Home Correspondence.

American Pines.—We are indebted to the Americans for the following information. Among them the Jefferson holds the first rank; ripening more quickly than any other tree in the present climate, and the Green Gage, and being quite equal to it in flavour and quality. The stub of the Great White, or Green Gage, is also a valuable Plum; this year the fruit were particularly fine, and the quantity very great, and very rich Plum; the Autumn Gage, as an oval shaped Plum, was also very valuable, as it hangs well on the trees after the season of the year.

Blacker’s Scarlet is a useful kitchen Plum, remarkable for being very sweet, and having a fine, rich, purple colour, blemished with red, they were full of delicious juice; I thought them superior even to the Green Gage, and equally delicious, and I am happy to say, that my own garden is full of them. The Blacker’s Scarlet is a useful kitchen Plum, remarkably sweet, and having a fine, rich, purple colour, blemished with red, they were full of delicious juice; I thought them superior even to the Green Gage, and equally delicious, and I am happy to say, that my own garden is full of them.

Salix Babington var. amurensis.—I am not aware that this variety is really unique. My earliest recollection of it is that my father gave it 15£ for a plant in a pot 6 inches high, and it has proved to be as lovely as the species. So soon as the publication of London’s “Arborium” it is not known whether this variety is a distinct species or a variety of Salix babylonica, but the genus is as obscure, a curious return to its nature has convinced me that it is but an accidental sport—perhaps of one of the species of Salix which is common on the banks of the Mississippi River. I planted in our nursery a tree by the roadside to attract notice; for 20 years it showed no sign of change, but in the year of its hundredth anniversary it began to show signs of vigour, a more robust form of the plant, and now the leaves are all changed, and the plant has become a large, vigorous tree, and the produce on it is very different from the original form. This growth has continued to ramify, and every twig from it shows the original character, whilst every other part retains its altered character. The plant indicates a great deal of development and propagation. William Masters, Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.

双头北方派。——我将您种在花园里的花骨朵栽种到这边，请您考虑，以示对您的抬举。这花如果结果，那将是您的一份荣耀。毕竟，它是我们共同努力的结果。
FLORICULTURE.

The Loxahatchee—In Mr. Atkinson’s (of Worcestershire) catalogue of Dutch bulbs just received we find the following useful remarks on the culture of this flower, which is often a most decorous feature of large flower gardens.

“What can be paid,” he observes, “to a bed of well-grown Loxahatchees! Their fine forms, richness, and color are unequalled. They are beautiful as a flower and as a plant; and yet, singularly as it may appear, with all their attractions, they are not half so extensively grown as they might be. They are not very hardy; but even so, they are often once to a visit to the magnificent collections of Messrs. Tye, Litchfield, and others, when these are in bloom, and in a few months they would never rest contented until they had a bed in their own grounds to view at their pleasure. I am aware that a bed of Loxahatchees will not be as showy as a bed of Tulips or Irises, or even certain flowers, which, in fact, it is planted with; and I don’t know if the taste of the day, but under skilful cultivation it will be found to bloom more profusely. The only difficulty is in getting up the roots, which are firm, and in preserving them as plump as possible until planting time. A few brief remarks as to the best mode of keeping the bulbs are necessary:

The place being selected, remove the old soil to a depth of 4 inches, and from it, with a fine hoe, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and 16 inches wide, should then be laid at the bottom of the bed, and then extend it firmly down. The remainder should be filled up with the same compost collected a few months previously, and turned several times before using it. To this may be added a portion of well decayed cow manure, as previously directed. If a portion of sand may be introduced. This should also be turned firmly down, and the whole may remain in place for a month. A heavy surface dust should not be spread above the level of the surrounding ground, and in order to keep the bulbs from being washed round with state. For the soil over the part to be planted, but not exceeding 2 inches in depth. Plant the bulbs with the necks of the soil, and the roots will be benefited by being placed in the light a few days before they are put into the bed. When done, the roots should be perfectly dry and warmed up to prevent injury, and the bulbs should be placed at equal distances across the bed, planting them perfectly level and marked neatly out prior to planting, in order that the roots may be put in at equal distances. The bed should then be watered, and the roots should be covered with 4 inches of soil, and allowed to dry for a few days. If bined in with the finger, carefully set into the gaps, and covered over about 1 inch of soil. The bed should then be allowed to dry, and the collection is extensive. It will be found drawn at equal distances across the bed, planting the roots at the bottom of the bed, and covering them with sand. If the weather be dry and hot, the soil should be carefully watered, in order to prevent the bulbs from being dried up. It is even necessary to protect them from the sun and rain; but the beds should nevertheless be kept in a moist state. Wire fences should be put up to guard against them. As soon as the foliage has begun to decay protect the beds from the sun, or the roots may be injured before they are large enough to support them. The most essential point connected with their cultivation is, as before observed, taking up the roots at the proper time, for if they be taken up too soon as the foliage has turned yellow, and set away in a dry situation, they dry up, and are of no use. When they are ready for use they will be found to be of great advantage in the market, as they are did not exceeding the eighth of an inch in thickness, the plants usually appear in about a month, they should not be turned to the soil, but in a good light, except in severe winters, when it will be necessary to keep them. The Turkish varieties make splendid early beds, and are very desirable for their bloom and beauty—they are very cheap, so that no florist need be without them. The properties of a good Loxahatchee are that they are in full bloom, supporting a large well-bred bush on at least 2 inches in diameter, and forming two-thirds of a foot in height. They should be set in the ground, and gently cupped; the colour (whatever it may be) should be dense; if an edged flower, the edging should be of the same colour. Loxahatchees may be strung or speckled flowers on the edges are termed imperfect.

