being all filled with air as it should be. This air again requires to be driven out by a fresh supply of water, thus keeping up a vigorous and healthy action by continual interchanges of air and water, but at the same

time never allowing either of them to remain long enough to affect the health of the plant. Watering by "driblets" is the worst of all watering; it keeps the surface of the soil in a puddle, but never reaches the roots; the eye is thus deceived, and the plant is often dead before the cause is discovered. When a plant does not part with its moisture freely, like its neighbors, but remains in a wet state, it should be immediately inspected; for should a plant remain subject daily to the application of driblets of water for any time, death must of necessity ensue. One effectual watering, whether applied to plants in pots under glass or to those committed to the soil in the open ground, is not only of far greater utility, but much more economical than ten ineffectual supplies. There is no duty attending plant cultivation so difficult to perform as this, and to intrust it in careless and incompetent hands will certainly entail upon a collection of valuable plants positive ruin; for unless he who uses the watering-pot has some practical acquaintance with vegetable economy, and can discriminate so far as to act agreeably to the necessities and wants of the subjects committed to his care, he will always find himself a day's march in arrear. These necessities and wants, be it remembered, are not quite so apparent to the naked eye of the novice as they are to the keen and scrutinizing vision of the ever-anxious, and hence ever-watchful, cultivator.

There is a kind of watering very commonly performed in many places, which cannot, when valuable and choice plants are attempted to be cultivated, be too severely censured. This is the daily afternoon supply, which is given to every plant as far as time will admit, regardless of its requirements—at least, when this operation is intrusted to men of inexperience, which is but too common; and this kind of gardening goes on in many places for years. Plants die, it is true; but this is one of the unresolved mysteries in gardening, which, to some minds, is quite satisfactory, and enables them to account for the loss of plants by violent means. Finally, it has been asked, how often are we to water this or that plant, and the answer usually is, always when it requires it; let us therefore add, and with some earnestness, *never before*. (*Id.* p. 312.)

Saving Seeds of Stocks.—The following is the method adopted by an experienced cultivator to obtain good seed to produce double plants:—

It is well known, that a bloom of the single stock has only four petals, but where proper attention has been previously paid to the saving of the seed, a disposition to double flowering of the single ones will frequently take place; the plants are, therefore, carefully examined, and those flowers that have five or six petals are only allowed to produce seed pods; but as it frequently happens that a sufficient number cannot be obtained, to produce a sufficient quantity of seed, those plants are selected which grow beside double flowering ones. The first seven or eight blooms are picked off from the bottom of the spike; the next seven are left to produce seed-pods; and to prevent exhaustion, the upper part of the spike, after the pods are well-formed, is broken off. The lateral shoots continue to produce blossom, but none are allowed to produce seed-pods. All that is required in

saving seed from the 10-week, &c., is not to permit more than seven or eight pods to mature their seed on one plant, after the seed is ripe, it is best preserved in the seed-vessels, until it is required to be sown. (*Id.* pp. 471—472.)

Summer Pruning of Apple Trees.—Among the Horticultural operations which demand attention in the summer, is one that few gardeners think of practising; and which, if put in practice, is often performed either too soon or too late. We allude to the August stopping of apple shoots.

It is well known that very large quantities of admirable fruit can be obtained from well managed dwarf standard apple trees; and that it is generally finer than what comes from tall standards. But gardeners are continually failing in their management of these trees, which may too often be seen running to wood, and but thinly sprinkled with a crop. Nevertheless, the management is so simple that a maid-servant may undertake it. All that is necessary to insure abundant fruit is to practise diligently the August stopping. This consists in breaking or cutting off at that season, from three to four inches of every summer shoot, and then in mid-winter cutting back two thirds or one half more of such shoots, so as to reduce them to the length of four to six inches.

The effect of this system is to prevent the sap of the trees from expending itself in the ever-lengthening of branches. The ends of the summer shoots being broken off, the sap is arrested in its onward course, and forced into lateral channels. Those lateral channels are the buds in the axils of the lower leaves. There it collects, is occupied in the organization of short lateral branches, which finally become fruit-bearing spurs. In this way, we have seen dwarf trees covered with bearing wood down to the very graft.

If observed from the beginning, this practice renders a dwarf tree a most prolific object. If neglected at first, it may at any time afterwards be put in force with this difference in the result, that it takes a much longer time to bring into bearing a tree rendered barren by long mismanagement than to secure abundance from a tree well treated from its earliest youth.

The reason why August is chosen for the operation is this: if the summer shoots are shortened earlier, the side-buds will all break from the excessive influx of sap; if performed later, there will not be a sufficient propulsion of sap into them to effect the desired object. It will frequently happen that with the best management some of the side-buds will break; but they will be near the end of the branches, and will be removed with the winter pruning.

We have said that in winter pruning the shoots are to be cut back to the extent of half or two thirds of their length. It is hardly necessary to explain that it is only the weakest shoots that require to be shortened by two thirds, and that the strongest are to be left with half their length. (*Id.* p. 543.)

Cultivation of the Strawberry.—A fictitious manure of my own devising having been successful with me, I beg to preface the receipt with some

observations on a cheap way of obtaining a crop where labor is scarce. I used to grow my strawberries as other people do who have a gardener, which I have not, and consequently a year without a dish of strawberries was far from uncommon. But a neighbor who is in the same predicament with respect to labor, and yet hardly ever failed having an abundant crop, told me he never suffered his beds to be touched except when the fruit was to be gathered! I followed his plan, with a few trifling modifications, and have only had one failure since, and expect never to have another. My friend's beds are several of them twelve and fifteen years old. I cover the beds with straw at the beginning of the winter, and let the young runners kill and take the place of the old roots, whereby a deep layer of humus is formed, just as in old grass land, and by the same process. But I had a failure in 1843, so in 1844 I applied the dressing just referred to, and the produce was such as I really believe, if I could give it you accurately, would be incredible. This year I tried the same again, and on another bed guano; the result being that the guano produced enormous plants and very good fruit, but no more of it than might have been expected without any dressing, and the size no greater than my inferior mode of cultivation commonly gives. The bed watered with my guano was not so early by a week, and the plants not larger than usual; but the crop in quantity, size, and flavor on a par with that of last year. The latest, however, was considerably in advance of any of my neighbors. My composition is one pound each of Epsom salts, Glauber's salts, pearl ash, and carbonate of soda, and half pound of muriate of ammonia to sixty gallons of water. Last year I used small quantities of chloride and phosphate of lime and nitre, instead of the pearl ash; but I tried the two in different parts of the bed this year and found no difference. I apply it as soon as the plants show signs of growth in the spring, watering them pretty freely without a rose three times, at intervals of about a week, so as to finish before they come into flower. And if the season be dry, I find it absolutely necessary to supply them liberally with common water afterwards during their whole time of growth, or their increased activity will very quickly kill them. Independently of the quantity, strawberries of equal size I never saw grown on plants grown separately. I say separately, for by this plan the bed is of course a complete mat, and yet last year I measured a specimen of Keen's seedling five inches, and that towards the end of the season. And during the whole time of bearing I could at any time gather a plate fit for exhibition. This year was not of course equal to it, on account of the wetness of the season, but the crop was equally abundant, and I had not so large a portion of it fogged off when half ripe. (*Id.* pp. 561—562.)

