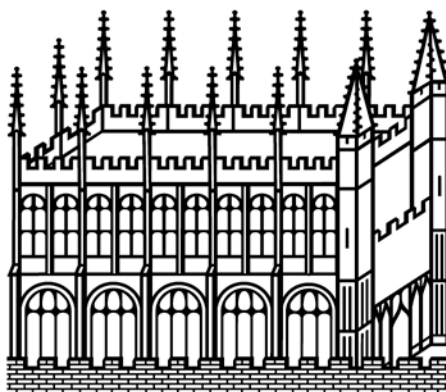




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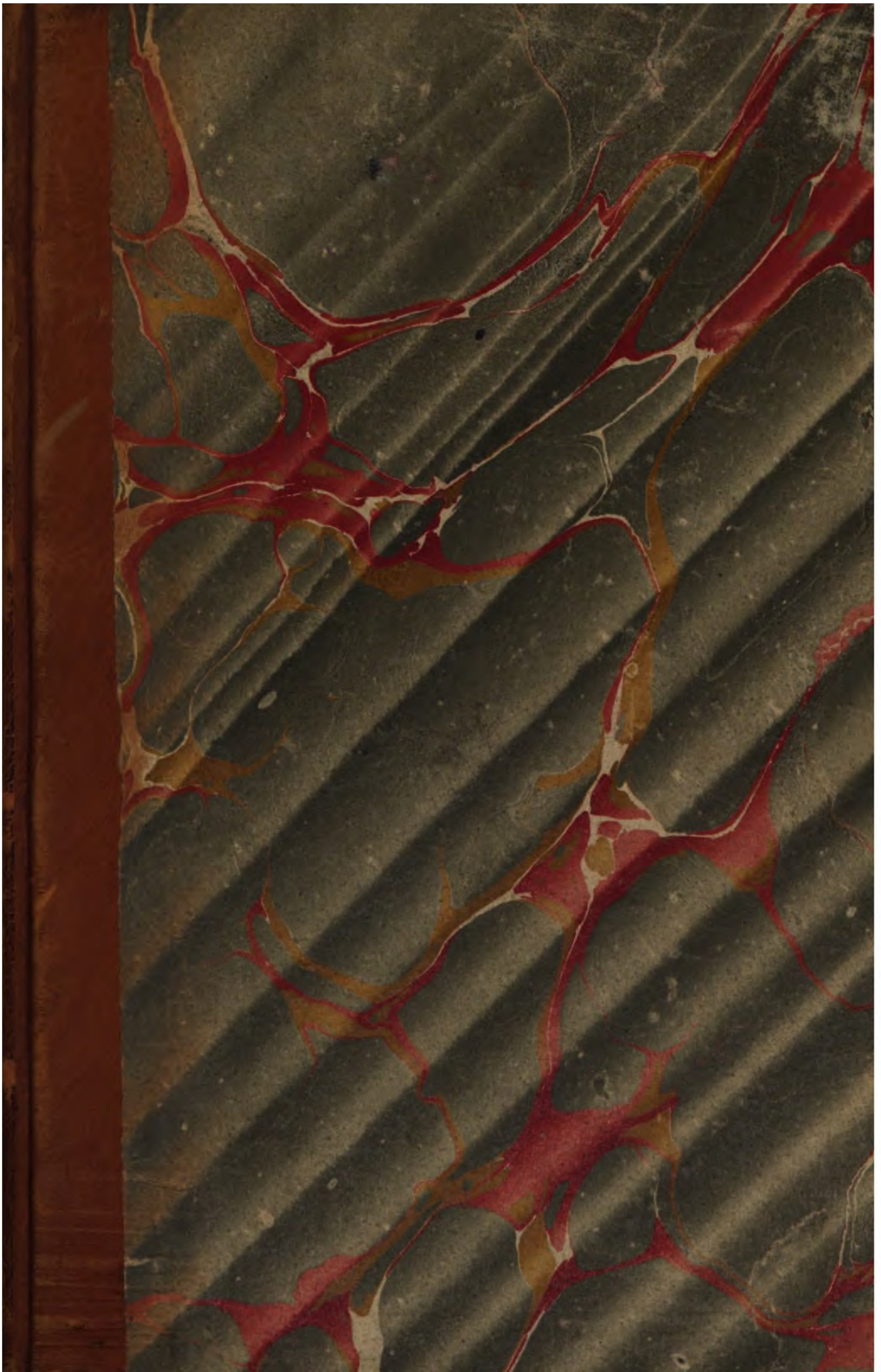
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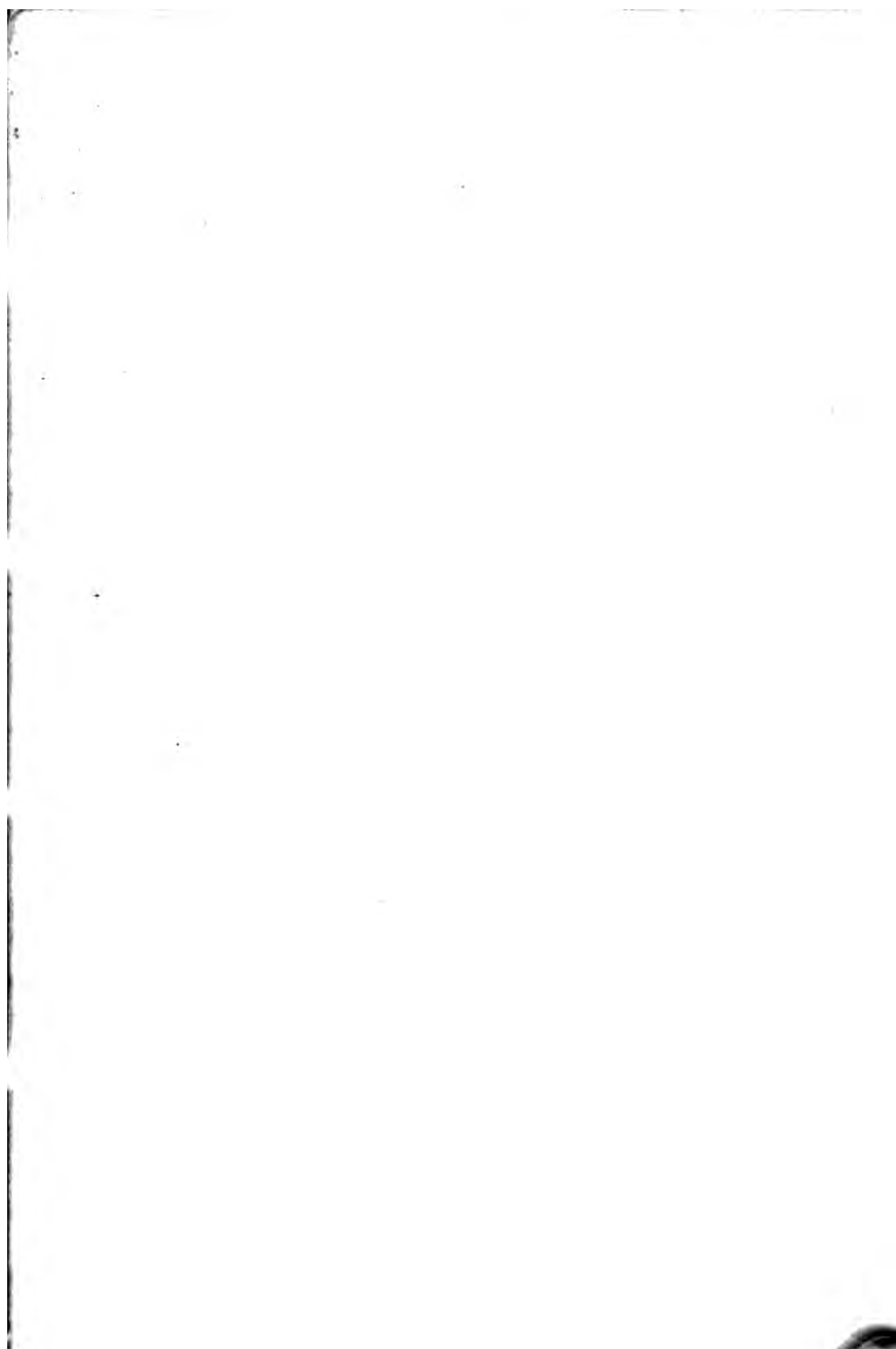


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# GARDENING FOR THE MILLION.

BY

GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S.

ORIGINATOR AND EDITOR OF "GLENNY'S GARDEN ALMANAC,"  
"THE HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,"  
"THE GARDENERS' GAZETTE," "THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL  
FLORIST," AND "THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE;"

AUTHOR OF  
"THE PROPERTIES OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS," AND OF  
THE PAPERS ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING, IN  
VARIOUS POPULAR WORKS.

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SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

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## N O T E.

MR. GLENNY is consulted on the improvement of Estates, the Sale and Purchase of Property, Farm and Garden Stock, the value of New Fruit, Flowers, Plants, and Vegetables, and *undertakes* the laying out of Grounds, Planting, the construction of Conservatories, and other buildings, and Horticultural Agency generally.

420, STRAND, LONDON,  
1849.

MR. GLENNY receives Plants, Flowers, Fruit, and specimens of all kinds for his opinion, carriage and portorage free, at 420, Strand, London, and will give any subject a fair trial by growing it if desirable.



# PREFACE

TO

THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

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THIS little work has now been some years before the public, and the sale of more than sixty thousand copies gives fair evidence of its usefulness. I have, however, to thank many Clergymen of different denominations for liberally distributing it among their followers, and to acknowledge with equal gratitude the patronage of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have circulated it largely among their cottage tenantry.

I have, in preparing the present Edition, endeavoured, to keep pace with the times by introducing the various improvements in gardening to the period of publication, to render it a useful manual to the owner of a garden, as well as a remembrancer to the gardener by profession.

GEORGE GLENNY.

MR. GLENNY will be happy to receive by post the names (but not subscriptions), of persons inclined to support an independent family Newspaper, calculated for the entertainment and instruction of all classes, in which journal Horticulture and Floriculture shall have their full share, but not to the exclusion of the Literature, Art, Science, Politics, Drama, and Amusements of the day. The journal will appear as soon as the arrangements are complete.

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## FIRST OPERATIONS IN A GARDEN.

WHETHER a man undertakes to make a new garden, or to restore an old one, the first thing he should attend to is the drainage of the ground. He must not persuade himself, that because his ground lies high, or on a good slope, it is therefore dry, for, in some places, the springs may be found at the top, or high up the side of a hill, and the ground may be, a large portion of the year, a complete swamp. It is always better to employ a man used to the work than to do this ourselves, as he will, in an instant, see which is the best part of the garden whereat to get rid of the water that may drain from the land, and in what direction the drains had better be made. If, however, a man be determined to drain it himself, in most cases, but not in all, the lowest part of the ground will be the best place at which to carry off the water, and the drains may be dug accordingly, that they may relieve every part of the ground. There are many ways of draining; some use drain tiles, which are laid at the bottom, and go into one another; others, stones or faggots; however, where drainage is of the most importance it is easiest managed, that is in stiff clayey land. A trench must be dug with a trenching spade, two feet six inches to three feet deep, narrow at the bottom; this should have eight inches deep of large stones (if they can be had) at the bottom; but if they cannot be had, use the clippings of hedges or faggots, and cover in with the soil. With regard to the direction of the trenches, that must depend on circumstances; they must have a fall, however slight. If the ground be level, or you must get rid of the water at a higher instead of the lower part of the ground, the trench must be deeper as it approaches the place where the water is to run off. If it happen that one end or one side of the ground is bounded by a ditch, it may be sufficient to run three or four trenches across the ground into such ditch; or if there be none, it may be necessary to make one; but, if possible, get some outlet for the water: though if there

be none, the ditch must be large enough to take it. If one corner happen to be the lowest, or the place where it must run off, there may be one main drain from the highest point to the lowest, and other drains at proper distances, to communicate with it; and however unwilling we may feel to undertake such a job on entering a concern, it is a fact easily demonstrated, that one-half the gardens which are said to be worn out or unproductive, *require nothing but draining, dressing, and trenching two spits deep, turning the bottom soil to the top*, to make them all that can be desired. The reason why a drain must be two feet six inches to three feet deep is, because, in all ordinary trenching, the ground is turned up eighteen inches and disturbed another six by loosening the bottom. If, as is sometimes the case, the soil is not good below the first eight or ten inches, trenching will do mischief. In such cases, although trenching may be recommended as a general operation, it must not be done. In like manner, although we recommend draining, there are circumstances under which it can do no good; but these are exceptions, and the owner will soon find them out if they exist. Generally speaking, if it had not been already done, draining and trenching are the first and best operations in a new or neglected garden.

*Digging and Dugging or Dressing.*—The digging and dugging of ground are very common, though very necessary operations in a garden, and require but little instruction; but as it is one of the operations which come into use, we merely offer the novice a few hints. In digging a piece of ground it is requisite to remove one spit or spadeful of earth, in width, all along the end you begin at, and wheel it to the end you are going to leave off at, so that you in fact make a channel or trench, one spade deep, all along the end you commence at. You then put your spade in about as far back from this channel or trench, as you think you can lift up the soil well, and bending the spade-handle back, you release the spadeful of earth, which you then lift, and, by turning the spade over, you put the bottom of the earth at the top, and the top at the bottom, in the trench which you

had made; you go all along the trench which you thus fill, and leave the new trench, which you made by digging, one spit backward. This you continue until you have come to the other end of the piece of ground, when, of course, the last trench remains. This is to be filled with the soil first wheeled to that end from the other, and the work is all done. If the ground is to be dunged at the same time, the proper way is, before you begin to dig, to spread a quantity of dung all over the piece evenly, and then by turning the top to the bottom, the dung is evenly buried; but, as young gardeners are not always sufficiently dexterous to turn every spadeful exactly top to bottom, it is better to scrape the dung into the bottom of each trench, from the top of the part you are going to turn, all the way you go back, and this is sure to make the dunging or dressing complete. The quantity of dressing must depend on circumstances; an excess of it involves a loss of the material, but can hardly do mischief. Generally speaking, two inches thick of good rotten dung would be a very fair dressing. In some very light grounds a dressing of two inches of good fat loam would be as good as dung, and, when a fresh field or pasture is broken up, the turf itself affords the finest possible dressing, and the first crop is sure to be abundant, if there be no grubs or other vermin to destroy it. In using the turf for a dressing, you may either cut it off as you dig, and throw it into the bottom, which we think the best way, or merely dig it and turn it to the bottom. In all digging the earth should be broken and chopped to pieces as you go on, and be laid very level.

*Trenching Ground.*—This may be called double digging, for the operation is much the same, but carried on two spadefuls deep, instead of one. The trench which we have described in digging to be one spade wide and one spade deep, should be two wide and two deep, and the soil when dug out is to be wheeled to the other end of the work, in the same way as directed for digging. This done, you dig two spadefuls wide, and only one deep, and throw it into the bottom of the trench, which puts your



top spit undermost; you then dig down the second spit, and throw that as you dig it to the top of the other, by which the bottom spit is raised to the top. This leaves the trench you are taking from empty, and ready to receive the top spit of the next row at the bottom, and the under spit at the top, till the whole piece is completed, when the soil first wheeled to the other end will fill the last trench, and complete the work. When you dung or dress the ground, the dung should be put one spit deep only—that is, when you have thrown in the first spit, put the dung before you throw in the next spit.

*Drawing Drills* is a very frequent operation in gardening. Beans, peas, and twenty other crops, are sown in drills, and many others might be. It is by no means a bad plan to draw drills for the purpose of planting at the bottom of them, and especially in dry seasons, or on high and dry ground. The method of doing this, is to draw a line very tight from end to end, or from side to side, of the piece of ground on which you are operating. First, cut a piece of stick the length that your rows are to be distant from each other, then stretch the line for your first row even and straight, a proper distance from the edge of the ground, which distance should always be half the distance between row and row. When the line is stretched, take a hoe, which is a well-known garden tool used for cutting up weeds and stirring up the surface of the earth, and draw with it a gutter the whole length of the line, and exactly even with it; of course, as you draw this, the earth you draw out of the hollow forms a ridge on each side of it. When you have done this from end to end, take your piece of stick that is to regulate the distances, lay it down at one end of the drill, and taking up the line from where it was, fasten at the exact distance of the length of the stick; then go on to the other end of the drill with the stick in your hand, and move that exactly the same distance, taking care to tighten the line, or it will be no guide; then draw your drill as before, and so continue to remove the line, and draw drills at equal distances until you have completed the piece of ground. These drills may be made

shallow or deep by using large or small hoes, and there are many who, without any other object, prefer fixing the line, and drawing very small drills, only for the purpose of marking the rows for planting. There are others who draw them as deep as they can to plant lettuces or other small things at the bottom, because it saves them from the sun a little, and gives them all the benefit of rain or watering. It is also considered a protection in winter. Those who are very particular always draw their drills south-east to north-west; and in summer drills, for planting out small things to be screened from the sun, they draw out all the ground on the south-west side; whereas when they drill for protection in winter, they draw it all out on the north-east side—for it is a great advantage to beans, peas, and anything rather tender, to be screened from the north-east winds. All kinds of small trenches or gutters thus formed with a hoe are called drills. When the operation is conducted on a larger scale, and it is done with a spade, it is called ridging, in which the ground is alternately high and low, the surface being a vandyke form all over. The remark as to the direction of drills applies to ridges—they are best when they can be made to range from south-east to north-west. A third operation, which is still larger in its way, is called making trenches, but it is used for little else than celery, which is generally planted a foot below the surface, and earthed up two feet above it. We shall frequently have to direct things to be sown in drills, and these explanations will save further remark.

