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THE
DUTCH
GARDEN OF AMERICA,

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS
FOR THE CULTURE OF
FLOWERS, FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES.

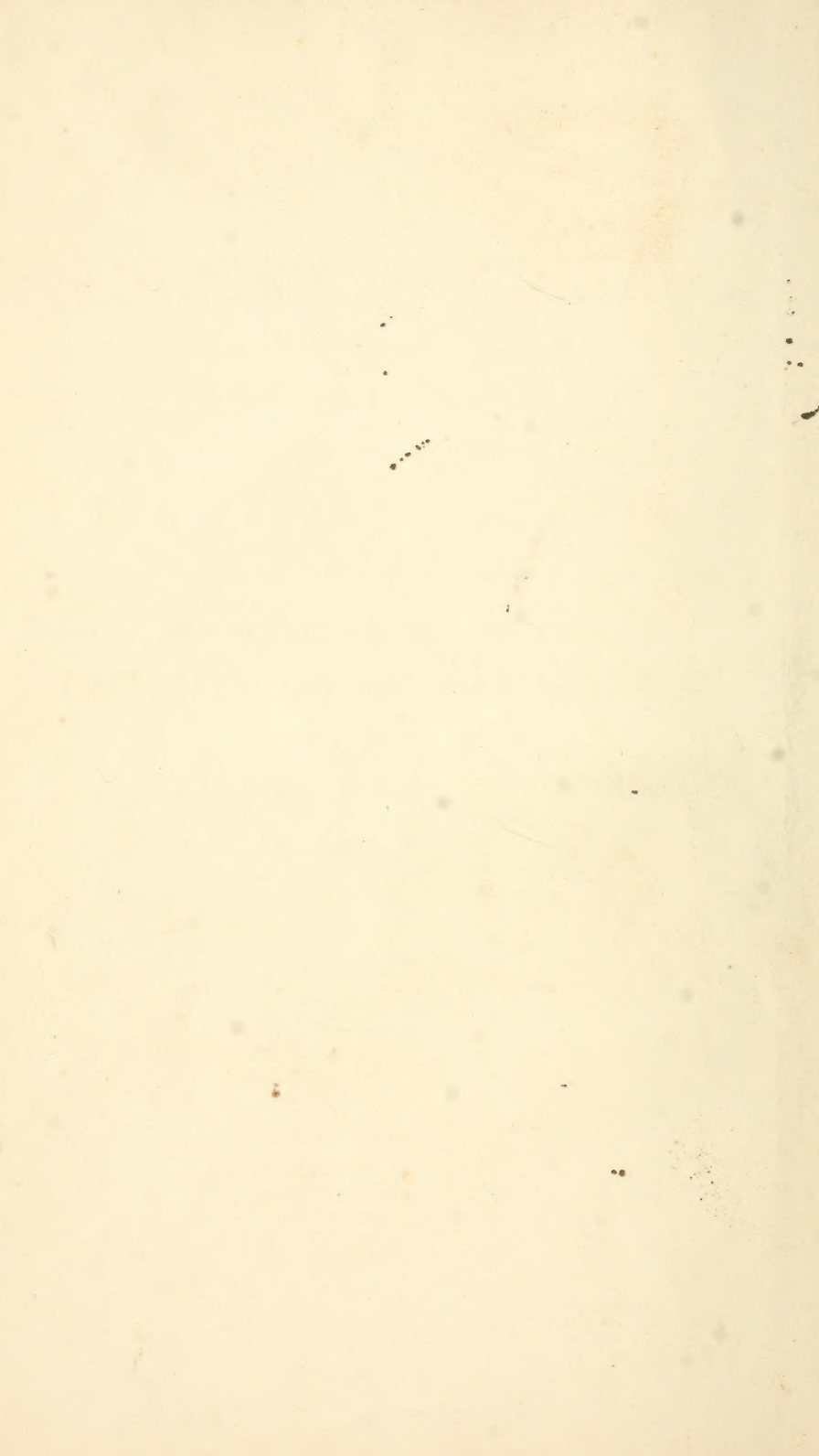
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE
MANNER, AND PROPER APPLICATION
OF THE SEVERAL KINDS OF
MANURE, AND THE BEST METHOD
OF CULTIVATING THEM.

BY WILLIAM BROWN,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,

1843.





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THE
COTTAGE
GARDEN OF AMERICA;

CONTAINING

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS

FOR THE CULTURE OF

FLOWERS, FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES,

THE NATURES AND IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS,

MANURES, AND THEIR APPLICATION,

WOUNDS, DISEASES AND CURES,

MONTHLY CALENDAR, INSECTS, BOTANY, ETC.

~~~~~  
BY WALTER ELDER,  
AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL GARDENER.  
~~~~~

“Know ye the land wherein Washington flourished,
Where man is regarded the fellow of man.”

PHILADELPHIA:
MOSS & BROTHER.

1849.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by

MOSS & BROTHER,

In the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Stereotyped by R. P. Mogridge.


