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obstructing bird which hid the distant view. I was not aware of this "dropping" at the time of the morning during the season, as I must do, the unprompted view adown what seemed a natural valley, great oaks flakes the hollow, and then after a delightful rural landscape, the valley of the Thames and the tower of Watford Church in the distance.

Of the Grovesons who followed the before-named and to whom it now hold possession—"long may they reign!":—the second Earl of Groveson, who was created Marquis of Westminster in 1831, purchased Moor Park in 1827. His very greatly improved owner, the venerable Lord Ebrey, his eldest son, who was long known to the country as Lord Richard Groveson. So much for the peers! Now it is time to return to the distant scene. Of the largest trees of its kind in England, if not quite the largest, is the famous Spruce in the old pleasure garden. The trunk divides into three great boughs, bearing immense mass of foliage, and reaching a height of at least 100 feet, while the size of the tree, or rather the group of parent and offspring, is increased by the gradual approach of other similar trees, which have sprung, Bayun-like, from the ends of the drooping branches at a distance of 20 feet from the main trunk. Some Confiers not unfrequently exhibit this particular arrangement of the leaves, and yet one would hardly expect to find a family of Spruces rising in this way around the parent stock, so dry, hard ground, freely exposed to sun and air. This tree, sprouted by Mr. Styles, or even by the Duchess of Monmouth, and many of the Cedars of Lebanon, Yews, and deciduous trees in this same shrubbery are not of the same age, but its choicest ornaments are of later date, and were planted by the Marquis of Westminster and Lord Ebrey. Many of the exotic Confiers derived from both of these noble propertys are represented in the form of large specimens; and as Rhododendrons and Kalmia grow here like weeds, the beauty of the spot, with its pond and pools, swampy ground, and carriage roads, are a fine subject for the botanist, and amidst, can be imagined. There are little gates and side entrances into the old pleasure grounds, but no doubt which are Queen and Prince Albert. In 1846, the Queen Dowager joining them from Cissbury, where she resided from 1836 to 1848, the royal party entered by the broad flight of steps, and from the top of this grand approach you look down upon the four-storied house at a little distance, and around upon a beautiful and undulating park, which can hardly be described for the height of its beard. We may suppose that the royal party would then be escorted by a long and winding path to the highest ground of the shrubbery, and there every species of foliage, and evergreen, and coniferous, in the grounds were on the ends and tails of several male peacocks, strutting about among their hosts. They seem very obliging birds when they are asked to do what it is known they cannot do. If you approach too near the proper moment, when the hens are attentive and industrious not far off. "Display your tail, beautiful bird;" it is said to be a compliment. In the first instance, close, and command the creature to desist, he will shut up his extended fan and recommend the exhibition further out! The hens sit well here among the shrubs and a numerous family consists of five young ones.

An Italian garden, not too formal to be nicely planted with shrubs, divides the north front of the house from the park, and passes, without interfering fence, into a less formal stretch of planted lawn enveloping the west front, and sloping away to a delightful fenery, a most pleasant retreat at the farther corner of the garden. The Cedars of Lebanon here are of first-rate size, and many notable evergreens, trees and shrubs, with one among them which is not so often met with as it deserves, the Hemlock Spruce, a common tree which increases every year when grown to a large size, as is another common tree, the English Elm, a noble specimen of which stands on the lawn, where it is well preserved, and makes a great bower, but is worn all the labour it occasions, being so thoroughly English and so stately. The largest of two great Portugalears on the terrace is 31 feet in diameter.

The Fruit Garden.

It is time to pay a visit to a private kitchen gardens, which are not unfrequently more delightfully arranged for the appearance the watchful skill of Mr. Mundell, the presiding genius of the varied horticulture of Moor Park. In these days one is very difficult to gain the entrance of the great and achieved gardens of gardeners. I saw five vinyards and four Husch-houses and others in excellent condition, and I confess to have found nothing more interesting in the various houses and plants the choice collection of hardy Forns in one of them, notwithstanding the Orchids and other rarities. Even among the exotic Forns there are few more beautiful than a small Specimen of P. Fonsdensens, an exquisite plant, with most delicate foliage. Mr. Mundell has the Asmwater variety of this hardy Fern. Even flowers are in some degree always detain the admiring who happen to be on the wing, but few would resist lingering in one of the houses here which is entirely devoted to blossoming plants, and presents always at least one experience of growing and accomplished despair bearing a great historical name, and passing through this door my call, complimented Mr. Mundell on his "beautiful flowers," and as a gardener who pleased the ladies, and especially, the duchess, achieves success, I will give the names of a few of the most useful plants in this house. Dianthus barbatus, Dianthus minor, and Aconitum, which had produced a continuous supply of pure white flowers since February, a period of ten weeks, at a time when flowers, especially white ones, were scarce, and beautiful. The species for those who are called to supply loads of flowers for decoration is a Fielder's White Azalea, a fine specimen of which stands here 5 feet high and 6 feet through, and after having yielded baskets and baskets full of cut flowers during many weeks past. This second crop of flowering plants, the Azaleas generally and the Canisias having been removed, includes Calceolarias, Succulatia, aSilica, Rhozodendrons, Genista, Euphorbium, the Ball of Fire Azaleas, Pachysandra, and many others, and among them the common white Arum of cottage windows lifts its pure white blossom, too beautiful to be shattered even amid the highest aristocracy of Flora's flower. The next best division of the garden, has passed, will consist of Pelargoniums, tuberous-rooted Be- gonias, zonal Pelargoniums, Schizanthus, Fuchias, trained. Some of the walks are lined which are first-rate here, and of many choices sorts, including 150 varie- ties, will follow.

