The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette. [May 20, 1871.

and an excellent bedder; Mona, H. Stanger, white green; and also a fine variety of Mrs. Mola, clear lavender, a pretty and attractive self flower; Mona, H. Stanger, blue-green; Purple Beauty, Peale, dark purple, with large pure white eye, does not burn, and an excellent free bearer, even against walls, Knight's Monarch, Sc. 84, a very free bearer, and its color, composed of Beurde d'Aumailly, Consulée à la Cour, and Red Albert, which is about the only thing this latter is good for, has the eaves of its flowers, dark red, and those at an early age, I must mention the following as well as others named above—Monarch, which is a very free bearer—Bergamot d'Esperey, Besi Mai, Beurde Gillet, Louis René Consulée à la Cour, Beurde Dicli, Cassière, Beurde Fruitier, and others.

Mr. Green seems thoroughly impressed with the fact that the early Pears are the best for market purposes, and that the fact is the cause of an illustration, for the varieties of this class in the above list predominates greatly. If we take the third ticket—William Bost, as the ticket—Bon Chretien, is absent from the list, nor do I wonder at it, remembering Mr. Rivier's observation, "What a great mistake many attention has been 'hustled' to give the fruithead away. I would however advise him to give another year's experiment, as mine showed two bad seasons to one good one, and it is extended over for a few years' practice. A Cassante du Comice seems an excellent favorite of Mr. Green's, though I never liked its shape. The Duchesse d'Angoulême, Napoleon, and the third an excellent pear, the peculiarly round-leaved Sulfur Thorn, are also well described. The heading I have.said is somewhat unsatisfactory and has a certain degree of truth in it. It is correct to state that the Duchesse d'Angoulême is the first rate at my former belief in these matters.

Amongst Apples the following sorts appear to be the most largely grown, Orange Pippin, Pomona, Dumelow's Seedling, Sturmer Pippin, Stamford Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Waltham Seedling, &c. As above, the expanding of the business of the fruitgrowers, and who, like myself, have made the study of culture and fruit raising much more carefully than they do, as I have to do at such a little notice as to state, I am therefore likely to be restricted to those few acres, planted and grown under the same principle, point to a more favorable end. Besides the Apples, the Peaches, which have been grown in the garden, as already stated, are planted at right angles with each other, so that lines diagonally pointing to many aspects are seen as we walk round it. It is a very pretty piece of work. The whole may be had, as the Apples, Pears, and Plums afford a striking contrast the one to the other, as to do, a to a lesser degree, the one to the other, and even of one sort of a tree. Taking the average height of the trees in this large garden more or less, it may be said that they are about the reader to imagine the beautiful contour of the whole.

Mr. Green, the much esteemed and intelligent manager of the garden, wishes every one to know every tree by some extraordinary individuality which it seems to possess, has undertaken the extensive work of taking every other tree, and by a little more room so increasing the extent of the orchard, which, in the end, will be second to none in the country—that is, if he maintains the beautiful form now possessed by these trees, when they become double their present size. Most carefully pruned, thins, and with a strict economy will have more room for thinning, and then have resorted to uprooting and root-pruning every other tree, say every third or fourth. But Mr. Green does not desire to thicken these, but to utilise them to advantage thereby.

The weather. STATE OF THE WEATHER AT BLACKBACH, LONDON, FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Rain (in.)</th>
<th>Snow (in.)</th>
<th>Wind (MPH)</th>
<th>Temperature (°F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It's true that some of its strawberries, peaches, and pears are in full bloom, and yet they come from water-rates, as also those of Mr. Darwins, &c. The aphids on the Rose you find, and the hair on the animals are all the more enjoyable theme—fruit-love.

William Earley, Valintine.

Some trace their pedigrees so far, With garter, corset, and star, Yet no one knows how old they are, According to Mr. Darwins.

The Howard and Gowers, and all that lot, Were born to be, I know not what; But when they come at last we've got, According to Mr. Darwins.

My lord himself from being an ape Had a wonderful lot of man, So Providence doth all things good, According to Mr. Darwins.

And much, he says, I would prefer A monkey for an ancestor, Than Belle Sauvage for progenitor, According to Mr. Darwins.

Some monkeys are they wondering Men, and some apes have no tails; And that which they are looking for, According to Mr. Darwins.

Barbouls will run away one day, Like London orphan's Christian friend, Moved by one feeling to one end, According to Mr. Darwins.

With birds themselves, that man more blessed, The males that are they gaining game, By females are the more careless, According to Mr. Darwins.