Printed by T. K. & P. G. Collins.

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AMERICAN AUTHORS

ON

HORTICULTURE.



ROBERT BUIST, seed and nurseryman, Philadelphia, is the most comprehensive writer on choice flowering plants in America ; his "American Flower Garden Directory" being the standard work on floriculture in this country. His "Rose Manual," on that queen of flowers, the rose, is a gem ; and his "Family Kitchen Garden" is said to be the best treatise on culinary vegetables.

Thomas Bridgeman, nurseryman and florist, New York City, is a plain, unassuming writer ; his "Gardener's Assistant" has done much good, and is an excellent treatise on general gardening.

A. J. Downing, nurseryman and florist, Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., is perhaps the most eloquent Horticultural writer of the present age ; his book on "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" is a rich volume, and contains the cream of all its predecessors. Mr. D. refutes the "Limited Durationists" with a caustic pen. His "Landscape Gardening" is a splendid volume on the different styles of laying out grounds, the culture of trees, grasses, &c.

Michael Flay, nurseryman and florist, New York City, is an

excellent writer; his edition and additions of Leindely's "Guide to the Orchard" is a valuable book on fruits.

Messrs Hovey, seeds and nurserymen of Boston, are very scientific writers; their Magazine of Horticulture, a monthly publication, is an excellent paper, containing all the new discoveries, new fruits, flowers and vegetables, costing three dollars per annum.

A. J. Downing, Newburgh, also edits a monthly periodical called, "The Horticulturist," a most valuable paper, at three dollars per annum, giving all the new discoveries and improvements in Horticulture.

Mr. Kenrick, nurseryman and florist, Boston, is a fine writer; his "New American Orchardist" is a superb book, on the culture of fine fruits; [It is a pity that Mr. K. adheres to the Doctrine of Limited Duration.]

David Landreth, seed and nurseryman, Philadelphia, is a pleasing writer. His edition and additions of Johnson's "Dictionary of Modern Gardening," is a splendid book, and a fine ready reckoner for the Amateur and Gardener. His "Rural Register" is a yearly periodical of a hundred pages, with many wood cuts, well filled with new discoveries, improvements, and other instructive matter, costing only twelve cents a year.

Mc'Mahan's "American Gardeners Calender" is a good book.

The late Wm. Prince, nurseryman, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., was an excellent writer. His treatise on the vine, is a valuable work.

Edward Sayers is a spirited writer. His "American Flower Garden Companion," and "American Fruit Garden Companion," are useful small works for the beginner.

Thacher's "American Orchardist" is a valuable book on the culture of fine fruits.

Mr. Fessenden of Boston, is an accomplished writer, and has published a valuable work on gardening.

Nuttal's "Genera of American plants" is a useful book.

Barton's "North American Flora" is said to be a most splendid work.

But, all thê above authors address the inhabitants of the *mansion*. Some of them may say, "how do you do" to the cottager at a distance ; but they then pass on, seemingly afraid to be thought associating with him. So we have taken un-trodden ground in the field ; and address ourselves entirely to the intelligent *cottagers* of America.

PREFACE.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing more pleasing to the eye of the attentive traveller, as he traverses a country, than an improved state of the cottage-garden; and nothing can more plainly bespeak the intelligence and refinement of a happy people, or tend more to enhance the value of property. However plain the structure of the cottage may be, yet, when its approaches and appendages are converted into a flower garden, or stocked with delicious fruits and wholesome vegetables, it is set down as the abode of contentment and good morals; and where such objects are often met with, the valleys look more fertile and the hills less drear. The well-cultivated fields of the farmer improve the landscape, and add beauty to rural scenery; but there is always something picturesque and fascinating about a neat cottage-garden. How seldom do we see the walls of a cottage clothed with the clustering honeysuckle and rose, or the generous vine, whose delicious fruit richly repays the care of its industrious pruner! The late Judge Buel, in an address on the improvement on our country, said: "He who endeavours to improve and beautify the small spot of ground attached to his dwelling, is both a patriot and a Christian, and does much to elevate himself and his country in the scale of improvement." Cobbett, in his "Ride in France," gives several illustrations of the improved state of the cottage-garden in that country. Germany, Holland, and Belgium have long been celebrated for their improved

cottage gardens; so has Great Britain. Several good articles have been written upon the improved cottage garden of New England; and a large book has been published upon improvements on the banks of the noble Hudson. A volume may soon appear, displaying the cottage garden in the different nations in the world; and I would fain see the cottagers of our happy republic, prepared to occupy the first page of such book, whenever published.

Philadelphia.

