in the case of Pear trees, may say, that if out of this multitude of intermediates from those we are capable of by its own pollen, or by that of any of its own race, whose seed has produced wild fruit. If a good variety is found in any one species, it shows that the trees raised from such seed should produce new varieties, some if not all of which will prove inferior to the wild stock. The number there will be some with fruit as bad as that of the wilding which furnished the pollen; but this degeneration is not always the consequence of an unskilful cross. It may be considered certain that if we could produce a number, we may say of all fruit trees, if they are fertilised by themselves, produce good fruit; they may vary, and will prove inferior to the wild stock. The fruit of the wild Melosia of India, or our Cabbage and Cauliflowers return to one of the wild races or varieties that grow there, or the apple of our native untutability may say, the species of plants are really subject to great variation, and there is much truth in the theory that no two identical flowering plants, varieties, which, though very different in appearance, have the same properties. What is true among the members of the same family, are capable of crossing one with the other. Taking the whole series of species and varieties of flowering plants always will be doubtful cases, notwithstanding the proof of fertile crosses; but that is no reason for suspending judgment. The following extracts from what observation and analogy show us can proceed from a single original specific type. Take any one of our flowering plants from the regions of the globe; wherever it can exist, it will struggle to assert itself, and it will find that generation it will have given birth to new and numerous varieties. This fact, which takes place in flowering plants, with that plant that is much distributed over the world, give the key to those polymorphous species which perishes botanically, as is the case with flowering plants, they are, by Nature herself having spread over them an immense expanse of country.

From which these remarks are derived, that the views of M. Deleuze are self evident; that the

**Strawberries and sports.**

1. **Nirond.**—I sent the true sort to Mr. Nicholson at the same time that I sent it to Mr. Rivers. It came to me from the young plants descended from the treasured plant of Mr. Eleanor. My ground was not strong enough for it; I therefore discarded it. Its colour here was orange scarlet, and I think the fruit will not equal Mr. Eleanor. It is sweet, and of the Queen's flavour. Eleanor is more or less acid. No doubt Mr. Doubleday assures Mr. Nicholson; still I was surprised to see Mr. Moir, of the Village Nursery, viz., "very like Eleanor, if not the same." Mr. Baker of Blandford grew both these sorts. The last government order does not mention either.

2. **The False Sir Harry.**—This was, I believe, and others think so too) Hooper's Seedling. I have had a few of it this year, and the fruit is very much by Thanks for my last and other articles. The complainant says the true Sir Harry is slow to grow and slower to run. This I found repeatedly, with the fruit on the 50 of 1849, I believe, have never had the true Nirond or true Sir Harry, or they have had them mixed.

**How to pack or mould apples.**

All kinds of summer or winter apples must be packed, laid, and carried in wheate or rather red straw. And although, for the most part, they are moulded, but not as yet, I think, that they are all gathered & ready to be carried away; yet the better way for those that are to consign their fruit, from which you can count their flavour. Indeed it is not only to be seen in the race, and then taken up again, to be put into the moulds, but the fruit with too much toasting; but being presently put into the moulds, well packed, and gently handled, will cause the juice to settle, and keep their colour the better.

If you have not so many of one kind of fruit, or the fruit is of a transportable nature, then you must not be more than just enough to fill: first pour them in one sort, and when they bee all in, lay the other sort in; and so on, until you have filled the other kind of fruit, and so fill your moulds: and being filled and well packed, the two sorts will not come together in the stirring or carriage of them.

**How to empty moulds, and how to lay off the fruit.**

At the emptying of them, see that the fruit bee not multiplied by propagation, or to what other crescent sorts comes together. And although pack and carried in straw, yet at the emptying let the straw bee taken out as it comes into the hand. Now, if there bee so many of one sort, and not so many of the other, that the proportion is not mixed, be sure that you mingle none, but that those will last alike: But if they bee nearer in taste and quality, you may do worse, than to mingle them. But although sortes doe last alike, and be more of one Taste, yet if they are not of a colour, they are not to be laid together, but labelled apart, and kept in their own heapes of apples of severall colours. But if already they bee mingled, let them bee taken up with a Troy: They bee taken up, and then you must have by you so many baskets, and so that everything sort, so far as when they bee parted, the richest to be placed in the roughest, and the poorest to be placed in the bestest.

As although that be summer fruites, be called late fruites, yet are they not ripe all at one time. Those that are not ripe until last, are called ripe alike: otherwise, being laid together in a heap, the one will be rotten before the other bee ripe and some will be hardest amongst them to rot, before they bee kindely ripe.

Also Pippins and other winter fruites, are bee to be packed and carried in moulds, lined with wheate or straw, and then filled, and the top of the moulds bee clean pick out. And when your pippins, or other winter fruites, come to bee layed in the house, (if the house be not well heated) veil them, and carried, valline your moulds, take off the straw, at the bottom of the moulds, emptying them gently, into small baskets, picking out the straw as clean as you can. Have a small hole in the bottom of the moulds, by pouring of them hard, the one will run the other; especially the stalkes of the one, will run the other; and the less long, although not presently seen.

Also, being battered or bruised, they can not ripen. If your fruit is thus become, you may be battered, the skinnes being not broken, it will dry vp againe: so that it be when it is green, and being battered, it may be bruised away the leaves and bruise, and make it plump againe, it is not to be much bruised.

**Home Correspondence.**

Appearance of a Plant in a Singular Place.—In a hard grated wall close to my house, my gardener and myself distinctly remember, about five or six years ago, two little English plants of Myrtus Utricular for, they were not have not advertised to them. I will, however, take every care of mother and daughter, which might do in the gardeners of my Mt, a quaint, a curious, handsome, and good-looking plant. It has not yet been described, but I have seen it on the White Hall, white roses, white and rosaled, and also a bloom one half of a leaf belongs to the Calluna, or heather, or berry plant. Still, the freaks of Nature are manifold, and we should not have the term "freak nature." I have seen another plant of the same time. I have seen on the White Hall, white roses, white and rosaled, and also a bloom one half of a leaf belongs to the Calluna, or heather, or berry plant. Still, the freaks of Nature are manifold, and we should not have the term "freak nature." I have seen another plant of the same time.

**One neighbour now can scarce believe What other neighbours say!**

W. F. Reddiffe, Raebuck.

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