Cultivation of the Pelargonium.—Notwithstanding the pelargonium is so commonly cultivated in every collection, yet it is rare to see very finely grown plants. In England, Mr. Beck, the manufacturer of slate pots, has had the greatest success in raising seedlings, and also in cultivating the plants, and he has been the most successful competitor for prizes at the great shows of the London Horticultural Society. His seedlings are of

surpassing beauty, and are quite indispensable in every choice collection. His success having been so great, his method of cultivation has been requested, and the following is the reply of Mr. Beck. We cannot too highly commend his plan to the attention of every amateur cultivator, convinced they have never had better advice, in so few words:—

It is with pleasure I reply to the inquiries of “A purchaser in Derbyshire” as to our mode of treatment of pelargoniums, and I cannot better begin than by describing our arrangements for soil, for on the compost much of course depends. We obtain from a common in the neighborhood a top spit of turfy loam, which does not bear sufficient to keep a Welsh sheep; it is nearly a mass of fibre. This we pile layer for layer with the literal muckings out of the stable; the more straw the better, provided it is well saturated with the urine of the horses. It lies in this heap until the dung is well rotted, when it is chopped down and turned over, and this is done repeatedly in frosty weather until it forms a mass of mould. In a rough shed, open back and front, but secure from the intrusion of wet, are a number of bins; one of them is filled with the above compost, another with Shirley peat, chosen for its abundance of vegetable matter, another with cow-dung three years old, which has been turned in the winter till it assumes the character of black mould, and another holds a store of silver sand.

We will suppose it the end of the blooming season; the plants are allowed to become quite dry, and are then cut down as closely as the leaving sufficient eyes will allow; they are then placed in the greenhouse, with plenty of air, and when the wounds are healed they are watered and kept close, to induce them to break strongly. This they soon do, and as the shoots lengthen, more air is given until they attain their requisite length of an inch or more. They are now again allowed to dry and are completely shaken out, and the main roots cut off with a sharp knife to within a couple of inches, leaving attached to the remainder the smaller fibres at their natural length. They are then potted into as small pots as will contain them, say six-inch, with a proportion of two thirds turfy loam, as above described, and the remainder peat and silver sand, not sifted, but rubbed down and only the larger stones picked out. They are now plunged into gentle bottom-heat, and kept close until in a few days they root round the pots, when more air is gradually given until they are entirely exposed to it; the great object being to ripen their wood, and strengthen the young shoots. Care is taken to keep them from getting too wet, and fumigation is resorted to if the green fly appears. As the winter comes on, its frosts are excluded, and the plants are kept as dry as is consistent with life; the old wood assumes a smooth nut-brown hue, the leaves look yellow, and the whole plant is stiff and rustles under the hand when passed over it, and thus they are kept until January. About the middle of this month they are shifted into the blooming pots; the compost three fourths turfy loam, the remaining fourth, peat, cow dung, and silver sand. Dull weather is favorable for this operation. The plants are allowed to dry as before, and

the outsides and the top of the ball are rubbed off by hand. They are potted moderately solid, and with about an inch of small crocks over the oyster-shell covering the hole. If the weather comes bright they are shaded, and the house is kept close until they feel at home in their new quarters, which is soon the case. As the shoots grow, they are stopped according to the time their bloom is required, and training commences from the moment their shoots are sufficiently plastic. Fire-heat is avoided as much as possible; the air given is admitted in the morning, and the afternoon sun warmth is shut in from two, three, or four o'clock, according to the months. As general rules, keep the night temperature no higher than 45°, when fire is required; when aphides appear, smoke the house directly, and be sure and do so immediately before the blooming commences, whether their presence is detected or not; do not allow the plants to become dirty, wash without fear with rain water, of which there ought to be a good supply in every well-arranged house. As the season advances, draw the syringe over the plants when the temperature of the house is raised, from closing it in the afternoon sunshine. Water two or three times, just before the plants bloom, with water in which sheep's dung has been steeped, but avoid any further stimulants; they more frequently promote fine foliage than fine bloom. Bear in mind that the best preparation for a race in spring and summer, is *repose* during the winter months.

Such are the broad outlines of our general practice. But the careful cultivator will find there is much room for the exercise of his observation and judgment in the treatment of individual plants; and it may be well to give "A Purchaser," and others interested, a little evidence on this point—the result of experience with the varieties I am sending out. Arabella and Juno are two plants very impatient of the knife, and if it be too greedily used for cuttings, they are very likely to throw blind shoots. Again, Othello, when in perfect health, scarcely shows a root at the outside of the ball, nor have we by any arrangement of soil induced it to do so; yet its foliage will be quite robust, and it has produced a good head of bloom. Marc Antony requires some confinement in the pot to make it throw its flower-stems well up from the foliage; this is the case with another flower of mine, now extensively grown, Zanzummim. Some varieties bloom well from the opening of the season, others at the close; and these distinctions require to be noticed when the cultivator is an exhibitor. Of the former sort are Arabella, Rosy Circle, Sunset, Mustee, Isabella, Juno, Bellona, Favorita, and Zenobia; of the latter, are Marc Antony, Desdemona, Othello, and Margaret, which improve as the summer advances. But the above cannot be laid down as a *rule*; season, situation, soil, and many other things, exercise their influence and produce different results in a variety of hands. The sporting of flowers, at present so inexplicable, is also worth close attention. Our plan is to destroy all parts of a plant that have produced false flowers, and propagate only from those cuttings which are true; but even with this care, the tendency remains, and is productive of great mortification. (*Gard. Chron.* p. 623.)

ART. II. Foreign Notices.

ENGLAND.

Dahlias and Dahlia Exhibitions of 1845.—Agreeably to our usual plan for some years, of giving a summary of the dahlia culture at the close of each season, we now add such information as we have been enabled to glean from the periodicals of the day. The *Gardener's Gazette*, which in years past has been the organ of the fancy, has not reached us, and there is no other periodical which devotes the same care to the publication of the reports of exhibitions. In the dahlia season of 1844, we had the satisfaction of being present at one of the greatest shows held that year, and we gave our account of the new dahlias, last year, from our own notes, recorded on the spot. We now gather our information from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, but we have the pleasure of adding thereto, the notes of an amateur friend, to whom we are indebted, which will keep the fancier well informed in respect to every new variety.

Only the reports of four or five societies of any note have been published, but among them is that of the South London Floricultural Society, prominent for its encouragement of the dahlia.

Ipswich Horticultural Society.—For the best 12 dahlias, the premium was awarded to Mr. Girling for the following kinds:—M. Regnon, Cleopatra, Beeswing, Mrs. Shelly, Standard of Perfection, Antler, Bermonsdy Bee, Gloria Mundi, Capt. Warner, Bridesmaid, Admiral Stopford and Princess Royal.

Caledonian Horticultural Society.—For the best 24 dahlias the premium was awarded to Messrs. Dickson & Sons, viz:—Bermonsdy Bee, Antler, President of the West, Gloria Mundi, Nonpareil, Standard of Perfection, Rouge et Noir, Princess Royal, Antagonist, Paul Pry, Dazzle, Beeswing, Prince of Waterloo, Admiral Stopford, Lady Harland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Mrs. Shelly, Sir Robert Sale, Bathonia and Burnham Hero.

York Horticultural Society.—For the best 24 dahlias, the premium was awarded to Mr. Backhouse, viz:—Standard of Perfection, Mrs. Shelly, Prince Albert, Albion, Beeswing, Lord Howden, Princess Royal, Essex Primrose, Beauty of Sussex, Backhouse's Ebor, Indispensable, Cleopatra, Alice Hawthorn, Vivid, Perpetual Grand, Marquis of Lansdowne, Maria, Yellow Defiance, Blue Bonnett, Antler, Antagonist, Aurantia, Consolation, and Bermonsdy Bee.