WALTER ELDER.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting this small volume to the intelligent cottagers of America, we wish to say, that we make no claim to literature, but are an humble delver in the earth, more accustomed to the spade than the pen; and better at laying out gardens than making up books. But having travelled much, and seen the rapid strides which improvement is making, in planting towns and villages in different directions throughout our widely extended country; and that Horticulture is not, as it ought to be, an accompanying handmaid with other improvements; we have thought that it was for want of a little practical knowledge on the subject. So we have resolved to condense a few practical items in a small volume, to assist the farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, small merchant, and labouring man, to stock and cultivate their gardens, and make for themselves pleasant and happy homes, and to enable their housewives to grow a few choice pot plants, to enliven their dwellings in the dreary days of winter. It is not intended for those already skilled in the business, but only for the young and inexperienced; and with the humble wish of doing good. Every article contained in the book will stand the scrutiny of practice; and the whole has been deduced from long and extensive practical experience, as head gardener to several wealthy gentlemen in different parts of the country. The contents will be found as suitable for the people in the south as for those in the north. We request the indulgence of

the reader in regard to any mistakes; for no man is perfect; and we are not so silly-minded as to think that there is but one way of doing everything. On the other hand, we have tried many experiments, and the most successful are given in this book; which is the only volume addressed exclusively to the American cottager.

Philadelphia.

WALTER ELDER.

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THE

COTTAGE GARDEN OF AMERICA.



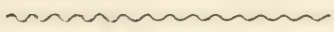
WE will begin with a few preliminary items in respect to the general Culture of the Garden.

The cottage garden is the allotment of land attached to every country residence, intended for the pleasure, profit, and recreation of the indwellers of the cottage. Eating one's own fruits and fresh vegetables; performing the different operations of the garden, throughout the endless variety of its products and appearance; watching nature in her progress through the year, refining and moralizing the young, and forming their minds to habits of industry and usefulness;—all these things improve the neighbourhood and country at large, and exalt the national character.

SOCIETIES.

As there are influential and well-disposed persons in every community, willing to do good whenever an opportunity offers itself, we call on them to assist in the improvement of the cottage garden. Establish a saving society in every township of every county, in every state in the Union; admit as members, persons of all ages, sex, and station; and let each pay in from half a dime to half a dollar per month, according to their circumstances. Let the rich give a few dollars per annum, to encourage the cause: let the society be broken up every year, say on the first of November or March, and let the managers appropriate the moneys accruing to the purchase of plants, seeds, implements, and horticultural books, to be distributed among the members, in proportion to their monthly subscriptions. The implements and books may be kept by the society, to lend out to the members in rotation, or, as they may need them; and a portion of some horticultural book should be read to the members at every monthly meeting. Such societies would be a stimulus towards the improvement of the cottage garden; from which an emulation would arise in different states, counties, townships, and individuals, to out-vie each other. Every

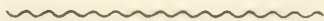
person wishes to have a good garden, but those in country places have not always the convenience of nurseries near them, and must send to cities for a tree, a rose, or paper of seeds. But when societies are formed, large quantities may be sent for, making price and transportation cheaper; while gratis contributions will assist every one to stock his garden, and give him something worth cultivating. Every state and county should give so much every year, to encourage cottagers to make for themselves pleasant and happy homes. Nothing has a stronger tendency to soften the minds of the poor, and create grateful feelings in our hearts, than kindness from those above our stations; and it is a duty incumbent on those who have abundance, to assist those in need: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."



DUTIES OF LANDLORDS.

LANDLORDS, being generally richer than their tenants, should be first in showing their liberality in endeavours to make their tenants comfortable. They should select healthful sites, and erect neat and convenient houses; with grape-vine arbours attached,

so as to reach over and shade the back kitchens. A well should be sunk in the dividing fence between every two tenants, unless a free well of easy access is close by. The lot should be well fenced and manured, and trenched or deep ploughed; the garden laid out and stocked; the walks edged and graveled or tan-barked; a patch near to the house sodded or sowed with grass, for a bleaching green, with a strong post in each corner, eight feet long, sunk two feet, to fasten the clothes lines on; a garden of an eighth of an acre might have eight fruit trees, six currants, and six raspberry bushes, four goosberry bushes, fifty strawberry plants, six flowering shrubs, twelve roses, two grape-vines, two street shade trees, twelve climbing plants, etc. He who attends to the above duties in a proper manner, will find his tenants generally apt to take care of, and improve his property, for their own benefit and comfort, and be punctual in the payment of their rents.



DUTIES OF TENANTS.

By the laws of honesty and discretion, every tenant should be as careful of his landlord's property as

if it were his own; as, by so doing, he will add to his own comfort and profit. He should manure the garden every year, and crop it in a proper manner; keep weeds from seeding; prune fruit trees, grapevines, shrubs, climbers, etc.; procure flower and vegetable seeds, and any desirable plants; be punctual in the payment of rents; make trifling repairs when needed; make no complaints to landlords; stay as long in the same house as possible; and agree well with the neighbours. Tenants attending properly to these duties, will be happy in themselves, get the respect of their neighbours, and find their landlords generally willing to do any thing reasonable for their comfort and convenience.

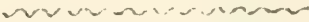


SITES.

THE most healthful sites are on elevated lands, at a distance from still creeks and navigable rivers. The air in such situations is always dry and bracing; and when heavy rains fall, they are imbibed by the earth, and given out as nourishment to the plants growing thereon.

