harly beautiful, and its branches far more stouter than the other two; which, however, are very handsome, the flowers of those that usually flower the longest may be safely and advantageously practiced. Thoms. "Tale, M.D., Emworth, Kent. In September the Stock of Cofifures plants removed and heavily manned with half-rotten horse and cow manure, and then covered with a layer of straw. The above was asked through your Paper whether or not the application of manure would injure an Aracania. The reply was that it should be done with care, and thought if that is correct I have certainly committed a serious blunder, but I habitually wait and watch the growth and appearance of the plants the following year. I have invariably applied manure whenever I remove the branches of my nursery, and always with the same satisfactory results. I congratulate you on the success of manure whatever necessary, or an opportunity occurred for using it. As an illustration of what I have done with them I beg to give the name of one in my nursery, and always with the same satisfactory results. Nothing can exceed the healthful appearance of the tree now just; it has made sixteen inches of leader this season. John Grier, Ambleside, Windermere. Would your Correspondent, "J. Philpot," inform me whether the "good bowfall of stable-dung," which I have heard so much said of, will do us any good fresh from the stable or rotten? Because I am of opinion that a middling of any kind would be beneficial, and the more it is thus mixed the better, I would also recommend the manure to be thoroughly mixed and also prevent the ground from cooling by evaporation. Conifer forms a prominent feature in the gardens of most of our large houses to possess certain data respecting them. "Crocotomus. (p. 809.) I had with pleasure the hint thrown out of late by the "Arboreta de Tarento," of the "Secretary of the Horticultural Society of England," in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (p. 188): "I have great pleasure in receiving your thanks for the kind enquiries made on your part with respect to Crocots, to the present date few have seen our house without tasting the fruit, and if you were to see the abundance of ripened fruit on the trees, the fruits of the two last years you would be more than ever convinced that Rivers' orchard houses are a great fact. We have not reaped less than 100 bushels a week without a failure and at so little cost, others will be reaped in the next few weeks. My advice is to have the fruits ready for the market in March." J. B. Pears, Challock, Kent. I have under cultivation a few kinds of Cofifures, vis., shrubbery or perenial, and hardy evergreen kinds. Some four or five years ago I was induced to commence growing Cofifures as I saw clearly that the herbaceous kinds must wear very well in our gardens. During the past season I have tested the shrubbery kinds to commence on, more particularly stagnifus, and a variety called Kali, having proved themselves of the hardiest kind, the first batch was General Havelock, Emperor, &c. My advice is to have some of these trees under cultivation in hopes of saving them for next season. I quite agree with your Correspondent respecting the duration of the fruit, which is of the greatest importance in the herbaceous kinds shown at Chiswick 30 years ago, and they made a most beautiful display, and why should they not now, as they are under better cultivation? A very fine tree I saw in May to October. My sorts are equally valuable for the border or flower garden, which makes them invaluable for the greenhouse, and whether frosted or blotted, equally as rich in colour as the herbaceous kinds. Vineas in Pots.-I exhibited on Thursday last three Grape Vines in pots at Workop exhibition; they were extremely good and showy, and this year they averaged 13 inches each. To my surprise on entering the tent, after the judges had made their awards, I found a card containing these words placed on my Vines—"Disqualifié—grown in open border." Now I have scores of witnesses who could prove that they bloomed and flowered as stouter as any I have ever planted, although they had partly rooted, from the ground, and sunk in the crock hole into some old tan on which they stood. They were cut down to a stub first in an open vane, remained there all night in a crowded stall, until 11 o'clock, and are now at this moment fresh grown and still fit to be exhibited again. I had a large trolley which was to transport them to the market, but the travel safety, and also had a large forged iron pot into the pots to steady them. This caused me in order to make them secure I then filled the caviot with Moss and water to keep them from drying, knowing that they had to remain in the market all night, and that it was to be exhibited in particular in full. The schedule states only these words—For the best three Vines in pots. Here I must state that they were not exhibited from the good or rich pot that they might have objected, but as the Vines were fairly well, and, I believe, fairly in pots I agree with you that I feel that you cannot. E. A. Bennett, Oakman Hall, Workop, Notts. (Undoubtedly.) At a very fair rate, to be in the market next season. In answer to your very ingenious notice of my little pamphlet. I know you will pardon my taking exception to its publication. I believe it to be a matter of necessity in many cases, I feel juctions of anything being said which has a tendency to promote that some kinds will, when well ripened, set their blooms without assistance, but I have proved by experiment that it is unsafe to trust to others. The partially ripened state of the