Royal South London Floricultural Society.—We give the whole report upon the Seedlings as well as the first prize for the best 24 dahlias in the Nurseryman's Class, which was awarded to Mr. Turner, viz:—Perpetual Grand, Princess Royal, Beauty of Sussex, Le Grand Bandine, Beeswing, Alice Hawthorn, Competitor, Admiral Stopford, Indispensable, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Aurantia, Gloria Mundi, Ophir, President, Cleopatra, Raphael, Piekwick, Standard of Perfection, Essex Triumph, Mrs. Shelly, Bermonsdy Bee, Mrs. J. Richardson, and Nonpareil.

Seedlings of 1844 were exhibited in trays of four blooms each, and the following flowers were awarded certificates. 1st. To Mr. Keynes, for a noble flower named Sir E. Antrobus. 2d. To Mr. Gaines, for Princess Radziwill, white with purple tip. 3d. To Mr. Trentfield, for Lady Stopford, rosy red. 4th. To Mr. Girling, for the Queen of the Perpetuals, lavender. 5th. To Messrs. F. & A. Smith, for Newington Rival, purple crimson, and Prometheus, light purple. Mr. Whale also exhibited specimens of a white, named Marchioness Cornwallis, and a dark, the Marquis of Aylesbury. Mr. Turner, of Chatrey, showed blooms of four seedlings to be sent out in 1846, named Magician, a mixture of yellow and red; Miss Prettyman, white, having the ends of petals on the back tipped with lavender, Vanguard and Mrs. Caudle. The prize presented by Mr. Cook, for the best blooms of Albion, was awarded to Mr. Bushel.

From these reports the fancier can readily perceive which are the leading kinds, and we close our notice of the dahlia for 1845, with the following notes by an amateur friend, who has relieved us of the duty of further commenting on the above reports:—

Having, for several years past, paid some attention to the cultivation of the dahlia, and from time to time imported the new varieties which were most highly recommended by the English horticultural publications, I send you herewith, in compliance with your request, a few remarks upon some of the new varieties which will be offered by the English growers in the spring of 1846, and a list of the best of these which have been sent out this year. It may be remarked, however, at the outset, that either from a difference of climate, the manner of growing, or the unwarrantable system of puffing, the importer of new varieties will be often disappointed and perhaps be misled by published descriptions. We have, therefore, in consequence of repeated disappointments in the results anticipated from published descriptions of new dahlias, taken some pains to obtain the opinions of growers who are responsible, and describe only those specimens which they have seen in bloom.

Of this year's varieties, several of which have bloomed in this country, and which may be pronounced as good, are Beeswing, an excellent dark red, and which made its way into favor in England, not only without puffing, but against some considerable opposition. Cleopatra, always an excellent yellow, which has taken many prizes. Of this the writer had several plants in bud, but they were cut down by the early frost. Essex Bride, (Turville's,) a light lilac, shown at the Society's Rooms the latter part of the season; Marc Antony, a yellow orange, in bloom, but not fully developed at the frost; Lady Leicester, Orlando. Marchioness of Ormonde was very generally distributed among the growers, and will, doubtless, sustain its reputation the ensuing season; perhaps it was grown rather too strong.

Of the dahlias for 1845, the most prominent will probably be the following:—Queen of Perpetuals, (Girling's,) a silvery peach, quite a new color, circular in form, constant, and habit equal to any dahlia grown; it has taken six prizes. Lady Stopford, (Trentfield's,) lake crimson, excellent form and habit, has taken several first class prizes; La Polka, primrose, has

taken six first class prizes. Duke of Cambridge, damson, has taken several first class prizes, and one of two best self dahlias of the season. Sir Edward Antrobus, (Keynes,) bright red crimson, the finest dark self of the season, has taken six first class prizes at the grand metropolitan dahlia shows; habit fine, and in every respect has proved a first rate flowerer in England. Gaines's Princess Radziwill, another of the new dahlias which has been much commended, is not yet let out; on this it is remarked "the flower is pretty, but small, too small for a good, first rate flower." The best of the new fancy dahlias is probably Alice Hawthorn; of these we may be able to give some description in a future number.

Ganymede, a puce; Floribunda, purple; Marengo, very dark, are all of high cost and highly recommended, but have not been seen in bloom by my correspondent.—*E. W.*

ART. III. *Exhibitions of Horticultural Societies.*

The Exhibitions of the several Horticultural Societies have been very interesting the past year. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, reports of which have regularly appeared, have been far more splendid than those of any previous year; the new hall has proved to be a fine place for exhibitions, and the increased number of exhibitors, as well as the greater number of new and rare plants recently imported, has added greatly to the weekly displays. The report of the Essex County Natural History Society, though much abridged, will show the advance made in the vicinity of Salem, particularly in the cultivation of pears. The report of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has not yet appeared in print, but we believe the exhibition was as interesting as any which has preceded it. The American Institute had a very good display this year, but we have seen no published report.

ESSEX COUNTY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.—During the past winter, the Hall of the Society has been much enlarged and thoroughly repaired,—affording superior accommodations for the horticultural displays; partly on this account, but more especially owing to the increased taste for the delightful pursuit of Horticulture, the exhibitions have far exceeded in beauty and variety those of any previous season.

Annexed is a brief abstract of the principal varieties of flowers and fruits exhibited at the weekly exhibitions, the names of the contributors, and a particular enumeration of the varieties are omitted. In the early part of the season, the greenhouse plants formed a conspicuous part of the show, as the great variety of the geranium, fuchsias, roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, &c., mingled with some of the bulbous and more hardy species as the tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, trollius, pansies, polyanthos, &c.

After these had passed away came the lovely rose, which stands unrivalled as the queen of flowers, of which, during the month of June, our stands were loaded with an almost infinite variety, including several hun-

dreds. To these may be added the Bourbon, Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetual, &c., which have extended the period of displaying this beautiful flower throughout the season, though not with the same profusion as in the above-mentioned month. Of these we will mention only a few of the principal, viz. : Alice Leroy, Comtesse Murinais, Celina, Unique de Provence, and thirty other varieties of the Moss; also, La Reine, Triomphe de Plantier Devoniensis, La Bouquetiere, Madelon Friquet, Great Western, Riche-lieu, Persian Yellow, Rouget de Lisle, L'Hospital, &c. &c.

Later in the season came the carnations, picotees, &c. Of this class of flowers our stands have presented much finer displays than have ever before been attempted. Greater attention ought to be bestowed on the cultivation of these plants, as they furnish to the garden and the parterre a rich display of flowers during that otherwise barren interval between the disappearance of the June roses, and the opening of the dahlia, and the annuals.

Finally, we have the dahlia and the annuals with their numerous varieties. They occupy a conspicuous part at the annual exhibition, and as nearly all the species or varieties were there exhibited, the particulars may be seen by referring to the report of that exhibition, herewith appended.

The flowering trees and shrubs, the climbing plants, and the herbaceous, have been fully represented: also, several varieties not included in any of the foregoing divisions—as *Lilium lancifolium* album, and punctatum, *Val-comaria* clerodendron, from Para, *Ornithogalum niveum*, *Erythrina laurifolia*, &c. &c.

Considerable attention has been devoted to the display of those native plants that are remarkable for the beauty of their foliage or flowers, and are worthy of cultivation as *Magnolia glauca*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Polygala paucifolia*, *Sabbatia chloroides*, *Lilium superbum*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Rhodora canadensis*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Orchis Clèthra*, *Arethusa*, *Cymbidium*, &c. &c.