The most unhealthy sites are on low marshy lands,

near muddy creeks, and large rivers that frequently overflow their banks; or near stagnant pools of water. In such situations the air is always moist, and the evaporation of such waters produce many noxious gases hurtful to human health.



SOILS.

THE earth or soil is the foundation on which the vegetable temple is to be erected; and on its nature and preparation much of our after success depends. The best soil for most garden crops, is a light brown loam, having a fair proportion of sand in it to keep it mellow. Such a soil on a flat or level, is best when resting on a sandy or gravelly subsoil. If on a declivity, it is best when the subsoil is inclining to clay. The two extremes of bad soils are, sharp sands and stiff clays. Sands are hot and dry—clays cold and wet. Black loams are not always very fertile; they contain too little of those ingredients most beneficial to plants. Soils having much iron matter in them are seldom very fertile—iron in any shape being hurtful to most plants.

HOW TO IMPROVE SOILS.

SANDY soils can be made fertile by frequent dressings of clay, or muck from swamps and river sides, or the cleanings of ponds and ditches—and enriched with cattle and hog manures, lime, bleached wood-ashes, plaster of paris, marl, etc. Clayey soils can be much improved by frequent dressings of sharp sand, stone coal ashes, lime, etc., and manured with long barn yard and fresh horse manures. They should be dug up rough in fall, and left so all winter.



TRENCHING.

TRENCHING is very beneficial to trees and other woody plants that strike deep root in the ground. Dig out a trench two feet wide, and at least fifteen inches deep, and carry the earth to the other end of the garden, to close the trench when it gets there. Line off another trench two feet wide, and dig the earth of that into the open trench, putting the top soil undermost, and subsoil uppermost. If the soil

is of the right kind, it will only need a good portion of manure mixed in with it, in the process. If it be sand, it should have three inches thick of clay or muck in the bottom of the trenches; and a quantity of that as well as manure mixed with the soil. If it is clay, put three inches thick of stones, bones, broken bricks, or coarse gravels, in the bottom of each trench; and mix sand and long manure with the soil.



UNDER DRAINING.

EVERY one must be impressed with the importance of under draining, from the knowledge that low, flat, and springy lands are wet and sour, and unhealthy to live on; and that waters remaining long on the surface, evaporate into the air and cause many diseases. There are different modes and materials for under draining, of which the following are examples.

BOX DRAIN.

THIS kind of drain may be dug three feet deep, eighteen inches wide at top, and fourteen inches at bottom; two stones of equal sizes are set on edge

close to the sides of the drain, and bent over to lean on each other like an arch. Smaller stones are packed behind them, to brace and keep them together; the drain is then filled with stones to within fourteen inches of the surface; straw, shavings, etc., are laid over the stones two inches thick, and to prevent the earth from running down among the stones, which would choke up the drain; the earth is then filled in, and the drain is finished.

RAMBLING DRAIN.

THIS drain may be of the same depth and width as the box drain. Round stones, gathered off cultivated fields or river sides, are thrown in at random, to within fourteen inches of the surface, and covered with straw, etc., and the earth filled in.

TILE DRAIN.

THIS drain is dug two feet deep, fourteen inches wide at top, and eight inches at bottom. Thin hemlock boards are laid along the bottom, and arched tiles, eighteen inches long, four inches high, and four inches wide, are laid on the boards all along the drain; straw, etc., packed in at the sides and over them, four inches thick. The earth is then filled in, softly at first, so as not to displace or break the tiles.

The drains should be made in the walks of the garden, which will always keep them dry, and the stones will not then be disturbed with the spade.



MANURES.

MANURES are different in their natures, and suitable for various kinds of plants, and various kinds of soils. Those most soluble in water give the most immediate effect to plants; they are dissolved by the rains, and become incorporated at once with the soil. Cattle, hog, and night manures are easily dissolved, and give immediate effect; long, strawy manures may keep stiff soils open, and allow the roots of plants to run more freely in search of nourishment; and greedy feeders, such as corn, potatoes, etc., which have large spungoles, are much benefitted by them,—but it is the second or third year before they become fairly incorporated with the soil. Manures of a hot or salty nature should be applied to lands in fall. Lime, soot, live ashes, pigeon, poultry, slaughter house, and horse manures are hot; night manure and sea-weed are salty.

APPLICATION OF MANURES

THERE has been much discussion among practical men, about the proper application of manures. Some assert, that manures applied to lands in fall, should be immediately dug in; because they lose much of their fertilizing qualities by evaporation, when they remain long on the surface; while if immediately dug in, they sooner become incorporated with the soil. Others again assert, that manures rather imbibe than lose fertilizing matter, when exposed to the atmosphere in winter; as there is but little evaporation going on then; and that when manures are dug in in fall, the rains and snows wash the soluble matter too deep for the benefit of young plants, raised from seeds, which consequently get stunted in their infancy and never attain their natural size: whereas, on the contrary, when they remain on the surface all winter, the rains and snows carry the soluble matter to a proper depth to benefit all kinds of plants, by the time vegetation commences in spring. It must be admitted, that all manures must be decomposed before they can incorporate with the soil, and become food for plants; and as all substances decompose more rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere, than when buried in the earth, so must manures. We

have always thought it best, to manure all lands, except clay, in the fall, and leave it on the surface all winter, and dig it in, in spring.

