THE

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

AND

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE

FOR

1869.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

AT 41, WELLINGTON STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

1869.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

A REPORT to the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society "On the FOREST EDUCATION on the Continent and in England respectively," from the pen of Mr. ANDREW MURRAY, is before us. Mr. MURRAY, it appears, availed himself of the opportunity afforded him by his recent visit to St. Petersburg, to inquire into the working of the forest schools in Germany and in Russia. The inquiry was made with special reference to the question, whether it be advisable or no to send candidates for forest appointments in India, to pursue the greater portion of their education in Germany or France. It may be remembered that in our remarks on this matter, when the regulations sanctioned by the India Board were under discussion, we stated that in the forest schools of the Continent there was an organisation for teaching forestry such as does not exist in this country at present. Moreover, we alluded to the much larger area of the Continental forests, and also to the system followed in their management, which is more akin to that adopted in India, than is that acted on generally in this country.

Mr. MURRAY, we find, questions some of our remarks. He contends that the German forest schools do not offer greater facilities than are to be met with here. Now, as we have at present positively no organisation whatever for the purpose, it is difficult to admit the correctness of Mr. MURRAY'S conclusions. Again, Mr. MURRAY doubts the eminence of the teachers in the forest schools, unless in the case of some particular men. Whether this be so or no, what we may term forest literature—the treatises on the management of the woods in France, Belgium, and Germany, the splendid monographs on the insects and Fungi destructive to woods—monographs, to compare with which we have few or none at all in this country, are sufficient to show what was our main object—that the organisation for teaching on the Continent is far superior to anything we possess. Nor did we write solely from paper knowledge. We had documents before us giving the *rota* of studies pursued in the varied establishments; but more than this, our remarks were based upon considerable personal observation and experience of the practical working of these institutions, and on a knowledge of the existing state of things in India. We mention these things, as it were, in self-defence, and with no intention of carping at Mr. MURRAY'S report, which is, to our thinking, a valuable one, and one calculated to do good service. Moreover, Mr. MURRAY'S views and our own entirely coincide upon one point—after all, the most important one—that it is by no means essential, or even desirable, that the candidates for forest appointments in India should pass any lengthened time in Germany or France, if proper educational provision be made here. There is no reason whatever why not only a complete initiation into the principles of forestry science, and the numerous collateral subjects connected with it, but also a thorough training in the practical duties of a forest officer, should not be insured in this country. We have every facility for the purpose, if our resources were but organised and utilised. We have no lack of men able and willing to teach surveying, mensuration, vegetable physiology, and the various sciences which can be taught in the class-room or laboratory. We are by no means deficient in shrewd experienced craftsmen. We have at home a now somewhat numerous body of officers who have been connected with the forest department in India, who know its requirements, and are competent to carry out measures to supply them. We have also, as Mr. MURRAY shows, an area of forest ample for all purposes of teaching, and we have, too, in our limited space, a much greater diversity of timber than is to be met with in a much larger area on the Continent. The system followed in the Oak woods of the Weald, is of course unlike that required in the Pine woods and Larch plantations of Scotland. Surely a man who, as the result of practical training, can get the best results out of his woods, whether in the shape of Hop-poles, charcoal, Oak bark, loppings, timber, or what not, can be trusted to regulate the cutting of Indian forests. Such a man, while securing a due supply of sleepers for railways, or Teak for ship timber, will take care that the reckless and wanton mismanagement which has prevailed so frightfully in India in former years, shall have no place in the future.

We have the teaching both of the theory and the practice to our hands; we have ample materials for practical demonstration and experiment: by all means let us have the organisation, let us have a forest-school—a regularly ordered institute, which shall not interfere with the private tuition that we have now, but shall lead up to it, and ensure a better and more instructed class of pupils, and extend the scope of the teaching powers of the forester, at the same time that it quickens and concentrates them.

As it is now, while giving all praise to the practical acquirements of the majority of our foresters, we cannot overlook that too many of them are woefully deficient in any scientific knowledge. Many of them have, indeed, scarcely any knowledge whatever of trees, other than those with which they come daily into contact. Some of our best practical foresters, rambling through an arboretum, containing specimens of high promise as timber trees, would find it difficult to attach the right names to the trees they saw, if they did not happen to have similar ones growing under their own observation. How many foresters of experience could even tell the Douglas Fir? And, yet, these are the only men we have at present who can act as instructors in forestry. Under these circumstance it is no wonder the authorities turned to Germany and France, where at least better provision is made for instruction in forestral matters.

