

spathe. Although they require a generous temperature, say when growing 75° to 85°, and 65° to 75° during the winter, they may be placed in the conservatory for two months at a time, when they are in flower. Of course the cultivator must be careful enough not to put them where they would be in a direct draught, and also not to overwater them, and to bring the change about in a gradual manner, both in bringing them into the conservatory from the orchid-house, and in returning them back again. The best specimens I have ever seen of the *Sobralia* were grown in peat and silver-sand, prepared in the same manner as it is for potting Azaleas, and such like plants; and they had abundance of drainage, the pots being about half full of crocks. *S. macrantha grandiflora* is a fine variety that can be highly commended, and *S. Ruckerii* is very good

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### NEW ROSES RAISED IN LYONS.

BY M. JEAN SISLEY.



- A**MAZONE.—Tea-scented; dark yellow. Ducher.  
*Anna Ollivier*.—Tea-scented; light rose. Ducher.  
*Antoine Alléon*.—Hybrid perpetual; cherry. Dalmaizin.  
*Belle des Jardins*.—Striped Provence; purple striped white. J. B. Guillot fils.  
*Bouquet d'Or*.—Noisette; dark yellow. Ducher.  
*Marie Accary*.—Noisette; white. J. B. Guillot fils.  
*Madlle. Fernando de la Forest*.—Hybrid perpetual; rose. Dalmaizin.  
*Madlle. Marie Arnaud*.—Tea-scented; yellow. Levet.  
*Madlle. Marie Cointet*.—Hybrid perpetual; rose. J. B. Guillot fils.  
*Madame Chaveret*.—Tea-scented; yellow. Levet.  
*Madame Docteur Jutté*.—Tea-scented; yellow. Levet.  
*Madame Francois Janin*.—Tea-scented; yellow. Levet.  
*Madame Lacharme*.—Hybrid perpetual; pure white. F. Lacharme.  
*Madame Marius Cote*.—Hybrid perpetual; cherry. J. B. Guillot fils.  
*Mons. Henry Bennett*.—Tea-scented; light rose. Levet.  
*Mons. Claude Levet*.—Hybrid perpetual; crimson. Levet.  
*Mons. Pierre Seletzky*.—Hybrid perpetual; purple. Levet.  
*Ma Surprise*.—Microphylla; white shaded pink. J. B. Guillot fils.  
*Marcellin Roda*.—Tea-scented; white, yellow centre. Ducher.  
*Mont Rosa*.—Tea-scented; salmon. Ducher.  
*Perle de Lyon*.—Tea-scented; dark yellow. Ducher.  
*Perle des Blanches*.—Noisette; pure white. F. Lacharme.  
*Reine Victoria*.—Ile Bourbon; bright rose; J. Schwartz.  
*Souvenir de la Duchesse Amélie*.—Hybrid perpetual; purple. Liabaud.  
*Thé à Bouquet*.—Tea-scented; white, striped red. Liabaud.

*Vallée de Chamounix*.—Tea-scented; yellow. Ducher.

To economize carriage and packing, those who desire these new roses can write to either of the seven horticulturists who obtained them.

### LLOYD'S WALL COPING FOR THE PROTECTION OF FRUIT-TREES.

**WE** have recently had our attention directed by Mr. Lloyd, the well-known horticultural builder, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, to a new wall coping, manufactured under the name of the "Portable Fruit-tree Crymoboéthus," which has been designed for the protection from spring frosts of fruit-trees trained to walls. This coping, we are assured, on the most undoubted authority, is one of the best forms of coping that could possibly be had, and in every way adapted for the purpose for which it is manufactured. The sashes are made in six-foot lengths, and are supported by cast-iron brackets, as shown in the accompanying illustration, so as to render them thoroughly secure. They are also, it may be well to add, made thoroughly portable, so that they can be put up and taken down in the most expeditious manner by an inexperienced workman. The brackets are also made to receive gutters, for the purpose of carrying the water from the glass to the end of the coping, instead of allowing it to drip down and splash over the trees. But, in the case of fruit-trees trained to walls, protection of some kind is needed, there can be no doubt, for the failures of the last few years have been sufficient to show, that without protection the crops of the choicer kinds of wall-fruits, such as peaches and nectarines, are of such a precarious character, as to render it almost a waste of time to give the trees the necessary attention to keep them in health. It is not, therefore, necessary to advance any argument in favour of protection, although there are, it is true, a few people who object to protecting trees; but the mode and material are often at fault, for it is certainly most objectionable to cover the trees in such a manner as to prevent their receiving a fair share of light and air. The fact that an excess of moisture when the trees are in bloom is nearly as dangerous as a sharp frost, must not be overlooked; and, further, it should be remembered that the blooms are capable of resisting the effects of a sharp frost much better when perfectly dry than when wet. Therefore, in keeping the flowers dry, one most important step is taken towards the preservation of the crop. This protection the invention under consideration affords in a most material degree; for whilst admitting the light to the trees without let or hindrance, it effectually protects the blossoms from rains and heavy dews. To afford still further protection to the trees, tanned netting, tiffany, scrim, canvas, or other protecting material, can be hung from the coping to the ground, and kept in its place with the aid of a few poles or tubular iron pillars, which are supplied when desired by the manufacturer. The wall-trees are now bristling with flower-buds, and, owing to the mildness of the winter, they will be in full bloom within a com-