Barn-yard manure, when well rotted, is suitable for nearly all kinds of plants and soils.

Horse manure, when the horses are much fed on grain, is hot and powerful in its undecomposed state—detrimental to woody plants, and poison to all conniferous trees; but when well rotted, one of the richest of all manures.

Cattle manure is good at all times.

Hog manure is good at all times.

Night manure is the richest of all manures, spread thin. Apply it in fall.

Slaughter house manure should be applied in fall—spread thin.

Pigeon manure—sow three quarts per perch.

Poultry manure—sow four quarts per perch.

Sea-weed is a great stimulant.

Salt—sow a pint per perch, in fall.

Charcoal dust—sow three quarts per perch.

Bone dust—sow two quarts per perch.

Shell dust—sow two quarts per perch.

Lime—sow a peck per perch, in fall.

Live wood-ashes—sow a peck per perch, in fall.

Stone-coal ashes—sow two pecks per perch, in fall.

Marl—spread two bushels per perch.

Hops, from breweries—two bushels per perch.

Grains, from breweries—two bushels per perch.

Yeast, from breweries—ten gallons per perch.

Guano—we have used much of this manure, in various ways, and to various crops; but have not witnessed any of its good effects.

Street sweepings are an excellent manure.

Vegetable mould is decayed leaves, weeds, and other vegetables; it is the best of all manures.

Whole bones and shells, horn shavings, leather parings, etc., decay very slowly, and cannot be much reckoned on as manures.

Soot—sow two quarts per perch, in fall.



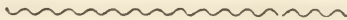
LAYING OUT.

As the sizes of gardens and minds of people are so various, it would be a difficult task to lay down a plan to suit all tastes. Those we address are the owners and occupiers of cottages, with gardens from one perch to one acre, which will be according to locations and circumstances. A neat garden can be made, and many choice flowering plants grown, on one perch; and where there is an acre, much fine taste can be displayed. The walks should be made

for the convenience of the family, and to give the garden a pleasing appearance ; symmetry should be prevalent throughout, and the greatest economy practised in the stocking and cropping.

STYLES.—The rich gentleman may have his broad domain finely diversified with wood lots, open fields, deep ravines, creeks, cataracts, canals, rock works, fancy or rustic bridges, etc. ; and the wide extended lawn, with its dark green sod, which surrounds his mansion, may be beautifully interspersed with winding walks and deciduous and evergreen trees. The beauty of the latter will consist in the features of the style in which his place is laid out ; if in the gardenesque or graceful style, it will be found in their erect habits, symmetrical forms, and gigantic statures. There will be the horse-chesnut, with its broad-reaching, horizontal branches ; the proud tulip tree, with its lofty head reaching almost to the clouds ; the weeping willow, with its hypochondriac branches sweeping the ground ; the noble oak, a gigantic specimen of the king of the forest. If in the picturesque style, the trees will stand in groups, contrasting the sizes and colours of their foliage, commingling, and making a harmonious whole. If in the geometrical style, the trees will stand in lines or figures ; some cut into different shapes and forms, from a seat to a temple. If in the rustic style, the beauties of the trees consist in their ivy and mossy trunks, their lean-

ing habits, crooked limbs and other deformities. There may be rivulets, whose waters ripple their way among moss-covered stones, and here and there dash themselves heedlessly over some projecting rock, from which their murmurs will be heard a short distance off. There is a pleasure and a beauty in all styles, by which the man of money and leisure may amuse himself; but there is far more real pleasure in the neatly laid out, the well stocked and well kept cottage garden, where every thing is under the immediate care and observation of its owner.



BOTANY.

BOTANY divides plants by two grand arrangements, (the Jussieuen system and the Linnean system,) into classes and orders, genera and species, hybrids and varieties.

The Jussieuen or natural system classes plants together that have a near relation to each other: for example, the henbane, mandrake, nightshade, and datura (all poisonous plants) belong to the same order.

The Linnean or artificial system, classes plants ac

ording to the structure of their flower, the number and arrangement of their stamens and pistils ; so that the name of every plant can be ascertained when it is in bloom.

GENERA AND SPECIES.

GENERA is the family ; species the individuals of the family. *Acer* is the generic name for maple. *Saccharinum* is the specific name for sugar ; so the sugar maple is a member of the maple family. A species will always produce the same from seeds, unless it gets impregnated with some other species.

HYBRIDS AND VARIETIES.

HYBRIDS and varieties are the production of two species, either belonging to the same or different genera. If an *Azalia* were impregnated with a *Rhododendron*, the young plants raised from the seeds might be different from both parents—*Azalias* or *Rhododendrons*: so they would be hybrids. But if the daily rose were impregnated with the moss rose, the plants produced from the seeds might be unlike both parents, but they would still be varieties of the rose—although, indeed, they may vulgarly be called hybrids.