Strawberries.—About fifteen varieties, viz. : Ross's Phœnix, Bishop's Orange, Duke of Kent, Roseberry, Prolific Hautbois, Deptford Pine, Myatt's British Queen, besides other well known varieties. Also, several seedlings, some of which promise well.

Raspberries.—Red, New Red, and White Antwerp, Franconia, Ohio Ever-bearing, Fastolf, &c.

Mulberries.—Black.

Blackberries.—High-bush, under cultivation.

Currants.—White and Red Dutch, Missouri Fragrant, Champagne, &c.

Gooseberries.—About twenty-five varieties, viz., Warrington Red, Eagle, Elijah, Overall, Echo, Wellington's Glory, &c.

Cherries.—About forty varieties, viz. : English Morello, Cerise du Nord, Belle Magnifique, Plumstone Morello, Honey Heart, Gridley, Elton, Florence, Downton, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Bowyer's Early Heart, Royal Duke, Roberts's Red Heart, Manning's Mottled, Bigarreau &c. &c.

Plums.—About fifty varieties, viz. : Morocco, Sharp's Emperor, Imperial Diadem, Domine Dull, Queen Victoria, Meigs's Purple, Kirke's, La Fay-

ette, Washington, Myrabolan, Green Gage, Prince's Imperial, Quetsche d'Italie, &c.

Peaches.—Royal George, Sweetwater, Early York, Noblesse, George IV, Coolidge's Favorite, New Jersey Gros Mignonne, &c.

Apricots.—Moor Park.

Nectarines.—Newington, Hunt's Tawney.

Melons.—Green Citron, Watermelons, &c.

Grapes.—Esperieue, Wilmot's New Black Hamburg, Ferral or Black Portugal, Verdelho or Madeira wine, Muscat of Alexandria, Black Prolific, Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, &c.

Pears.—Among the early varieties which were not exhibited at the annual exhibition, may be enumerated the following, viz.: Petit Muscat, Amire Joannet, Muscat Robert, Madeleine, Beauty of Summer, Bloodgood, Dearborn's Seedling, Fin or d'Été, Rostiever, Rousselet Hatif, Striped Madeleine, Aston town, Green Sugar of Hoyerswerda, Tyson, Jargonelle, Vallee Franche, Orange, July, &c.

Apples.—The same remarks are applicable to them as to the Pears. The following may be enumerated, viz.: Jonathan, Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Dodge's Early Red, Early Astrachan, Summer Rose, Paradise, Early Sweet Bough, Irish Peach, Honey Pink, Yellow Ingestrie, Knowles's Early, &c.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 10th and 11th, 1845, at the Hall of the Essex County Natural History Society, went off in fine style. The display of fruits, particularly that of the pear, far exceeded that of any previous exhibition. Never before has it been equalled, either in the great variety, or in the magnitude and beauty of the specimens. The Hall, though not so much decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreens as heretofore, presented a neat and beautiful appearance.

FRUIT.—*Pears*: From R. Manning, about 250 varieties, comprising nearly the same kinds exhibited at the Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the names of which have been given. Other cultivators exhibited fine collections, of which we enumerate the principal. N. Silsbee, Jr.: Ambrette, Easter Beurré, Gilogil, Passe Colmar, Rousselet de Rheims, Bouergmestre, Dearborn's Seedling, Harvard, Bishop's Thumb, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Napoleon, Cabot, Julienne, Seckel, Althorpe Crassane, Heathcot, Wilkinson, Bleeker's Meadow, Josephine, Bezi de Montigny, one variety unknown. P. Dodge: Autumn Bergamot, St. Michael, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Julienne, Napoleon, Flemish Beauty, three var. unknown. J. H. Nichols: Louise Bonne de Jersey, Cabot, Gansel's Bergamot, Messire Jean, Bon Chrétien d'Éte, Capiaumont. T. Ropes, Jr.: Williams's Bon Chrétien, Washington, Urbaniste. W. Stearns: Orange, Ronville, Gansel's Bergamot, St. Michael, Rousselet de Rheims, Platt's Bergamot, St. Ghislain, Marsh, Harvard, Bon Chrétien d'Été, Winter Nelis, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Long Green, Bergamot, Cush-

ing, Washington, Bishop's Thumb, Napoleon, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Chelmsford, Seckel, Endicott, Brown Beurré, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Summer Thorn, Chaumontelle, several varieties unknown. W. D. Pickman: Crassane, Beurré Diel, Winter Nelis, Marie Louise, Gansel's Bergamot, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Andrews, Heathcot, Urbaniste, Brown Beurré, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Harvard, Wilkinson, Bleeker's Meadow, Dix, Hardenpont du Printemps. A. Torrey, Beverly: Williams's Bon Chrétien, Long Green, Louise Bonne de Jersey. E. Burley, Beverly: Marie Louise, St. Ghislain, Long Green.

J. M. Ives: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Dix, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Fulton, Washington, Beurré Diel, Easter Beurré, Brown Beurré, Long Green, Beurré Bose, Le Cure, Petre, Bleeker's Meadow, Bezi de Montigny, Cushing, Flemish Beauty, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Belle Lucrative, Urbaniste, Red Bergamot, Napoleon, Cabot, Muscadine, Striped St. Germain, St. Ghislain, four varieties unknown. O. Thayer: Josephine, Belle et Bonne, Buffum, Frederic of Wurtemberg, one variety unknown. J. W. Chever: Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckel, Platt's Bergamot, Passe Colmar, Bleeker's Meadow, Orange, Pound, Urbaniste, Brown Beurré, one variety unknown. W. P. Richardson: Washington, Brown Beurré, Williams's Bon Chrétien, St. Ghislain, Rousselet de Rheims, Easter Beurré, Passe Colmar, Orange, St. Michael, Souverain du Printemps, Gansel's Bergamot, Bon Chrétien d'Été, Seckel, Autumn Long Green, Iron, Summer Thorn.

W. F. Gardner: Napoleon, Washington, Autumn Bergamot, Beurré Rance, Belle Lucrative, Heathcot, Platt's Bergamot, Bezi de Montigny, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Easter Beurre, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Seckel, Josephine, Johonnot, St. Ghislain, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Henry Fourth. W. D. Waters: Seckel, Chaptal, Belle de Bruxelles, Martin Sec, Capiamont, Henry Fourth, Pound, Charles of Austria, Messire Jean, Josephine. Wm. Ives: Lewis, Harvard, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Ronville, St. Michael, one variety unknown. B. H. Silsbee: Harvard, Seckel, Le Cure, Cabot, Bishop's Thumb, Bon Chrétien d'hiver, Winter Nelis, Beurré Diel, Messire Jean, Rousselet de Rheims, Brown Beurré, Long Green, Henry Fourth, Washington, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Louise Bonne de Jersey. H. F. King: Seckel, Brown Beurré, Raymond, Louise Bonne de Jersey. D Roberts: Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Urbaniste, Passe Colmar, Bon Chrétien d'hiver. W. Sargent: Cushing, Johonnot, Buffum. J. H. Silsbee: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Bleeker's Meadow, St. Michael, Marie Louise. T. Fisher: Seckel, St. Michael, St. Germain, Passe Colmar. S. C. Phillips: Long Green, Lewis, Platt's Bergamot, Seckel, Gansel's Bergamot, Brown Beurré, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Andrews, St. Germain, Harvard, one variety unknown. W. Dean: Marie Louise, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Long Green, Washington, Napoleon, Heathcote, Urbaniste, Johonnot, Andrews, Cabot, Seckel, Williams's Bon Chrétien. W. H. Foster: Brown Beurré, Bleeker's Meadow, St. Ger-

main. A. Peabody : Andrews, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Julienne, Doyenne Gris, Bleeker's Meadow, Messire Jean, Summer Franc Real. W. Hunt : Surpasse Virgoulouse, Louise Bonne de Jersey. N. I. Rogers : Gansel's Bergamot, Urbaniste, Pound, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, St. Michael, Crassane d'Austrasia, Beurré Diel, Passe Colmar, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty.