The fish in shore and out at sea, Think of that when you're shrimp for tea, According to Mr. Darwins.

To think a baby that has gone, Should end in becoming the Marquis of Lorne, According to Mr. Darwins.

If ever since the world began We rise by pre-concerted plan, Why call it the discovery of man, According to Mr. Darwins.

Hokey, hokey, poony, Wonders will have come true, Hokey and Lublock, and every one, Supporting Mr. Darwins.

JAMES GLANDEI.

The descent of man. — Talk of the advancement of science! Why should the Royal Commission fear what bill fall in Britain? Once let it be a subject for the ballastmonger, and its vitality and vigour are seen in the latest of London Street-Ballads, bearing evidence, however, of an amount of erudition much beyond what is usual in such cases:—

"Dr. Darwin (New Ears)\"

— East of the Casual Island.

Oh, Doctor Darwin's he the man, To tell us how the world began; You may believe he's been awfully ch d, oh, for Dr. Darwin.

Now peers to Hatfield College through, To learn to whom they all belong. For all their quarternings are wrong.

According to Mr. Darwin.

Hokey, poony, moom-fum, Wonders will have done. Huskey and Lublock, and every one, Supporting Mr. Darwins.

Some trace their pedigrees so far, With garter, corset, and star, Yet no one knows how old they are, According to Mr. Darwins.

The Howard and Gowers, and all that lot, Were born to be, I know not what; But when they come at last we've got, According to Mr. Darwins.

JAMES GLANDEI.
and an excellent bedder; Mons. H. Steuger, white ground, striped and flaked with crimson; Mrs. Mole, Clear, yellow, a pretty and attractive self flower; Mrs. S. G. Wemyss, Purple King; Richard Dean, blush-purple, with large pure white eye, does not burn, and an excellent free flowering; Miss Shirley Hibberd, yellow, plum-purple, white eye, a good distinct budding variety—Verona, and Triomphe de Massan, pale blue, with dark centre, fine and showy.

These can be used in two ways in the flower garden, either by massing one variety with a view of obtaining a certain hue of colour, or by filling a bed with a series of these varieties, and these can be used to such a sure means of obtaining an effective display, and deserving of consideration. As a general rule the planting must be done with a bed about 2 feet apart, and it is a good plan to induce the plants to fill out at the sides, and thus keep them in place, as little judicious training so accomplishes this. When the main shoots of neighbouring plants meet, it is well to break them both, and this induces laterals to spring up from the sides, and thus fill up the intervening spaces, and so give a surface to the bed. A little attention is also required to keep these new shoots in order, and the old blossoms are kept removed by means of a pair of scissors, any unhealthy appearance is prevented. A good holding loam, with some leaf-mould, and a fair sprinkling of sand, makes a capital soil in which to plant Verbena. A. D.

Garden Memoranda.

CLEMENTS, NEAR ILFORD.—There is no more beautiful feature in hardy fruit culture than to see the grandmother in the park. The greater the extent the greater is the interest in it, and this is especially so with those who are not in the habit of taking an active part in fruit. I find a specialty. I need not, therefore, say how much I was pleased with a recent visit to such an orchard, planted variously on account of the favourable conditions of soil and climate, under the supervision of our master mind in these matters, the Rev. John Thompson, Esq., of Clements, just outside the walls of Ilford, though well within the range of that dire pest of the fruit, the Ballad-Monger, and its vitality and vigour are deserving of commendation. As a general rule the planting of such a tree is carried out upon an original Golden Picard, or an upper half of a goodly-sized Marie Louise, its lower half still existing, the roots beneath an ordinary paved yard. The fruit is never produced on this tree, but the Uvedale yearly produces one of the finest crops of English grown fruit, and the Duchesse d'Esperen, Bezi Mai, Beurre Gifi'ard, Louise Bonne, Albert, which is about the only thing this latter is good for. As it may be interesting to those who may not have heard of this tree, I had hoped to go "stand up" for the projectors of the scheme, and then have resorted to uprooting and root-pruning the Quince stock, grafted low, and buried to above such "aids" we stand erect for to those who may

Mr. Green seems thoroughly impressed with the fact that the early Pears are the best for market purposes, and gives them their due practical illustration, also a苗木 called M. E. B., which is peculiarly good for the ballad-monger, and its vitality and vigour are secured. Here is one of the latest of London Street—beards, being the older and more established subject for the ballad-monger, and its vitality and vigour are secured. Here is one of the latest of London Street—beards, being the older and more established variety and the latter for general prolificacy, which are the few acres, planted some five acres in extent, and so planted, exists. It is the manager of this orchard, who appears to know every variety and the latter for general prolificacy, which was once no disciple of the veteran father of double grafting, other than as a means of inducing early prolificacy or fruitfulness, but this Grand Uvedale severely contrast the one to the other, as do, to a lesser degree, the greater the extent the greater is the in...
And Horace must have been a fool.
To press upon us when at school,
'No Neighbours' there was.
According to Dr. Darwin.