FRUITFUL ORGANS OF PLANTS.

THIS is the most important item in botany for the cottager to know, and which can only be read in the open flower or bloom. The green leaf or leaves enclosing the flower bud before it opens, and appearing under it when expanded, are called calyx or cup; the coloured leaf or leaves of the flower are called corolla. The process or processes immediately inside of the corolla are called stamens, and are the male part of the plant; they consist of two parts, the filaments or threads, and the anthers or heads; the long tube in the centre of the flower is called pistil, and is the female part of the plant. It consists of three parts—the germen or rudiments of seeds and fruit, the style or tube, stigma which crowns the style. The anthers contain a dust or flour called Pollen; and when the flower has been a certain time expanded, the anthers burst and the Pollen flies out and lights on the pistil, which has a strong attraction for it, and carries it down to the seed vessel called Pericarp, and there makes the seeds. There are some plants which are entirely male plants, and some female plants. Male plants can never bear fruit nor seeds;—the female may bear fruit, but not seeds; unless it gets impregnated with a male plant of the

same species, growing near to it. When that is the case, it will yield seeds and fruit in abundance. If the weather be very windy or rainy at the time that the plants are in bloom, the pollen is destroyed, which renders the plant unfruitful for that season. Examples of this are experienced in years that there is a scarcity of fruit. If the weather be calm and dry while the plants are in bloom, that will be a plentiful year of fruit.



BOTANIST AND FLORIST.

THE botanist and florist are distinct persons, and their theories are quite opposite to one another. The botanist delights in nature—the florist in art. The botanist is at home in all parts of the world where plants are in bloom—the florist's world is the flower garden. The botanist is amused with the stamens and pistils—the florist with the flower leaves. The botanist takes a plant to study its structure and nature—the florist takes a plant to triple the size and number of its flower leaves. The botanist considers a plant with a double flower a monster—the florist considers it a beauty. A double flower is useless to

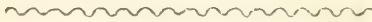
the botanist—it is a prize to the florist. The botanist loves to see plants in their natural characters—the florist loves to see their characters altered by hybridization and extra culture. Species are the hobby of the botanist—varieties the hobby of the florist.



BOTANICAL AND COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS.

EVERY cottager should study to learn the botanical names, as well as the common names, of all the plants grown in his garden. Common names are different in different places—botanical names are the same in all languages and in all countries over the world. No person should purchase a plant unless it is labelled; and the label should be preserved and renewed, until the name of the plant is fully committed to memory. Every cottager should have a catalogue of all the plants he grows. The best plan is to draw a map of the garden, and write on it the name of each plant, and where it grows in the garden. This map could hang up in the house, and would be an excellent reference, both in summer and winter. It is better to purchase seeds and plants from respectable seedsmen and nurserymen, than to

purchase them under false names in the public markets. It is the duty of all nurserymen and seedsmen to keep their seeds and plants all properly labeled, and be strict in their nomenclature. The labels should be written in a large, plain hand, and not with a dash and scribble, as is often the case in public markets. What a great pleasure it is to a man himself, and how intelligent he appears to others, when he can name every plant grown in his garden.



SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN.

WE have purchased many seeds and plants from the following seedsmen and nurserymen, who are both scientific and practical; and have found them punctual with their orders, strict in their nomenclatures, and honest men.

D. Landreth, seeds and nurseryman,	Philadelphia.
R. Buist,	“ “ “
J. Ritchie, nurseryman and florist,	“
J. Fulton,	“ “ “
A. Dryburgh,	“ “ “
J. Dick,	“ “ “
J. Sheerwood,	“ “ “

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- R. Kilvington, florist, Philadelphia.
 P. Mackinzie, " " "
 J. Hog, nurseryman and florist, New York
 W. Read, " " "
 M. Floy, " " "
 A. Hutcheson, " " "
 J. Thorburn, seeds and nurseryman, "
 Mr. Parsons, nurseryman, Flushing, Long Island.
 Mr. Bloodgood, " " "
 Mr. Prince, " " "
 Mr. Winter, " " "
 A. J. Downing, nurseryman and florist, Newburg,
 New York.
 J. Wilson & Co., nurserymen and florist, Albany,
 New York.
 W. Thorburn, seedsman and florist, Albany, N. Y.
 Messrs. Hovey & Co., seeds and nurserymen,
 Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Kenrick, nurseryman, Boston, Mass.
 Mr. Winship, " " "
 T. Hancock, nurseryman, Burlington, N. J.
 R. Feters, nurseryman, Camden, N. J.
 J. Reeve, nurseryman, Salem, N. J.
 Mr. Feast, nurseryman and florist, Baltimore, Md.
 There may be a great many nurserymen and seeds-
 men with whom we are unacquainted, who may also
 be strict, honest men. Those we have mentioned
 have long been established, and do an extensive

business; but this notice is not intended to benefit them, but to benefit cottagers who may not know where to send for plants, etc. We would willingly give a list of all the seedsmen and nurserymen in the Union, if we knew their names and residences.