C. F. Putnam : Figue de Naples, Beurré Van Mons, Boussock's, Germain Van Mons, Rousselet Hetgard, Suffolk Thorn, Beurré Van Marum, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Beurré Diel, Seckel, Phillipe de France, Caen du France, Hunt's Connecticut, Pailleau, Bon Parent, Bonne Louis Royale, Pitt's Prolific, Passans du Portugal, Golden Passe Colmar, Beurré d'Amalis, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Beurré Gris Superieur, St. Michael, Bleeker's Meadow, Colmar Neill, le Cure, St. Ghislain, Stevens's Genessee, Doyenne Gris, Huguenot, Gendesheim, Seedling of Van Mons, Winter Nelis, Buffum, Late Deschamps, Easter Beurré, Fulton, Cuvelier. G. Wilson, Marblehead : Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Beurré de Beaumont, Beurré Diel, Doyenne Gris. A. A. Edgerton, Danvers : St. Germain, Orange, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Pound, St. Michael. R. Girdler, Marblehead : Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Bon Chretien d'Été. J. C. Harvey : St. Germain, St. Michael, one variety unknown.

J. C. Lee : Washington, Seckel, Rousselet de Rheims, Henry Fourth, Dix, Glout Morceau, Bleeker's Meadow, Tucker's Bergamot, St. Germain, Andrews, Lewis, St. Ghislain, Heathcot, Winter Nelis, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Beurré Gris d'hiver Nouveau, Easter Beurré, St. Michael, Marie Louise, Josephine, Croft Castle, Beurré d'Aremberg, Figue de Naples, Bezi de la Motte, Wilkinson, Beurré Diel, Urbaniste, Gendesheim, Spanish Bon Chrétien, Beurré Picquery, Beurré Pater Noster, Capiaumont, Hessel, Fulton, Bezi Vaet, Beurré Noir-chain, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bon Chrétien Fondante (de Vilmorin), Passe Colmar, Vallee Franche, Cabot, Long Green, Parkinson's Warden, Winter Orange, Flemish Beauty, Belle Epine Dumas, Van Mons Leon le Clerc, Beurré Moiré, Delices d'Hardenpont, Poire de Louvain, Duchesse de Mars, Johonnot, Phillips, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Plombgartel, Doyenne d'hiver Nouveau, Fondante d'Automne, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Petre, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Belle et Bonne, Girardin, Beurré d'hiver, Elton, Brown Beurré, Harvard, Longueville, St. Bernard.

N. E. Mansfield : Brown Beurré, Gansel's Bergamot, Winter Nelis, Passe Colmar, Josephine, Beurré d'Aremberg, Urbaniste, St. Ghislain, Messire Jean, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Fulton, Heathcot, Raymond, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Chelmsford, Cushing, Wilkinson, Capiaumont, Easter Beurré, Orange, Crassanne, Beurré Bosc, Glout Morceau, Harvard, Rousselet de Rheims, Henry Fourth, Belle et Bonne, Green Sugar, Washington, Buffum. James Upton : Bartlett, Seckel, Urbaniste, Beurré Diel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Marie Louise, Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee, Doyenne Gris, Jalousie, Easter Beurré. E. Emmerton : Princes St. Germain, Surpasse Virgoulouse, Passe Colmar, Easter Beurré, Glout Morceau, Queen of Belgium, Henry Fourth, Flemish Beauty, Louise

Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Colmar, Gansel's Bergamot, Seekel, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Julienne, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Long Green, Beurré Diel, Urbaniste, Capiumont, Washington, Princess of Orange, Rousselet de Meester, Bishop's Thumb, Winter Nelis.

The display of apples and other fruits, was excellent. Mr. Manning sent upwards of sixty varieties of apples, J. M. Ives upwards of twenty, and C. F. Putnam, twenty. The peaches were also numerous and in great variety. The plums were excellent, and one dish of Sharpe's Emperor was very beautiful. The grapes comprised some large clusters of Hamburgh from J. C. Lee.

FLOWERS.—The dahlias at the annual exhibition were very few considering the season. Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady St. Maur, Marchioness of Exeter, Antagonist, and other new ones, were shown in fine flower. The bouquets and cut flowers, of annuals, &c. in variety.

It is gratifying to observe the increasing taste for the pursuit of horticulture in our city and immediate vicinity. Every year we greet new persons enlisting themselves in the cause, and devoting their leisure to the cultivation of choice fruits and beautiful flowers; and we trust that this taste will continue to diffuse itself, until our city shall truly be, what it has for a long time been called, a city of gardens.—*W., Salem, November, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Our friends in Providence have formed a society and held several exhibitions, reports of only one of which, however, have reached us. This was the report of the first exhibition, on Saturday, September 6th, when a very fine display was made. The exhibitors on the occasion were several of them from the vicinity of Boston, but there was also a good collection of fruit from the cultivators around Providence.

Another year when the society shall have become fully established, with a good list of members, we doubt not that the exhibitions will be exceedingly interesting.—*Ed.*

LONG ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Old Queen County Society, having been dissolved by a vote of the members, a new one has been formed in its place, the following account of the organization of which has been sent us:—

Pursuant to notice, the signers of the declaration for the organization of the above named society, met at the saloon of St. Thomas Hall, on Friday, October 17th. The meeting being called to order, Doctor Joseph Bloodgood was nominated and appointed Chairman, and William W. Valk, M. D. Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, and the objects stated by the chair, the Secretary offered a few remarks, congratulating the gentlemen present on the successful issue of their efforts to get up the Long Island Society, and indulging the hope that nothing would be now left undone to promote and encourage horticulture in all its varied interests. Looking to the past, he presumed all felt much regret; to the future, we could now

turn with feelings of pleasure, for it was clearly within the power of the Society to be one of the most important and useful in the whole country.

Some difference of opinion arising with regard to the *name* of the society, the matter was discussed by several of the gentlemen, and finally disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions offered by G. Winter, Esq.

Resolved, That a society be formed for the promotion of the science and practice of horticulture, to be styled the "*Long Island Horticultural Society*," and that the several gentlemen who have subscribed their names to the prospectus of said society, be, and are hereby declared members thereof,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, for the government of the society, and report the same at a future meeting. Said committee appointed by the chair as follows: John A. King, Dr. Rhineland, William W. Valk, Thomas Leggett, Jr., William Smart, Rev. Mr. Gordon, G. C. Thorburn, Samuel Leggett, and Dr. McDonald.

The following resolution was then offered by the Secretary and passed.

Resolved, That from and after the adjournment of this meeting, all persons whose names shall be obtained as willing to become members of this society, shall, before signing the constitution and by-laws, be duly elected, according to the provisions of said constitution, &c.

The meeting was adjourned to October 29. We hope the efforts of the Long Island cultivators may be successful in forming the new association.—*Ed.*

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society held its annual fair at Utica, on the 18th of September last, and was very well attended. The horticultural exhibition in connection with the agricultural department was very good, and the report of the committees on flowers and fruit we give below.

