

“beds of the one can be known from the other when seen from the distance of a mile.” Closely similar facts have been observed with seedling larches.

Hardy varieties would alone be valued or noticed in Europe; whilst tender varieties, requiring more warmth, would generally be neglected; but such occasionally arise. Thus Loudon<sup>71</sup> describes a Cornish variety of the elm which is almost an evergreen, and of which the shoots are often killed by the autumnal frosts, so that its timber is of little value. Horticulturists know that some varieties are much more tender than others: thus all the varieties of the broccoli are more tender than cabbages; but there is much difference in this respect in the sub-varieties of the broccoli; the pink and purple kinds are a little hardier than the white Cape broccoli, “but they are not to be depended on after the thermometer falls below 24° Fahr. ;” the Walcheren broccoli is less tender than the Cape, and there are several varieties which will stand much severer cold than the Walcheren.<sup>72</sup> Cauliflowers seed more freely in India than cabbages.<sup>73</sup> To give one instance with flowers: eleven plants raised from a hollyhock, called the *Queen of the Whites*,<sup>74</sup> were found to be much more tender than various other seedlings. It may be presumed that all tender varieties would succeed better under a climate warmer than ours. With fruit-trees, it is well known that certain varieties, for instance of the peach, stand forcing in a hot-house better than others; and this shows either pliability of organisation or some constitutional difference. The same individual cherry-tree, when forced, has been observed during successive years gradually to change its period of vegetation.<sup>75</sup> Few pelargoniums can resist the heat of a stove, but *Alba Multiflora* will, as a most skilful gardener asserts, “stand pine-apple top and bottom heat the whole winter, without looking any more drawn than if it had stood in a common greenhouse; and *Blanche Fleur* seems as if it had been made on purpose for growing in winter, like many bulbs, and to rest all summer.”<sup>76</sup> There can hardly be a doubt that the *Alba Multiflora* pelargonium must have a widely different constitution from that of most other varieties of this plant; it would probably withstand even an equatorial climate.

We have seen that according to Labat the vine and wheat require acclimatisation in order to succeed in the West Indies. Similar facts have been observed at Madras: “two parcels of mignonette-

<sup>71</sup> ‘Arboretum et Fruticetum,’ vol. iii. p. 1376.

<sup>72</sup> Mr. Robson, in ‘Journal of Horticulture,’ 1861, p. 23.

<sup>73</sup> Dr. Bonavia, ‘Report of the Agri.-Hort. Soc. of Oudh,’ 1866.

<sup>74</sup> ‘Cottage Gardener,’ 1860, April 24th, p. 57.

<sup>75</sup> ‘Gardener’s Chronicle,’ 1841, p. 291.

<sup>76</sup> Mr. Beaton, in ‘Cottage Gardener,’ March 20th, 1860, p. 377. *Queen Mab* will also stand stove heat. See ‘Gardener’s Chronicle,’ 1845, p. 226.