I need scarcely say how pleased I was with the discovery I had made, or with what delight, with the perspicacity which had enabled me to penetrate the structure of this remarkable plant, I communicated the news to a number of my botanical friends, who, I am happy to say, shared my opinion that it was a species never before observed. Notwithstanding the fact that a species of the same genus had been discovered before, I was still more pleased to find that it was a new species, which had hitherto escaped the attention of the botanists. It is true, the discovery was made in the summer of the year 1818, and I was not able to publish it till the following spring, but the news was sufficiently interesting to cause it to be eagerly received by the botanical world. The specimen was brought to me from a distance of several miles, and I was unable to obtain a satisfactory description of it, except from its general appearance. The plant was about six inches high, with a slender stem, and a pair of leaves of a greenish color, which were not very large. The flowers were small, and of a yellowish color, and the fruit was a small, dry capsule, which contained several seeds. The plant was found growing in a swamp, about a mile from a river, and I was able to observe it growing in its natural state. I was struck with the resemblance of this plant to certain other species, which I had not previously seen, and I was therefore led to the conclusion that it was a new species. I was not able to determine its exact place in the natural system, but I was satisfied that it was a species of the genus Solanum, and that it was closely allied to the species Solanum dulcamara. I was therefore led to the conclusion that it was a new species, which had hitherto escaped the attention of the botanists. It is true, the discovery was made in the summer of the year 1818, and I was not able to publish it till the following spring, but the news was sufficiently interesting to cause it to be eagerly received by the botanical world. The specimen was brought to me from a distance of several miles, and I was unable to obtain a satisfactory description of it, except from its general appearance. The plant was about six inches high, with a slender stem, and a pair of leaves of a greenish color, which were not very large. The flowers were small, and of a yellowish color, and the fruit was a small, dry capsule, which contained several seeds. The plant was found growing in a swamp, about a mile from a river, and I was able to observe it growing in its natural state. I was struck with the resemblance of this plant to certain other species, which I had not previously seen, and I was therefore led to the conclusion that it was a new species. I was not able to determine its exact place in the natural system, but I was satisfied that it was a species of the genus Solanum, and that it was closely allied to the species Solanum dulcamara.
New Plants

VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.—No. LXIII.

316. Colchicum T. (Accidental and Functional).—Yeast is the most common soil disease. Under consideration is that to which the name of Yeast has been given by some authors, from the dull yellow color of the affected plants. It is produced by yeast contamination, which it is evident cannot be derived from any diseased condition, except by the direct action of the yeast upon the plant. Yeast is produced by the decomposition of organic substances, and is derived from the soil, to which it is added by the action of the air.

DOES SEA-WATER KILL SEEDS?

As you have done me the honour to notice favorably my communications to the younger members of the Society, I am induced to ask your attention to the subject of the treatment of seeds in the cases of plants which are not found to grow in the soil, and which are likely to be killed by the use of sea-water. In many cases, the sea-water is necessary, and is the only means of preserving the plants from destruction.

In the following list I have no reason to suppose, except in the case of those which are killed by the use of sea-water, to ascertain whether the seeds kept at the temperature of 32° would better resist the salt water; but I have calculated the following:

(1) Seeds of common Cress (Lepidium sativum) have been killed by the use of sea-water, to a surprising quantity of saline so as to coherence in a mass of 32°.

(2) Radishes have germinated less well after the same treatment, and only one seed out of many came up; it is probable that the radishes would grow in the sea-water, but I have not made any experiments to ascertain whether this is the case. It is, however, certain that the seeds were killed by the use of sea-water, to a surprising quantity of saline so as to coherence in a mass of 32°.

(3) Leek seed has been killed by the use of sea-water, as has been also the case with the following:

(4) Celery seed well after the 43 days; (5) Barley; and (6) Barley, barley, and barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, barley, 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days, but were all dead after 14 days immersion out of
and, likewise after 30 days in the ice-cold water.
(23) Clients have been tried in the latter
water, and all were dead after the 30 days.
(25) Seeds of kind, collected almost at
hap-hazard, the five Leguminosae alone have as yet
been killed, with the exception of the Cabbage seed, and
(26) the ice-cold water, is not intended to
inference that the seeds of this family must generally
withstand salt water much worse than the seeds of the
(27) but it did withstand, as before, the ice-cold salt
water. (28) In botanical works, I had expected that these would have
survived longest. It has been really curious to observe
that on the first day, the germination has been in
almost every kind of seed, when taken after one
week out of the salt water, and Likewise when compared
the seeds with salt - all of course having been
been grown under the same circumstances, namely,
iness, in glasses on my chimney-piece, so that the seeds from the
(29) I mean that many of the seeds germinated and came out of their
the ice-cold water, after one or seven days
immersion.
(30) This is the subject of transportal, I may state
that the Johnston's Physical Atlas gives the
of distinct currents in the Atlantic (excluding drift
(31) that the average of them is 33
nautical miles per diem; hence, it is the average
of immersion seven out of the eight kinds of seed as yet
(32) for some purpose, however, they must advantage be dispensed with; cultivated plants in them
(33) by the very purpose of carrying the
seed safe to hand. When landed high up by the
wides and, perhaps driven by a little wind by the
ice, will dry, and opening will
also seed; and these will then be ready for all the
of these seeds, which by Nature sheows what
the excitement of the ever.
(34) But when the seed is sown in its
the very purpose for which Nature has
occasional in the great struggle for life the
and solitary inhabitant room and sustenance! Charles Darwin, Bead, Dartmouth, Kent, May 31.

Common Things.
Preating Scarlet Geraniums for Bedding.
The system of treating bedding plants has been completely
upset. Few things have yet been planted, and
lar, and it is not that they keep them so long in a thriving state. To
give Scarlet Geraniums intended for beds artificial heat after
the plants have been acclimated, as this would not answer this year; that would very much
(35) should the good cultivator ought to have in
view, via plants sufficiently healthy and hardy
to the naturally increasing warmth of the weather,
(36) climate, at least in the greenhouse,
(37) the spring months whenever the weather
will persist they will show more flowers in proportion to the
difference in the greenhouse, as this was after it had
subjected to heat would in July. The same
(38) applicable to all other kinds of plants kept
in a greenhouse, as it is clear from the
the heat is unnecessary, even although the plants
have been kept in the cutting pots during winter and required
light, and that they can be easily assisted, without forcing them
to make premature growths, which
get never hardened before planting time. Too much

we have confined ourselves so much to that kind of pot
may be the great convenience it provides in shifting
from small pots into larger ones, and also the
facility it furnishes of examining at any time the state of
the roots. Besides there may be another reason, the
most potent of all, for using exclusively our
common form of flower pots, and that is their
inexpensiveness. For some purposes, however, they must
advantage be dispensed with; cultivated plants in them
if you please, but keep them out of the drawing-room,
where they are anything but models of taste, and take
a lesson from the Chinese. In the accompanying sketch
you have a perspective drawing of a common Chinese
product of this kind. The flowers are
Fortune embossed in the soil of a Westcraft case, having
some seeds sown in it. When cleaned it appeared to me to
be very superior to my common pots. It is very smooth
on the surfaces, and the colour that of a cake of Indian
red paint. The ornaments are white and very
agreeably relieve the tone of the Indian red; in fact, to point of form,
and finish, it is an exceedingly tasteful
article and fit for any drawing-room window. I am
aware that attempts have been made to improve our
common garden pots, but the forms hitherto recom-
ended, and the offensive colour of the clay of which
they were manufactured, rendered them anything but
drawing-room ornaments. If something more classical
and artistic in design were invented worthy of a place
in the drawing-room, they were presented in baskets with their
covering of yellow silk mus now employed
(39) Besides such budding of plants
(40) he has the greatest chance of

Home Correspondence.
Annually. A few words respecting this useful class
of plants are worth mentioning. It is true that
opinion that they are not encouraged as their merits
should be, chiefly perhaps from the almost universal
influence of the honest laborer. It is true that
cannot be denied that such is often the case, but I wish it
is to be known that this is owing more to misappre-
(41) several reasons that I do not think the

The Vinegar Plant (see p. 336.)—If your
companion will try the undermentioned receipt he will
find that a good cup of the wine made from
sugar add half a pound of cradle; put them into a stone
or glass pot that will hold about two gallons, and in about
(42) inches in diameter with a rim, for the convenience
of tying down. Having prepared the above, pour over
them, and when cool to down to about 1 inch above
the lip of the pot, and cover with a piece of

21-1856. The Gardener's Chronicle. 357