FLOWERS.—Greatest variety and quantity, Frederick W. Boyce, Utica, gold medal; 2d greatest variety and quantity, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, \$5; 3d greatest variety and quantity, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Schenectady, Vol. Tr.; best floral ornament, F. W. Boyce, Utica, silver medal; 2d best floral ornament, Mrs. Lyndes, Utica, \$3; 3d best floral ornament, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Vol. Tr.; best seedling dahlia, F. W. Boyce, Utica, \$3; best 25 varieties dahlias, Mrs. Prof. Jackson, Schenectady, \$5. *Discretionary*.—12 beautiful dahlias, I. H. Chedell, Auburn, \$2; collection rare flowers, Mrs. Lawrence, Utica, Vol. Tr.; collection rare flowers, Mrs. J. E. Hinman, Utica, Vol. Tr.; collection rare flowers, Mrs. Benjamin, Utica, Vol. Tr.; lemon tree, &c. &c. S. D. Childs, Utica, Col. Tour; rare plants, &c. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, Vol. Tr.

FRUITS.—Greatest variety of table apples, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, \$5; 2d greatest variety of table apples, David Thomas, Cayuga county, \$3; 3d greatest variety of table apples, J. C. Hastings, Kirkland, Vol. Tr.; best 12 sorts table apples, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua, \$3; greatest variety table pears, D. Thomas, Cayuga, \$3; 2d greatest variety table pears, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, Vol. Tr.; greatest variety win-

ter pears, David Thomas, Cayuga county, Vol. Tr. ; best 12 quinces, Oliver Phelps, Canandaigua, Vol. Tr. ; best 12 peaches, N. Goodsell, Greece, Monroe county, Vol. Tr. ; best 24 plums, Henry Green, Utica, Vol. Tr. ; best 6 bunches native grapes, W. Mervine, Utica, Vol. Tr. ; best 6 bunches foreign grapes, S. D. Childs, Utica, Vol. Tr.

Premiums were also awarded for the best vegetables, of which there was a very good display. (*Utica Gazette.*)

Exhibition of Fruit in Washington, D. C.—The Columbian Horticultural Society of Washington, having discontinued its exhibitions, several amateur cultivators united together with a view to show fruits, and award premiums. The following is the first report for the present season :—

Some time ago it was announced that a few public-spirited citizens had determined to award amateur premiums for the finest specimens of fruits which might be left at the store of Mr. John F. Callan. We learn from Mr. Callan that, during the months of August and September, some remarkably fine specimens of peaches, plums, melons, pears, apples, grapes, and other fruits were sent in for exhibition by the various competitors for these amateur premiums. Of these noble specimens, which reflect so much credit on the fruit cultivators of this District and its vicinity, we have heretofore taken notice, as they were handed in, or as our attention was called to them by Mr. Callan and other friends of horticulture. We now announce the subjoined result of the exhibition, as the official return of the judges who awarded the premiums :—

Peaches.—From E. G. Emack, Early Red Rareripec, 7 ounces, 10 inches ; Yellow Rareripec, 8½ ounces, 10 inches. Col. J. Brooks, large Early Rareripec, 10 ounces, 10 inches ; Royal Kensington, 11½ ounces, 11½ inches. Dr. J. H. Bayne, Early Red Rareripec, 10¾ ounces, 10¾ inches, Old Mixon, 9½ ounces, 10¼ inches ; Rodman's Clingstone, 11½ ounces, 11¾ inches. G. W. Riggs, Old Mixon, 8 ounces, 10 inches ; Red Cheek Melacatune, 7 ounces, 10 inches. W. Cammack, Red Cheek Melacatune, 25 to a peck, 10½ ounces, 11½ inches. John Kedglie, Kedglie's Washington Seedling, late free, a valuable new kind, 6 ounces. Dr. C. B. Hamilton, Clingstone, 9½ ounces, 10 inches. George Thomas, (from J. F. Callan's orchard,) Early Royal George, 28 to a peck, 9½ ounces, 10½ inches. Anthony R. Frazer, Heathcote, 11 ounces, 11 inches. John M. Donn, Heathcote, 11½ ounces, 11 inches. Joshua Peirce, Native American, a new seedling, large, handsome, free ; ripens in October.

Plums.—From George Shoemaker, Bolmer's Washington, 2½ ounces. Mrs. Seaton, Bolmer's Washington, 2¾ ounces ; Blue Imperial, 1 ounce ; Green Gage, 1¾ ounces. Joshua Pearce, Imperial Violet, 1¾ ounce. Dr. J. H. Bayne, Prince's Imperial Gage, 1 ounce.

Figs.—Specimens were presented by Jos. L. Smith and by J. F. Callan ; neither were considered worthy of record.

Pears.—From Joseph L. Smith, Seckel, 4 ounces ; Golden Bergamot, 6 ounces ; Golden Beurré, 6 ounces ; Brown Beurré, 6 ounces ; Dr. J. H. Bayne, Seckel, 5 ounces ; Roi de Wurtemberg, 6½ ounces ; Bartlett, 5 ounces. Mrs. Seaton, Seckel, 4 ounces ; Beurré, 7 ounces. Jos. F. Cald-

well, Golden Beurré, 6 ounces. A. Favier, Duchesse d'Angouleme, 16 ounces.

Quinces.—From Col. James Thompson, a beautiful specimen, 12 ounces.

Melons.—From G. W. Riggs, 3 nutmegs, averaging 6 pounds each. J. A. Smith, 2 Persian, 8 pounds each. Joshua Pearce, cantelope, 12 pounds.

Grapes.—From Joshua Pearce, Chasselas de l'Eau, 1 pound per bunch. Mrs. Seaton, Catawba and Isabella, 6 ounces each. J. F. Caldwell, Caldwell's Seedling, a very meritorious grape.

Apples.—From Mrs. Seaton, Gloria Mundi, 17 ounces; Fall Pippins and Swaar Apples, very fine. R. Farnham, Ox Apple, 28 ounces. C. W. Boteler, Golden Pippin, 7 ounces. Joshua Pearce, Corsican Pippin, 13 ounces; Monstrous Pippin, 16 ounces; Hayze Apple, 9 ounces; Rhode Island Greening and Dumpling Apple, each 9 ounces. Joseph Gales, Monstrous Pippin, 16 ounces. Dr. N. Young, Pound Apple, from a tree twenty-five years old, without cultivation for fifteen years past, 20 ounces.

It is not to be inferred that there are not other cultivators of fruits in the vicinity of Washington, or other fruits than those enumerated above, as many of the largest orchardists did not compete for the prizes. On the contrary, this District is remarkable for the quantity, extent, and superiority of its fruits. The first essay has brought out such noble specimens, that the next, we hope, will be patronized by a greater variety of fruits, as well as of contributors.

The premiums have been thus awarded :

For Peaches.—Premium 1st, to Col. J. Brooks; 2d, to Dr. J. H. Bayne; 3d, to W. Cammack.

For Plums.—Premium 1st, to Mrs. Seaton; 2d, to Joshua Pearce.

For Pears.—Premium 1st, to A. Favier; 2d, to Dr. J. H. Bayne.

For Grapes.—Premium 1st, to Joshua Pearce; 2d, to J. F. Caldwell.

For Apples.—Premium 1st, to R. Farnham; 2d, to Joshua Pearce; 3d, to Mrs. Seaton. Certified by J. F. Callan. (*National Intelligencer*.)