*Application of Guano.*—A very simple and economical mode of preparing guano for use, is to spread two hundred weight of dry sifted mould, &c., three or four inches thick, one hundred weight of sifted guano over it, and two hundred weight of the mould, &c., on that again; leave the heap for two or three days protected from the weather; then let it be well mixed and sifted through a common garden sieve. Thus prepared, it can be sown without inconvenience to the farmer, and spread without loss evenly over the field. Guano may be also used with equal safety in a liquid state, dissolved in water, and perhaps this is

the most effectual mode of developing its powers: for, like all concentrated fertilisers, it requires a considerable supply of moisture, and has always exhibited the most productive results during wet seasons. For this reason it is particularly desirable that the dry mixture, or compost, as we shall call it, should be used immediately before rain.

*Box Edgings.*—The making of box edging has been sadly misdirected in some gardening works. Suppose, then, you have dug your new space all over, and made up your mind to have a three feet border all round; get a line and stretch it straight, three feet from one of the walls, no matter where you begin; walk along the line, and each side of it, to press down the soil, then on the intended path side of the line dig within three inches of it a spit deep, throwing out the soil on the back of the line, and level along the line, patting it down with the spade, the level the bed is to be at the edge. Now turn your face to your intended border, and with the spade sloping towards it, chop the part which is on the path side of the border off in a sloping direction, pressing with the back of the spade, or patting it as it were against the sloping bank which it forms, the whole length of the line, and the top surface of the bank, the corner, as it were, must be even with the line all the way; then take your box, which is generally bought very bushy, and tear it asunder in pieces, as near as possible of a size, each piece having some root to it, and the tops must be cut pretty square; then having plenty of loose soil in the pathway, place the box side by side along this bank, with the green part an inch above the surface, and bank it up into its place with the loose soil. A very inexperienced person will be able to please himself with a box-edging; for he has only to attend to the evenness of the tops, and to be careful in parting or tearing the box into pieces about the same size. As, however, some will be too small to match singly, he must put two or three pieces together; but box can hardly be planted too small, so that it touch one another the whole length. Of course the operations will be the same in any case, the other side of the path being the same; and when done, the path



will be deep, with a bank of mould on each side to keep up the box; the path may then be nearly filled up with brick rubbish, broken glass, or stones, and covered with three inches of gravel. It will be observed, that on fancy-shaped beds, as circles, ovals, &c., the principal difficulty is in forming them. Circles are easily formed by making a loop in a line, put it over a stick in the centre, and with a bundle of pegs walk round at the exact distance you want the circle to reach, put a peg down every twelve inches, and cut your bank to the pegs; but this requires some nicety. Where an inexperienced person requires anything out of the common way, it is better to employ a jobbing gardener in the first instance, because a man must work a good deal before he can succeed, and there would be some loss of time.

*Flowers not in character.*—As fruit trees do not adjust themselves to bearing until the root and the head have settled down into a sort of mutual agreement as to demand and supply, so also flowers never come to the proper characters until the root and the plant, after being disturbed in their proportions by removal, recover their relative positions. For example, let us take a half-rooted off-set of auricula, throwing up a bloom, it will be found no more like the proper character than any other sort. Or take the weakly struck cutting of a pansy, and you will perhaps see a flower no more like the original than a cabbage is like a potato; or take the premature blossoms of the dahlia, and you would not know what it was meant for, even if it condescended to come double at all, which is more than it will always. No matter by what the balance of power has been destroyed; no matter what the flower is, the miserable apologies for bloom are as surely out of character as the plant is out of order. When the dahlia has exhausted itself by flowering, the blooms also come out of character; when the pansy is allowed to spread and grow in all directions, the flowers come out of character; and if it were still longer allowed to transgress, and grow neglected, it would degenerate down to the meanest of the small flowers. The auricula sometimes throws up blooms in autumn; how rarely would they



be known by their flowers! And how happens all this? The juices of a plant require elaborating as much and as perfectly to produce a flower in perfection, as they do to produce fruit.

*Hybridising.*—The only points to be gained by hybridising, are first to obtain the properties or qualities of a tender plant upon a hardy one, or the flowers or colours of an ill-habited plant upon one of good habit. Generally speaking, these two points comprise all that can be gained; but there may be another object, which is only comprised in those mentioned by implication—the mixture of colour between plants of equal, or nearly equal claims. The first of these objects is important, and has been accomplished to a great extent in the rhododendron. The difficulties attending this operation with many flowers, are, first, the species flowering at different seasons; secondly, their flowering in different places; for there are certain rules to be observed, without which failure is certain. The pistil of the female plant, or rather, the plant which is to bear the seed, has to be impregnated with the pollen or farina of the male plant, or the one which is required to impart the desired property; and this requires some nicety. First, the seed-bearing plant must be watched, and as soon as the flowers open, the stamens which hold the powder called pollen, must be taken out with small tweezers before they burst, indeed, as soon as they can be got hold of: this secures the pistil from being impregnated by the flower itself. The next is to observe from hour to hour, or from day to day, and as soon as the top of the pistil is glutinous it is ready for the operation, and at that time the pollen must be applied; consequently, provision must be made for it, by forcing or retarding the other plant, so that the pollen shall be ready at the time. One thing is certain, if the pollen be not ready, there is no hope; but if it be ready beforehand, it is possible to keep it. We have carried it a hundred miles, and kept it some days, yet it has answered; but how long it could be kept has not yet been proved. It has been said that it could be carried a long voyage, and even then be efficacious.

## OPERATIONS IN THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.

### GENERAL REMARKS—JANUARY.

HEDGES should be cut, trimmed, and mended; box edgings made, and planting of all kinds done.

*Draining* is of more consequence in a garden than most people imagine, and it is well to do this in the winter months, that the run of water may be better seen.

### FLOWER GARDEN—JANUARY.

*Tulips* should be as carefully kept from frost as possible; the soil they are in should not be even allowed to crust on the top, if it can be avoided. If the earth be frozen down to the bulb, the bloom will assuredly be less perfect than if it be not frozen, however lightly the thing may have been treated in consequence of the known hardy nature of the bulb.

*Auriculas* are, of course, in common frames under glass; they require no water while there is the least moisture in the compost they are growing in; they must be cleansed from dead leaves; they are also much better when kept from freezing. Give them all the air you can in mild weather.

*Carnations* and *Picotees* are generally wintered in pots; they are as impatient of wet and confinement as any hardy flower that blows; they suffer mildew from that cause alone, therefore they cannot have too much air or too little wet.

*Pinks* and *Heartsease* in beds may be preserved in case of hard frost, by covering with litter. *Pinks* and *heartsease* in frames should be uncovered in mild weather.

*Hyacinths* in beds or borders, if very choice, should be covered with hoops and mats, or with litter; or, if they are in small patches, an inverted flower-pot on each patch will keep away frost.

*Ranunculuses* and *Anemones* that were autumn-planted, should also be protected from frost by similar means; it greatly improves the bloom.

*Beds for Show Ranunculuses.*—Throw out the soil one foot deep at least, to a ridge on each side, if not done in the autumn.

*Plants in the Greenhouse*, or in pits or frames, should be carefully protected from frost, and sparingly watered.

*Manure*.—Collect neats' dung, turves to rot into turfy loam, sand, clean loam, peat, horse and sheep droppings, leaves to rot, &c., if not done already.

*Pots of Cuttings and Pans of Seedlings*, to turn out in the spring, must be kept comparatively dry, and the drainage must be attended to.

*Dahlias*.—Examine to see if any are shrivelling or rotting; pot any that are in danger.

*Planting* of all kinds of ornamental shrubs, and transplanting hardy flowers, should go on in fine weather, if not already done.

*Forcing*.—Many flowers may be forced by placing them first in a greenhouse, and from that into a slight hot-bed, small kalmias, rhododendrons, azaleas, roses, &c.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—JANUARY.

Prune and attend to whatever has been left undone from former months. Plant trees, if you intend to plant any this season: destroy insects on walls by heavy syringing through a fine rose.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—JANUARY.

*Peas*.—Sow early peas in rows a yard apart.

*Cabbage*.—Dig up vacant spaces and plant out cabbage a foot apart, in rows two feet asunder.

*Beans*.—Autumn-sown beans for planting out should be protected, and some should be sown six inches apart in rows two feet distance.

*Asparagus* may be forced in a common hot-bed, and produced in a short time. Put in the roots as close as they will pack, and cover with three inches of soil.

*Cauliflower Plants*, under glass or shelter, must be protected from frost and excessive wet by extra covering; those under hand-glasses must have air by tilting in fine weather.

*Lettuces and Salads*, under cover, must be kept comparatively dry.

*Winter Crops*.—Hoeing between the rows, and earthing up round the stems, should be attended to in mild dry weather.

*Celery*.—Earth up, and in hard frosts protect with litter.

*Small Salads, Radishes, &c.* may be planted or sown in hot-beds, or in the ground, covered with a glass or litter.

*Cucumbers* and *Melons* may be begun now as well as at any time; or, if begun last year, look to the linings, and see the heat does not decline.

*Rhubarb* or *Seakale* may be forced by covering with a pot and surrounding it with hot dung; but the former will grow if potted in a warm cellar or cupboard.

*Fennel* and *Mint*, if potted up and put into moderate heat, will be easily forced.

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GENERAL REMARKS—FEBRUARY.

*Box Edgings* should be planted and repaired; trees, bushes, shrubs, and plants for the border or shrubbery, should be put in their place without delay; gravel walks should be formed, and all contemplated alterations should be made; for although this work can be done from November to February in all open weather, this is a sort of closing season, and all such work delayed beyond the present month is in danger.

FLOWER GARDEN—FEBRUARY.

*Perennials* of all kinds, intended for removal to places where they are to bloom, should now be planted out, if not done before.

*Ranunculuses* for the June shows must be planted the middle of this month; return the soil to the bed after putting two inches of rotten dung at the bottom; plant two inches deep and six inches apart.

*Pinks, Heartsease, Hyacinths, Plants of all sorts in pots, Tulips, Autumn-planted Ranunculuses, &c.*, as in the last month, must be protected.

*Auriculas* should be top-dressed with rich compost, chiefly the dung of poultry well rotted into mould, and sparingly applied to them; mix it with its own weight of cow-dung also rotted: and twice as much rough sand, to make water go through; it will be found a first-rate top-dressing.

*Carnations* and *Picotees* must continue to have the



same treatment as recommended for last month. Prepare the soil for potting, by mixing two-thirds loam from rotted turfs and one-third cow or horse dung; turn it once a week.

*Roses*.—Prune one-half the roses in the garden, leaving the other half to be pruned a month or six weeks later. The Chinese and climbing roses must be pruned but little. Graft roses on common stocks; if well done, you will make plants of the prunings of your choice varieties. Plant stocks also, if you have not enough already out.

*Dahlias*.—Set some of the most choice that you are anxious to propagate, in pots of light mould, and place them in a hot-bed.

*Anemones*, for late bloom, should be planted at the same time as the ranunculus, and in the same manner.

*Tulips*.—Give all the air you can, without risking a frost, which would be injurious. Hoops and waterproof transparent cloth form the best covering. Stir the earth between the plants.

*Polyanthuses*.—Examine for slugs; sow seeds in pans, and put them in a cold frame.

*Tender Annuals*, and hardy and half hardy, required to be forward, should be sown on heat.

*Plants in pots* should be kept pretty dry, and always have plenty of air.

*Forcing*.—A succession of flowers and shrubs may be put in the hot-beds or stoves for forcing, and others removed to the green-house, to prepare them for the greater heat.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—FEBRUARY.

Clean strawberry beds, and top-dress them with decomposed dung, and by digging in their own trimmings, leaves, and runners.

The same may be directed as to gooseberry and currant bushes, raspberry-canec, and fruit-trees in general, but we wish these things to be done in autumn.

Pruning should have been done before this, but if not it must be done directly.

Grafting must be prepared for, by obtaining scions, which may be thrust half way into the ground, and will keep for weeks, if necessary.



## KITCHEN GARDEN—FEBRUARY.

*Rhubarb* and *Seakale* may be covered for forcing.

*Peas*.—Sow for a succession crop, not too thick nor too many, as we recommend sowing every month till July, or even August; earth up any that are advancing in growth, and put sticks to them.

*Beans*.—Sow also early beans in drills a yard apart, and the beans three inches apart; earth up any that are forward.

*Cabbage*.—Plant out the strongest from the seed-bed, twice as thick as required, that half may be pulled for greens.

*Radishes* and *Lettuce*.—Sow in a sheltered situation where they may be easily protected with litter, spread over them at night, and to remain on them in a frost.

*Onions for seed and use*.—Plant out a few fine bulbs to go to seed; plant the bulbs two-thirds in the ground, and a foot from each other. Also plant out small autumn bulbs, six inches apart. They sometimes make splendid crops.

*Chives*.—This substitute for onions in stews and hashes should always be grown in small quantities, as other herbs are. Procure plants, or part them to propagate.

*Garlic* and *Shallots*.—Plant this month. Plant small ones six inches apart each way in beds four feet wide, large ones nine inches.

*Potatos*.—Plant a few in the warmest border, or in a row, at the foot of a fence or south wall; lay them on the surface, and throw earth upon them, so as to cover them six inches.

*Cucumbers* and *Melons*.—Look to the linings and the state of the heat; give air occasionally in the day-time; lay the branches equally over the bed, and take off the ends of the shoots that may be too vigorous, and show no fruit.

*Kidney Beans* may be sown three in a pot (size 16), to be forced in a common hot-bed, green-house, or stove.

*Cauliflowers* sow under glass, and protect plants as last month; hand-glasses should be tilted, or taken off in mild weather.

*Celery*.—Earth up on dry days; a little may be sown, if you have any protection, though it be only a garden frame.

*Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, Onions, and Spinach*.—Sow some of each, or any of them you want.

#### GENERAL REMARKS—MARCH.

All the various departments should be examined, that the winter's damages be repaired, such as branches of trees loosened from their fastenings, shrubs parted from their stakes, climbers detached from the walls or trellises, palings broken, hedges damaged, and such like, which, if neglected, will convince us of the truth of the adage, "A stitch in time saves nine."

#### FLOWER GARDEN—MARCH.

*Chrysanthemums* should be planted out in beds or borders.

*Auriculas* may have the benefit of warm showers occasionally, if there be such during the month, but they must be covered at night.

*Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Pansies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Bulbs in general*, must have the treatment already recommended continued throughout the present month.

*Hardy Annuals* must be sown in the borders, and also in heat, and autumn-sown annuals may be planted out.

*Dahlias*.—Take off cuttings close up to a joint or under side of a leaf, as soon as you can with two joints; put one cutting each into the smallest No. 60 pots, and place them in the hot-bed to strike.

*Tender Annuals* may be sown in pots, and placed in heat; or sown at once in a hot-bed in rows for distinctness.

*Forcing Flowers*.—Go on as in last month.

*Borders* in which there are bulbs, should be dug or forked, and cleaned, as soon as the contents show above ground.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—MARCH.

*Grafting*.—This month is a good time to begin grafting; and as it is easy to get a piece of any good pear or apple, plum, cherry, peach, apricot, nectarine, or other

fruit, you may cut down any less valuable tree of the kind and graft it.

*Wall Fruit*.—We have no faith in protecting ordinary wall-fruit trees in bloom, but for those who have, now is the time trees require it most.

Fork between raspberries, gooseberries, and currants; or, if inconvenient from under crops, hoe between them and stir the surface.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—MARCH.

*Turnips*.—Sow a few early in a warm, sheltered situation, after rain or watering the ground; and if there be dry weather, they must be watered freely till up. If there be the least danger of the fly, sprinkle soot or wood ashes on them.

*Potatos*.—Plant a few potatos, whole sets of moderate size and early kinds. These are for an early crop. As they come up throw litter over them, to protect them in frost and cold winds.

*Beans*.—Plant out from the seed-bed in rows two feet apart, and the plants about three inches apart in the rows; earth any that may be up, and put in a succession of seed in rows where they are to remain.

*Radishes*.—Continue to sow a few, if they are required.

*Horse-Radish*.—Cut horse-radish into pieces an inch and a-half long; trench the ground fifteen inches deep; place these cuttings in the trenches as you make them, six inches apart, and cover up with the soil which you take out of the next trench. September or October are better months for it, but better late than never.

*Carrots*.—Sow some early ones in a sheltered situation.

*Cucumbers and Melons*.—Examine the heat of the cucumber frames, and if it has materially declined, give fresh linings of hot stable dung; let the plants have air by tilting the back of the glasses a little. Sow cucumbers to ridge out, three in a pot.

*Nasturtiums*.—Sow, if wanted; they are used in pickles and as substitutes for capers, but, in our opinion, very poor ones.

*Brocoli*.—Sow for early crops to come in for the autumn.

*Cauliflowers*.—Sow some seed in a warm situation and

in rich ground, and plant out such as have been kept in frames all the winter; earth up those under hand-glasses.

*Cabbage*.—Sow some of the early sorts in a warm border or quarter, and plant out strong plants. Plant out red cabbage, if not done in the autumn.

*Celery*.—Sow some seeds in pots or boxes, to put into a cucumber frame, and grow it for early planting, or to enable you in some measure to shelter it, if necessary.

*Leeks*.—Sow in a warm situation; a moderate patch will be sufficient for a tolerable crop when planted out.

*Mint*.—The roots may be dug up and parted, and fresh plantations made.

*Onions*.—Sow for a crop; strong, well decomposed manure should be plentifully dug in and mixed with the soil.

*Peas*.—Sow more peas for a succession; the earlier sown ones already up must be cleared, and earth drawn to their stems; stick those that require it as soon as possible.

*Borage*, said to be excellent for bees, may be sown wherever they are kept.

*Savoy*.—Sow in open ground and not too thickly.

*Lettuce* of all kinds, and *Salads* generally, sow for succession. Plant out lettuces in warm situations, a foot apart.

*Asparagus Beds*.—Spread rotten dung over them, two inches thick, and fork it in carefully. Make new beds early in the month.