Here we must halt for the present, and we may do so without disadvantage to the subject, because the cultivation of Marechal Niel was admirably treated by Mr. Gordon last month. Our portrait of Perle de Lyon will tell its own tale; the lovers of tea roses will know by these presents that amongst the newest of the new roses there is one more valuable addition to the golden teas.

S. H.

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## NOTES ON NEW ROSES.

BY AN AMATEUR ROSARIAN.



THE numbers of new roses introduced from France during the last two years has been very considerable, and as they vary in value it has occurred to me that a few notes on the best, as seen at the public exhibitions, in the leading rose nurseries, and in my own collection, would be of considerable value to amateur rosarians. Some of the varieties are so inferior in comparison with the best of the established kinds, that it is practicably impossible to make out a list of a dozen or so without including a few that are not worth what they cost, unless one has had an opportunity of not only seeing them when in bloom but of comparing them with others of the same class. At the same time it is proper to remark that roses are seldom seen in their true character during the first year or two of their introduction, and this is easily accounted for. The French raisers, when they have anything they think worthy of being distributed, naturally enough propagate as large a stock as possible in a short time, and the English nurserymen when they receive the plants push them on in a high temperature for propagating purposes, and it follows that the plants require at least a year's growth before they acquire sufficient strength for the production of their flowers in their true character. Hence it is many roses that are described as thin and wanting in substance when they first flower on this side of the channel, ultimately turn out to be real acquisitions. Others again which are full of promise, and produce blooms which the rosarian is wont to think will, when the plants have acquired their full strength, be first-rate, turn out to be comparatively worthless. Allusion is made to this point to show the difficulties under which the rosarian labours in estimating the value of roses during the first year or so of their being in commerce.

Although the French raisers are alone alluded to in the foregoing remarks, it must not for a moment be assumed that no good roses are raised in England. On the contrary, some of the finest roses we have, and especially of recent introduction, have been raised in this country. We do not hear much about English raised roses, owing to the small number sent out in any one season. The English raisers only send out those which are first-class, whilst a few of their brethren on the other side of the channel do not practise such

a vigorous system of selection, and allow to pass out of their hands many that are worthless.

Referring to my notes I find the undermentioned of those now being distributed for the first time, to be well worth the attention of the rosarian who is of a speculative turn.

*Alexander Dickson* (H.P.)—A fine rose, raised by Mr. Dickson, of Dublin. It is large, perfect in form, and exceedingly attractive; colour rose-lilac.

*Bessie Johnson* (H.P.)—This is an English raised rose of considerable excellence; flowers pale blush, very large, of good form, and delightfully fragrant.

*Bouquet d'Or* (Noisette).—Flowers large, full, and of good form; colour yellow with copper centre; a good buttonhole rose when in the bud.

*Cheshunt Hybrid* (Tea).—A very distinct and beautiful English raised rose. It is a seedling from Madame de Tartas, a little known tea-scented variety, crossed with a hybrid perpetual. It is assuredly a grand rose, for the flowers, whilst of the rich dark colour and fine form of the hybrid perpetual, possess the delicate perfume of the tea rose. In vigour of growth it is equal to Blairi No. 2, so that it will be a most valuable climbing rose.