NEW HAVEN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Just as our present number was about to go to press, we received the *Transactions* of the New Haven Horticultural Society, containing an *Address* upon injurious insects, delivered before the Society at its Annual Fair, Oct. 1, 1845. Annexed are also the reports of the various committees, naming the objects exhibited, and awarding the premiums for the same. Among the fruits exhibited we notice twenty-one kinds of Seedling Pears from Ex-Gov. Edwards, and the Committee remark that the "Calhoun, Citron, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Harriet, and Dallas, are very fine, and probably will take rank among first rate pears." In our notice of the address hereafter, we may also give some extracts from the various reports.—*Ed.*

ART. IV. *Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*

Saturday, Oct. 25th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day—the President in the chair.

The Finance committee reported that they had deposited the sum of \$1,000, the donation of Mr. Appleton, in the Hospital Life Insurance Co. in trust for the term of five years, interest payable annually, on the first of January, to commence the 6th of February, 1846.

The whole subject of the Appleton Medals, was referred to the committee having the Medals of the Society under consideration.

S. Walker, H. W. Dutton, and Joseph Breck, were appointed a committee to publish the transactions of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary was requested to solicit copies of the London Hort. Soc. Medals, either in silver, wax or plasier.

Adjourned one week, to Nov. 1.

Exhibited.—Fruit: From S. G. Perkins, a very fine display of pears, among which, were the Doyenné blanc, Dix, Beurré Diel, Marie Louisé, Winter Nelis, Glout Moreceau, St. Germain, Vicar of Winkfield, Passe Colmar, Doyenné d'Hiver. From the President of the Society, Bezi de la Motte, (very fine) Sieulle, Epine Dumas, Beurré d'Anjou, and Comtesse de Lunay, the two latter excellent and beautiful. From Dr. Warren, Hubbardston Nonsuch apples and Beurré Diel pears. From R. Crooker, very beautiful specimens of Van Mons Leon le Clerc pears, which has produced one of the largest, handsomest, and richest flavored pears lately introduced. From S. Downer, Jr., Lewis pears. From Isaac Faber, fine Easter Beurré pears. From S. Walker, Amadotte pears, very inferior, Duchesse d'Angouleme and Figue pears. Quinces from S. Pond. Pears from Geo. Walsh.

Nov. 1. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

The President reported that a letter had been sent to the London Horticultural Society, requesting medals, to the care of the Rev. H. Colman, to be presented by him, and that funds had been placed at his disposal, not exceeding £50, to defray any expenses.

Mr. Walker, lessee of the basement store, stated that in consequence of ill health, he was under the necessity of relinquishing the lease of said store, and the subject was referred to the Executive committee.

Vice President E. M. Richards, presented the Society with a copy of "*Pomona, or the Fruit Garden illustrated*," and the thanks of the Society were voted.

Adjourned one week to Nov. 8th.

Nov. 8th. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair. No quorum being present, the meeting was adjourned one week to Nov. 15th.

Exhibited.—Flowers: From Messrs Hovey & Co., twelve varieties of Chrysanthemums, in pots, as follows:—Solon, Achmet Bey, Bijou, Abe-

lard, David, Phidias, Campentroni, De Creque, Lititia Bonaparte, Duke de Canegliano, Demosthenes.

The show of Chrysanthemums for premium took place to-day, but there was no competition, there being no other exhibitors but Messrs. Hovey & Co.

The premium of \$5 for the best twelve varieties of chrysanthemums in pots, was awarded to Messrs. Hovey & Co.

Fruits: From John Washburn, Plymouth, specimens of a pear, believed to be the true Beurré Spence; the tree was imported from France about six years ago, and the fruit resembles the description by Dr. Van Mons; it proves to be of excellent quality. From Capt. Lovett, Calebasse, Dix, Napoleon, Beurré Diel, and Marie Louise pears. From W. R. Deane, a variety of apples received from New York.

Vegetables: From A. S. Cox, Holderness, N. H., one Mangel Wurtzel, weighing fourteen pounds. From Jas. Nugent, seven roots of celery.

Nov. 15th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

It was voted that the committee having the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws under consideration, be requested to consider the expediency of amending the by-laws, so that the members may be notified of the day of annual election, by the Recording Secretary, through the Post Office.

The President was authorized to examine all bills of printing, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay the same.

The Treasurer was authorized to make one account of the Annual Exhibition and Festival, and pay all bills, provided they do not exceed the sum of \$500 beyond the receipts and appropriations.

Voted, to transfer the lease of the basement store to Walker & Co., and that all the responsibilities of the lease be assumed by them on and after the 18th October, 1845.

Adjourned two weeks, to Nov. 29th.

Fruits: From the President of the Society, fine specimens of Beurré d'Aremberg, Figùè, Epine Dumas, and an unknown variety of pears. From Cheever Newhall, very fine Beurré d'Aremberg pears. From Capt. Lovett, very large and handsome Beurré Diel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Bleeker's Meadow pears. From A. H. Lackey, Jr., Marblehead, Winter Nelis pears. From L. P. Grosvenor, Chandler, Nonsuch, Danvers Winter Sweet, Queening, Baldwin, Black Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Pearmain, Spitzemberg, Russet, R. I. Greening, Company, &c., some of them fine specimens. From Joshua Webster, Lynn, Ambrette pears. From R. T. Paine, handsome Forelle pears and Cathead pearmain apples.

Nov. 29th.—An adjourned meeting of the Society was held to-day,—the President in the chair.

Voted, that the Treasurer deposit his books in the Library Room, until a safe shall be provided.

Messrs. E. Wight and Walker, were appointed a committee to procure a porter to take charge of the Hall, and also a stove for the Library Room

Adjourned two weeks to Dec. 12th.

ART. V. Faneuil Hall Market.

