

President (F.F.), Sharp's Defiance (S.B.), and many others. The chances of clean flowers are not equal, whether you propagate from run or clean flowers, by which I mean to intimate that as many plants will probably return to fineness from the one as from the other.

MR. GROOM'S TULIPS.—These are now in perfection, and we can promise our readers that a sight of them will amply repay a visit. The bed, 150 feet long, and containing not less than 2000 flowers, is as fine, notwithstanding the severe winter and spring we have had, as ever we remember to have seen it.

SEEDLINGS.

PELAGONIUMS: J. Dennis. Your new variety called Alma is bright rosy pink, with a dark spot on the upper petals; it is apparently a profuse bloomer, has good foliage, and will doubtless be found useful for all ordinary purposes of decoration.

Miscellaneous.

The cultivated Beets are referred by Italian botanists to two species, of which one only, Beta cicla, is admitted to be of native origin, whilst the true Beta vulgaris is stated to be indigenous to Central Asia, Egypt, and the shores of the Mediterranean, to the exclusion of Italy. Moquin-Tandon has, however, more correctly reunited the whole under the Linnean name of Beta vulgaris, of which he reduces the numerous forms to three principal races: First, the Wild Beet, with a slender, hard root, sparingly introduced into kitchen gardens for the foliage, occasionally cooked with sorrel to diminish the acidity of the latter.

Calendar of Operations.

(For the ensuing week.)

PLANT DEPARTMENT.

CONSERVATORY, &c.—As soon as the cold frames and pits can be got cleared of the bedding stuff they should be occupied as far as circumstances will admit with young stock of hard-wooded plants for the summer growth, of which they are much more suitable than large houses, however well arranged. These humble structures will also be found very suitable for the growth of the dwarf Lobelias, Balsams, Salvia splendens, S. gesneriflora, and many other things which are generally grown for flowering in the conservatory in summer and autumn; and indeed most things which require only a moderate temperature will be more manageable here and thrive better than they will in lofty houses with double the attention.

priety at this season to things in a vigorous state. Great care should be used, however, to have the balls in a nice healthy state as to moisture, and also the soil to be used; and the plants should be exposed as little as possible to sunshine, or drying currents of air, for a fortnight or so after potting. Careful and judicious watering is at all times essential to successful plant growing; but at no period of a plant's existence is this so important as while the roots are surrounded with fresh soil, and many a promising plant has been ruined by one or two inadvertent applications of water while in this state.

FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERIES.

In ordinary seasons the planting out of bedding stock has been finished in most parts of the country by this time, but notwithstanding the advanced period of the season the weather is yet anything but settled or promising, and save in favourable localities there is still considerable apparent risk in planting out such things as have not been well hardened off, or those that are very easily injured by frost, as Heliotropes, &c. And we would recommend that these should be kept where they can be securely covered in case of need until there is a fair prospect of fine weather, repotting them if necessary to prevent their getting into a hard state.

HARDY FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

Continue to watch for and destroy insects on fruit trees directly they make their appearance, and examine weakly Peach trees for mildew, and apply sulphur immediately this pest is perceived. Also attend to dis-budding in a gradual manner, so as not to check the trees by removing too many shoots at once, and regulating the growth of trees intended to be trained in any particular form by timely stopping, so as to secure growth where it is wanted. Asparagus can hardly have too much manure-water at this season, and in the present state of the ground, and a liberal supply should be given once or twice a week from the farm or stable-yard tank.

Table with columns: State of the Weather at Chiswick, Near London. For the week ending May 24, 1855. Includes barometer and temperature data.

May 18—Fine; very fine throughout. 19—Fine; very fine; clear at night. 20—Foggy; very fine; overcast. 21—Overcast throughout. 22—Uniformly overcast; cloudy; rain; slight frost.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER AT CHISWICK. During the last 29 years, for the ensuing week, ending June 2, 1855.

Table with columns: May and June, Average Highest Temp., Average Lowest Temp., Mean Temp., No. of Years in which it Rained, Greatest Quantity of Rain, Prevailing Winds.

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th 1837—therm. 91 deg.; and the lowest on the 27th, 1855—therm. 33 deg.

Notices to Correspondents.

AZALEAS: A Van Geert. Your Indian Azalea is distinct, of good form and substance, and better than many of the recent novelties. G.—J. C. All pretty, but not different from kinds we already possess. ALLAMANDA NERIIFOLIA: H. O. It was introduced into this country from South America. BOOKS: R. S. Roberts on the Vine is a very good book, with the exception of what relates to carrion, which should never be used for Vines.