*Artichokes* and *Cardoons* are not worth growing, but look pretty. If you want them, buy a few suckers and plant them two feet six inches apart, and a yard between the rows.

*Spinach*.—Sow every three weeks, if you use much, and in proper quantities, according to the demand.

*Jerusalem Artichokes*.—Plant a few, like potatoes, in any out-of-the-way place, or for a blind. They are a tall crop, and do well to hide a fence.

*Parsley*.—Sow this month round the edge of borders, or in rows eighteen inches apart.

*Seakale* and *Rhubarb*.—Continue to force, if wanted.



## FLOWER GARDEN—APRIL.

*Carnations* and *Picotees*.—Pot them in No. 8 or No. 12 sized pots; put two inches of crocks at the bottom, then a quantity of the mould got ready in February, and turned over weekly since. Let them be in a sheltered place, and be carefully looked after. All those that cannot be potted for blooming should be planted in good rich soil.

*Pansies*.—Stir the earth between them; top-dress with cow-dung well decomposed; water freely; shade the opening bloom from the scorching rays of the sun; bed out any that are in pots, and want growing out-of-doors.

*Tuberose*s require heat to bloom them in perfection: they may be grown the greater part of their time in a hot-bed; but when they shoot up for flowering, they require six feet of height, and nothing but a warm-house will do.

*Dahlias*.—Now put the general stock of old roots to work, if you have not done it before. If you are only going to divide the roots cut a piece of root to every eye, and pot them to grow slowly till planting time. Sow dahlia seed in wide-mouthed pots, in a hot-bed.

*Tulips*.—Use more diligence than ever to keep them from frost; as they advance, they are more susceptible of check and consequent injury to the bloom.

*Ranunculuses*.—Stir the earth between them, and break it small; close it carefully about the roots, and water freely.

Take cuttings of all the ordinary clump and lawn plants, unless you struck them in the autumn.

*Potted Plants* should be cleared of their dead leaves, the surface mould removed, and be fresh earthed up with good rich compost, and when the pots are very full of roots, they should be exchanged for pots of larger size.

*Ornamental Shrubs* and *Trees* may still be removed with care, though all the work of this kind should be done in the autumn and winter. It requires now that all the roots should be saved in taking them up, and not be damaged.

*Annuals* of the more hardy kind may be sown in the borders. Tender annuals may be sown on a slight hot-bed. Hardy ones which have been wintered in frames



may be planted out towards the end of the month, where they are to bloom.

*Polyanthuses* should have abundance of water; and any in the beds required for exhibition should not be potted up without first soaking the ground as low as their roots go, and a large wet ball will come up with the roots, easily transferred to a proper sized pot; they should be taken up the day of show, and not before. Prick out seedlings as soon as they are large enough.

*Auriculas* are now rising for bloom fast. If the pips in a truss are crowding each other, take out some of the smallest and weakest, leaving about eight to perfect themselves; when they show colour they must be removed to a shady situation, covered with hand-glasses and shaded from the sun. Keep the pips from touching each other, by tucking soft moss or cotton lint between the foot-stalks, that they may have room to open well. Sow seed.

*Roses*.—If the opening buds of roses disclose any symptoms of disease or insect, they must be all examined and the grubs picked off. The latter end of the month the portion of roses left unpruned must be pruned as the former ones were.

*Biennials* and *Perennials*, must be planted out where they are to flower, and seeds of all the sorts be sown.

*Hyacinths* in flower should be shaded and protected from sun and rain; it will greatly prolong their period of bloom.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—APRIL.

*Wall-fruit Trees* and *Trained Trees*.—Remove all shoots that grow outwards, and all others which grow in the way of better ones; all the pruning that has been delayed or neglected should be done at once, and the shoots nailed very neatly to the walls; rub off the buds where no shoots are wanted.

*Vines*, if you wish for young plants, may be layered. Rub off all the young shoots of the vine where they are not wanted, but this will, in late seasons, belong to the next month's work.

*Vermin*.—Examine all fruit-trees and bushes, and clear them of vermin; look well to the snails, slugs, &c. that

are in the walls and at the foot of walls, in hedges and old box edgings.

*Gooseberry* and *Currant Bushes*, if not pruned before, had better be cut, even as late as it is, than not at all, but it is culpable neglect to leave it so late.

KITCHEN GARDEN—APRIL.

*Seakale*.—Sow the seeds in a small bed, and cover an inch; refresh with water when it gets too dry. Continue to force, if wanted.

*Rhubarb*.—If you raise this from seed, now is the time to sow it in rich strong soil.

*Radishes*.—Continue to sow, if you require them for use. The turnip kind will do well now; protect as before.

*Potatos*.—Plant more potatos, for a fuller crop than the last; middling tubers whole are far better than cut sets of larger ones; but remember that potatos that have been exhausting themselves by growing before they are planted, are always liable to failure from all sorts of maladies.

*Savoys*, *Brocoli*, *Scotch Kale*, and *Brussels Sprouts*, should be sown this month, about the middle, if the weather suit; make up a bed, and sow a good patch of each, according to your wants; let the bed be well dug and dressed for them.

*Herbs* of all descriptions should be slipped or parted, and planted to make fresh beds where necessary, if not done before. Sow parsley if not already sown.

*Peas* should be sown once a month, or even twice, according to the consumption; use some of the large sorts.

*Onions*.—Sow the main crop. Let the ground be well dunged and dug, and sow as before.

*Lettuce*.—Sow more lettuce; and plant out any that are large enough, in well-dressed ground.

*Beans* also, if required, should be sown again, as soon as the last sowing has got the second pair of leaves open. Earth up those which are growing.

*Turnips*.—Sow a few, and then thin out as soon as they have two rough leaves, leaving them six inches apart.

*Celery*.—Sow a piece the size of a large hand-glass for the main crop, and use the glass to protect them; prick

out any that are already up, in well-dunged ground, three inches apart, to strengthen.

*Carrots*.—Sow a few more, as last month, early horn kinds.

*Small Salad* and *Corn Salad* may be sown as required.

*Cucumbers*.—Look well to the heat of the beds, and attend to lining them with hot stable dung when they decline; regulate the shoots of the plants as they grow, and do not let any plant have more than three fruit swelling at once.

*Tomatoes* and *Capsicums* should be sown at the beginning of the month, in pots; and the cucumber-bed, if you have room, will do for them.

*Kidney Beans*.—Sow in rows two feet apart, and the seeds four inches from each other.

*Scarlet Runners* may be sown in a patch for planting out, or in the rows where they are to grow. In limited gardens the former is the better way.

*Spinach*.—Sow as before; hoe, weed, and thin that already up, leaving it six inches apart.

*Beet-root*, if not sown before, should be sown now.

*Parsley* and other herbs, sow the seed, if not done. Part or slip herbs to make new beds, if not done before.

*Cabbages*.—Plant out any that are strong enough. Thin those on the seed beds, and prick them out to strengthen. Sow again for succession, for it is a useful crop.

*Cauliflowers*.—Plant out, in good ground, some of the plants kept over the winter, and give plenty of air to those under glasses.

*Parsnips*.—Sow in a patch for planting out, or broadcast to thin out; the former answers very well.

*Vegetable Marrow*.—Sow in heat—a few plants will suffice, therefore half-a-dozen seeds will do.

Hoeing and thinning crops, weeding, planting out greens that are large enough, &c., go on as usual.

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#### FLOWER GARDEN—MAY.

*Pinks* for showing should have all the stems but one removed, and all the buds but two or three, at the most,

taken from that single stem that is left. Top-dress the beds with rotten cow-dung, stir the earth first between them, and water if the weather prove dry. Sow the seed of pinks under a hand-glass.

*Plants* kept in the dwelling-house or in pits may be planted out in the ground by the middle of the month; also fuchsias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, and other clump and border plants may be turned out.

*Dahlias* may be planted out by the 15th, both those from cuttings, and those from parting the roots. Lay all sorts of traps for earwigs directly, and hunt them industriously. Plant out seedlings at the end of the month.

*Cuttings* of all kinds may be taken from biennials, perennials, and most other plants, and struck under a hand-glass.

*Pansies*.—Water must be given liberally in hot weather, and the mid-day sun kept off; cuttings may be struck in the shade under a glass—side shoots are best for this. Sow seed in wide pots, pans, or the border.

*Auriculas*, as they decline their bloom, should be placed on a hard ground, where they may have all the wet and air; and if the seed be not wanted, pick off the vessels, but do not cut down the stem. Sow seed in pans, pots, or boxes, if not done before.

*Tulips*.—Get on your top cloth, and never let the sun reach the flowers after they show colour; but give all the air you possibly can, though they must be protected from the cold wind.

*Annuals* that have been raised in heat may be planted out in beds or borders, or be potted off; balsams and cockscombs for blooming in pots should be potted one each in size 60, to be afterwards shifted into 48's, 32's, 24's and larger sizes, and grown in heat and near the glass.

*Polyanthuses* in pots should be put out after flowering, and, if necessary, parted for increase.

*Rose Stocks*.—Trim the weak and all the lower branches off rose stocks to throw the strength into the upper shoots.

*Carnations* and *Picotees*, now in their blooming pots, should be flowered on some kind of stage that should keep them from the attacks of creeping vermin; for want of



better, get some pans a foot across, and three or four inches deep, to fill with water. In these pans place flower-pots, and on these lay planks. If you use forms or long stools, let the legs stand in water. The plants require watering in dry weather, and when watered, all the soil in the pot should be wetted. Sow seed this month.

*Hyacinths* in beds should be shaded from the sun, and protected against rain, as directed last month.

*Autumn Flowering Bulbs* may be removed, and if required, should be procured now for planting.

*Gravel walks* should be turned and rolled, *box edges* and *grass verges* trimmed, *lawns* neatly mowed once a week or fortnight at most, and *weeds* carefully and constantly removed.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—MAY.

*Wall-fruit Trees* of all sorts must be looked over, and their useless shoots removed—all those that grow out straight from the wall and those that are in each other's way. The shoots which are retained should be trained in the right direction, and when any shoot is too vigorous for the rest of the tree, it is better to cut it away. Thin the fruit as soon as it is large enough.

*Standard Fruit Trees* should be as well attended to as wall-fruit trees; there is no operation except nailing that benefits the wall-tree that would not also benefit the standard, whose fruit would be very nearly as large as wall-fruit and better flavoured, if thinned and attended to.

*Syringing Fruit Trees*.—This is of the greatest service, not only in dislodging vermin of all kinds, but cleaning and refreshing the trees.

*Vines* should be looked over, and the shoots stopped at the first or second joint beyond the fruit; clear them of all useless shoots, and see that the others are nailed properly.

*Strawberries in Flower* will require watering, if the weather be at all dry, and if in poor ground, liquid manure may be used with advantage every third or fourth time, instead of water.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—MAY.

*Broad Beans*.—Sow more for successive crops. Take

off the tops of those in flower, and draw the earth round those advancing.

*Savoy Seed*.—Sow for a late crop; plant some out.

*Peas*.—Peas should be sown right through the season, every fortnight or three weeks, and not in large quantities; earth up those which are up and advancing; stick those which are forward enough.

*Endive* should be sown for a few early plants.

*Pot Herbs* may be sown, and slips may be still put into the ground, though it is better to be earlier.

*Radish Seed*.—Sow more, and choose some of the handsomest of the crop gone by, to plant out for seed.

*Celery*.—The March sown will be large enough to prick out; take the largest; prick them out three or four inches apart, on a piece of rich ground. Sow more seed.

*Onions* must be hoed and thinned; the plants for bulbing must not be closer than four or five inches; support the stems of those going to seed.

*Cabbages*.—Transplant a quantity of the spring-sown ones in rows eighteen inches apart every way. Earth up those that are advancing. Sow other seed.

*Cauliflowers*, under hand-glasses, show flower; break down one or two leaves to cover them from the wet and sun. If the weather prove very dry, the plants must be watered; transplant others from the seed or nursery bed, and sow more seed.

*Brocoli Seed* must be sown this month, and it is better to sow two or three kinds, and at two separate seasons, a fortnight apart.

*Kale or Brown Cole, or Borecole*, sow this month, if it be intended to grow any. The variegated is handsome, and quite equal to the other in flavour.

*Beet-root*.—Sow some in the same way as you would carrots, and more thinly spread; you have to thin them to nine inches apart.

*Kidney Beans* may be planted for a principal crop, in drills, three to four inches apart in the drills, and the drills two feet from each other.

*Capsicum and Tomato Plants*.—Put a few plants under a south wall, or at the foot of a south bank, at the end of the month.

*Lettuce*.—Transplant some of the strongest lettuce plants. Sow different varieties for succession.

*Small Salad*.—Sow mustard, rape, cress, radish, and other small salad herbs as before.

*Spinach*.—If it be wanted in any quantity it must be sown once a fortnight or three weeks.

*Turnips*.—Sow turnips, and hoe and thin out to six and eight inches apart those which are forwarded enough.

*Carrots* and *Parsnips* must also be thinned out as soon as they are large enough, six or eight inches apart, and carrot seed may still be sown.

*Scarlet Runners*.—Sow the first week, also plant out six inches apart in rows four feet from each other.

*Asparagus*.—Let this, for your own eating, grow three inches above the ground before you cut it.

*Melons* and *Cucumbers* require constant attendance, both as to the heat, and the number of fruit; not more than two or three ought to be grown on each plant at one time. Hot-beds or ridges, to do with hand-glasses only, may be formed out-of-doors to plant cucumbers and melons on. Sow cucumbers (for pickling) on the natural ground, or in an old declining hot-bed.

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#### FLOWER GARDEN—JUNE.

*Pinks*.—Having reduced the stems to one, and the buds on that stem to two or three, the forwardest must be tied round the middle, to prevent it from bursting. When the first flowers are perfect, the work of propagation must be done by piping; that is, the sprigs round the bottom of the stem are taken off two inches long, the lower leaves stripped off; plant in rich earth, watered till it is like mud; hand-glasses must be covered over them, and they must be shaded from the mid-day sun.

*Roses* bud as soon as the stocks have grown enough to offer an opportunity; their bark should readily peel off. China and most of the smooth-barked rose cuttings may be struck under a hand-glass, in the common border.

*Cuttings* of fuchsias, geraniums, heliotropes, and all sorts of green-house plants, may be struck, and struck-cuttings may be potted off into small pots, or planted in the open ground.

*Picotees* and *Carnations*, which are throwing up their bloom stems, must have them regularly tied up to their stakes; and as soon as the buds are large enough, not more than two or three should be left on each stem, nor must any plant have more than one stem left on it.

*Dahlias* must be fastened to their stakes as they progress in growth; look sharply after earwigs, which must be destroyed.

*Aphides*, which infest roses, carnations, dahlias, and others, should be syringed off with tobacco-water and clean water in the evening, after sunset, or in the morning before the sun is upon them; this should be done with a small rose.

*Watering* has now become a very necessary operation for all plants in pots, and those which are out-of-doors should be often turned round to prevent them rooting through.

*Weeds*, which grow rapidly, must be kept under by hoeing, pulling, and digging out with the spud.

*Hyacinths* and *Tulips*.—As the foliage turns yellow, they must be all taken up carefully and laid in their boxes, but must be dried in the shade before they are put away altogether.

*Decayed Flowers* and *Seed-vessels*, except where the seed is wanted, should be taken off every kind of plant.

*Auriculas*.—Keep from violent rains, look well to the drainage, and they must be shaded.

*Pansies*.—Shade from the hot sun, and water freely in hot weather; the sun will injure the blooms. Sow seed. Plant out seedlings and make new beds. Strike cuttings.

*Bulbs*.—As the leaves decay, take up the roots, except where they are to stand over the winter.

*Ranunculuses* and *Anemones*, of the autumn planting and spring blooming, may be taken up as soon as their foliage decays. Dry them well before storing. *Ranunculuses* for show must be shaded and watered.

*Annuals*.—Plant in the borders to succeed others.

*Green-house plants*, and every description of protected subjects, may be planted or placed out-of-doors.

*Biennials* and *Perennials* that are large enough may be planted out, but it is early yet.



## FRUIT GARDEN—JUNE.

*Budding.*—The plum tribe of plants should be done this month.

*Strawberries.*—Peg down or put stones on the joints of such runners as you want for planting new beds; they strike more readily; shorten all beyond the joint.

*Vines and Wall-Fruit.*—The former must be constantly attended to; all shoots which are not required must be taken off; wall-fruit of all kinds should be cleansed of the fly, grub, snails, slugs, and other vermin. The syringe is the most powerful antidote, if frequently applied with clean water; or, if that be not sufficiently efficacious, first with tobacco-water, then clean water; all foreright shoots, that is, those which stand out from the wall, must be taken off. Thin the grapes.

*Standard Trees* are equally worth the trouble of regulating the shoots; take away those which are useless, or crowd others, and encourage the growth of those in right places.

## KITCHEN GARDEN—JUNE.

*Cauliflowers.*—Prick out from the seed-bed into a piece of rich ground three or four inches apart, to grow stronger before planting.

*Turnips.*—Sow for a principal crop, roll them in, and if there has been no rain for a considerable time, water the ground the day before and the day after. Thin such as require it.

*Scarlet Beans.*—Sow directly if not done already; earth those already up and advancing, and place sticks to them.

*Kidney Beans.*—Another crop may be sown if wanted.

*Salads, Radish, Lettuce, &c.,* may be sown again, and plant out lettuce of all sorts from the seed-beds.

*Peas.*—Sow the early kinds, as well as others; they grow faster than late ones; stick those that require it.

*Beans* will bear another crop, to be sown if wanted.

*Transplant* after a shower, or after well saturating the ground with watering, *Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Leeks, Sprouting Brocoli, and Cabbage,* in rows eighteen inches apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row.

*Celery.*—Plant out some of the strongest plants for

early use, in rich manured ground well dug, in a trench six inches deep.