Mr. Mundell's house in the garden, looking due south, is thickly covered with white and yellow Banksia Rose. On a neighbouring wall Weigela Loysianii aures makes a conspicuous display. The soil consists of a warm gravel-lomes existing on chalk 20 feet deep, and in some places has a clay base, very deep. Aspect and soil are both suited to the ripening of fruits and the health of tender plants. The expanse of level grounds is enclosed by hedges, and the white space devoted to wall fruit is increased by a lower division wall across the centre. On one of the high walls is a number of fan and pleached Almonds, more than 40 feet high, the original Moor Park Apricot which Lord Anson introduced and which died in 1746. These were well set with fruit after flowering by the hundreds last year. The trees which bear flowers of the 517 varieties of Apples which were sent to the Apple Congress border the central walk of the garden and occupy a little territory on the lawn. The paradise stock in the form of bushes, boldow, as a goblet in the centre, and none of them exceeding 3 feet in height. All the fruit trees are admirably trained, and the well-known varieties, such as Pear and Plum trees, and the upper wall, running parallel with the Apricot wall, and with a lean-to Peach-house built against the same wall, is margined with umbrella-trained Pear trees. This system of training is especially adapted to trees with slender branches and a weeping habit, such as Josephine de Malmaison, the St. Hilaire, and the old Sickle Fears, which all weep freely. In passing through the lean-to Peach-house I admired the robust growth of the Roses, Guirou de l'Ile-de-France, and the old Suckle Fears, which all weep freely.

In passing through the lean-to Peach-house I admired the robust growth of the Roses, Guirou de l'Ile-de-France, and the old Suckle Fears, which all weep freely. A quantity of Fuchsias at the back in pots were removed into the house of perpetual blossoms, and proved very well, in proof whereas a pound weight per diem had been gathered since March 1—seven weeks. The price of this fruit in London had been 122, and 141.—pounds.

Twelve gardeners are employed here, and the young men are made comfortable in a capital well managed house, where the horticultural papers are kept. Of particular note is the display of the Moor Park Horticultural Society, which is highly successful in promoting good gardening in the neighbourhood. H. E. 

New Garden Plants.

PHAIUS HUMBLOTII, Rchb. f.

If you can forgive this plant for being a Phaius whose flowers are not as lastling as those of certain Vandzis, Millifiori, or Cattleyas, then you must admit its beauty. It would have a grace I had last year a flower from Mr. Peeters, St. Giles, Brussels, and now I have a rane am, hand, kindly sent me by Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart. M.P., and it is certainly as near as in Warren tricol, and Acaussia cyanae, and the lip shows large lateral side lacinia and a broad, nearly refulent, wavy and serrated. These plants are very large, and have a horizontal stripe, divided by a narrow purple line. Side lacinia of the lip with brown stripes, base of lip pale inside, mid-lacinia light purple. A white line runs over the middle underneath. The callus is clavate, sulcate at the base, running with its narrow end on to the disc of the central lacinia, hairy at the base, fine yellow. Column whitish, with green top. Sir Trevor declares it "second only to Phaius tuberosus" The leaves and bulbs are medium, and have a general appearance like those of the old P. grandiflorus, but the former are not so large or nearly of such firm texture, and are paler in colour. The bulbs are much smaller and throw red flowers. The flower-spike springs from the under side of the mature bulb, a little in front, but not in connection with the young springing leaves, and leaves a toothed mouth for thrips, &c. All those remarks are Sir Trevor's. H. G. Rich. f.

CNYTRIPEDUM CONCOLOR (Parish) CHLORD.-PHYLLUM.

Mr. R. Eichel (gardener to J. Charlesworth, Esq.) kindly sends a leaf and flower of a Cyntripedum inspir- ed by Mr. F. Sander, and collected by his excellent traveller Mr. Forstenners (whose remarks about Vanda bastifera I quoted when I spoke of Vanda Luidnii, p. 70). The flower is full of small spots, and is free from the usual appendage. I have not seen a specimen which was present when the box arrived, but I found it trained with green leaves, others with little marring, but the majority with well marked M. Cow. CTYTOPHRENE REGNIALIS, i. f.

A stately rival of Cyntra flora, Lillib, bearing a yellow flower, five large, with bright-yellow, divergent petals, the penduncle stands at the side of the shoot of young obovate-lanceolate leaves. Both sepals and petals are lanceolate acuts, all falcate. The lip is of unusual size, somewhat oblong-ovate, five-lobed at angle at each side in the middle. It forms, with the lateral sepals, a conical, retorse, compressed chis-