wood and almost total absence of fruit in the season, and the consequent failure of this season, but I have the most absolute assurance that there will be no difference between a crop and a failure in season. There are four houses in this immediate vicinity, and a large number of smaller ones in the nursery with plants which had all been cultivated together. Two of these houses are under the care of the same man, and the same condition as the others, 60 x 20, in managed by a man who was a labourer a few years ago, and has now very well besides a small orchard of 60 by 20 in times in the spring to have a talk with our foreman, and he says that there is no hope for the fruit this season. The master says he has had to give much of it to his friends. The fourth case is still more striking; after care. A man who has very large trees, who were nearly in bloom, we had to fill an orchard house just built near Burton on Trent. Of course most of the trees were inferior to those supplied by the former cases. With the exception of being most tastefully painted and paved, this house was exactly similar to the one just described. The fruit was near the dwelling, and a new source of pleasure, the lady of the establishment took it into her own hands, and managed it entirely, and did not think it necessary easy to follow directions. Most of the plants fruited well in the following year, and we have ripened well grown trees, and perfectly clean foliage, she might challenge the country. In our own house we had a very fair crop of fruit, and I have got from mostly perfect fruits. (though it had been crowded by sale trees the previous season) many boxes from 50 to 60 Peaches of the finest possible quality; at the price of 12s. a box, I am sure that at this moment we are the best price in the country. At this date very few have seen our house without tasting the fruit, and if you were to see the abundance of ripened fruit on the trees, the fruits of the two last years you would be more than ever convinced that Rivers' orchard houses are a great fact. We have not reaped less than 100 bushels a week without a failure and at so little cost, others will be reaped in the next few weeks. My advice is to have the fruits ready for the market in March." J. B. Pears, Challock, Kent. Peas.—It may be important to many of your readers to know the varieties of Peas, and the manner in which they are to be sown, and raised. There are many new kinds now on the market which would appear to be more drought and mildew better than most, perhaps any Pea, in cultivation. When other Peas can scarcely be grown at all this year I will advise you to try the abundance of tender Peas of excellent flavour. So continued my excellence in that future I will now return to the subject of gardening, and the latter for early gathering. W. Crome, Westbury. Many of your readers give their experi- ences as to the relative merits of the various kinds of Rose trees—mildew and blight? The Roses have made remarkable headway with me this year, and the show of buds for the autumnal bloom of Hybrid Perpetuas is most prom- ising, but mildew attacks the new shoots, gets round the flowers, and destroys the flowers. Those that escape this fate open for a day or two, and then go off as though they had been scorched, and are found to have been attacked by the mildew. I hope this year to produce the two plagues, and are to be attributed to the long drought we have had here. And what is the cause? The wet weather in March has washed up all the mildewed parts of the trees, and in some cases have arrested the progress of the disease, but one case has been arrested in this manner, Cardinal Parisien, and General Jacquemin—some conti- nually overpowered by the mildew. The thrips are a pest. I have not seen one this year, and I have had a beautiful show of blossoms just opening on Madame de Pompadour, and am enabled to say that this year they are all dead. I shall be glad of any suggestions whatever as to cause or remedy. The most likely, however, is the excessive heat of situation. My garden lies high, has pure air, and has a high, dry, exposed situation. Those plants which are under the shrubbery trees, and many kinds are not touched at all, while the next tree is covered with blossoms, and infected with thrips. The climbers, but Glorio de Dijon is slightly affected and has been kept well watered. Would you advise cutting in the young shoots that are most affected? BRENNENS seems specially liable to mildew and blight. BRENNENS A writer in your columns (p. 629) states that he cannot Vinca roseum to seed at the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, but inserts its propagating, as he has succeeded in doing the common Perlwine. By implication it may be pre-
sensed that V. rosae had not previously occurred at Kew. But a query by Dr. B. T. Jones in 1970, states that his vineyard seed probably at Kew. But a query by Dr. B. T. Jones in 1970, states that his vineyard seed probably at Kew. But a query by Dr. B. T. Jones in 1970, states that his vineyard seed probably at Kew. But a query by Dr. B. T. Jones in 1970, states that his vineyard seed probably at Kew.
moral courage, and consummate ability with which Professor Henlow conducted the duties he volunteered for. It has been erroneously stated that he was married, for all these years, to the lady of which he was a tenant, and that he was a member of the church for which these services. Such however was far from the case; he was married, indeed, to a lady of great merit, in whom he had the best of confidences, and who was the subject of the most courteous and considerate treatment.