*Sprouting Brocoli and Cabbage* may be sown, and small plants from the seed-bed be pricked out to strengthen.

*Onions*.—Hoe and weed, to thin and clear them.

*Cucumbers and Melons*.—Give air, stop leading shoots, and regulate them so as to spread equally over the beds, and attend to those to be ridged out and to the plants intended for picklers.

*Potatos*.—Plant out the latest crop, except Chapman's, which is planted the first week in July.

*Leeks*.—Plant out in rows nine inches apart in the row, eighteen from row to row.

*Herbs*, for drying, ought to be gathered while in perfection, instead of when too far advanced; dry them in the shade.

*Capsicums, Chillies, and Tomatoes*, may still be planted out at the foot of a south wall, or fence, or bank, if not done.

*Carrots, Onions, Spinach*, may be sown in moderate quantity.

Thin turnips, spinach, carrots, and other crops requiring room; hoe and weed; earth up the various peas, beans, &c.; stick beans, peas, &c., and generally look to routine business as in other months.

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#### FLOWER GARDEN—JULY.

*Dahlias*.—Never trim off a single branch of the dahlia unless it is in the way of others; train them out of each other's way, and take the neighbouring buds off any branch that has a promising flower, opening for show.

*Geraniums* may be cut down, and the cuttings put in a common border, and a hand-glass is sufficient to strike them.

*Pansies*.—Propagate from small side shoots whenever you can take them. Plant out seedlings that are large enough in rich soil, distance six inches every way.

*Carnations and Picotees*.—Regulate the number of buds, and tie up the advanced ones as directed for pinks, only that when you have tied them you may tear down.

the calyx from the top to the tie, and thus release the petals all round alike. The shoots at the bottom may be either layered, if they are long enough to bend down under the soil, or pulled off and piped, like pinks, if they are short, only that they must be struck with a slight bottom-heat under a hand-glass, instead of in the cold open ground.

*Chrysanthemums*, the most untidy of all our flowers, can be grown dwarf by taking off cuttings now, and striking them in bottom-heat; they will soon strike, and should then be potted off into pots size 48, and placed in an open situation where they will have all the sun. The old roots may be planted in the ground to grow for young stock, and flower, if they will, in the borders.

*Auriculas* must be protected from very heavy falls of wet, and the drainage of the pots occasionally examined; dead leaves must be removed.

*Pinks*.—Propagate, if it was not done last month, by pipings.

*Annuals*, sown late, must be thinned if too thick, and the plants pulled out may be planted anywhere.

*Pinks, Pansies, Polyanthuses, Carnations, Picotees*, may be planted out or potted off from the seed-pans or beds.

*Perennials* of all kinds may be planted out or potted as the case may be, from seed-pans or seed-beds.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—JULY.

*Strawberry-beds*.—Make new ones of the strongest runners.

*Stone-fruit Trees* may now be budded in the same way as roses, except that it is well to cut down the stocks to within a few inches of the ground, and bud these so that for standards the new variety forms the trunk. Proper stocks may be had at the nurseries or be raised from stones.

*Trained Fruit Trees* should have useless shoots removed, and such shoots taken back as are required to throw out laterals, or are not wanted for bearing.

*Vines* require the same continued management as before directed, rubbing off useless shoots, nailing up all those that are useful, cleaning them of vermin, and still thinning the grapes.

All fruit bushes and trees should have their useless spindling growth cut out, currant and gooseberry trees especially, whose fruit ought to be thinned so as to give the remainder the whole nourishment of the tree. For exhibition they ought to be four inches apart on the strongest branches before they are larger than peas.

## KITCHEN GARDEN—JULY.

*Scarlet Beans*.—Put sticks to them, or give them some other means of support, if not already done.

*Potatos*.—Earth up well to cover the tubers, and give them room to swell. Plant Chapman's new kidney to supply new potatos all the winter and spring from taking-up time in October and November till May.

*Lettuce, Radish* (the turnip kind), and *Salads* of all sorts.—Continue to sow enough to meet the consumption.

*Cucumbers* and *Melons*.—Train the shoots along the surface so as to be out of each other's way; give the fruit room, and water must be administered; give proper air; plant out some more on ridges under hand-glasses. Give melons but little water.

*Celery*.—Plant a main crop of, in trenches a foot to a foot and a half wide and a foot deep, four feet apart from centre to centre.

*Winter Greens, Brocoli, Savoys, Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Red Cabbage, Scotch Kale, &c.* should be planted after dripping weather; a rainy season saves enormous labour.

*Winter Spinach*.—Sow according to your wants.

*Beans*.—Top those in flower, and earth up others.

*Peas*.—Sow once in three weeks, as long as you wish to chance a crop: the seed costs little—the luxury is great.

*Turnips* may be sown after showery weather. Hoe those already up, thinning them to be six inches apart.

*Leeks*.—Transplant some nine inches apart in rows, if not done already; they are the better for earthing up.

## FLOWER GARDEN—AUGUST.

*Pansies*.—Propagate by cuttings; plant out seedlings and make new beds; shade those in flower for showing.

*Pelargoniums* that have done blooming may be taken



out of their large pots, roots pruned, headed in, and put into smaller.

*Pinks*.—Plant out the struck pipings into nursery beds for moving, or into their permanent beds for flowering; rich loam and dung will make the best soil. Six inches every way the distance, in beds four feet wide.

Still propagate all sorts of half-hardy clump plants, such as fuchsias, petunias, verbenas, &c., by cuttings; all kinds of perennials by parting the roots or cuttings; and herbaceous plants, which have done flowering, by parting the roots.

All *Biennials* that are large enough should be planted out in beds, or where they are to bloom. Canterbury-bells, two years' stocks, wallflowers, sweet-williams, seedling pinks, picotees, and carnations, polyanthuses, &c., if not done last month.

*Dahlias* require the ordinary care of fastening the shoots, shading the flowers, cutting away such leaves or branches only as are in the way, or are growing beyond the flowers wanted.

*Carnations*, *Picotees*, &c. not layered, must be done as soon as possible, and those which are layered must be watered and carefully attended to till rooted.

*Tulips*.—Throw the soil out of the beds intended for this flower as soon as they are at liberty, and lay it in high ridges on each side of the beds, to be turned over once or twice a month.

Examine all the *Roses* budded in June and July, and release them from their ties and cement or clay. Cut off the shoots from the stock, that the whole strength may be thrown into the bud.

*Auriculas*.—Cover from too much wet and heat, but give all the air you can. Pot all those that require shifting in pots a size larger, or so reduce the roots as to go into a new pot the same size.

*Anemone* and *Ranunculus* seed may be sown early this month in pans or boxes, or, if the common sorts only, on beds thinly broadcast, and raked well in.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—AUGUST.

*Strawberries*.—Cut off the runners from old plants,

clean the beds, plant the runners, if wanted, in nursery beds, pots, or new fruiting beds.

Destroy wasps, flies, ants, &c., near choice fruits; also examine the walls and trees for snails.

*Vines* must be constantly watched, to see that no wood but that which is really wanted be allowed to grow; and thin out the grapes well, for it is of the greatest consequence to let no more remain than can swell well.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—AUGUST.

*Spinach*.—Sow the main crop of the winter sort.

*Parsley* should be rogued, as it is called—that is, every root that has not a well-curled foliage is to be taken out.

*Onions* that have nearly come to their growth should be bent down, to throw the greater share of nourishment into the bulb; so say the market gardeners. It *may* hasten ripening; and that is as much as it does.

*Salading*.—Sow as before, if the supply be required, and particularly *Lettuces*, to stand through the winter.

*Leeks* should be earthed up three or four inches, to whiten them.

*Cucumbers* should have all the weak and useless shoots pulled off, dead leaves removed, and be shut down in cold winds, and always towards evening. Those out of doors require the same, all but shutting down.

*Celery* requires earthing up as it grows; the soil should be broken small and drawn to the stems, but not to fall in the heart of the plant, which should be closed while earthed.

*Cabbage Seed* should be sown, for a good crop to come in the spring and summer; sow after a wet day.

*Brocoli*.—Plant out the last of any or all kinds from the seed-beds, and choose wet weather for the job.

Hoe between all kinds of crops, clear away the weeds, and stir the ground, earthing up as you go.

*Beans*.—Top those in bloom, and earth all that are up.

In many other respects operations should assimilate to the business of last month.

Gather in seed of all kinds as they ripen, and keep from damp; they may lie in the sun to ripen.

*Cauliflowers*, to be protected through the winter, may be sown.

*Winter Greens*.—Plant out every description wherever you have room ; “a store is no sore.”

*Lettuces*.—Plant out all the kinds in open spaces.

*Turnips*.—Sow after rain, for no good season ought to be lost ; they are always acceptable.

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FLOWER GARDEN—SEPTEMBER.

*Auriculas* grown in pots must be looked over, and relieved of their decayed stalks and yellow leaves, and at the end of the month be placed in the regular winter pit or frame.

*Plants* in the borders that are to be saved in pots should now be removed to the greenhouse, pits, frames, or dwelling-houses.

*Carnations* and *Picotees*.—When the layers are struck they should be cut off and potted in size 48 pots, one pair in each, in fresh sandy loam, but no dung.

*Bulbs*.—This month may be said to be the beginning of bulb planting for early bloom ; and all the soft kinds, such as lilies, crown imperials, &c., must not be long out of the ground.

*Calceolarias* are propagated by offsets and cuttings. Offsets should now be taken from the plants and potted ; cuttings which have been struck should also be potted into single pots.

*Roses*.—China and tea-scented, and most of the smooth-barked kinds of rose, may be cut in, and the cuttings will strike by only keeping them in the greenhouse, or under a hand-glass, or in a pit free from frost through the winter.

*Dahlias* as before, only towards the end of the month earth them up well, to keep the frost from the roots ; gather the seed.

*Tender Greenhouse Plants* must be housed before the month is out.

*Hardy Annuals*.—Sow all kinds of hardy ; and if they are well up and established before the winter sets in, many will stand well.

*Pansies* may be struck from cuttings in time to get

strong before the winter, especially with a slight bottom-heat.

*Seedling* flowers, such as Polyanthuses, Canterbury-bells, Sweet-williams, Columbines, and all the biennials and perennials, may be planted out if hardy, and potted if tender, if it has not been done.

*Snowdrops* and *Daffodils*, and many other early bulbs, may be planted in the borders; and where it is necessary to remove the beds or patches, now is a good time, or it may be deferred till next month.

*Perennials*, out of bloom, may be parted to increase them.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—SEPTEMBER.

*Fruit* must be gathered in dry weather, and, if possible, when the sun is powerful; it makes a remarkable difference in the period of their keeping. Never drop them, for the slightest bruise will cause premature decay. Do whatever was left undone last month. The rule for gathering should be when the pips begin to colour slightly.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—SEPTEMBER.

*Potatos* that are ripe may be taken up and stored; they are always ripe when the haulm is decayed. They may be stored in a dry cellar covered over with straw, or in pits heaped up and covered over with straw and mould, but never in large bodies.

*Onions*, as they ripen, must be drawn, and dried in the sun on the ground for a day or two; they should be stored very dry and cool, and where they have free air.

*Celery*.—Earth up as usual, choosing dry days for this work, and bruising the lumps of soil small.

*Cauliflowers*.—Prick out the August sown ones; the warmest and best place in the garden should be chosen, if they are only to be protected in the ground; but if you have a common garden frame and light to spare, dig up a space the size it will cover, and plant them three or four inches apart all over it.

*Coleworts*.—Plant out, in any spare ground, cabbage plants, six inches apart, and in rows fifteen inches apart, to be drawn as coleworts.



*Spinach*.—Hoe winter spinach, removing them where too thick, and leaving them six or eight inches apart.

*Horse Radish*.—Form new beds as directed for March; this is the better month of the two.

*Seeds* should be gathered as they ripen. Let them be well dried.

*Salads*.—Sow as usual every month, if there be a demand to supply.

*Cabbages*.—Plant out in all empty spaces not likely to be wanted for other crops.

*Carrots* and *Parsnips* may be taken up as required, until the leaves have turned yellow, when they may be all taken up and stored.

#### FLOWER GARDEN—OCTOBER.

*Auriculas*, grown in pots, must now be considered in their winter abode, and be placed on their winter allowance—plenty of air in mild weather, very little water; and no violent cutting winds must blow on them.

*Chrysanthemums* may be removed to the house for blooming; having stood out all the weather, they will flower fine and dwarf.

*Perennials* not parted last month may be divided now.

*Tulips*.—Commence planting out beds and finish planting all offsets; prepare also the best bed by putting three inches of cow-dung at the bottom and returning all the soil to the bed.

*Biennials* may be planted where they are to remain, but the borders should be loosened, and the clumps well forked to clean them, and to get them ready to receive anything that may be planted.

*Dahlias* have done their work for shows, and when their flowers are not wanted, they may be lifted so as to take no more nourishment from the ground, but must be covered with earth a few days, lest the frost should reach them.

*Bulbs* of every description may be planted in the borders and beds, and be potted for forcing.

*Pinks*, *Pansies*, *Carnations*, *Picotees*, *Camerarias*, and all other subjects in pots, must be placed in winter quar-

ters if not done before. Greenhouse plants and cuttings may do a while in good pits.

## FRUIT GARDEN—OCTOBER.

*Fruit Trees and Bushes, Raspberry Canes, &c.* may be moved in general from the end of the present month to the period that they begin to swell their buds; so, also, may the pruning be commenced. In pruning gooseberries and currants the side branches should be cut pretty close to form spurs, and the main branches should not be sufficiently numerous to be in each other's way. These bushes do best in strong rich land, and it should be trenched eighteen inches deep before they are planted.

## KITCHEN GARDEN—OCTOBER.

*Cabbages.*—The August sown should be always planted out for spring use twice as thickly as they are wanted, that when every other one, or two out of every three, are drawn for greens during the winter, the others may be left to form cabbages.

*Lettuces.*—Plant out in warm situations, or where they can be protected.

*Carrots and Parsnips*, full grown, may be taken up for storing, so also should beet-root, and the rest of the potatoes, if any are still out.

*Celery.*—Earth as it grows up; it is only the covered portion that is eatable. Dig up vacant spaces; let no portion be cleared of crops without laying the ground rough.

## GENERAL REMARKS—NOVEMBER.

Now, the removal of plants, and alterations of beds, clumps, lawns, pleasure, flower, or kitchen gardens, should be done. Improvements of all kinds should be carried into effect. Making gravel walks, and planting box or other edgings, are certain duties at this period. Cleanliness at all times is a paramount consideration. The leaves which fall should be swept up and preserved as valuable manure. All the waste of the garden should be thrown together and allowed to rot for the same purpose; and whatever you have of the kind already decayed, should be esteemed as the finest dressing you can apply.

Prune and train climbing plants on walls and fronts of cottages.

FLOWER GARDEN—NOVEMBER.

*Auriculas, Pansies, Carnations and Picotees, Pinks,* and other florist's flowers, in pots, should be in their winter quarters, kept moderately dry, and have plenty of air.

*Bulbs* of all kinds should be planted during the present month, if not done already, and also potted or placed in glasses for blooming in-doors.

*Tulips*.—Plant the best bed the first week, six inches apart, three inches deep to the crowns, and seven plants in width; arrange them properly in their boxes before planting—the two outside alike, the two second alike, the two third alike, and the centre the only odd one.

*Hyacinths*.—Form beds of them, diversifying the colours, the same distance and depth as the tulips are planted.

*Dahlias*.—Remove to their winter storehouse, which must be dry, perfectly secured from frost, and also from heat.

*Shrubs of all kinds* may be planted.

*Rose Stocks* should be procured and planted ready for budding or grafting; plant them eighteen inches apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart. Roses should be planted this month, although it will do any time before March.

FRUIT GARDEN—NOVEMBER.

*Wallfruit Trees* should be pruned; and, though neglected in gardens and orchards, standard trees should be pruned as carefully as wall trees; no branches should be in each other's way, and all weak and small shoots should be cut out. Cuttings of currants and gooseberries may be planted. Gooseberry and currant trees should be planted and vines pruned, if not done before.

All kinds of *Fruit Trees* may now be procured and planted. It is impossible to select a better time if the weather be moderately dry, but, if wet, it must be delayed, as it is impossible to do justice to a tree if planted while the ground is wet and clammy.

## KITCHEN GARDEN—NOVEMBER.

*Some of the earlier crops* (those which we may fairly call speculative,) may now be got in; a few early beans and peas may be tried.

Dressing and trenching, or digging all vacant spaces to be left rough, or in ridges to be mellowed by frost, prepares it for spring sowings. Hoeing between crops, earthing up, and clearing them from their lower leaves that are decaying, must be attended to. Clearing paths, and the destruction of all kinds of weeds and vermin, are self-evident duties. Cabbage plants may be put in, and celery must be earthed up from time to time; whole sets of potatoes may be planted six inches deep, in a dry quarter.

## GENERAL REMARKS—DECEMBER.

In bad weather, in-door work should be attended to. In dry, mild weather, alterations, planting, and various pruning work should be done, and the cuttings gathered up and stacked for fuel, or burned to put the ashes on the ground. Manures and soils should be collected, and the heaps turned over to mix well. No weeds should be allowed to grow among the compost. The principal soils, &c. to collect, are road-scrapings, loam, cow-dung, horse-droppings, sand, turves, leaves of trees, poultry-dung, &c.

## FLOWER GARDEN—DECEMBER.

*All half-hardy Shrubs, Fuchsias*, and other plants not capable of standing hard frost, should have litter laid about their roots, and up their stems. Tender roses should be taken up and laid in by the heels in a shed or outhouse, where the frost will not reach them, or be covered with straw or litter.

*Heartsease* and *Pinks* should have litter over them in case of hard weather, and those in pots and frames should have but little water, plenty of air, and be kept from cold winds.

*Tulips* should be covered against frost, which, though not killing, is injurious to the blooms if it reach the bulbs; those in the outer beds, though not perhaps of so much



importance as the best or show bed, may have hoops and mats over them with advantage.