The Indian Forest Service is a profession intended to rank with other learned professions. Those who enter it should be as well trained in general knowledge, and as efficient in practical duties, as those who enter upon other professions of a similar character, such as civil engineering, surveying, and the like. This cannot be expected under our present want of system, but could readily be effected by proper organisation. The Institute of Surveyors has the matter in hand; the Scottish Arboricultural Society will not neglect its duties; the Royal Horticultural Society is alive to the requirements of the case. The establishment of an Arboricultural Committee would help on the cause, and contribute to better the position of the forester. So that we may look forward with confidence to the removal of the present anomalous state of things.

MR. A. W. BENNETT, in the first part of the new weekly scientific periodical, "Nature," has an article in which he shows that in some winter flowering plants, as the Gorse, the Dead Nettles, &c., the pollen is applied to the stigma of the flower while it is still unopened, and thus self-fertilisation is insured under the most favourable circumstances as regards complete protection from the weather and other adverse influences. In the Chimonanthus præcox, on the other hand, the stamens cover the pistil completely and discharge their pollen outwardly, so that none can fall on the stigma. As a necessary consequence, the fruit is not formed in this country, for want, at the season of flowering, of the proper insects to effect cross-fertilisation.

We may expect that many analogous observations will be forthcoming now that Mr. DARWIN has called renewed attention to this subject. It is one of great interest, and offers a fine field for observations which will commend themselves to amateurs from the ease with which they may be made. It would be desirable to ascertain whether, if a plant should happen to flower at different seasons, it is fertilised in the same manner at all times, or whether different climatal conditions are accompanied by corresponding diversities in physiological office. The researches of DARWIN, HILDEBRAND, and others show that the "setting" of a flower by its own pollen (self-fertilisation) is a rarer phenomenon than cross-fertilisation: the cross apparently imparting greater fertility and a greater degree of vigour to the offspring than arise from self-fertilisation. This being so, it becomes a matter of great interest to ascertain how and why it is that so large a contingent of flowers are "set" in the bud, or at least in such a manner that a cross is next to impossible, and self-fertilisation rendered inevitable. We are at present in the dark as to the why and wherefore of this, though it is so frequent an occurrence that there must be some good reason for it.

As any facts bearing on so important a subject are valuable, we may here record the arrangements for securing self-fertilisation in the flower of Alyxia daphnoides, a pretty evergreen shrub, with orange-coloured berries, too little known in this country. On examining unopened flower-buds of this plant (now in bloom), the anthers may be seen inclining inwards and downwards in such a manner that the pollen falls on the stigma placed a little beneath them. The tube of the corolla, moreover, is lined with hairs pointing in the same downward direction, as if to direct the pollen to the stigma, which is copiously dusted over with the pollen grains. Clearly self-fertilisation is the rule in this plant; the corolla is so tightly closed that an insect would have very great difficulty in affecting an entrance, unless indeed it were to bore a hole through the side of the tube, as some insects do. DARWIN strongly insists on the great advantages that are likely to accrue from an occasional cross, even where self-fertilisation is the rule. In some instances it is difficult to see how this could be effected save by insects boring into the flower, as we have supposed in the case of the Alyxia.

In any case the practical inference to be drawn by gardeners desirous of securing the setting of their Grape blossoms, or other flowers needing artificial assistance, is this, that they should avoid applying the pollen of any given flower to the stigma of the same flower. They should by preference use the pollen of one flower to set the pistil of another. If the two flowers are on two different plants (of the same species or variety, of course, understood) so much the better. If the reader will watch the operations of the bees in his orchard-house next spring, he will see at a glance how the humble-bees unconsciously effect the "cross" of which we have been speaking, and how comparatively rare it is for them to brush off the pollen of one blossom on to the stigma of the same flower. Almost invariably they carry it off to some other flower. Another illustration of the motto, *Nemo sibi vivat.*

— IN the current number of the "Journal of Botany" is a full description and coloured representation of the LARGE AROID, described originally in our columns by Dr. SEEMANN (see pp. 220, 713). It will be remembered that "Punch" suggested that this plant should be named in honour of Gog and Magog. Dr. SEEMANN has to some extent acted on the suggestion, inasmuch as the specific name given to the plant is "gigas." Generically it forms a new genus of Aroideæ, which the discoverer has named in honour of Mr. GODWIN, the Editor of the "Builder," a gentleman well known, not only in his professional capacity as an architect, but as the persevering advocate of all measures likely to promote social improvement and refinement. "Godwinia gigas" has been exhibited by Mr. W. BULL before the Royal Horticultural Society, and will no doubt reappear at intervals, to the wonderment of the uninitiated. At some future time we shall probably cite Dr. SEEMANN'S article on the plant at greater length.

