President (F.F.), Sharp's Defiance (S.B.), and many | others. The chances of clean flowers are not equal, whether you propagate from run or clean flowers, by which I mean to intimate that as many plants will probably return to fineness from the one as from the other. As for compost, I should pronounce half dung, which some use, to be excessive, keeping in view the ultimate soundness of the stock. By no means should the loam employed be deprived of any of its fibrous rooty matter; that I consider the most valuable part of it. N.

MR. GROOM'S TULIPS .- These are now in perfection, and we can promise our readers that a sight of them will amply repay a visit. The bed, 150 feet long, and containing not less than 2000 flowers, is as fine, notwithstanding the severe winter and spring we have had, as ever we remember to have seen it. Next week we hope to be able to offer a few remarks on some of the varieties in this, as well as in some other beds in the reighbourhood of London.

SEEDLINGS.

PELAEGONIUMS: J. Dennis. Your new variety called Alma is bright rosy pink, with a dark spot on the upper petals; it is apparently a profuse bloomer, has good foliage, and will doubtless be found useful for all ordinary purposes of decoration.

Miscellaneous.

The cultivated Beets are referred by Italian botanists to two species, of which one only, Beta cicla, is admitted to be of native origin, whilst the true Beta vulgaris is stated to be indigenous to Central Asia, Egypt, and the shores of the Mediterranean, to the exclusion of Italy. Moquin-Tandon has, however, more correctly reunited the whole under the Linnean name of Beta vulgaris, of which he reduces the numerous forms to three principal races: First, the Wild Beet, with a slender, hard root, sparingly introduced into kitchen gardens for the foliage, occasionally cooked with sorrel to diminish the acidity of the latter. Second, the White Beet, poirée, or poiréewith enlarged leaves and a great tendency to succulence in the petioles, which are blanched like Cardoons for culinary purposes. This vegetable is frequently mentioned by ancient Greek and Roman writers. Third, the Beet root, Barbabietola of Italian gardens, Betterave of the French, so well known for its sweet and succulent root, was first introduced into Italy in the sixteenth century, from Germany, where it was probably first produced. A sub-variety of the Beet-root, with a somewhat coarser and larger root, now become so important an article in agriculture, was originally put forward under the name of root of scarcity, racine de disette in French, or Mangel Wurzel in German, which latter translation is now adopted by our farmers, absurdly corrupted into Mangold Wurzel. Journal of Horticuljural Society.

Calendar of Operations.

(For the ensuing week.)

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

CONSERVATORY, &c .- As soon as the cold frames and pits can be got cleared of the bedding stuff they should be occupied as far as circumstances will admit with young stock of hard-wooded plants for the summer growth, of which they are much more suitable than large houses, however well arranged. These humble structures will also be found very suitable for the growth of the dwarf Lobelias, Balsams, Salvia splendens, S. gesneræflora, and many other things which are generally grown for flowering in the conservatory in summer and autumn; and indeed most things which require only a moderate temperature will be more manageable here and thrive better than they will in lofty houses with double the attention. But the great advantage of having plenty of spare pits and frames at command for the summer growth of plants is that it allows of a greater division of the plants, and arranging them so that the treatment may be adapted to the circumstances and requirements of the plant with greater nicety than it is particular form by timely stopping, so as to secure possible to do when plants from many very different habitats have to be managed in the same house. And besides the difference of treatment, which it is necessary to observe in the case of different plants which are similar in every respect, merely through the one being | yard tank. Save on heavy clayey soils a liberal dressing making vigorous growth, while another may be ripening its wood, &c., there is more advantage in being able to classify things during the growing season than is generally supposed, save by our best growers. Roses are, perhaps, the most generally admired of all winter flowering plants, and where there is not a stock of established plants for this purpose, if a lot of young plants can be procured and placed in a frame they will make nice stuff by autumn if properly attended to, especially if the frame can be placed on a bed of leaves or tan to afford a gentle bottom-heat, which will greatly assist in inducing a vigorous root action. Now that the weather has become somewhat milder, air should be given more liberally, and when there is no danger of frost, a little back air may be left on for the sight. Attend to former directions as to keeping insects ander, and supplying beds and borders liberally with water. GREENHOUSE .- If any of the young stock has not whether it requires more pot room, this should be require it, and a liberal shift may be given with pro- planted out.