*Carnations*, *Picotees*, and *Auriculas*, as well, indeed, as all plants in pits or frames, should be kept pretty dry, and in mild dry weather have all the air that can be given by taking off the glasses altogether.

#### FRUIT GARDEN—DECEMBER.

The roots of tender *Fruit Trees* should be protected in hard weather with straw; and the stems of vines outside of houses, when the heads are growing inside, should be bound round, or otherwise protected, with straw; the roots also of those against walls should be covered with litter; the borders of most wall-fruit trees, being earlier excited, should be also covered with litter in hard weather.

#### KITCHEN GARDEN—DECEMBER.

If the weather be mild, the vegetable garden should have the management of last and previous months continued.

*Cauliflowers* may be planted out three in a patch to be covered with hand-glasses.

### LISTS OF THE BEST FRUITS.

PEARS.—Althorpe Crasanne, Autumn Bergamot, Beurré d'Aremberg, Beurré Ranz, Brown Beurré, Chaumontelle, Colmar, Conte de Lamy, Gansel's Bergamot, Easter Bergamot, Hacon's Incomparable, Jargonelle, Jersey Gratioli, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Marie Louise, Monarch, Pas Colmar, Winter Nelis, Winter Crasanne, William's Bon Chrétien, Windsor, Van Mons. Leon le Clerc, Winter Bon Chrétien, Vicar of Wakefield, Easter Beurré, Doyenné White, Crasanne, Delices de Hardenpont, Doyenné Gris, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Beurré Bosc, Beurré de Capiaumont, Beurré Spence, Bishop's Thumb, Brougham, Dunmore, Fondante d'Automne, Forelle.

APPLES.—Alfreton, Aromatic Russet, Blenheim Orange, Braddick's Nonpareil, Claygate Pearmain, Court of Wick, Downton Pippin, Dutch Mignonne, Fearn's Pippin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, French Crab, Golden

Harvey, Golden Pippin, Golden Reinette, Gravenstein, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Lamb Abbey Pearmain, Maclean's Favourite, Nonpareil, Norfolk Beaufin, New Town Pippin, Oslin, Ribston Pippin, Sykehouse Russet, Scarlet Nonpareil, Pineapple Russet, Ashmead's Kernel, Kerry Pippin, Cockle Pippin, Hawthornden.

PLUMS.—Blue Imperatrice, Coe's Golden Drop, Early Orleans, Green Gage, Ikworth Imperatrice, Jefferson, Fonthill, Morocco, Chapman's Prince of Wales, Cant's late Green Gage, Royal Hative, St. Catherine, St. Martin's Quetche, Reine Claude Violet, Precocoe de Tours, Mimms.

CHERRIES.—Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Elton, Kentish, Waterloo, Florence, Downton, Black Eagle, Bigarreau Napoleon, Belle le Choisy, May Duke, Morello.

APRICOTS.—Breda, Large Early, Musch Musch, Royal Orange, Brussels, Moor Park.

PEACHES.—Barrington, Bellegarde, Boudin, Catherine, Chancellor, Early Admirable, George the Fourth, Grosse Mignonne, Hemskirk, Late Admirable, Malta, Morrisania Pound, Noblesse, Royal George, Royal Charlotte, Rosanna, Red Nutmeg, Old Newington.

NECTARINES.—Early Newington, Elruge, Hunt's Tawny, New White, Pitmaston Orange, Violet Hative, Old White, Brinion.

GRAPES FOR THE OPEN AIR.—Black Hamburg, Black Frontignan, Black Prince, Early White Malvasia, Espirione, Pitmaston White Cluster, Royal Muscadine, White Sweetwater, Miller's Burgundy, July, Black Cluster.

GRAPES REQUIRING HEAT AND PROTECTION.—Muscat of Alexandria, Lombardy, Syrian, West St. Peter, Grizzley Frontignan, Joslings.

Besides which, all those for the open air grow much larger, finer, and earlier, under glass.

BARBERRIES.—The Common Red and Stoneless.

CRANBERRIES.—The Common and Large Fruited.

CRABS.—The Scarlet and Siberian.

CURRENTS.—Ogden's Black, Red Dutch, Red Grape, Red Victoria, White Dutch, and White Grape.

NUTS.—Cosford and Nottingham Prolific.

MEDLARS.—The Dutch and the Nottingham.

**RASPBERRIES.**—Barnet Cane, Cornwall's Victoria, Fastolf, Red Antwerp, White Antwerp, and the Red and White Double Bearing.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—Keen's Seedling, Elton, British Queen, Princess Alice Maud, Swainstone's Seedling, Old Pine, *alias Black Pine*, Carolina and Scarlet Pine, Deptford Pine, Downton.

**WALNUTS.**—The Common, the Highflyer, and the Precocious.

**THE MULBERRY.**—Only one, the Black Mulberry, worth cultivating.

**A FEW PRIZE GOOSEBERRIES.**—*Red*: London, Companion, Conquering Hero, Wonderful, Slaughterman, York Tongham Hero, and Lion. *Yellow*: Leader, Catherina, Pilot, Broom Girl, Gold Finder, Climax, Oldham, and Gunner. *Green*: Thumper, Turnout, Orrell, Weathercock, Providence, Liberty, Hope, and General. *White*: Freedom, Queen of Trumps, Cossack, Tallyho, Eagle, White Hart, White Cockade, and Lady Leicester.

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### SOME OF THE BEST VEGETABLES.

**THE BEST FLAVOURED AND MOST PRODUCTIVE POTATOS.**—Thurston's Conqueror, a splendid kidney, came out 1848; Soden's early Oxford (round); Looker's Oxonian, Rilott's Flour Ball, Alloway's Early Sonning, Chapman's Kidney, for July planting; Burgess's Prolific.

**BROCOLI.**—Grange's Early White, Chappel's Cream, Somer's Superb, Chappel's White, Roman, Early Sprouting, Purple and White Cape, and Sulphur.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**—Imported seed.

**BEET.**—Cattell's Superb Blood-red, Whytes, Isleworth.

**CAULIFLOWER.**—Walcheren, Asiatic, Early and Late.

**CABBAGE.**—New Early Nonsuch, Wheeler's Imperial, Sprotsborough, Nonpareil, Sugar Loaf, and Early York.

**CARROT.**—Early Horn, Surrey, and Altringham.

**CELERY.**—Seymour's Superb White, Low's Giant, Solid White, and Jones's New Matchless Red.

**CUCUMBERS.**—Latter's Victory of England, Cuthill's Black Spine, Roman Emperor, Weedon's Black Spine,

Improved Manchester, Mills's Black Spine, Hamilton's Black Spine, Marshall's new, now coming out.

MELONS.—New Cabul, New Egyptian, Duncan's Green Flesh, Windsor Prize, and Beechwood, Marshall's new one.

COUVE TRONCHUDA.—(A delicious vegetable, comes in at Christmas, and is grown and eaten like sea-kale ; quite hardy.)

LETTUCE.—Paris and Brighton Green Cos, Bath Cos, Victoria Cabbage, Imperial White Cos, and Drumhead Cabbage.

ONION.—White Globe, White Spanish, Deptford, Lisbon, Tripoli, and Welsh.

DITTO FOR PICKLING.—Silver Skin.

SHALOTTS, GARLICK, CHIVES, &c.

SCOTCH KALE, OR BORECOLE.—Dwarf and Variegated.

SAVOY.—Drumhead.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—New Ribbed.

PARSLEY.—Double Curled.

AMERICAN CRESS, useful in salads.

CORN SALAD, ditto.

RADISHES.—Wood's Early Frame, New Scarlet, Olive Shaped, Red and White Turnip.

SPINACH.—Round Leaved for Spring, and Prickly for Winter.

TURNIP.—New Early Stone or Nonsuch, Dutch, and Yellow Maltese.

PEAS.—Cormack's Prince Albert, earliest known ; Shilling's Early Grotto ; Flack's Victory, fine ; Ward's Incomparable, or British Queen ; Knight's Improved Dwarf Green Marrow ; Waite's Queen of the Dwarfs ; Girling's Danecroft, early ; Imperial, Lynn's Black Eye, and Thurston's Reliance, a splendid pea, now coming out for the first time.

BEANS.—Wonderful Longpod, Improved Thick Windsor, Green Windsor, Marshall's Prolific, and Green Genoa.

PARSNIP.—Hollow Crown.

LEEK.—London Flag.

AND ALL THE HERBS.—Thyme, Basil, Mint, Marjoram, &c.

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## CHOICE FLOWERS FOR BEGINNERS.

WE do not pretend to direct experienced florists: they can use their own judgment; but we can strongly and conscientiously recommend young beginners, and amateurs who are unacquainted with flowers, to confine their purchases to varieties mentioned in the following lists, which contain the best, the cheapest, and most useful.

## ROSES.

*To show Single Blooms in Stands.*—La Volupte, deep rose; Pashot, light crimson; Brennus, crimson; Princess Clementine, pure white; Rose Devigne, pale pink; Superb Striped Unique, pink and white; La Ville de Bruxelles, bright rose; Madame Zoutman, creamy white; Semiramis, rose and fawn colour; Boule de Nanteuil, crimson purple; Briseis, bright rose; Columella, rosy blush; Cyntie, pale rose; D'Agnesseau, brilliant crimson; Duc de Valmy, brilliant rose; Grandissima, brilliant crimson; Guerin's Gift, bright rose; Julie, rosy; Kean, scarlet; Latour d'Auvergne, crimson; Madame Henriette, brilliant rose; Marjolin, slate colour; Nelly, blush and fawn; Triomphe de Jaussens, crimson; Belle Marie, deep pink; Charles Fouquier, red and lilac; Hypocrate, brilliant rose; Triomphe de Laqueue, lilac and red; Coupe d'Hebe, delicate rose; Elize Mercœur, rose and red; Lascasas, bright rose; Legoure, purplish crimson; Augustine Mouchelet, rose and carmine; Baronne Prevost, bright rose; Compte de Paris, crimson and lilac; Duchess of Sutherland, mottled; Jaques Lafitte, deep rose; La Reine, rose and lilac; Lady Alice Peel, pink; Madame Laffay, brilliant rose; William Jesse, lilac crimson; Acidale, white; Charles Souchet, deep crimson purple; Compte de Rambuteau, rosy purple; Dupetit Thouars, vivid crimson; Edouard Desfosses, bright rose; Lady Canning, rosy lilac; La Maréchale du Palais, delicate rose; Proserpine, dark crimson; Souvenir de la Malmaison, white and fawn; Cloth of Gold, pale yellow; Solfaterre, sulphur; Crimson Superb, crimson purple; Devoniensis, creamy white; Duchess de Rohan, rosy crimson.

*To show Bunches or Trusses.*—Blanchefleur, French

white ; Comtesse Platu, cream and fawn ; Duchess of Kent, pale rose ; Hypacia, red spotted ; Madame l'Abbey, bright rose ; Pomponne Loqueue, blush shaded ; Crivalis, brilliant rose ; Duc de Treviso, velvet crimson ; Œillet Parfait, crimson and white striped ; Sanchette, deep pink ; Comtesse de Lacepede, silvery blush ; Fulgens, scarlet ; General Allard, red ; Honneur de Montmorency, dark crimson purple ; Hybrid Stadtholder, light crimson ; Jenny, rose lilac ; Leopold de Bauffremont, delicate rose ; Madame Plantier, pure white ; Pomponne Carmine, brilliant red ; Charles Duval, bright rose ; Aubernon, brilliant crimson ; Clementine Duval, bright rose ; La Renoncule, purplish red ; Marquis of Boccella, pale blush ; Melanie Cornu, crimson purple ; Prince of Wales, lilac rose ; Robin Hood, rosy pink ; Boquet de Flora, deep carmine ; Ceres, deep rose ; Desgaches, bright rose ; George Cuvier, brilliant carmine ; Gloire de Paris, deep crimson ; La Camée, delicate rose ; Madame Angelina, creamy fawn ; Madame Aubis, brilliant rose ; Queen, fawn colour ; Pourpre, (Fafait) crimson purple ; Reine de Congres, pale blush ; Burnard, pink ; Persian Yellow, deep yellow.

THE WEEPING ROSE weeps like a willow ; MOSS DE MEUX MINIMA, the smallest moss ; BLOTCHED-LEAVED BENGALE, spotted leaf like the Aucuba ; VICTORIA'S BRIDAL WREATH, an extraordinary climber ; the THREE-CRESTED MOSSES of Willison's, completely beating the Crested Province ; BURGESSES, (Colchester) six show roses, and two or three others raised by these two growers, are well worth notice. The BEST MOSS ROSES are, the common one, red ; and the Countess de Murinais, creamy white.

Rose planters should be aware that they *must not expect good double blooms the first year from any rose*, for the roots rarely get hold fast : the best thing they can do is to plant as early after Michaelmas-day as possible, to fork in some good dung when they plant, and to water the first season whenever the weather is dry long together.

A FEW GOOD DAHLIAS.—Antagonist, white (Bragg) ; Essex Triumph, dark (Turville) ; Admiral Stopford, dark (Trenfield) ; Mrs. Shelly, rose ; Standard of Perfection, deep crimson (Keynes) ; Lady St. Maur, white tipped

(Brown); Queen of Roses, fine rose (Widnall); Nonpareil, deep scarlet (Girling); Bermondsey Bee (Girling); Beeswing, purple or claret (Drummond); Lady Leicester, mottled orange; Princess Radziwill, white, with deep purple tips (Gaines); Marchioness Cornwallis, white, faintly tipped (Whale); Marquis of Aylesbury, rosy purple (Spary); Queen of Perpetuals, lilac (Girling); Captain Warner, shaded crimson (Girling); Biondetta, orange buff, shaded (Foreign); Athlete, rosy lilac; Princess Royal, straw tipped with purple (Hudson); Queen of Sheba, blush or white (Watkinson); Berryer, dark (Turner); Scarlet Gem (Turner); Yellow Standard (Keynes); Rosette, pale rose (Girling); Gold-finder, crocus yellow (Bushell); Victorine, pale rose (Bushell); Miss Vyse, white tipped (Turner); Lady of the Lake, white tipped (Keynes); Golden Fleece, buff orange (Hansard); Andromeda, dull yellow, with pink tips (Collisson); Star, very bright, tipped blood-red (Bragg); Delight, white tipped; Queen of England, white tipped; Toison d'Or, buff; Mrs. Anderson, rose; Gem, white tipped.

A FEW OF THE BEST FANCY DAHLIAS.—Admirable, Queen of the French, Coquette, Madame Watchy, George Clayton, Adolphe du Brass, Roi de Pontz, Minerva, Hermione, Ludwig Pensel, Mad. Chauverre, Master Menzer, Ober Justerznuth, Judy, Glory of Dahlias, Adonis, Miss Peel, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, Jenny Lind, Jeanie Deanes, Labliche von Esluschol, Belle de Nogent, Friend Schmidt, Emperor de Maroc, Boquet de Bruel, Archduke Frederick.

A FEW SHOW CARNATIONS.—*Scarlet Bizarres*: Lightbody's Ann Groom, Colcut's Juba, Twitchet's Don John, Strong's Duke of York, Colcut's Brutus, Rainforth's Game Boy, Martin's Splendid, Elliott's Duke of Sutherland, Hepworth's Hamlet, Omnium Primus, Eason's Admiral Curson, Ely's Sir Henry Hardinge, Hepworth's True Briton. *Crimson, or Pink and Purple Bizarres*: Ely's Lord Milton, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Mansley's Robert Burns, Sealey's Princess Royal, Puxley's Prince Albert, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Ely's Hugo Meynell, Holmes's Count Pauline, Cartwright's Rainbow, Jacques's Georgiana, Elliot's Victory, Hale's Lady of the Lake, Smith's



Queen Victoria, Hughes's Sir Joshua Reynolds, Newhall's Memento, Ward's Sarah Payne, Holliday's Thomas Hewlet. *Purple Flakes*: Ely's Mango, Mansley's Beauty of Wood-house, Mansley's Bonny Bess, Millwood's Premier, Martin's President, Bradbin's Squire Meynell, Jauncies' Doctor Walters, Christian's Lady Dacre, Norman's Duke of Wellington, Taylor's Lord Byron. *Scarlet Flakes*: Ely's King of Scarlets, Wig's Earl of Leicester, Brown's Bishop of Gloucester, Ely's North Midland, Mitchell's Patriot, Willmer's Hero of Middlesex, Addenbroke's Lydia, Bottomley's Beauty of Brighouse, Willmer's Earl of Errol. *Rose Flakes*: Brooks' Flora's Garland, Ely's Lady Ely, Ely's Lovely Anne, Tomlin's Brisias, Wood's Rosabelle, Wilson's Harriet, Hulfton's Rosea, Ely's Lady Gardiner, May's Ariel.

A FEW SHOW PICOTEES.—*Red Edge*: Dickson's Mr. Trahar, Dickson's Charles Stanford, Matthews' Ne Plus Ultra, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Wildman's Isabella, Sharpe's Countess de Grey, Burroughs' Mrs. Bavan, Burroughs' Emma, Headley's King James, Read's Antagonist, Edmonds' Jenny Lind. *Purple Edge*: Wood's Princess Alice, Burroughs' Duke of Newcastle, Matthews' Enchantress, Sharpe's l'Elegant, Burroughs' President, Crask's Prince Albert, Crask's Queen Victoria, Burroughs' General Jackson, Ely's Mrs. Lilly, Smith's Lord Hardinge, Burroughs' Amy, May's Juliet. *Rose and Scarlet Edge*: Dickson's Sophia, Dickson's Mrs. Trahar, Green's Queen Victoria, Dickson's Bride, Garrett's Lady Dacre, Willmer's Princess Royal, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Headley's Venus.