— We understand that the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has resolved on issuing a Bronze Medal, to be called the RARE PLANT MEDAL, and to be awarded at any of the Society's meetings, for the first exhibition in this country of plants of great botanical interest.

New Plants.

MORMODES UNCIA, *Rchb. fil., supra, p.* 893.

This species having flowered with W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., has just been published in the "Botanical Magazine," t. 5802, and named a second time, by an oversight, Mormodes Greenii. We are very sorry that the name, so justly deserved by Mr. Green, must give way for that of a Pardale (the Persian Uncia). The short diagnosis given by us is absolutely faithful and

complete, adding also the chief character of the callosity on the anterior disc of the lip.

If we are rightly informed, there was an impression at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, when Mr. Saunders exhibited his plant, that it formed a connecting link between Mormodes and Cycnoches. That is not the case. All the species of Cycnoches have spherical pollinaria, all those of Mormodes have these organs ligulate, depressed, flat on the outside. *H. G. Rchb. fil.*

SELENIPEDIUM LONGIFOLIUM, *Rchb. fil.: Wswz.*

Foliis latius ligulatis apice attenuatis; pedunculo bene exserto pilis parvis demum deciduis pilosulo, subcalvo, apice racemoso; bracteis heliconiaceis; ovariis subcalvis (seu non velutinis, sed parcissime pilis minutissimis hinc sparsis pilosis); sepalo superiori oblongo-triangulo obtuse-acuto crispulo, sepalo inferiori duplo latiori oblongo labellum excedente; petalis a lata basi caudatis subpatulis, tortis, apice velutinis; labelli ungue complicato limbo æqualis, sacci limbo antico retuso, gibbere porrecto angulato utrinque supra sacci ostium; staminodio late triangulo (subrhombeo), limbis posticis velutinis.

Cypripedium longifolium, Rchb. fil.; Wswz. in v. Mohl and v. Schlechtendal, Bot. Zeitung, 1852, 690!

Selenipedium longifolium, Rchb. fil.; Wswz. in Rchb. fil. Xenia, i. p. 3; Rchb. Beitr. Orch. Central Am. p. 44!

Selenipedium Reichenbachii, Enderes, in litt.

Cypripedium Reichenbachii, Enderes, in hortis.

When we first described this plant we had very bad materials—a broken leaf, pieces of three or four inflorescences, disarticulated floral organs, and a very poor sketch that would have done honour to the phantasy of modern artists. For all that, we had to thank our late friend, J. von Warscewicz, who discovered the plant in the Cordilleras of Chiriqui, at from 5000 to 8000 feet elevation. Much later, in 1867, we obtained an accurate sketch, and a very faithful description of Selenipedium Reichenbachii, from M. Enderes, who rediscovered the plant in a very inaccessible place. Next came Mr. W. Bull's Catalogue, No. 48, where, at p. 4, is a very tempting popular description of the plant. It being there named Cypripedium Reichenbachii, we may be entitled to protest against calling that black velvety back border of the staminode a moustache, for we have a better idea of that male ornament. The comparison with an elderly, ill-used old horse-brush, would perhaps have been better (!) We may add, that the tubercles standing right and left of the column, observed before, and noted in a very similar description of the Cypripedium caricinum (or Selenipedium Pearcei) in a certain periodical, would form a very nice addition to vegetable morphology in general, and to Cypripedology in particular, if they were not those organs which botanists call authers. Finally, the large callosity observed in the same poor C. caricinum, is what we call the stigma. Excuse these morphological trifles! The *Gardeners' Chronicle* told us recently of the appearance of the plant at South Kensington; Messrs. Veitch inform us of its flowering with them; and we have now at hand a flower and a sketch of a leaf kindly sent from the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, we believe, by Mr. Eyles.