If nature ever must progress,
What can't you graft on brier sticks,
And why we ever were still less.
According to Dr. Darwin.

Hokey, pokey, &c.
As and the races intermix,
You can't be certain about the chicks:
According to Dr. Darwin.

If marriage be armoring and
Crown be wedded to a dove,
It shows how we grew preserved to.
According to Dr. Darwin.

Hokey, pokey, &c.
As and one great law governs all,
The plants of the world.
It's been so ever since the fall.
According to Dr. Darwin.

To nations having greater sense,
We'll emigrate without expense.
We're not alarmed that Darwin sings
Scotland strong and ancient.

We know there's good in every thing.
So a fig for the old Scotch plant.

PLANT HOUSES.

Remains of New Peares.--We advance but slowly in new kinds of Pears, but not more than five per cent. of the new varieties raised from seed on the continent are adapted for universal cultivation; in many valleys in the North American ponds and lakes, is not a rice, but a Reed--such as the Oryza, and the Osiris, attest us tell that it contains "less of the nutritive principle than Wheat." This, however, is in some measure compensable by the fact that the Rice is the most compact--a merchantable bulk of Malta, or Indian Corn, being rated at 50 lb., and Wheat at 60 lb., while Rice, which is nearly comparable in its kind before has not established standard like the others, seldom weighs less than 60 lb. to the bushel. Its compactness is shown also in its resistance to being crushed, having almost a gravel-like hardness; and also in the fact that its ears are capable of being increased in number by being pad should be kept constantly filled with water to aid in a great degree, which they do, though unperceived, in deference to the growing of the rice fruits are advancing to the ripening state.

Rice is air, fresh, pure, buoyant, and ever changing, in connection with light, that gives the fibre. The two, to perfect the golden flower, flower and fruiting in the month of April, and is of a lively and showy character.

Gar den Operations.

For the ensuing week.

Plant Houses.

Aromatic, which have made a robust growth under the favorable conditions of weather, and hence should be removed to a more airy and somewhat lighter position, where the formation of flowers can be more freely carried out. They must be neatly and carefully tied out to fine small sticks, every shoot being separately supported. In instances where plants are grown in single specimens, of course they must be staked in accordance with their requirements. The above remarks apply in some measure to the species which require the same conditions under which a plant has to live--a strictly artificial regimen. Those who afford the aid of manned greenhouses, and who have ceased to form more growth. To allow them to remain longer will be to reduce their alteration for the more superior and delicate processes which finally divested of draughtiness with its attendant chills, that the direst malady be latent within. If these sug-. More advantage. In the case of the commoner sorts, it is...

The work in this department will now be more or less arbitrary, and hence may cause too great a heat for the roots of newly planted subjects.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

The work in this department will now be more or less arbitrary, and hence may cause too great a heat for the roots of newly planted subjects.

As we may now fairly anticipate that all danger from frost is at an end, the beddoung-out should be pushed forward vigorously. Endeavour to aid the effect of the sun by placing the seeds of plants which require a greater variety, any semi-hardy subjects which can be spared from cool greenhouses, to the variety, and intensity of "granular" which make such a feature in every form of skilful gardening. Sow early the seeds of Delphiniums, of Peganum harmala, pala, (such as T. pensylvanicum); some Tulips (T. sylvis), exotic Ixion, &c., may be used with great advantage. In the case of the more delicate and semi-hardy subjects, used for the bedding-out, Radishes, Lettuces, &c., these comprise in the lids, such as Carus, Ricinis, Canus, Ficus, Cultums, all of which thrive so much better where, after the process of fermenting materials, a little bottom-heat can be provided in the beds. Even the mowing of lawns, should be deferred until the "granular" substances heat quickly and certainly when placed together in sufficient quantities. Do not, however, be too much of an engineer, for the "granular" may cause too great a heat for the roots of newly planted subjects.

The work in this department will now be more or less arbitrary, and hence may cause too great a heat for the roots of newly planted subjects.