A FEW SHOW PINKS.—Hodges' Melona, Norman's Henry Creed, Creed's President, Garratt's Alpha, White's Warden, Church's Rowena, Fairburn's Bob Lawrence, Brown's Acme, *alias* Turner's Beauty, Smith's Diana, Willmer's Elizabeth, Brown's Garland, Kirtland's Gay Lad, Bragg's George Glenney, Ward's Great Britain, Turner's Masterpiece, Hale's Queen of England, Norman's Henry Steers, Garratt's Queen of Roses, Kirtlands Lord Valentinia, Maclean's, *alias* Cant's Criterion, Headley's Duke of Northumberland, Stow's Elizabeth, Kerr's Harriet, Coster's



Alfred Morrison, Eldridge's Prima Donna, Looker's Duchess of Marlborough, Kirtland's Beatrice, Norman's Merry Monarch, Smith's Princess Royal, Turner's XX., Norman's X. Y. Z., Willmer's Laura, Read's Jenny Lind.

A FEW SHOW AURICULAS.—*Green Edged*: Dickson's Matilda, Page's Champion, Lee's Colonel Taylor, Booth's Freedom, Pollett's Highland Boy, Stretch's Emperor Alexander, Smith's Waterloo, Hudson's Apollo, Dickson's Prince Albert, Lightbody's Lord Lynedoch, Morris's Green Hero. *Grey Edged*: Fletcher's Ne Plus Ultra, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Dickson's Unique, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Kenyon's Ringleader, Sykes's Complete, Hedge's Britannia, Grimes's Privateer, Maclean's Unique, Fletcher's Mary Ann, Dickson's Duke of Sussex, Dickson's Lady Sale. *White Edged*: Taylor's Glory, Taylor's Incomparable, Popplewell's Conqueror, Thorpe's Magpie. *Self Coloured*: Redman's Metropolitan, Netherwood's Othello, Dickson's Apollo, Bury's Lord Primate.

A FEW GOOD FUCHSIAS.—Etoile de Versailles, Splendida, Sir H. Pottinger, Luchovico, Parson's Sultan, Napoleon, Lady Peel, Duchess of Sutherland, Ne Plus Ultra, Hally's Empress, Newberry's Delicata, Dr. Jephson, Countess Cornwallis, Loganii, Nymph, Queen of Beauties, One in the Ring, Formosa Elegans, Beauty of Chelmsford, Fountain, Kendal's Elizabeth, Kendal's Beauty Supreme, Smith's Ne Plus Ultra, and Smith's new one.

A FEW GOOD POLYANTHUSES.—Clegg's Lord Crewe, Fletcher's Defiance, Pearson's Alexander, Collier's Princess Royal, Buck's George IV., Clegg's Prince of Orange, Buckley's Captain Starkie, Sir Sydney Smith, Nicholson's King, Wilson's Bucephalus, Stead's Telegraph, Lord John Russell, Eskercley's Black and Gold, Maud's Beauty of England, Cox's Prince Regent, Turner's Emperor Buonaparte, Craiggy's Timandra, *alias* Craiggy's Highland Mary, Nicholson's Bang Europe, Craiggy's Bertram, Craiggy's Britannia, Burnard's Formosa, Craiggy's Tartarian, Burgess's Goldfinch, Tartarus, and Errington's Fire King.

A FEW GOOD PANSIES.—Scholefield's President, Hooper's Wellington, Thomson's Shakspeare, Thomson's Euclid, Brown's Excellent, Marchmant's Phoebe, Hunt's Eliza,

King's Napoleon, Cook's Cherubim, Brown's Arethusa, Curion, Hannibal, Cook's Black Bess, Thomson's Cyclops, Hooper's Duchess of Beaufort, King's Exquisite, Thomson's Eclipse, Thomson's Jehu, Hooper's Mary Jane, Cook's Mulberry Superb, Thomson's Malibran, Thomson's Pizarro, Cook's Prince Albert, Atwell's Princess Royal, Thomson's Regulator, King's Sulphurea Elegans, Cook's Triumph, Mountjoy's Victory, Garraway's Venus Victrix, Hunt's Tom Pinch, Cook's Delight, Cook's Ariadne, Hooper's Adonis, Thomson's Conquering Hero, Turner's Dido, Hale's Diamond, Collisson's Daughter of St. Mark, Major's Duke of York, Bragg's Goliah, King's Hero of Bucks, Atwell's Isabella, Collisson's Juno, Thomson's Marginata, Buxton's Ne Plus Ultra, Turner's Orion, Collisson's Perseus, Turner's Pitho, Cook's Prospero, Turner's President, Cook's Star, Thomson's Trafalgar, Collisson's Vulcan, Cook's White Sergeant, Hunt's Hamlet, Dido, Magrath, Gem, Robin Hood, Duchess of Sutherland, Thomson's Excellent, Falkirk Hero, Durham Hero, Blue Fringe, Turner's Chalvey Rival, Hooper's Duke of Wellington, Duchess of Rutland, Hooper's One in the Ring, Turner's Optimus, Turner's Othello, Hooper's Prince Royal, Hall's Rainbow, Mrs. Montgomery, Titian, Candidate, Prince of Orange, Cypress, Lord Hardinge, Mary, Zabdi, Cossack, Constellation, Achilles, Othello, Example, Model of Perfection, Mrs. M. Hamilton, Youell's Supreme, Hoare's Superb.

SOME OF THE BEST AZALEA INDICA.—Gladstanesii, Variegata, Præstantissima, Splendens, Lateritia, Murrayana, and Danielsiana.

A FEW GOOD CAMELLIAS.—Smith's Amabilis, Le Marchand, Bysanthian, Carswelliana, Duchesse d'Orleans, Landrethii, Henri Favre, Priestley's Queen Victoria, Marchioness of Exeter, Palmer's Perfection, Palmerii, Chandler's Nitida, Countess of Orkney, Halifida, Triumphant Alba, Prettii, Colvillii Striata, Imbricata Alba, and Mystifolia Alba.

A FEW CINERARIAS.—Attraction, Pride of Dorking, Brilliant, Conqueror, Maritima, Beauty of Peckham, Colossus, Gem, Standard, Vernalis, Countess of Zetland, Lady Prudhoe.

THE BEST RHODODENDRONS.—Arboreum (greenhouse); Alta clerense; Campanulatum; Catawbiense; Caucasicum; Nobleanum; Maximum; Russellianum; Tigrinum; Smith's Yellow; Campanulatum hybridum; Javanicum.

TROPÆOLUS.—Tricolor, scarlet and black (Jarrattii is similar, but a trifle larger); Brachyceras, yellow; Lobbianum, orange scarlet; Azurea, dull blue; Canariensis (hardy) yellow; Speciosum, scarlet.

CYCLAMENS.—Persicum, Coüm, Repandum, Europæum, Persicum rosium; Ibericum.

CALCEOLARIAS.—Masterpiece, Puissant, Julia, Emperor, Oscar, Lord Hardinge, Marmion, Marquetny, Matchless, Orlando, Lady Ann Charteris, Kinghornii.

ANEMONES.—La Modena, Josephine, Cramoise Royal, Rose surpassant, Azure incomparable, Coelestina, High Admiral, Scarlet superb, True blue, Memoire, Protector.

GLADIOLUS.—Cardinalis, Colvilli, Floribunda, Ramosus, Gondavensis, Brenchleyensis.

GERANIUMS OR PELARGONIUMS.—*A few good ones*: Foster's Ariel, Beck's Aurora, Lyne's Forget-me-not, Foster's Orion, Foster's Paragon, Beck's Centurion, Beck's Gulielma, Beck's Rosamond, Dury's Pearl, Foster's Marien, Gaines' Salamander, Foster's Minerva. *New ones to Buy*: Foster's Ondine, Hoyle's Crusader, Beck's Aurora's Beam, Foster's Victory, Foster's Lamartine, Foster's Lalla Rookh.

ANTERHINUMS.—Pictum, Caryophylloides. *New and pretty*: Brilliant, orange and red; Surplus, pink and yellow; Diana, salmon and yellow; Queen Victoria, shaded yellow; Woolerii, white speckled with pink; Maiden's Blush, rose and white; Lutea elegans, sulphur and yellow.

PHLOXES.—Conspicua, Prætans, Madame Jolly, Natans, Reine Louise, Torulosa, Rodigassia, Modest, Vanhoutii, Alba, Kermesina, Captivation, Eyebright, Purpurea Perfecta. *New and fine*: Rosea Elegans, Alba Compacta, Rosetta.

PETUNIAS.—Lady Middleton, Nobleman, Marginata, Rose d'Amour, Eliza Meillez, Punctata, Lucidum, Jenny Lind, Madame Celeste, Pet Superb, Advancer, Madame



La Voye, Contributor, Meteor. *New ones*: Splendens, Cerulescens, Exquisite, Resplendent, Queen, Albion, Eclipse, Delicato, Model, Walkerii.

VERBENAS.—Rainbow, Heloise, St. Margarete, Gem, Valentine de Servoise, La Reine, Zabdi, Lady of the Lake, White Perfection, Desirable, Madonna, Junon, Beauty of Stow, Lady Kerrison, Village Maid, Smith's new ones, and Princess Alice.

BEST SIX GENERA OF HARDY FLOWERING EVERGREENS.—Laurustinus, Kalmia (latifolia), Garya (elliptica), Rhododendron (catawbiense, var.); Andromeda (floribunda) and Scarlet Arbutus.

BEST SIX GENERA OF HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.—Magnolia (conspicua and purpurea), Pyrus (japonica), Azalea, (Aurantia Major, var.) Rose (var.), Persian Lilac, Ribes (sanguinea).

LIGHTBODY'S BEST RANUNCULUSES.—*Purple Edges and Spots*: Anne Hatheway, Ashwelthorpe, Brunette, Honourable Robert Wilson, James Dickson, John Waterston, Mrs. Gair, Richard Dickson, Sir John de Græme, Pelopidas, William Bradshaw, Sir Philip Broke. *Rose and Crimson Edges and Spots*: Annot Lyle, Princess Louisa, Princess Alice, Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir James Dombrain, James Anderson Mackean, Earl of Lincoln, Fair Acadian, General Robertson, Improvisatrice, Phrosine, Parmenio. *Yellow Edges, Spots, and Mottles*: Richard Headley, Columella, James Schawe Baker, Balloon, Commodore Napier, Colonel Dennie, Harlequin, Pitcairn, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Prince Eugene, Lucan. Mr. Lightbody has, of course, all others that are worth growing. Last year we gave a list of Tyso's best. Mr. Read of Brucefield, Dunfirmline, has raised some splendid flowers. The Scotch seem to beat us altogether at raising ranunculuses.

## THE PROPERTIES OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

THE following capital abridgement of Houlston and Stoneman's volume, called "Glenny's Properties of Flowers and Plants," price 1s. appeared in Harrison's Horticultural Cabinet:—



*The Auricula.*—Pip round, flat, and smooth-edged; the edging, colour, and eye, circles of the same width; tube small, and bright yellow, filled with thrum; paste smooth and white; truss seven pips, edge to edge; leaves to form a green back ground; stem stiff, six to nine inches; pairs the same heights, but different colours.

*The Polyanthus.*—Edge scalloped but slightly, in other respects circular; the yellow eye round, tube filled with thrum; centre divisions of the petal similar to the side, the lacing even down to the eye, and the same colour; truss as the Auricula, but no back leaf.

*The Tulip.*—From one-third to one half a hollow globe; edge smooth and even, petals thick, marking unbroken round the edge; all six petals alike; colours well defined, and the base free from stain; the white or yellow, or any shade between them, must be all over alike; the stem stiff, from eighteen inches to three feet in length.

*The Hyacinth.*—Pips half a ball, close, with stiff foot-stalks, standing well out; the spike compact, and tapering from the bottom to the top.

*The Crocus.*—Form like the Tulip; petals thick, edges smooth; colour bright or dense, and, if variegated, the marking distinct and well defined; all six petals alike.

*The Cineraria.*—Flowers round; petals broad and thick, smooth in texture, and blunt at the ends, sitting very close; centre small; colour bright or dense; and the outside of the pip free from notches.

*The Ranunculus.*—Two thirds of a ball, well filled up; the petals thick, close, smooth-edged, and symmetrical; centre up to surface.

*The Pansy.*—A perfect circle, smooth-edged, petals thick; velvety texture; marking uniform; top petals alike, side petals alike; the ground colour on the three lower petals the same, and the eye *must not break through to the margin.*

*The Dahlia.*—Two-thirds of a ball, well filled up to the centre; petals free from notch, thick, broad and smooth at the ends; must not show the back of the petals, which must lay symmetrical, and imbricate to the centre.

*The Geranium.*—A circle, without indentation; smooth

at the edges, thick, rich texture ; colours well defined ; truss five pips or more, forming a large showy head of bloom ; marking decided, the greater contrast the better.

*The Verbena*.—Pips round, free from notch ; substance thick, fine texture ; truss large, pips edge to edge, not less than thirteen in a bunch ; colour very dense or bright, and all the pips alike.

*The Narcissus*.—A circular flat dish, cup prominent, colours distinct, foot stalks well out, flowers edge to edge, and not less than seven ; white very pure, yellow very dense.

*The Carnation and Picotee*.—Half a ball, outline round, petals imbricated, thick and smooth-edged, colours dense and distinct, white pure ; every petal the character of the flower, whether flake or bizarre ; for a Picotee, there should be no mark that does not come from the edge.

*The Pink*.—Half a ball, petals thick, edges smooth, lace within a white margin round every petal, eye colour of the lacing.

*The Chrysanthemum*.—Half a ball, double, symmetrical ; centre well up and perfect ; petals broad, blunt, and thick ; colour decided, and every petal free from notch.

*The Rhododendron*.—Flowers round, slightly cupped, large, well spotted, smooth-edged, thick ; colour dense, and truss a bold, round-sided cone ; foot-stalks thick and elastic.

*The Azalea Indica*.—Flowers round, petals thick, fine texture, smooth edges, colour dense ; marking, if any, well defined.

*The Rose*.—All kinds to have thick, smooth-edged, stiff petals, plenty of them, imbricated to the centre fragrance strong, foot-stalks long and stiff, form half a ball, colour dense, be it what it may, back of the petal same colour as the front.

Moss Roses cannot be too thick of moss, and the larger the calyx the better.

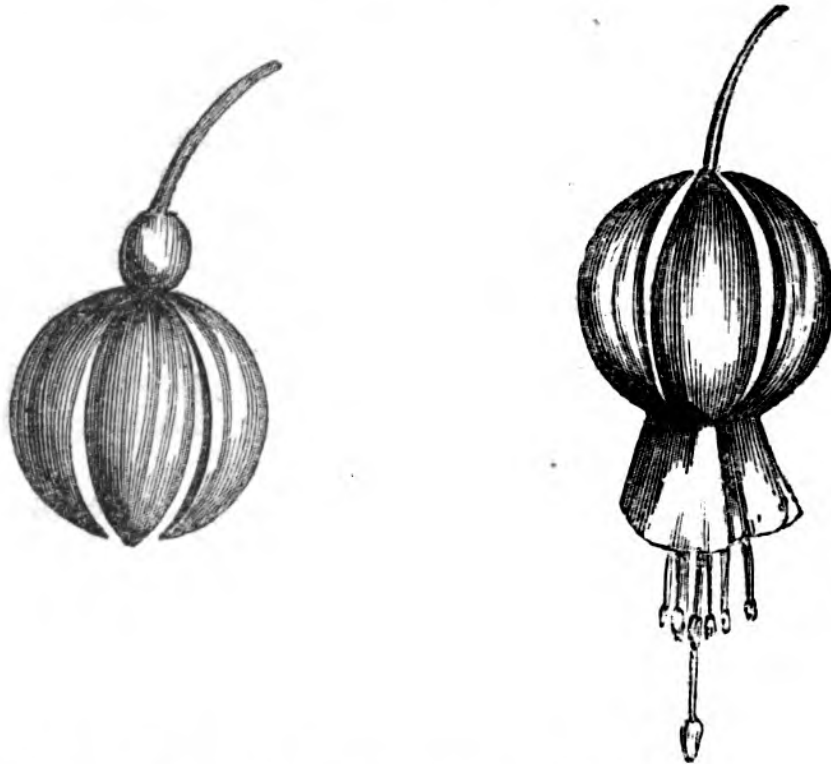
Climbing Roses to be short-jointed and abundant bloomers.

Noisette Roses to be in good bunches, with strong foot-stalks to hold them in their places.

*The Camellia Japonica*.—Form half of a ball, petals thick, broad, and smooth at the edge, and imbricated to the centre; colour dense, or, if white, pure; if blotched or striped, a distinct contrast; plant short-jointed and bushy; foliage large and bright.

*The Calceolaria*.—Bloom perfectly round; colour, back bright as front; lip, throat, and calyx, small; markings, if any, decided and dense; substance thick and stiff; stems strong and branching; foot-stalks elastic; plant decidedly shrubby, and the bloom just above the foliage.

*The Fuchsia*.—The flower-bud round, without tube; the sepals to reflex, so as to form a globe, showing the inside surface; corolla a decided contrast to the sepals; colour bright, and no green; foot-stalks long, wiry, and pendulous; flowers at the base of every leaf; foliage bright and close, bloom to hang free, habit shrubby, stems strong.



*The Petunia*.—Flowers round, thick, smooth-edged; colour distinct, and, if variegated, the contrast to be decided: veins, stripes, or blotches, well defined.

*The Sweet-William*.—Truss large, flowers edge to edge,

round, flat, thick, smooth-edged, colour pure, free from speckles.

*The Anemone*.—Petals form circular flat dish, florets form half a globe in it; the florets a different colour to the petals, the greater the contrast the better; colours dense and decided.

*The Iris*.—Three chief petals, reflexing to an arch or half a globe, and wide enough to touch; colour brilliant, thick and velvety; the three inner petals to stand up, and be of a different colour; texture smooth, like wax.