The flowers remind one very much of Selenipedium dariense, Rchb. fil. in Act. Leop. (Cypripedium Hartwegii, Rchb. fil. in Seemann Herald, xliv.), a very interesting earlier discovery of Dr. B. Seemann's in Darien. It is easily distinguished by the two angles at the inner base of the channelled claw or unguis of the lip. Selenipedium Hartwegii stands even nearer, yet it appears to be very distinct, by its much larger and longer bracts, by an open channel of the unguis of the lip, and by some discrepancies in the lip. The other Selenipedia, with gibbous hollows on the sides of the lip, are Czerwiakowianum and Boissieranum. Our plant appears to have the habit of the old Selenipedium caudatum. The peduncle is very curious, as far as we can ascertain from dried specimens, on account of the deciduous hairs. The inflorescence has bracts very much like those of Heliconias. The flowers are greenish, very shining outside. The dorsal sepal is nearly oblong-triangular, with a brownish border. The inferior sepal is much broader and longer, or even quite as long as the lip. The petals have a broad, subcordate base, and taper into a tail, greenish, with white borders, and two brown streaks at the base, and brown at the ends—these tails being much shorter than those of the well-known long-tailed species. The lip is highly curious for the basilar margins of the unguis overlapping one another, so that there is no channel left. The side gibbous hollows stand over the pouch of the lip. It is whitish internally, with many small purplish dots. The edges of the unguis are yellowish-green, with many inconspicuous small brownish spots. The anterior part of the sac is olive-green, with a slight brownish hue, the superior border green. The trilocular ovary is port-wine coloured, with very small and inconspicuous scattered white hairs.

It rather appears (as M. Enderes kindly informed us), that but one flower opens at once. For men of science that is a characteristic feature; for amateurs it is an interesting fact. We may, however, expect to see one day or another an artistical caricature, bearing perhaps half-a-dozen open flowers at once on the same flower-stalk. *Trahit sua quemque voluptas! H. G. Rchb. fil.*

DENDROBIUM SUPERBUM ["MACROPHYLLUM"] VELUTINUM.

Petalis valde hastatis, labello densissime velutino, mento obtusissimo.

This very pretty variety has been introduced by Messrs. Veitch, who have twice kindly sent us supplies of it, so that these gentlemen would appear to flower it very freely. It is rather different from the old and not uncommon type. The mentum is singularly blunt and large. Both sepals and petals are light rosy purple. The lip bears two large dark violet-purplish spots, as also two smaller ones on the base. The very hastate base of the petals is striking. The profusion of hairs on the lip is extremely rich, and gives the effect of some modern hairy winter dress or the natural cover of an ice-bear. It comes from the Moluccas, and will form a good addition to the already numerous varieties of this fine Dendrobe. *H. G. Rchb. fil.*

DENDROBIUM SUPERBUM ["MACROPHYLLUM"] HUTTONI.

Perigonio candido, labelli disco ac ungue purpureis.

A very striking novelty. The flowers are clear white. The disc of the lip bears two beautiful purplish blotches, and its base is of the same colour. For this beautiful thing we have to thank Messrs. Veitch, who obtained it through their late excellent collector, Mr. Hutton, from the Malayan Archipelago. *H. G. Rchb. fil.*

AMERICAN POTATOS.

IN the spring of the year I received from the Editors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* the following Potatos for trial—the Early Rose, Bresee's No. 4, Bresee's Prolific, and Climax. Through Mr. Shirley Hibberd, I received, from Mr. Bliss, of New York, No. 1, No. 4, the King of the Earlies, No. F., No. 5, and also more tubers of the Early Rose and Bresee's Prolific. The specimens of both lots were very fine. The first lot was planted tolerably early, and the last, which arrived on June 4, was planted June 5, and was dug up October 15.

My opinion of the Early Rose is the same exactly as that expressed by the Editors. I gave a tuber or two to the Rev. Robert Price, Rector of Child Okeford, to plant. He showed me two tubers taken from one plant, which were the finest kidney Potatos I ever saw, and beautifully shaped. I asked him to dress them, and report to me. He said they were hollow at the core, and not good. This was the only kidney sort sent to me. The others were of the line of round. I tasted several times the sorts sent, but they were not good enough for me. With the exception of a few of the Early Rose, which I shall try again, I gave them to "Steevie" to take to the dry chalky soil of Rushton, where I think they will be very valuable for cottagers. They had all here the same great fault—they were not dry enough; and their colour was, except the Early Rose, of a dull white. When cooked by steam their flesh was soft and flavourless. Still I admired the Potatos much, and the raisers deserve great credit for the following excellencies—the finest foliage I ever saw (some of the leaves were 6 inches by 5), great croppers, of large size, very handsome, very white in flesh, and very fine in the grain. I never saw finer Potatos than No. 5 and No. F.; still, when cooked by steam, they were soft and not good flavoured.