| Roots, Tubers, &c. | | From | To | Fruits. | | From | To |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | § cts. | § cts. | | | § cts. | § cts. |
| Potatoes, new : | | | | Apples, dessert and cooking : | | | |
| Chenangoes, { per barrel, | 1 75 | 2 00 | | Fall Gr. ening, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| { per bushel, | 75 | 1 00 | | Baldwin, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 | |
| Common,.... { per barrel, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | Russets per bbl. | 2 25 | 2 50 | |
| { per bushel, | 50 | — | | Blue Pearmain, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 | |
| Eastport,.... { per barrel, | 2 50 | 3 00 | | Greenings, per bbl. | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| { per bushel, | 1 00 | — | | N. Y. Pippins, per bbl. | 2 75 | 3 00 | |
| Sweet, per bushel | 1 00 | — | | Common, per bbl. | 1 50 | 1 75 | |
| Turnups : per bushel, . . . | 25 | 50 | | Danvers Winter Sweet, per | | | |
| Omons : | | | | bbl. | 3 00 | — | |
| Red, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Nonsuch, per bbl. | 3 00 | — | |
| White, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Spitzenberg, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 | |
| White, per bushel, | — | 1 00 | | Golden Russet, per bbl. | 2 50 | 3 00 | |
| Yellow, per bushel, | 50 | 62½ | | Hub. Nonsuch, per bbl. | 3 00 | 3 50 | |
| Beets, per bushel, | 62 | 75 | | Dried Apples, per lb. | — | — | |
| Carrots, per bushel, | 62 | 75 | | Pears, per doz. or half peck : | | | |
| Parsnips, per bushel, | 75 | — | | Winter St. Michael, per | | | |
| Salsify, per doz. roots, | — | — | | half peck, | 62 | 75 | |
| Horse-radish, per lb. | 10 | 12½ | | Passe Colmar, per half pk. | 50 | — | |
| Garlic, per lb. | 8 | 10 | | St. Germain, per half pk. | 50 | — | |
| <i>Cabbages, Salads, &c.</i> | | | | Lewis, per half peck, | 50 | — | |
| Cabbages, per doz. : | | | | Messire Jean, per half pk. | 50 | — | |
| Savoy, | 50 | 75 | | Beurre Diel, per doz. | 75 | 1 00 | |
| Drumhead, | 50 | 75 | | Beurre d'Arenberg, pr doz. | 50 | 75 | |
| Red Dutch, | 75 | 1 00 | | Le Cure, per doz. | 50 | 75 | |
| Brocolis, each, | 12½ | 20 | | Winter Nells, per doz. | 75 | 1 00 | |
| Cauliflowers, each, | 20 | 25 | | Baking, per bushel. | 1 25 | 1 50 | |
| Lettuce, per head, | 6 | 10 | | Quinces, per bushel, | 2 00 | 2 50 | |
| Spinach, per peck, | — | 25 | | Cranberries, per bushel, | 3 00 | 4 00 | |
| Celery, per root, | 8 | 12½ | | Berberries, per bushel, | 50 | — | |
| Cucumbers, (pickled) pr. gal. | 25 | — | | Tomatoes, per peck, | 37½ | 50 | |
| Peppers, (pickled) per gal. | 37½ | — | | Watermelons, each, | 37½ | 50 | |
| | | | | Muskmelons, each, | — | — | |
| <i>Pot and Sweet Herbs.</i> | | | | Grapes, (forced) per lb. : | | | |
| Parsley, per half peck, | 37½ | — | | Black Hamburg, | — | — | |
| Sage, per pound, | 17 | 20 | | White Sweetwater, | 25 | — | |
| Marjorum, per bunch, | 6 | 12½ | | Isabella, | — | — | |
| Savory, per bunch, | 6 | 12 | | Malaga, | 25 | — | |
| Spearmint, per bunch, | 3 | — | | Oranges, per doz. | | | |
| | | | | Havana, | none. | — | |
| | | | | Sicily, | — | — | |
| <i>Squashes and Pumpkins.</i> | | | | Lemons, per doz. | 20 | 25 | |
| Squashes, per cwt. : | | | | Pine Apples, each, | 12½ | 25 | |
| Canada Crookneck, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | Chestnuts, per bushel. | 2 00 | — | |
| Winter Crookneck, | 1 00 | 1 25 | | Walnuts, per bushel, | 1 50 | 2 00 | |
| Autumnal Marrow, | 1 25 | 1 50 | | Cocoanuts, per hundred, | — | — | |
| Pumpkins, each, | 12½ | 17 | | Almonds, per lb. | — | — | |

REMARKS.—After two seasons of rather unusual drought, we have, at last, had a succession of heavy rains, in which more water has fallen than during any month for the last *twenty-five* years, with *two* exceptions. On the 27th inst., the quantity of rain which fell, in less than eighteen hours, was upwards of three and a half inches, by an accurate gauge. Previously to this, there had been many severe storms, and the ground was well drenched. November, on the whole has been, however, a mild month; there were only a few frosty mornings, and a favorable time was afforded for performing fall work.

Vegetables.—The stock of potatoes kept on hand is exceedingly limited ; many severe losses have already occurred where large quantities have been stored. This uncertainty in regard to their keeping induces dealers to be careful in their purchases. The loss to the potato crop in Europe has been immense, and must cause much distress among the poor, who rely almost wholly upon this vegetable for their principal food. Eastports of the best quality command our highest quotations ; sweet are scarce, and with the advance of the season command a higher price. Onions remain the same with the exception of whites, which from the small supply, command higher prices. No Salsify has yet been brought in. Cabbages are tolerably abundant, with the exception of Reds, which are scarce. Brocolis are about gone, but there is now a good supply of Cauliflowers. Spinach in consequence of the open season, is abundant and cheap. Crook-neck Squashes continue cheap and plentiful, and marrows are yet abundant, but with a slight advance, since our last. Parsley now commands higher prices.

Fruit.—Owing to the very warm season, Apples and Pears have ripened off much earlier than usual. Baldwins appear as ripe at this time as they usually do by the 1st of February ; and the same may be said of other sorts. In consequence of this early ripening, the stock will all need picking over ; prices have therefore advanced for those of good quality. Some sorts enumerated are nearly all gone, and of others, such as the Hubbardston Nonsuch, and Spitzenberg, there is only a limited supply ; good Sweets are also scarce. Of Pears, there are but few kinds remaining ; occasionally some small lots of choice ones are brought in, such as the Glout Moreceau, Winter Nelis, &c. Quinces are nearly all gone. Cranberries continue to advance ; some small parcels of a very superior quality have retailed at the very high price of eighteen cents and three-quarters per quart ; thus showing the value of cultivation even to the cranberry. Berberries are all gone. A few Tomatoes remain, but of inferior quality. Malaga grapes are abundant and good, but other sorts are done for the season. Oranges are very scarce, and in demand. Chestnuts are still a shade lower, but Walnuts are firmer at a slight advance.—*Yours, M. T., Boston, Nov. 29th, 1845.*

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA

FOR DECEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Grape Vines will have ripened their wood by this time, and may now be pruned for next season. If young vines are wanted, the shoots may be cut

into pieces about a foot long, and placed away in a cool cellar or other place, where there is no danger of their starting into growth. Tie the shoots loosely to the trellis, and be careful to cut away all eyes not wanted to form spurs the next season.

Operations out of doors are now at an end for the winter, and little else can be done in the fruit department than to bring forward grapes, peaches, &c., in pots, in the greenhouse or hothouse.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be opening their flowers, and will need regular supplies of water at the root, and occasional syringing over the foliage, to keep them free from dust. A weak solution of *Guano* will be beneficial, if applied about once a month.

Roses taken up last month and potted, and placed in frames, or in the greenhouse, should now be properly pruned in, cutting out all small and weak shoots, leaving only such as will break strong, and produce good flowers. Young plants struck from cuttings may be potted off. Cuttings may be yet put in.

Cinerarias will now need a final shift into the pots into which they are to flower.

Pelargoniums growing freely may now be shifted into larger size pots.

Chrysanthemums done blooming may now have their tops cut off and the plants removed to a frame or cool cellar.

Fuchsias done blooming may now be headed down and placed away in a cool dry place, until February or March.

Japan Lilies should now be re-potted, if fine large specimens are wanted. The seeds may now be planted.

Verbenas may now be propagated from cuttings, if a stock is wanted.

Cactuses should now be sparingly watered, in order to ripen their wood, and throw them into bloom.

Calceolarias will require repotting again if the plants are growing freely.

Tree pæonies may now be brought into the house for early flowering.

Oxalis Bowicæ and *hirta*, done blooming, may now be placed away on a dry shelf.

Greenhouse plants of all kinds may be propagated now, and such as require it, shifted, and others top-dressed and neatly tied up to stakes.

Schizanthuses should be now shifted into larger pots, and be carefully watered.

Hyacinths may yet be potted for forcing.

Heaths may now be propagated from cuttings.

Pimeleas may be propagated safely at this season.

Plants in frames should be aired, when the weather is warm and fine.

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TO THE

PLANTS ENUMERATED IN VOLUME XI.

(VOLUME I., NEW SERIES.)

In the body of the Magazine, a few errors occur in the spelling of the botanical names, the capitalizing of generic and specific names, their derivation and accentuation: these are all corrected in the following list of plants. The synonyms, in several instances, have also been given, where plants have been incorrectly indicated.

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