*Claude Levet* (H.P.)—Flowers large, full, and of good form; colour rich carmine-red; very promising.

*Felicien David* (H.P.)—Flowers large and full, red-crimson; vigorous and free flowering.

*Firebrand* (H.P.)—Flowers very large, full, and circular in outline; colour blackish maroon with fiery red centre. An English raised rose of great excellence, and remarkable for the vigour of its growth.

*Madame Caroline Kuster* (Noisette).—Flowers large, full, and globular; colour yellow-shaded orange; very free flowering and of good habit.

*Madame Denis* (Tea-scented).—Flowers of good size and full; colour white, tinged with yellow in the centre; very desirable.

*Madame Docteur Jutte* (Tea-scented).—Flowers of medium size and full; colour rich yellow; highly fragrant, and free flowering.

*Madame Francoise Jamin* (Tea-scented).—Flowers of medium size and full; colour coppery-yellow; very sweet and vigorous.

*Madame Lacharme* (H.P.)—This was described as a pure white hybrid perpetual, and as such would have been most valuable, but it is shaded with pink when in a young state; nevertheless it is a fine rose.

*Madame Marius Cote* (H.P.)—Flowers large and of excellent form; colour reddish-rose.

*Perle de Blanches* (H.P.)—Flowers of medium size and good form; pure white, desirable.

*Pierre Seletzsky* (H.P.)—Flowers large and reflexed; colour deep purplish-red; attractive and promising.

*Unique Jaune* (Noisette).—Flowers of medium size; colour coppery yellow painted with red; very vigorous in growth, and distinct.

Of those sent out last year, which have had a fair trial in this country, the following can be recommended:—

*Abbe Bramere* (H.P.)—A fine dark rose, large, full, and of good form; colour velvety purple.

*Auguste Rigotard* (H.P.)—A showy rose, with large, well-formed flowers of a bright red

*Cecile Berthod* (Tea-scented).—A very beautiful rose, with large yellow flowers, which appear to great advantage in relief with the dark bronzy foliage.

*Coquette des Blanches* (H.P.)—A useful, white-flowered hybrid perpetual.

*Lyonnaise* (H.P.)—A most attractive variety, with large rose-pink flowers.

*Madame George Schwartz* (H.P.)—A useful rose, with large rose-coloured flowers; vigorous in growth and free flowering.

*Marie Van Houtte* (Tea-scented).—A pretty variety, with large white flowers tinted with yellow and rose.

*Perfection de Monplaisir* (Tea-scented).—A desirable addition to its class, with clear yellow flowers.

*President Thiers* (H.P.)—A fine dark-coloured rose; likely to become popular.

*Princess Louise Victoria* (H.P.)—A splendid climbing rose, figured in the FLORAL WORLD some time since.

*Richard Wallace* (H.P.)—A useful variety, with large, well-shaped flowers of a bright rose shading to white.

*Victor Verdier* (H.P., climbing)—A scandent form of one of the most beautiful roses in cultivation.

It remains to be said that the present time is most favourable for the purchase of roses in pots. Well-established plants, if shifted at once into six-inch pots and properly attended to during the summer, may be expected to bloom superbly during the following spring.

## HYDRANGEAS FOR THE CONSERVATORY.

BY J. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent of Indoor Plant Department, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.



VISITORS to the Crystal Palace who take an interest in the floral decorations very frequently express their surprise at the splendid appearance presented by the Hydrangeas employed in the embellishment of the marble basins round the glass fountain in the nave. Inquiries are also made as to the means adopted for securing such successful results, and it appears that a very general impression prevails that we must possess some secret. There is not, perhaps, what may be correctly designated a "secret," but unquestionably our system of growing Hydrangeas differs materially from that usually

Two or three years later, a second plant of the *Venusta* was obtained from the late Mr. Veitch, of the Heavitree Nurseries, near Exeter, and proved a variety of Pince's *Venusta*. The growth of the plant is stiffer; the colour of the flowers far more brilliant, and of a darker rose-colour; and before they are fully opened, the stamens and pistil project decidedly beyond the corolla, giving it a peculiarly pointed appearance. It is the handsomer of the two, but it blooms later—not till February or March; it passes more quickly, and will not retain its beauty in water longer than a few days or a week; whereas Pince's *Venusta* will keep for three or four weeks without withering. It is singular that Veitch's *Venusta* is attacked by some kind of fly; and it is rare, on a sunny day, to find a flower fully opened without two or more holes pierced through the lower part of each tube.