Dryness and firmness, combined with mealiness, are essential to a first-class Potato. The best of all the trial Potatos sent here, for quality and flavour, was Mr. Barron's Perfection. I shall plant it again. It is worth a trial. As the last lot was planted so late as June 5, it is no wonder that some of the tubers were diseased. I received from Mrs. Allen, of Shepton Mallet, the great Callao and Gleeson's Late, probably the same as Zebra. Neither are good enough for me. The last was not ripe till the first week in November, and hence was diseased. I have made up my mind to get rid of all late ripening Potatos, and I advise my readers to do the same. Two parts out of three of the late ripeners have perished already. The national wealth has been robbed to that amount, and domestic comfort has suffered in the same ratio.

The most valuable Potatos in England, so far as I have had experience, are the Royal Ashleaf, Hero, and Taylor's Hybrid. The last is not to be had; but the two former may be procured. The reason why Hero and Taylor's Hybrid are so valuable is, that they are great croppers, of first quality, come out early to escape disasters, and keep till the end of the season. If you keep three Potatos, buy these—Royal Ashleaf, Gryffe Castle, and Hero; they will carry you from June to June. Do not be led away with great croppers, and huge Potatos. There is, I am sorry to see, both as regards fruits and vegetables, a vulgar predilection for something huge or abundant, without the least reference to quality and flavour. You will find Turner's Gem Melon better far than those huge exhibition flavourless Melons!

I said in my last article that the Lapstone is apt to grow out early and supertuberate. Mr. Rivers in his letter complains that his have done so. He has sent for Hero, which he shall have. It ripens here a fortnight, three weeks, and sometimes a month before the Lapstone. Hence its great value. With your eyes closed you would not know it from the Lapstone, from which it was raised.

Till I have tried the Bryanston Kidney, I shall not say more on the subject of Potatos. I have read with pleasure and attention Mr. Dean's article. The difficulty lies here: if 240 Potatos, in sorts, were planted at Chiswick, it would hardly be a trial for other soils and situations. I should like to see them tried (and also cooked!) in clay soil, brown loam, chalky soil, and sandy soil. I should crown king that Potato which suited most of these conditions for seven years. I have had Hero and Taylor's Hybrid above seven years; and I never knew them go astray at any time. *W. F. Radclyffe, Nov. 15.*

THE ALOE.

[Abstract of a Paper read before the Scientific Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.]

IN the cultivation of Aloes it is as well to bear in mind that they grow equally well with or without roots. There is scarcely any perceptible difference in the time required for re-establishment, between an Aloe carefully dug out of the ground with all its roots, and a rootless branch that has been broken or chopped off; both are at times liable to damp off or decay at the root.

Aloes are found growing in all kinds of soil,—rich alluvial soil, leaf-mould, red clay, yellow clay, hard limestone soil, brash soil, sandy soil,—in fact, [illegible] description of soil that occurs in South Africa [illegible] its Aloe or Aloes, provided always that it is rocky; as far as my observation extends, they do not [illegible] where there are no rocks, neither will they [illegible] to thrive for any length of time if they are [illegible] such localities. I attribute the great mortality [illegible] garden Aloes to this fact; it is not because the [illegible] unsuitable, for, as I have before stated, they [illegible] grow in almost any description of soil, if it be [illegible]

I would therefore advise all who wish to [illegible] their plants successfully, in the first place to [illegible] a moderate-sized hole—say, from 1 foot to [illegible] depth, and breadth (according to the size of the [illegible] men they are intending to plant); fill this hole [illegible] rocks, allowing some of them to project out [illegible] ground (these should, if possible, be ornamental); [illegible] plant the Aloe amongst the rocks, fixing it [illegible] upright position until it is found to stand [illegible] then fill up the interstices with soil—any [illegible] good soil will answer the purpose. Do not be [illegible] in the supply of water, especially at first: if the [illegible] is moist, the Aloe will require no water at all.