Amongst the most remarkable instances of a direct benefit conferred upon agriculture is the evidence, through scientific knowledge of the use of the phosphate nodules which abound in the tertiary formations of the English counties. The most important origin of those petrified animal remains, their value to the farmer was instantly apparent. The farmers of Yorkshire and the north of England, the widest circulation in the local papers, without reservation of any kind; claiming no credit for the consideration of the effect, as the farmers, of Norfolk, Suffolk, and other counties, being now homesteaded with phosphate pits; yet, up to the day of Professor Henlow’s death, no acknowledgment even was vouchsafed of his services. In the same liberal spirit he printed and circulated his researches, and his advice was then as valuable as it is now, and was pointed out and stimulated to use them methods which have largely increased the products of their holdings.

The same expression used by Professor Henlow as the spiritual guide of his parishioners is a subject unconnected with our columns, yet it is right to mention it as one that kept the body and soul together in his estimation; and though they were eclipsed in public opinion by his more conspicuous labours, that knowledge and that practical knowledge of religion, he was ever assiduous in spiritual duties—so much so that for fifteen years he was not absent from Hitcham for a single Sunday.

But want of space forbids our going further into the history of the life of Professor Henlow, and we are unable, learned, and excellent man; a volume might be filled with the incidents of his ever busy and well spent life. For his pecuniary position was far from being envied by others rather than for himself, and with anecdotes of his noble qualities and head and heart. We can only say that we have always had the deepest interest in the close of his life, to established in Cambridge the society of his old friends, who have been so constant in the various affiliations which he gave all his botanical collections. To the University his loss is as classless as it is irreparable; whether as a member of the well-known society of botanists and general nature, or as a teacher, and most especially as not only the best, but the only man altogether qualified to represent the scientific, educational, and practical arrangement of its new museum.

During the last few years of Professor Henlow’s life, he was possessed of a nervous system, of a constitutional mental and manual labour, habitually protracted by night and toil, and the want of proportionate daily exercise, greatly injured his health; though he was always abstemious and temperate in every respect.

Prof. Henlow wished to be interred in the churchyard at Hitcham, and that his funeral should be of the simplicity and economy of a poor country parson. His narrow profession, and the moral and spiritual endowment which he possessed, rendered it impossible for him to employ a minister of any denomination. His body was laid in the churchyard, and the布朗集会 from the town and corporation of Ipswich, paid their unobtrusive tribute to the memory of one whose life of useful and exemplary service had been so long and so efficiently conducted.

The Gorilla.

Our African explorer says of this ape, that "his short and slender body is of considerable weight". To the vast body. They totter beneath the weight, and the walk in a sort of waddling, in which the long arms and immense body are carried by a common support, and the legs are kept in an ill-adjusted equilibrium." Page 434.

"It is said that the gorilla is a hominid, or human. No animal is so fatal in its attacks on man as this, for the reason that it meets him face to face, and uses its arms in a manner of defence which a primate fighter would find it difficult to reduce to practice. Say, how would the gorilla, in such an encounter, use his arms?"