priety at this season to things in a vigorous state. Great care should be used, however, to have the balls in a nice healthy state as to moisture, and also the soil to be used; and the plants should be exposed as little as possible to sunshine, or drying currents of air, for a fortnight or so after potting. Careful and judicious watering is at all times essential to successful plant growing; but at no period of a plant's existence is this so important as while the roots are surrounded with fresh soil, and many a promising plant has been ruined by one or two inadvertent applications of water while in this state. If both the ball and soil are in a properly moist state when potting is performed, water need not be given for two or three days; and when it is deemed necessary to water, enough should be given to thoroughly soak the whole of the soil. Large specimens of Heaths and other hard-wooded things must also be very carefully supplied with water, and every precaution should be used to make sure that the ball is in an equal state as to moisture throughout; for it sometimes happens that the surface of the ball will appear quite wet, while below (where the greater part of the roots is) is too dry. This is the result of practising the dribbling system of watering, and is not likely to occur where watering is done properly. The readiest and safest way of moistening the lower part of the ball, when this is found to be dry while the upper part is wet, is to place the pot in a saucer or tub of water for a few hours, letting the water stand about an inch above the drainage.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERIES.

In ordinary seasons the planting out of bedding stock has been finished in most parts of the country by this time, but notwithstanding the advanced period of the season the weather is yet anything but settled or promising, and save in favourable localities there is still considerable apparent risk in planting out such things as have not been well hardened off, or those that are very easily injured by frost, as Heliotropes, &c. And we would recommend that these should be kept where they can be securely covered in case of need until there is a carde of the French, with a thicker, but still hard root, fair prospect of fine weather, repotting them if necessary to prevent their getting into a hard state. Bedding stock has been considerably more troublesome and expensive this season than usual, and it would be folly to risk such things as cannot be replaced should they be destroyed, for we shall doubtless have summer weather soon, and the owners of gardens expecting to see them in full beauty; and if gardeners can exercise sufficient patience to defer planting out until the right time, there is good reason for hoping that things will start away freely, and under the influence of fine weather soon cover the beds with flower. Those who can command covering may doubtless plant out anything at once with safety, provided the plants are in proper condition for planting out; but weakly stock should not be risked out under any conditions until the weather becomes warm, and appears settled. A sprinkling of evergreen branches stuck into the beds will afford the plants considerable protection from cold winds and bright sunshine. These should be cut rather short, and stuck firmly into the ground, so as to prevent their being blown about and injuring the plants. And every shoot of Verbenas, &c., which is long enough to be liable to be blown about should be pegged down before leaving them. Keep the work of this department as forward as possible, so as to be able to command sufficient strength for planting out the bedding stock expeditiously, and avoid having the litter and confusion consequent on this work about longer than can be avoided. In the present dry state of the ground a good watering should be given after planting, to thoroughly moisten the bed, but this should not be done at night when there is the least chance of frost.

HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

Continue to watch for and destroy insects on fruit trees directly they make their appearance, and examine weakly Peach trees for mildew, and apply sulphur immediately this pest is perceived. Also attend to disbudding in a gradual manner, so as not to check the trees by removing too many shoots at once, and regulating the growth of trees intended to be trained in any growth where it is wanted. Asparagus can hardly have too much manure-water at this season, and in the present state of the ground, and a liberal supply should be given once or twice a week from the farm or stableof salt may be used instead of manure-water, and will be equally beneficial; but salt should not be used on very heavy soils, for although it may improve the present crop, it is very apt to cause the roots to decay in winter through keeping the soil too wet. Attend to plantations lately made, giving sufficient water to keep the soil moist. Get in a good breadth of Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow Pea, or some other hardy variety that will be likely to resist the attacks of mildew, and produce a late crop. At this season the soil can hardly be too deep and rich for Peas; and it is a very good plan to plant in trenches prepared as for Celery, only the manure should be incorporated with the soil and the trenches filled up nearly to the level of the ground. Get Tomatoes planted out against parts of the walls not otherwise occupied as soon as the weather may be considered safe; also ridge Cucumbers, vegetable Marrows, &c., in the places prepared for them, protectyet been examined for the purpose of ascertaining ing with hand-glasses until the plants get into full growth. Sow Cauliflowers for late autumn use, and give every done the first possible opportunity, repotting such as attention in the way of watering, &c., to those recently