Is it usual for the *Rhododendron Pictum* to flower in winter? A plant was procured, in 1861, from the late Mr. Veitch, of Exeter, labelled "*Pictum*." For three or four years it grew luxuriantly, without flowering. At last, two or three fine blooms appeared in the month of February; and since then it has always bloomed within a week or two of the same time. For the last two or three winters there have been hundreds of flowers on the single plant in full beauty at once. Pure white, deeply marked, truss conical.

I hope to have the pleasure of sending you specimen flowers of each kind when the season arrives.

J. H. W.

[*Rhododendron Pictum* is a garden variety of the *Ponticum* section. There are many equally good that flower equally early; as, for example, *Jacksoni*, *Altaclarensis*, *Hendersoni*, *Nobleanum*, *Lady Duckworth*, *Stamfordianum*, *Perspicuum*, etc., etc. In the "kind climates" these early-flowering varieties are invaluable for the flower-garden; but elsewhere—and, to be definite, let us say near London—they are of little use, except to grow in pots for the conservatory. We again thank our friends for the aid afforded in illustrating the subject of "Beautiful Trees for Kind Climates," and beg of "J. H. W." to appropriate of our thanks a Benjamin's portion.—Ed. F. W.]

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## NEW ROSES FOR 1873-4.

BY W. D. PRIOR, ESQ.



AN instalment of the New Roses has come to hand, and will, no doubt, be followed shortly by the whole flock. In face, however, of the superlatively inferior quality of most of the varieties issued last year, it ought to be a grave consideration with English purchasers whether they will experiment for some little time in the new French roses, leaving our brethren across the Channel to test their productions at their own expense. We could then easily obtain such as we required of approved value.

The lists already received comprise those of Messrs. Ducher; Joseph Schwartz, successor to Guillot Père; and Liabaud. All of these are Lyons raisers, of fair repute; the first and last having given us some good roses—the second having succeeded to an establishment of the highest character. Without wasting time, we shall give a literal translation of their own descriptions:—

DUCHER.—TEAS.

*Aureus*.—Plant of moderate vigour; branches short, strong; flowers medium, full, well-formed; copper yellow; very effective.

*Ophelia*.—Plant very vigorous; flowers medium, full, well-formed; clear yellow; very fine.

*Helvetia*.—Plant very vigorous; branches strong, upright; flowers large, very full, well-formed; salmon, centre rosy peach.

These read promising; but, bearing in mind how seldom any acquisition is brought forth in teas, they must be looked for rather with hope than lively expectation.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

*Maria Thérèse*.—Very vigorous; globular; very full, well-formed; flowering freely. The colour is omitted in this description.

*Jean Dalmais*.—Very vigorous; very large, full, well-shaped; clouded rose; very fine.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—HYBRID PERPETUALS.

*Olga Maria*.—Very vigorous; branches upright; foliage deep green; five to seven leaflets; flowers medium, full, well-shaped; superb flesh-white.

*Perfection des Blanches*.—Vigorous; upright; shining green foliage; medium, full, well-shaped; pure white; magnificent.

LIABAUD.—HYBRID PERPETUALS.

*Baronne Vittat*.—Vigorous, strong, erect; copious foliage, clear green; very large, full, globular; flesh-rose; magnificent.

*Madame Rival-Verne*.—Very vigorous; slightly branching; strong and numerous spines; very ample foliage, deep green, large, very full; salmon shaded carmine-rose.

WILLIAM PAUL.—HYBRID PERPETUALS.

We turn from these a little more hopefully to Mr. William Paul's New Roses for 1874, certain that we have to deal with a conscientious master of the hybridizing art. They are as follows:—

*Diana*.—Fine, clear, deep pink, of cupped form; large, and very double. A good, hardy rose, with handsome glossy foliage.

*Peach Blossom*.—Delicate peach-blossom, a new and most desirable colour amongst hybrid perpetuals; large, full, and of fine shape; growth vigorous.

*St. George*.—Blackish crimson; large, full, of good form, and foliage fine. A splendid new dark rose.

We have here at least no exaggerated and high-flown descriptions, and may, therefore, more confidently trust to their truth. "Good wine needs no bush," as the old saw saith.