*The Mimulus*.—Petals thick and velvety texture, the turnover portion to be large, circular, and conceal the divisions; colours bright or dense, ground all alike in shade, blotches well defined, plant dwarf, flowers abundant, and mouth upwards to show the inside.

*The Lily*.—Blossoms large, petals wide, thick, rich in texture, reflexing to half a globe or more, to show none but the under surface, colours pure, blotches well defined, habit dwarf, seven flowers in pyramidal spike, the same length as the part below it.

*The Lychnis*.—Plant dwarf, blossoms large and circular, edges smooth, petals thick, colour dense, flowers edge to edge, forming a bold large head; the double similar, but with two rows more petals, different sizes and smaller.

*Foxglove*.—Blossoms bright outside as in, tube large, mouth wide, smooth on the margin, colours contrasted, petal thick, footstalk strong, spike of flowers same length as the plant below it.

*Campanula*.—Bell-shaped, same width as depth, mouth reflexed, outside as bright as inside, edge smooth, petal thick, colours dense.

*Crown Imperial*.—Plant dwarf, from the ground to the bloom the same height as its diameter, the flowers to touch and hang two inches from centre stem, texture thick and rich, form tubular, mouth wide, edge reflexed, smooth and thick, colour dense or bright, and all alike from pale straw to deep orange; crown same height as the flowers occupy below it.

*The Peony*.—Petals thick, broad, smooth at the edges, rich in texture, flowers large, double, symmetrical, and



abundant, each forming half a ball, colour dense, foliage small, joints short, habit bushy, flowers just beyond the leaves.

*The Phlox.*—Flowers round, thick, flat, smooth, large, setting edge to edge, and forming a bold large truss. Plant dwarf, stems short, footstalks stiff, and long enough to well expand the truss, colour dense, marking decided. Double flowers must be round on the face.

*The Lupin.*—Long spike pyramidal form, flowers close together, thick in substance, all on the spike in flower at once, short plant, no stem between the foliage and flowers.

*The Amaryllis.*—The flower convolvulus form and as open; no indentations where they divide, flower thick, round, smooth at the edge, velvety texture, brilliant in very decided colours, perfectly free from green, and if variegated, the marking well defined. Truss not less than five, just above the foliage.

*Of Annuals.*—1, abundance of flower; 2, breadth of petal; 3, smoothness of edge; 4, elegance and compactness of form; 5, thickness of petal; 6, brilliance of colour; 7, continuous blooming; 8, fragrance. These are the characteristics that keep some annuals favourites, and, by universal consent, the opposite condemn many that, with all the arts of trade, cannot be maintained; some one or other of these qualities keep the following in all but universal culture:—

*Nemophylla insignis*, *Phlox Drummondii*, Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, *Collinsia bicolor*, *Erysium Perofskianum*, Ten-week Stock, *Convolvulus minor*, Balsam, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, and others.

We need hardly say that we wish other journalists would follow the example of Mr. Harrison, and do us justice while they do floriculture a service. He promulgates useful information, but he preceded it by stating where he obtained it.—G. G.

#### RATHER PARTICULAR NOVELTIES FOR THOSE WHOSE MEANS ARE LIMITED.

PINKS.—Jenny Lind, and Double X.

PEAS.—Thurston's Reliance.

VERBENA.—Princess Alice, white, with rosy eye.

RHODODENDRON JAVONICUM, fine yellow.

DAHLIAS.—Beauty of Hastings, white-edged; Fearless, slaty lilac; Purple Standard, purple; Queen of the East, white-edged.

FANCY DAHLIAS.—Rainbow, scarlet and white; Queen Dowager, yellow and white; Miss Blackmore, purple and white.

CINERARIA.—Beauty of Peckham.

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### THE STUDY OF THE HABITS OF PLANTS.

THERE is no skill required to grow a plant fast; exciting compost and plenty of room, with a slight rise of temperature, will always do this; such, however, has been the taste of prize awardees, that merit has been ascribed according to feet and inches, instead of compactness, gracefulness, and beauty. But mark this fact. *The faster a plant grows, the further the leaves are apart, the more stem there is bare, the more distant the lateral branches, and the more gawky the specimen.* We do not say that plants ought to be stunted; the skill of the gardener is shown in producing a plant of the best form that it can be grown. Richness in foliage can never be attained when the number of leaves that should occupy a foot are stretched out to a yard, and when the quantity of bloom that should grace a specimen of two feet high are sprinkled over two yards of half-naked stalks. Slow growth is to be attained by omitting some or all of the exciting part of his compost, keeping lower temperature, especially at nights, and giving abundance of air whenever it can be done safely, avoiding in all cases artificial heat for greenhouse plants, giving plenty of light, and being rather careful of water.

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### IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES.

I do not remember to have seen half-a-dozen estates or country houses and grounds that were not capable of great improvement at small expense; I mean, comparatively small expense—the turning of a road, the planting of a clump, the felling of trees that are only doing

injury to others and stopping out parts of noble prospects, the widening or narrowing of a stream or lake, or canal, the concealing of some disagreeable object, the extending or contracting of parts of a lawn, are all practicable with little more than the aid of common labourers, and the resident of a place is doing his neighbourhood incalculable good by the employment of the poorer inhabitants.

There are plenty of Landscape Gardeners all over the country, very capable of suggesting palpable improvements, and every nobleman and gentleman who will employ labourers, will be doing more good than he can possibly contemplate. A whole village may be saved from enormous suffering, by the engagement of a few labourers through the winter. I may seem to be giving very interested advice, seeing that it forms the greater part of my occupation to suggest and superintend the improvement of estates, but there are plenty of Landscape Gardeners who may be consulted with quite as much advantage as myself, and so that the poor men get employed, and the thousands of neglected estates get improved, I care not who has the pleasure and profit of suggesting and superintending the work.—GEORGE GLENNY, F.H.S., Landscape Gardener, &c.

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### OUGHT COTTAGERS TO GROW FLOWERS?

YES, if they like, but we deny that Societies should encourage it: the higher classes ought to promote that which is useful and beneficial, that which will afford comfort, that which is profitable and of real service to all the members of a family; but they ought not to offer the slightest temptation to extravagance, in useless expenditure of time or money. The more a Society can induce a man to grow vegetables, and limit them to those most valuable to a family, the more it will benefit all those it can influence, and consequently the more real service is rendered society at large. The idea of tempting poor men to grow Pansies and Pinks and Carnations by awarding them prizes, seems to us downright wicked, or at least thoughtless and preposterous. Half-a-dozen pair of pinks

or carnations would require more time and attention than a rod of cabbages, potatoes, turnips, or carrots ; beside which, there is no comparison in the cost. It is quite clear, that a cottager can grow all the sorts of vegetables necessary for a large family without spending much money, but it is impossible to do any good with flowers for competition unless the better sorts are grown, and these require a considerable outlay. To induce a cottager to grow and show flowers is, therefore, to tempt him to expend money that might be laid by or be laid out better. The price of a very few florist's flowers *fit to compete for prizes* would purchase clothes for a whole family, and that man who would wilfully encourage the cottager to step out of his way and be extravagant, is no friend. We are the last to debar the poor man from the enjoyment of his flowers, but let him not be bribed to neglect necessities for luxuries. To encourage a man in this, is to make him a worse instead of a better member of the community, and long have we laboured to convince the Committees of Horticultural Societies, that in giving prizes to cottagers for the best flowers, they do immeasurable harm, by encouraging unprofitable labour, by exciting a sort of ambition that can only be gratified by a waste of money and a waste of time.

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### HEATING HOUSES.

CONICAL BOILERS, with a four-inch pipe returned, will heat any moderate height of an ordinary lean-to greenhouse ; they may be called smallest, second, and third size, the first large enough for, say 20 feet by 15, the second 50 feet by 15, the largest 100 feet. Let the pipes go along the front and return there ; pipes are of little use behind ; if, however, there is a ridge roof, let the pipe go all round instead of returning the same way. A boiler that will hold a peck of broken coke may be left all night without attention.

HEAT always ascends, therefore the pipes of all houses and pits should be under the lowest part of the roof : a pipe along the back and returned along the back will not



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7 AUGUST

SEPTEMBER 1944

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first group of people who are not allowed to enter the country are those who are on the "no-fly" list. This list is maintained by the Department of Homeland Security and includes individuals who are suspected of being involved in terrorism or other activities that could threaten the security of the United States.

INDONESIA, PT. TIGALAK

**THE**

WALTON, J. H. (1964) *Marine Fishes of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

DATE: 10/10/54 TIME: 11:00 AM

From the above it is seen that the

Faction, Muslim. I. Wahabi, Sufi, Shaykh.

~~SECRET~~

1. Organization 2. Structure 3. Functions

done.

Carroll

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Online Business as Its Own Entity

FLOWER. triple.—

*Dahlias*.—Never till of a hard frost, unless it is in the way of older. Mail, unless it is other's way, and last in. *Geraniums* may be cut down in the autumn.

Geraniums may be cut down, and the cuttings put in them.  
Pansies—

*Pansies*.—Propagate from seed. You can take them. Put on seedling mix enough in rich soil, distance will increase every year.

Carnations and Peonies.—Inguish. Mr. Williams.

stop out the frost from the plants in the front windows, while the heat generated at the front will diffuse itself rapidly all over the house.

In making up the fires of conical boilers, the coke ought to be the size of walnuts, not larger; it will burn out to the last ash, but when too large the pieces sometimes prop up the fuel, and being too hollow, the fire will go out for want of the fuel falling down as it consumes.

Hot water tanks or gutters will heat a house as fast as pipes, but if exposed the house will be too wet. Tanks for bottom heat should have the pipes go through the water to heat it, and not the water of the tank circulate; it is apt to get foul, and as the boiler is fed on return from the bottom of the tank, it soon gets filled with dirt.

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### ADVICE ABOUT NEW THINGS.

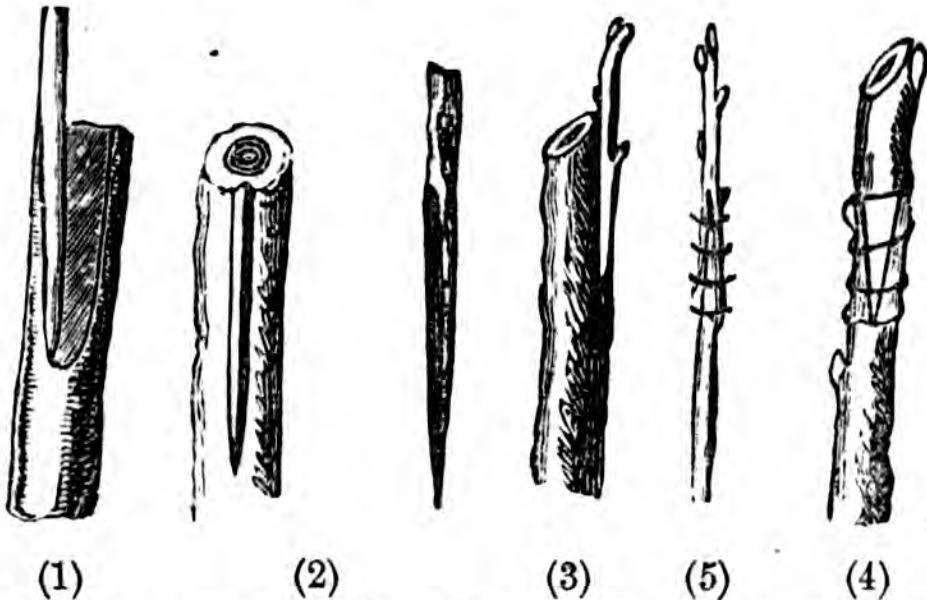
AMATEURS cannot gain by being too much in a hurry; if they snatch at everything with a good character, they will lose four-fifths of the money they lay out. At the same time, there is a great security in buying when we recommend a thing; first, because nine out of ten decline sending us anything they doubt the quality of; second, because of those which reach us, and which the dealers think excellent, not one in ten is good enough, for the dealers themselves have mostly overlooked some very great fault. The few we recommend usually prove all we say of them.

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### GRAFTING.

THERE are certain trees, belonging to certain families, that grow much stronger than any of the finer sorts. The crab apple, for instance, is more vigorous than the golden pippin; the almond is more robust than the peach; the wild plum is stronger than the greengage; and the same may be observed through all classes of trees. The wild kinds form capital stocks whereon to graft the more delicate. The whole art of grafting consists in making a twig or scion cut off from one tree to fit the wood of

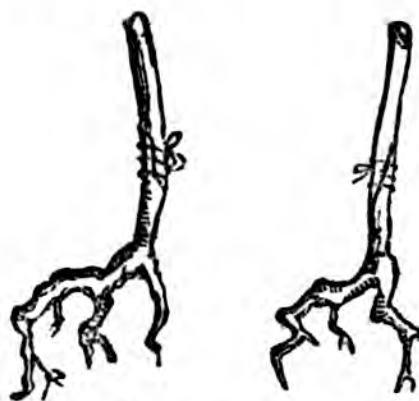
another, and that other is always called the stock. If it be very much larger than the scion, there are several ways of grafting; one is by cutting a flat sloping place in the stock, and a flat place on the scion, and fastening the scion to one side of the slope, so that the barks meet, (No. 1,) and the union will take place. Another is, to cut the scion to an angle, like two sides of a triangle, and leave the bark on the third side; then, with a sharp knife, cut an angle in the stock to receive it, (No. 2.) This makes a very complete graft. Instead of sloping, the stock may be cut down straight and a shoulder be left



at the bottom, so that the scion may have a resting place, (No. 3.) If the scion and stock are near of a size, one may be cut wedge fashion and the other notched out to receive it, (No. 4;) or the scion may be split and the inside cut sloping both ways, then the stock cut wedge fashion for it to go over, (No. 5.) In short, it matters not how a fit is made, so that it be a good fit. The season for grafting is spring, before the buds start for growth. When the graft is fitted, it should be tied firmly, and then be covered with grafting wax or clay. A bunch of wet moss, loosely tied over the clay, keeps it from drying suddenly and cracking off. Grafting is of great importance in orchards where there are common and worthless sorts of



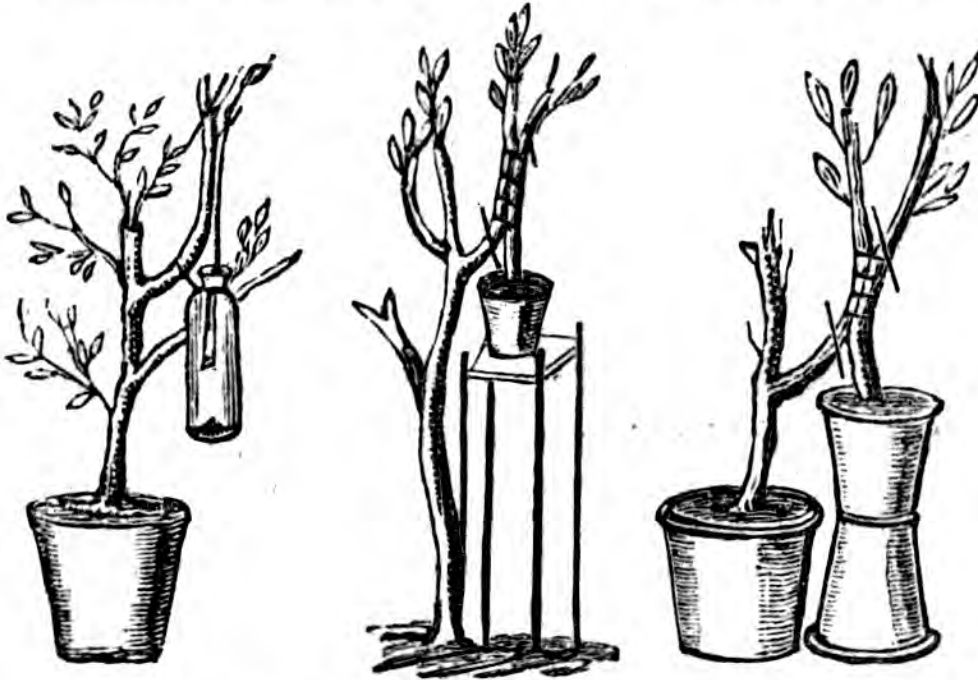
fruit, for by this means we can change them to the best of their kinds; we have only to cut back the trees to short stumps, and graft each stump either with a different kind, or all of them with one sort. The clay for grafting should be mixed with half its quantity of new cowdung, and be kneaded together until thoroughly mixed. The tying of grafts should be performed with bast matting soaked in water to make it tough; after grafting, the work should be examined occasionally to see that the clay is perfect, and when they grow, to prevent any shoots from growing on the stock. Root grafting is performed chiefly with roses; the suckers that come up from roots are removed in the spring by digging up a portion of root to support them; cut them down pretty close, make the scion fit the lowest part of the stem next the root, bind them well together, clay them at the join, and plant them out again at proper distances, the graft below the surface of the ground. The lower down towards the root the graft can be put on, the better it will be. The advantage of this sort of grafting is that it can be done at the time you dig between the shrubs, and therefore take up the suckers, and when you prune the roses, so that you may take a basket of roots and a handful of cuttings. Go to work under cover, planting out before they can get dry, and watering them to settle the earth close to their stems.



Examples of root-grafting, very successfully practised on the suckers of briars and strong growing roses.