STATE OF THE WEATHER AT CHISWICK, NEAR LONDON. For the week ending May 24, 1855, as observed at the Horticultural Garden

Tields.	Moon's Age.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE.						
May.				OI the Air.			Of the Earth			
of 912		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean	TOOL	- Itest	1-31	Hafr
Friday 18 Satur. 19 Sunday 20 Mon. 21 Tues. 22 Wed. 23 Thurs. 24	2 3 4 5 6 7	30.109 30.025 29.883 29.862 29.840 29.819 29.761	30.078 29.860 29.800 29.830 29.779 29.780 29.760	64 69 68 55 64 60 71	39 48 35 46 31 40 44	51.5 58.5 51.5 50.5 47.5 50.0 56.0	50 52 53 53 52 53 54	56 51 51 51 51 52 53	S.W. S. N.W. W. N. S.W. S.	日本日本日本
Average.		29.899	29 841	64.4	40.0	52.2	524	51.3		-

18-Fine; very fine throughout. 19-Fine; very fine; clear at night. 20-Foggy; very fine; overcast.

21-Overcast throughout. 22-Uniformly overcast; cloudy; rain; slight frost. 23-Clear and fine; light clouds; very fine.

24-Fine; very fine; cloudy and fine at night. Mean temperature of the week 3 deg. below the average.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER AT CHISWICK. During the last 29 years, for the ensuing week, ending June 2 1816

100	age est ip.	age est ip.	un ob.	No. of	Greatest	Prevailing Winds.		
May and June.	Avers High Tem	Average Lowest Temp. Mean Temp.		Years in which it Rained.	Quantity of Rain.	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
Sunday 27 Mon. 28	67.7 67.2	45.2 45.1	56.5 56.2	15 12	0.44 in. 0.97	2 9 6 1 1 6 1 1		
Tues. 29 Wed. 30 Thu. 31	66.1 68.0 69.5	45.0 45.2 45.3	55.5 56.6 57.4	12 10 9	0.97 0.34 0.38	2 10 1 2 5 5 4 - 2 5 6 - 3 7 2 1 1 6 5 - 3 5 4 3		
Frid. 1 Satur. 2	70.3 69.3	46.7 46.6	58.5 57.9	11 13	0.27 0.33	1 9 2 - 5 8 1		

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the Ser-1847-therm. 91 deg.; and the lowest on the 27th, 1836-therm. 33 deg.

Notices to Correspondents,

AZALEAS: A Van Geert. Your Indian Azalea is distinct, of good form and substance, and better than many of the recent novelties. G .- J C. All pretty, but not different from kinds we already possess.‡

ALLAMANDA NERIIFOLIA: H O. It was introduced into this country from South America.

BOOKS: R S. Roberts on the Vine is a very good book, with the exception of what relates to carrion, which should never be used for Vines.I

BROCCOLI: Melville. It was too far gone before it reached us, for us to offer any opinion on it.1

COCKROACHES: WM C. A basin with water in it let into the floor in their runs makes the best trap we know of. By perseverage in the use of it they may be got rid of.

DISEASES: Amicus. It is an aggravated case of rust remarkable for the development of the tissue between the little discs into which the cuticle is broken up. Rust equally arises in the first instance from some substance rubbing against the fruit, when the cuticle is very delicate. With this hint you will possibly be able to discover the cause, and prevent the recurrence of the affection. You cannot do anything this year, now the Grapes are formed .- A B. This is an ordinary case of the disease which is so prevalent amongst Melons and Cucumbers. It seems almost universal, and the cause is wholly unknown. We are trying what can be done with old seed, but we are not very sanguine as to the result .- J W. Your leaves appear to have been injured by frost; they were, however, so crushed that we can say little about them. The plants which accompanied them are Luzula campestris and Carex præcox. M. J. B.

