Your message appears to be incomplete. It seems to be a text about gardening and specific mentions of various plants. Could you please provide the complete text or clarify your request so I can assist you accurately?
The Gardens' Chronicle.

Ranunculuses.—In Mr. Atkinson's (of Worcester) catalogue and album of this season, I should say to be in the following useful remarks on the culture of this flower, which I believe were originally intended for this publication. 'When the flowers are in bloom they should be treated as a sort of well-grown Ranunculus. Their fine forms, richness, and delicacy of color are not surpassed in any other family of plants; and yes, singular as it may appear, with all their attractions, they are not half so extensively grown as they ought to be. We times past were once to pay a visit to the magnificent collections of Mease, Tatch, Lithsby, and others, when these in a state of perfection are seen. They are not only beautiful, but they would never rest contented until they had a bed in their own garden. Yet, when we see how the Ranunculus has been beseamed by many a sly and uncertain flower, which, for instance, it is filled with our hands and is the bed of the skilful cultivator it will be found to blossom most profusely. The only difficulty is in getting the flowers to bloom. A few brief remarks as to the culture of this flower are in order. The situation for the beds, which should be best prepared in autumn, should be a rich soil, well digested with equal parts of peat, loam, and lime. The depth of nearly 2 feet and 6 inches in width; sods cut in a rich old loamy pasture to the depth of 4 inches would be laid out flat on the ground, to the bottom, for the formation of the box, trellising firmly down, the remainder should be kept up with the same compost collected. The previous month, and turned several times before using it. To be added a portion of well decayed cow-dung and lime, each to the amount of 2 bushels per yard, and, in the manner of the seed, should be hoed and covered with a foot of earth. Even in the first opportunity of a fine day to rake the beds and get them perfectly level, and married neatly out previous to the sowing. The distance apart in beds should be 24 inches; the plants should be spaced about 5 inches apart from row to row. It is better to give them a little extra than not to have enough. To crowd them. If the collection is small they may be planted, with the fingers, carefully set with the prongs downwards, and covered over about 13 inch deep; but if the collection is extensive, drills should be dug by a spade. In a heavy loam, plant the seed about 2 inches deep, the roots at the bottom of the plant, and covering them with sand. The seed should be carefully and firmly pressed round the surface of the soil, when it is very hot, the surface of the bed should be carefully watered, in order to prevent the soil from cracking; old tan placed over them at this stage of growth will also be found very beneficial. In order to prolong their blooming season a temporary shade may be necessary, and to protect them from the hot sun, thin branches of willow should nevertheless be kept in a moist state. Wire-netting and a screen should be used to guard against the sun. As soon as the foliage has begun to decay the beds from the soil, or the roots may be lifted and stored in a dry place. It is very injurious to cut off the foliage of Ranunculus by the leaves of turf should be regularly watered and air admitted day and night. The plants should be planted in the prepared soil, and covered with a sprinkling of mould, not exceeding the eighth of an inch in thickness; the flowers should be turned frequently, in order to keep them fresh. The Turburn varieties make splendid early beds, and should be extensively planted by all lovers of floral beauty—they are very cheap, so that no florist need be without them. The properties of a good Ranunculus are a strong straight stem, from 6 inches to a foot high, with a large flower of rich colour, at least 3 inches in diameter, and forming threes to a head, both from a good underground root, and gouty culled; the colour (whatever it may be) should be dense; if an edged flower, the edging should be in the centre, and the petals should be either striped or speckled flowers on the edges are termed imperfect ones.

miscellaneous.

The Form of Aquarius which, after upwards of five years' experience in the various gardens behind our naturalized tenants, I have now adopted, consists in a four-sided vessel having the back gradually reduced in area to 500, and the consequently extended top sloping slightly downwards, and resting on the upper part of the wall under the projection of the eaves nearly as narrow. The front for the purposes of observation, and the top for the admirer of the western scenery, being the whole bottom being constructed of slate: the whole fixed in a stout framework. The advantages of this form are that it is a series of flat walls, and extensive view of the whole interior of the aquarium. 21. That it enables the occupants to resort to water of any salinity or hardness without having to be taken back and emerge from the water. 22. It admits of a much larger surface of water being exposed to the air, while the water which condenses on the glass, from the effect of radiation, which is the necessary condition for the successful keeping of the fish and crustacea in the aquarium resting on the zinc or iron framework. I need hardly mention that the sleeping back is to be covered with a sheet of glass or cloth. The next important distance is the line of water. Warnings in Aquals of Natural History.