HOT BEDS.

EVERY cottage garden in America might have its hot bed. Make the sash six feet long, and three feet wide; the outer frame three inches broad, the laths all running lengthwise, seven inches apart; glaze it with glass seven by nine inches, the panes to lap each other a quarter of an inch, so as to carry off the rains without leaking through; make a box to fit the sash, three feet deep at back, and twenty-eight inches in front, the sides sloping, and a piece of scantling in each corner to nail the boards on and keep it firm. The sash should be flush with the outsides of the box, and project an inch over at front and back. Nail thin strips on the sides of the box, to be as high as the upper side of the sash. To prevent its being displaced or blown off by high winds, sink the box eighteen inches, bank it up to the edge and sod it around: make a thin lid, the size of the sash, to cover it on cold nights.

MANAGEMENT OF HOT BEDS.

ABOUT the first of March, fill the box with horse manure—put on the sash, and in two or three days the manure will be well heated; then push down the sash eight inches from behind, to let the rank steam escape. The next day shake up the manure, level and tramp it, so as to be twelve inches below the edges of the box; put in six inches of earth all over the bed, and put the sash on tight: and in twenty-four hours more, sow the seeds, rake the earth fine, and draw shallow drills from back to front, six inches apart; sow the seeds in them, cover up, and press the earth firm with the hand; put on the sash, and cover with the lid over night. If there is a rank steam in the bed the next day, tilt the sash one or two inches behind, put a stick in to keep it up; let it close down at night, unless the steam is very rank. In forty-eight hours after the seeds are sowed, many of the young plants will be up; after this, the sash must be tilted more or less every day, according to the weather, to admit air to the plants. When a white mould appears in the bed, it is a sign that too little air is admitted: the sash should be tilted higher, or pushed down from behind; and when the weather gets warm, it can be taken off altogether on sunny

days and put on at nights. This will harden the plants before they are set out into the open ground. When the bed needs water, make it lukewarm and apply it through the nose of a watering pot, in the forenoon.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

As it is both fashionable and proper to address the women first, we will begin with the flowers—that being their department of the garden. “O the sweet creature,” Burns said of his, “It eases me, it pleases me, to mention but her name—it warms me, it charms me, it puts me in a flame.”

The rose being the queen of flowers, “the sunny garden’s pride,” it ought to stand at the head of the list; but we have not space to expatiate on its beauty, fragrance, and history. Those which flower once a year, are delightful in their time, but are gone in a few weeks; whereas, the everblooming are equally as beautiful and fragrant, and cheer us with their flowers from May till December; and even through the winter if we give them shelter. Many of them are different in their characters, habits, and natures, which causes them to be classed separately.

“How sweetly do their odours flow,
Diffused on every side.”

ROSA INDICA, OR DAILY ROSE.

THIS is a species of many varieties—as frequently seen in the cottage garden as in that of the mansion. They delight in rich sandy loam—but will thrive in almost every kind of soil, and require a covering of straw north of New York city. The following are free growers, profuse bloomers, and their flowers double and fragrant. They can be purchased at from three to five dollars per dozen.

Agrippina, bright crimson; Cels, large blush; Grenadier, large pink; Hortensia, light rose; Indica, common daily rose; Indica Alba, white daily rose; Louis Philippe, dark crimson; Lady Warrender, superb white; Mrs. Bosanquet, waxy blush, superb; Napoleon, fine rose; Prince Eugene, scarlet crimson; Reine de Lombardie, cherry red.



ROSE INDICA ODORATA, OR TEA SCENTED ROSE.

THIS delightful odoriferous class is best adapted for a southern climate or pot culture. They delight in

a rich sandy loam, and will flourish on a heavy loam. They require a covering of straw in winter, north of Philadelphia, when grown in the open ground. The following are free bloomers, and their flowers very double and fragrant.

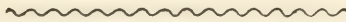
Aurora, very large blush ; Caroline, creamy blush ; Devoniensis, large blush superb ; Goubault, rosy blush ; Glori de Hardi, fine pink ; La Sylphide, rosy buff ; Madam Desprez, pure white ; Mansais, rosy buff ; Odoratissima, large blush ; Triomphe de Lue-embourg, rosy blush ; William Wallace, large pale blush.—From five to nine dollars per dozen.



ROSA BOURBONIANA, OR BOURBON ROSE.

It is said that the original species of this class was found growing on the isle of Bourbon, and was thence taken to France, where hundreds of varieties have been raised from it. They are of a strong, robust habit, very hardy and profuse in bloom. They delight in a loamy soil, but will thrive in almost any kind of soil ; they will be the better for a covering of straw north of New York city. The following are very choice :

Acidalie, large white ; Dr. Roques, dark crimson ; c General Dubourg, large pink ; c Glori de Rosamene, bright scarlet ; Hermosa, superb pink ; Henry Clay, rosy blush ; Henri Plantier, deep rose ; Le Phœnix, rosy crimson ; c Madame Desprez, bright rose ; Paul Joseph, rich crimson ; Queen, waxy blush ; Souvenir de la Malmaison, cream.—Six dollars per dozen.