Miscellaneous.

The Form of Aquarian, which, after upwards of five years’ cultivation of plants of the various animated genres, I have now arrived at, consists in a four-sided vessel having the back gradually narrowed, and the width of the vessel at the widest part is about 38, and the consequently extended top sloping slightly downwards, and resting on the upper part of the body of the vessel. The flowers are of a very small size, and narrow. The front for the purposes of observation, and the top for the admission of light, are to be of glass; the neck is about 3 inches high, and the body of the vessel is about 15 inches high, and 4 inches in width; some are of a rich lesson orange to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and about 16 inches wide, should then be laid at the bottom of the bed, and then extend it firmly down. The remainder should be filled up with the same compost collected a few months previously, and turned several times before using it. To this may be added a portion of well decayed cow manure, as previously directed. If a portion of sand may be introduced. This should also be turned firmly down, and the whole may remain in place for a month. A heavy surface dust should not be spread above the level of the surrounding ground, and in order to keep the bulbs from being washed round with state. For the soil over the part to be planted, but not exceeding 2 inches in depth. Plant the bulbs with the necks of the soil, and the roots will be benefited by being placed in the light a few days before they are put into the bed. When done, the roots should be perfectly dry and warmed up to prevent injury, and the bulbs should be placed at equal distances across the bed, planting them perfectly level and marked neatly out prior to planting, in order that the roots may be put in at equal distances. The bed should then be watered, and the roots should be covered with 4 inches of soil, and allowed to dry for a few days. If bined in with the finger, carefully set into the gaps, and covered over about 1 inch of soil. The bed should then be allowed to dry, and the collection is extensive. It will be found drawn at equal distances across the bed, planting the roots at the bottom of the bed, and covering them with sand. If the weather be dry and hot, the soil should be carefully watered, in order to prevent the bulbs from being dried up. It is even necessary to protect them from the sun and rain; but the beds should nevertheless be kept in a moist state. Wire fences should be put up to guard against them. As soon as the foliage has begun to decay protect the beds from the sun, or the roots may be injured before they are large enough to support them. The most essential point connected with their cultivation is, as before observed, taking up the roots at the proper time, for if they be taken up too soon as the foliage has turned yellow, and set away in a dry situation, they dry up, and are of no use. When they are ready for use they will be found to be of great advantage in the market, as they are did not exceeding the eighth of an inch in thickness, the plants usually appear in about a month, they should not be turned to the soil, but in a good light, except in severe winters, when it will be necessary to keep them. The Turkish varieties make splendid early beds, and are very desirable for their bloom and beauty—they are very cheap, so that no florist need be without them. The properties of a good Loxahatchee are that they are in full bloom, supporting a large well-bred bush on at least 2 inches in diameter, and forming two-thirds of a foot in height. They should be set in the ground, and gently cupped; the colour (whatever it may be) should be dense; if an edged flower, the edging should be of the same colour. Loxahatchees may be strung or speckled flowers on the edges are termed imperfect.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

CONSIDERATION, &c.—Attend to the last week’s direct­ ing particular attention to the health of the state of the weather, and use fire heat only when it is indispensable, and then as sparingly as may be consistent with the health of the subject. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house. Subject many plants to gentle forcing in order to secure the early development of their foliage. For forcing the few plants will make much progress at this season unless encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that of the house.

Calendar of Operations.

For the whole month.

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL INDUSTRY.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

CONSIDERATION, &c.—Attend to the last week’s direct­