After some time has elapsed, if the plant [illegible] to be looking red and unhealthy, its root should [illegible] examined, for it may have decayed; and if [illegible] case it should be taken up again, and the decayed [illegible] carefully removed or cut away, until you arrive at [illegible] sound and healthy part of the stem. The Aloe should [illegible] then be placed in the sun for several days [illegible] men is large and succulent, for several weeks [illegible] and harden before it is again put into the [illegible] not follow that the plant should be [illegible] because it has decayed at the root, for Aloes [illegible] planted again and again, "even until seven times [illegible] seven," always taking the same precautionary [illegible]

Moreover it will be found that Aloes will [illegible] decay at the heart, or from that portion of the [illegible] from whence spring the young growing leaves [illegible] may be from two causes, viz., water lodging [illegible] the too crowded leaves, or the larva of some [illegible] that feeds upon that portion of the plant. [illegible] thus affected should have the greater portion [illegible] leaves removed, and the diseased parts cut [illegible] the wound carefully washed and dried, after [illegible] will soon be found that the plant will recover, and [illegible] grow again from the centre or shoot from the [illegible]

Aloes should not be watered often nor at [illegible] periods, for the climate of South Africa is [illegible] variable, and subjected to great vicissitudes; [illegible] their wild state they are unaccustomed to a [illegible] and regular supply of water. They endure long [illegible] of severe drought, a burning summer sun, or a [illegible] ing north wind; and again, at other seasons [illegible] deluged with torrents of rain, for such is the [illegible] of the climate they inhabit; but from the [illegible] of their leaves and roots, there is no succulent better enabled to endure these great changes than Aloe, for in rainy seasons they extend every [illegible] branch with moisture, and this supply is [illegible] stowed away, to be absorbed by degrees, in [illegible] drought and scarcity, according to the requirements [illegible] the plant; and from this store of moisture [illegible] of the blossoms and seeds are frequently supplied [illegible] nourishment, which supply is obtained from the [illegible] succulent leaves of the plant, which then become [illegible] and attenuated.

Aloes should never be pruned or trimmed [illegible] way whatever. The old leaves which accumulate [illegible] the large green ones, form a protection to the [illegible] growing stem, and if left to themselves they [illegible] an oval-shaped mass of grey and hoary-looking [illegible] foliage, which forms an excellent contrast [illegible] green leaves above, giving the Aloe its peculiar [illegible] picturesque appearance. Moreover, the removal [illegible] this mass of old leaves frequently results in the death [illegible] of the plant, which is much to be regretted.

Many of the dwarf species of Aloes are [illegible] much more rare within the colony than they [illegible] were, for I am sorry to state that Aloes, [illegible] other succulent plants, are fast disappearing [illegible] boundary of the colony. The sheep and goats [illegible] for this country what the goats did for St. [illegible] rapidly altering the nature of its flora and [illegible] lands, and causing many plants to disappear [illegible] their destructive ravages, for in severe winters [illegible] when there is a scarcity of grass, these animals [illegible] the habit of browsing upon succulent plants [illegible] the bitter leaves of the Aloes are eaten with [illegible]

M. E. Barber. [Communicated by Dr. Hooker.]

CHURCH DECORATION.

[It has been suggested to us by a country clergyman [illegible] might be able to assist those whose desire it is to [illegible] their churches on certain occasions in a suitable [illegible] with hints that may be useful. We applied to [illegible] correspondent, well known for his taste in such [illegible] and who has furnished us with some notes on the [illegible] and which we shall publish from time to time. [illegible] these our doing we condemn no other nations, nor [illegible] anything but to our own people only; for we think [illegible] venient that every country should use such [illegible] they shall think best to the setting forth of [illegible] and glory, and to the reducing of the people [illegible] perfect and godly living, without error or superstition.]

PERHAPS the simplest style of decorating [illegible] with in those village churches where the [illegible] dozen holes with a gimlet in the top of [illegible] which divide pew from pew, and sticks in [illegible] of Holly, some 6 inches high, with a few red [illegible] it. The next step in advance is found in [illegible] where small bushy pieces of Ivy alternate [illegible] Holly in the ornamentation of the partitions. [illegible] this, Laurel from the Squire's garden comes in [illegible] sition, and so on, through Arbor-vitæ and Juniper [illegible] to Camellias, immortelles, exotic Fern fronds, [illegible] amazonica, and Passiflora cœrulea.

In the use of all the different kinds of [illegible]