## INARCHING.

THIS is grafting without detaching the scion from its tree until it has united to the stock. The two plants are brought close to each other; the sides of the parts intended to be united are cut square, the branch is cut quite half away, the stock also if the same size; if larger, it need only be cut enough to receive all the flat part of the branch; these are neatly fitted so that the barks meet on one side at least, and they are bound in their places. A slight cut is made, sometimes, downwards in the stock and upwards in the branch; these tongues, so made, are tucked into each other; the branch, having lost half its nourishment from the parent plant, by reason of its being

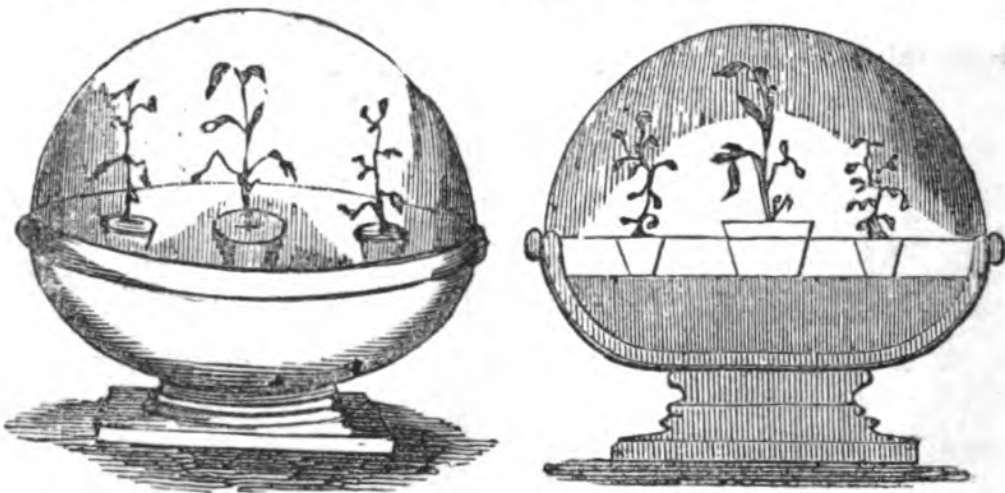


cut half-way through, naturally seeks to make up the deficient quantity from the stock; and the flow of the sap in the stock being interrupted by the cutting away of its wood at the place of union, as naturally gives out its juices to the only vessels ready to take them, the vessels of the branch inarched. Hence the union of the two branches in a few weeks. Then comes the separation. The plant from which the scion is taken is separated below the place of union, and all that was growing on the stock

beyond the place of union is cut off, so that the entire nourishment from the root is driven to the branch or scion, which, being deprived of its original source of nourishment, is ready to take all that comes. Sometimes a scion is cut off at first with some extra length, and, instead of being able to rely on the parent plant for half its nourishment, is inserted in a phial of water. This keeps up a kind of supply for a while, during which the union takes place.

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#### PLAN AND SECTION OF A PLANT CASE.



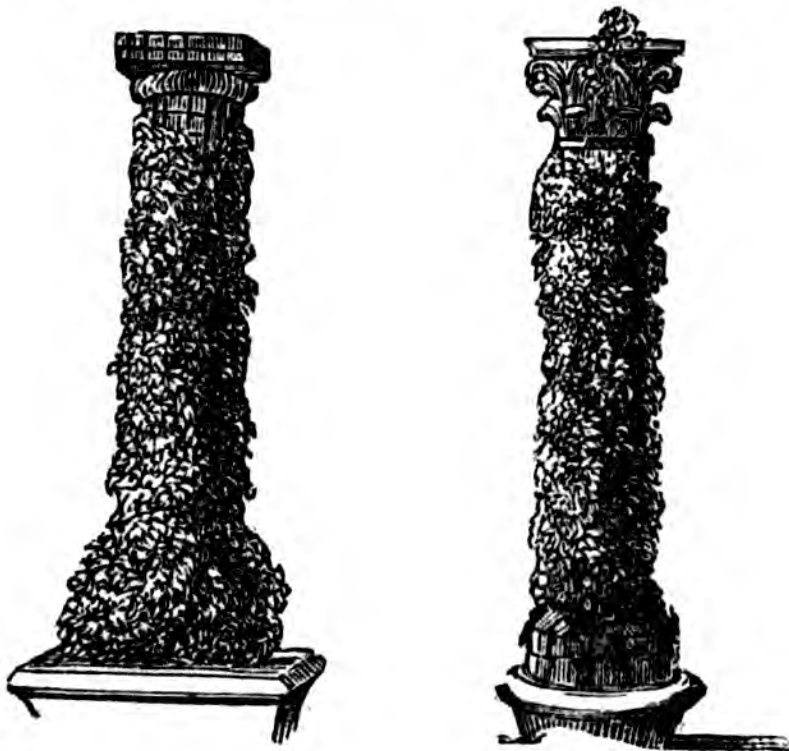
ALTHOUGH, like almost everything else, the subject of growing plants in cases under glass, commonly called the Wardian system, has been mystified by scientific men, who attribute to the Wardian case more than the inventor intended, it is quite certain that many subjects can be grown under glass, excluded from the common atmosphere, for a very considerable time. In a dirty, unwholesome air, amidst the smoke of towns and manufactories, it is the means of preserving healthy foliage and clean flowers, which could not be produced otherwise. The above two views of a plant-case, recommended in the *Horticultural Magazine*, are worth notice. There is a groove to hold water in the edge of the vase, and the glass shade fits in it. Almost any slow-growing plant will keep in health for a long period in cases of this sort, which are highly ornamental.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GRAFTING.



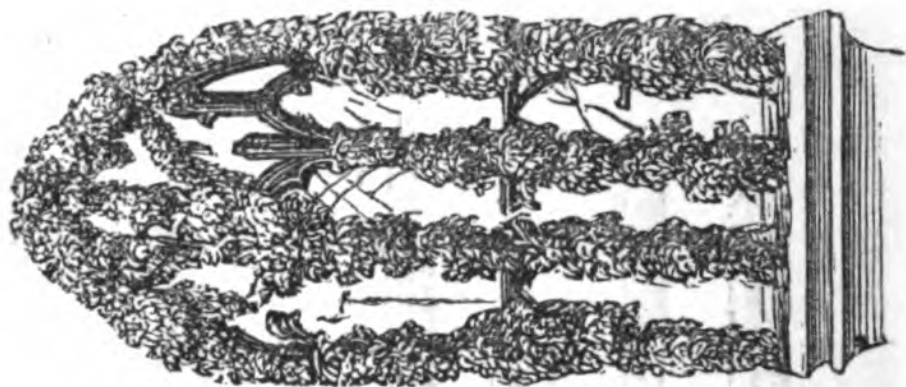
ILLUSTRATIONS OF TRELLISES FOR  
CLIMBING PLANTS.

*(From the Horticultural Magazine.)*

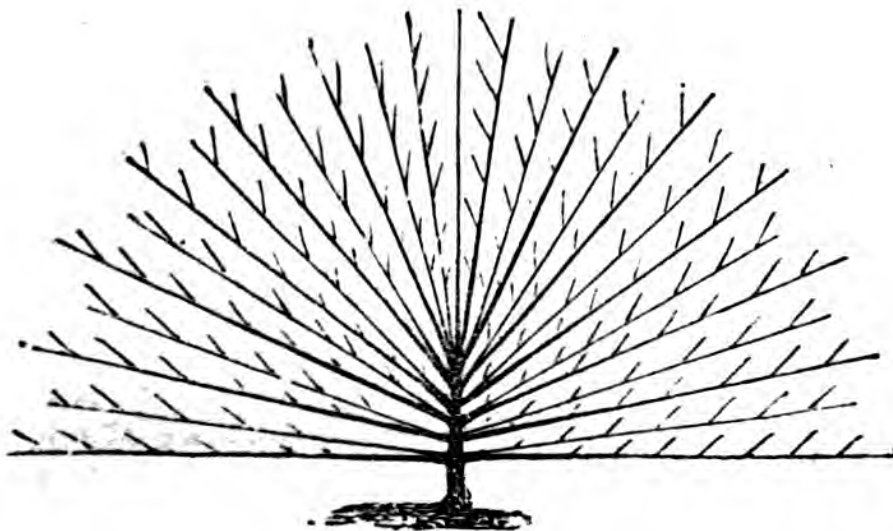
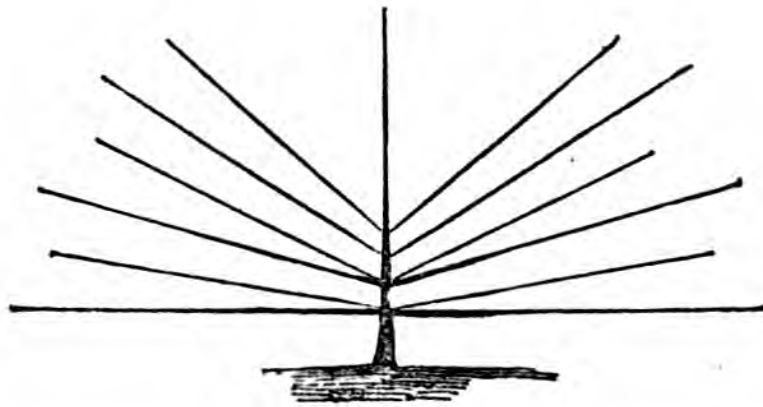
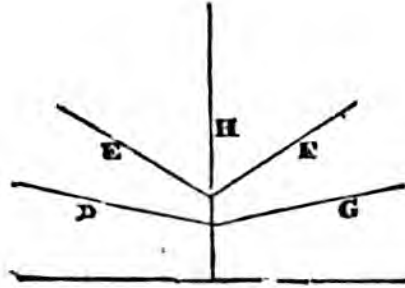
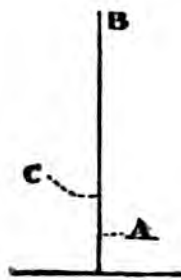




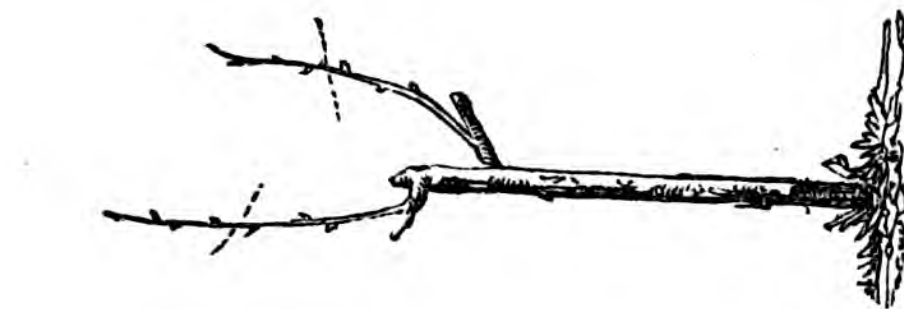
ILLUSTRATIONS OF TRELLISES FOR CLIMBING PLANTS.  
(From the *Horticultural Magazine*.)



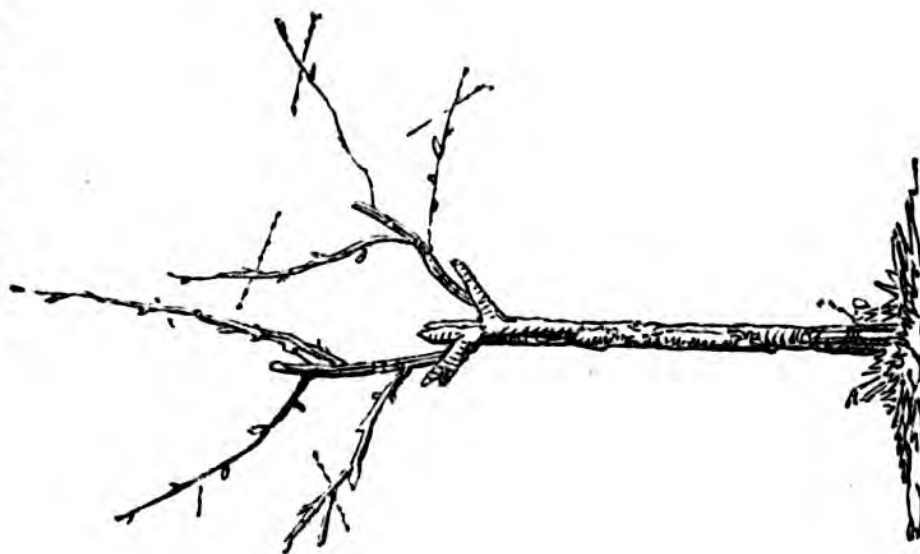
ILLUSTRATIONS OF PRUNING THE PEACH.



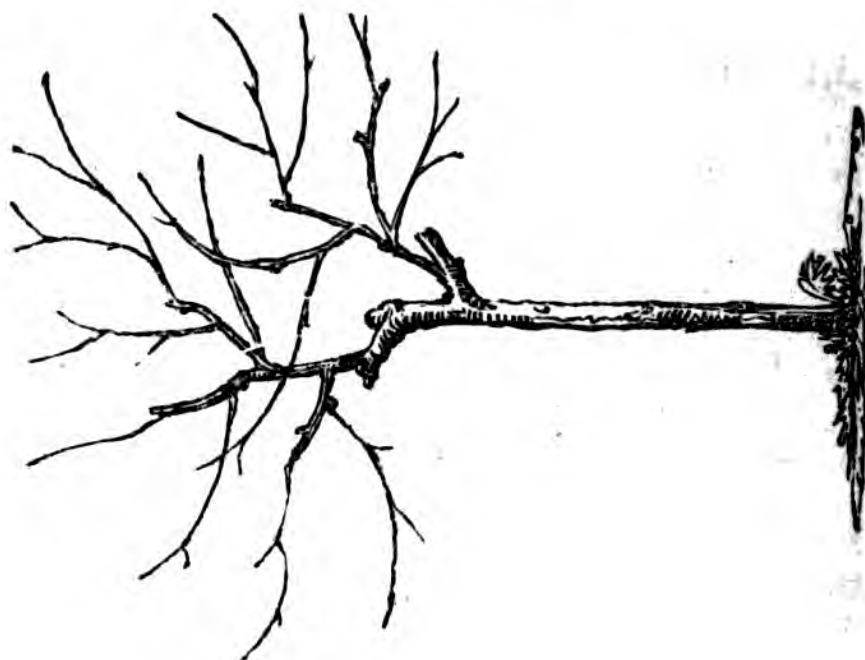
## PRUNING THE ROSE.



FIRST YEAR.



SECOND YEAR.



THIRD YEAR.

## NEW DAHLIAS, MAY, 1849.

**BEAUTY OF HASTINGS.**—Form of Princess Radziwill, but reflexing like its prototype; colour, white, edged with crimson rose, and size, as shown, under average.

**MR. SELDON.**—A noble purple, round and symmetrical, but eye confused, and rather flat.

**NURSLING HERO.**—Shaded crimson, good outline, general good form; common average eye, but well up.

**FEARLESS.**—Slaty lilac; round outline, pretty good face, generally symmetrical and double.

**DUCHESS.**—White, apparently certain; good outline, very double, but not symmetrical on the face and eye.

**CHARLES TURNER.**—In form the counterpart of Andromeda, but the colour white, tipped with purple or rose.

**MISS STEPHENS.**—Fancy flower; pinky salmon, tipped and shaded with white and blush; pretty good outline.

**RAINBOW.**—A fancy flower, scarlet and white, pretty good.

**MISS JANE.**—Fancy flower, purple and white; not an advance upon its class, but safe shower.

**MISS BLACKMOOR.**—Fancy flower, with a splendid petal; more coarse than we like, but novel and beautiful.

**QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Fancy flower; bright sulphur, with white tips, good petal, but large, and rather open.

**SOL.**—Orange buff, round, full, symmetrical, except the eye, which seemed to us treacherous.

**PURPLE STANDARD.**—Very like the form of Standard of Perfection in all respects, but colour a heavy purple.

**DR. HORNER.**—A fancy flower, not very novel, but pretty safe; rosy purple and white.

**LOVELY.**—A new colour, buff ground, pounced with pink, but nothing like close enough for a good show-flower.

**PROVIDENCE.**—Something in the style of Cornwallis, but more colour, and may prove an acquisition.

**MRS. BACON.**—Rosette outline, blush flower, good face, pretty good general form, and centre fair, if not fine.

**GRENADIER.**—Rosette outline, dark crimson, rather coarse, flat-faced, and likely to be constant.

**QUEEN OF YELLOWS.**—Rather coarse, but may be now and then used, if not grown too strong.



**WHITE PERFECTION.**—Yellow or green cast in the eye, high in the shoulder, round outline, not very symmetrical.

**KEEPSAKE.**—Dull crimson and pinky white fancy flower, a fair acquisition to its class.

**QUEEN OF THE WEST.**—Yellow, roundish outline, petals rather coarse, eye close, but sunk, and face symmetrical.

**QUEEN OF THE EAST.**—A flower in all respects equal to the Marchioness Cornwallis, but with more colour.

**ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FLORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.** Subscription, 1s. per Annum, entitling the Member to show any number of New Productions, without further expense, for the opinion of the Judges, elected by the general body, with power to grant Certificates of Merit. Country Members may send Postage Stamps.

| MEETINGS FOR 1849.                                                  | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Fishmongers' Arms, nr. the Elephant & Castle                        | 3      | 1    | 5     | 3     | 7    | 4     | 2    | 6    | 4    |
| Trevor Arms, Knights-bridge .....                                   | 10     | 8    | 12    | 10    | 14   | 11    | 9    | 13   | 11   |
| Victory, Kingsland Rd.                                              | 17     | 15   | 19    | 17    | 21   | 18    | 16   | 20   | 18   |
| North-west Branch .....                                             | 24     | 22   | 26    | 24    | 28   | 25    | 23   | 27   | 25   |
| Watson's Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-st. (General Meetings). ... | —      | 29   | —     | 31    | —    | —     | 30   | —    | —    |

Every member of Exhibiting Societies,—every one who takes an interest in a garden, will be benefited by a connexion with the present Establishment, as the novelties of the whole kingdom will be exhibited at one or other of the Meetings. Members are invited to show whatever may be interesting, old or new; the former to increase the attractions, the latter for adjudication.

\* \* Communications may be addressed to the Chairman of whichever Branch a man may wish to join.