Orange Trees.—The collection of Orange trees belonging to the Luxembourg is one of the most remarkable of any. It covers a space of nearly 2 acres and the age of the trees, Orange trees, it is known, attain a vast age. In the Orangey at Versailles is one of 400 years old. It is from some picturesque in the commencement of the 15th century by Eleonora of Castile, wife of Charles III, King of Navarre. The trees which sprang from them were preserved in the same case up to 1494, after which they were transplanted into different bands as rare and precious objects, and then became the property of the Constable de Bourbon, who placed them in his park of Courances, in the Bourbonnais. The property of the constable having been captured by the French in 1670, they were distributed to the palaces of Fontainebleau, which Francois I. had caused to be restored and enlarged. When the constable of France, the Duke of Orkiennes, wished to make a magnificent orangery, he gave orders that all the orange trees, which were then in the park of the Chateau of Fontainebleau, should be conveyed to it; this was in 1684, and the orangery of Parioli, which were among those thus removed, was first called the Orangey of the Duke of Orleans, then the Orangey of the Constable, the most remarkable of them, is, notwithstanding its great age, still perfectly vigorous. Guipry. I am informed that there is now one other tree of this sort, and that, according to an old proverb, every Jack finds his Jill (doceus toues doceus); so, in floral attachments every object of love is not the same and most of the influence atta. Rossouw had his Periwinkle, Gipsy, the painter, his Guilder flower, whence he derives his flower; everybody does not fix his affections on the same object. But to return to our story, nobody, in 1754, when the savage boar infested the dead-world; the Hyacinth rose to perpetuate the piercing beauty of the departed; some other flower for some other purpose, and the forget-me-not, a modern rememberance of lovers' vows. There are dyastic flowers; the Lily of the Valley at the feet of the Virgin, the Larkspur, the Flax, the Plints genstis, or Plints des Genets, of our countrymen; the Valerian, the Valeriana officinalis, the touch-me-not, Tulista of Scotland, the delicate Weed-shore of the Virgin, the valiant, the Pincushion flower, the Trachelospermum, the hollyhock of the East, the Rose of the orientals, the Water-lilies of India, the Tuberose of Italy, to which might be added the flowers of the Vincennes, the Lis of the Marquis de Lillies of Germany, the double Pomegranate or Morocco, the Flower of the Parnassus, the Paeonia, the Saffron of Japan, the Chrysanthemum and a thousand more flowers from China, the Genius of the Alps, and the flowers of each country, which are your favourite flowers—the Lily of the Valley, the Dripping, the Daffodovill, which are grown for their beauty, and the Rose or Wind of March with beauty! I will candidly tell you that I am a lover of the Orange; I have presented to a patridge (a bird (the fashion of Verus, Joso, and Minerva, who selected does, peacocks, and a parrot respectively), answered, "Well, I should like a nice roast duck."—in like manner, if you put me to the question, I would not object to have a weakness for Copper beds whenever there is a talk of boiled legs of mutton; for Borage and Nasturtium, I have a taste for; and now I am almost sure to meet with an echo to the case for the cake singer; for a dish of cooked Artichokes whenever they are to be had (I cannot even yet manage to get them), for a pot of fresh asparagus, if I should seize theieder of the case for the cake, for a glass of wine; for a crisp of bread, for a trifle of cake; for an asparagus, if I should seize theieder of the case for the cake, for a glass of wine; for a crisp of bread, for a trifle of cake; for a truffle of Venezia, the more I hear of it, the more I am persuaded that your excellency's friend has the flower (never mind what genus and species it belongs to which Mary Jane presented on my birthday. Dickens's "Household Words".

Calendar of Operations.

For the coming week.

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

Conservatory, A.—Attend to the last week's directions as to guarding against damp, giving air freely when the air is too dry, and preventing the cold when it is too damp, and then as sparingly as may be consistent with all the above, and be careful to gently force in order to secure a constant succession of bloom for furnishing this house. For this object, the most expedient and effective measures encouraged with a temperature considerably warmer than that would be required to preserve them in a cool and dark place, take advantage of the fine weather, and, if necessary, and endeavours to have them subjected to the most beneficial and least injurious treatment. The fruit must be kept perfectly clean and in a fit state to perform its functions.