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS: N. Clematis azurea grandiflora, Doliches lignosus, Hardenbergia macrophylla and monophylla, kennedya Marryattæ, Mandevilla suaveolens, and Tropæolum Triomphe de Gand may possibly answer your purpose !

HOLLIES: XYZ. The most complete account of these is, we believe, in the Allgemeine Gartenzeitung of 1854. LIZARD'S EGGS. If any of your readers could obtain for me some eggs of the Lacerta agilis, I should be greatly obliged Lizards are most widely distributed, and I want to ascertain whether the eggs will float in sea-water, and, if so, whether they will retain their vitality. A reward of a few shillings (which I would gladly repay as well as postage) offered to schoolboys, would perhaps get these eggs in the proper dis-

tricts collected. Ch. Darwin, Downe, Farnborough, Kent. NSECTS: EKS. Your Peas are attacked by the common weevil Curculio (Sitona) lineatus (see Gardeners' Chronicle, 1844, p. 386 for figure and description), which the long dry spring has brought forth in vast numbers everywhere. Watering the plants with lime-water and strewing soot thickly along the rows are advantageous; sticks or twine fastened close over the rows, daubed with bird-lime, would also catch multitudes-J G. Thanks for the note about the Anobium pertinax attacking the Spanish Chesnut timber; all kinds of wooden structures seem, however, to come alike to these devastators. W.-Anon There is no poisonous preparation that we know of which, mixed with water and applied with the syringe, would be effectual in killing "the grub" on your Plum trees. White Hellebore powder, if good, appears to be fatal to the Gooseberry Caterpilla NAMES OF PLANTS: We have been so often obliged to reluctantly

decline naming heaps of dried or other plants, that we venture to request our correspondents to recollect that we never have or could have undertaken an unlimited duty of this kind. Young gardeners, to whom these remarks more especially apply should bear in mind that, before applying to us for assistance, they should exhaust their other means of gaining information. We cannot save them the trouble of examining and thinking for themselves; nor would it be desirable if we could. All we can do is to help them—and that most willingly. It is now requested that, in future, not more than four plants may be sent us at one time.—B M. Epidendrum aromaticum, a Mexican, not Brazilian plant.—G Chambers. We believe there is a doubt that your plants are seedling Rushes, with the remains of the seed sticking to the end of the lengthened cotyleder Constant Reader. If the plant came from Brazil somebody must rigidum.—H Beddard. Allosorus flexuosus.—E J W. Lusian Filit sylvatica.—A Sub. Polygala cordifolia.—P F. Asplenium Filitformina. S.-OHP. 1, Asplenium ebeneum; 2, Lastres decomposita; 3, Dooding and Asplenium ebeneum; 2, Lastres decomposita; 3, Dooding and S. Lastres decompositions. posita; 3, Doodia caudata; 4, Nephrolepis pectinata. S.—Iong

PLANT SHOWING: A K. Although the Allamandas you name may be considered "distinct species," yet four of them would be too many to show the be too many to show in a group of ten plants; if they did not absolutely discussification absolutely disqualify your collection from gaining a prize so many plants of one colour would at least greatly damage in

TREES AND HORSERADISH: Staines. There is nothing in Horse radish that Tree is nothing of or radish that we know of poisonous to trees. The dying of the latter in work and the latter i the latter in your case may be owing to the Horseradish about

VINE LEAVES: R B W. Little injury need be apprehended from the excrescences on the under sides of your Vine leaves, though it is not good to feed Vines till they break out to the extent that yours have done. They are over fed, and have broken out in eruptions. Over luxuriance, too damp an atmosph

** As usual, many communications have been received too late and others are unavoidably detained till the necessary inquires can be made. We must also beg the indulgence of the numerous correspondents. numerous correspondents, the insertion of whose interesting contributions is still delayed.