NOISETTE ROSES.

THE original parent of this class was raised at Charleston, South Carolina, by Mr. Noisette, whose name it bears. He sent it to France, where hundreds have been raised from it. They delight in a sandy, rich loam, but will grow on most kinds of soils ; their flowers are small but are produced in large clusters, and are nearly all of a climbing nature ; they require covering with straw north of New York city. The following are rapid growers, free flowerers and very fragrant. Price from four to eight dollars per dozen.

Aimee Vibert, superb white ; c Camellia Rouge, bright red ; c Cloth of Gold, bright sulphur superb ; c Champany, pale pink ; c Fellenberg, bright crimson ;

c Jane, pure white ; *c* Jaune Desprez, rosy buff ; *c* Lee Monstrasa, pale blush ; *c* Ophire, copper colour ; *c* Sir Walter Scott, bright rose ; *c* Solfatare, bright yellow ; *c* Sultana, bright crimson. †

REMONTANT ROSES, OR HYBRID PERPETUAL.

THIS class has been produced from between the Daily roses and Bourbons. They are very hardy, and their flowers are as large, double, and fragrant as the old cabbage rose ; they bloom from May till hard frost, and stand the winter without protection at Boston. Twelve dollars per dozen.

c Comte de Paris, rosy purple ; Emma Dampierre, bright red ; Lady Fordwich, clear pink ; Louis Bonaparta, rosy lilac ; Lady Alice Peel, rosy carmine ; *c* Madame Laffay, deep rose ; Prudence Roeser, pink ; Princess Helena, bright rose ; *c* Prince Albert, rich crimson ; *c* Rivers, large crimson ; Reine de la Guillotiere, violet crimson ; Rose de la Riene, bright rose.

MUSK-SCENTED ROSES.

THESE are of thrifty growth, producing flowers in large clusters, without intermission, from June till Christmas, and emit a pleasant musky odor. The plants require covering north of New York city, but seem to thrive on any soil. From thirty to fifty cents each.

c Moschata superba, pure white ; *c* Princesse de Nassau, pure white ; *c* Herbemont's, large white ; *c* Red musk cluster, red.



PERPETUAL DAMASK ROSES.

THIS is a hardy class of roses, producing large double flowers the whole growing season, and do best on heavy loam. They stand the winter, without protection, at Boston. Nine dollars per dozen.

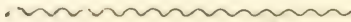
Claire du Chatelet, bright rose ; Du, Rio or Lee's, rich crimson ; Jenny Audio, rich rose ; La Reine rose ; Palmyra, fine blush ; Monthly Damask, pink.

MICROPHYLLA ROSES.

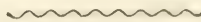
THIS is a curious class, with small leaves, mossy buds, and thorny stems; delight in heavy loam, and require covering north of New York city.

Maria Leonida, rich white; Rosea, bright rose; Purpurea, purple. From thirty to fifty cents each.

NOTE.—The above classes bloom all summer. Those marked “c” are climbers—well adapted for covering fences, arbours, buildings, etc.



CLIMBING ROSES THAT FLOWER ONCE A
YEAR.

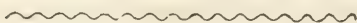


BOURSAULT.

THIS class is of a climbing habit, making shoots ten feet long in a season, and standing the winter

uninjured in the coldest regions of America ; flourish in every soil.

Alba or White, fine blush ; Perpurea, purple ; Inermis, bright pink. From thirty to fifty cents each.



MULTIFLORA ROSE.

THIS class is of a climbing habit, making shoots ten feet long in a season—very double and fragrant ; thriving in every soil and climate.

Alba, white ; Lawre Davoust, pink ; Cottage rose, white, pink and crimson ; Grevillii, white, pink and crimson. From thirty to fifty cents each.




PRAIRIE ROSE.

THIS is a native class of roses—the original having been found in a western prairie,—only a single flower, and long, flexible shoots. Mr. Feast, of Baltimore, has raised some very superb varieties from it.

The following produce large double flowers, in great clusters; so much so, as, when in bloom, to hide the whole foliage. They are all of a climbing nature, making shoots twenty feet long in a season, growing on any soil,—standing the winter in the coldest regions, and blooming a month later than other roses.

Baltimore Belle, rich white; Queen of the Prairies, bright rose; Superba, pale pink; Pallida, pale blush; Michigan, rosy purple; Kentucky, fine pink. From thirty to fifty cents each.



HARDY BUSH ROSES THAT BLOOM ONCE A YEAR.

MANY varieties of Moss Rose, Cabbage Rose, Rose of France, Yellow Rose, Marbled Rose, White Garden Rose, Damask Rose, Hybrid Chinese Rose.—From three to six dollars per dozen.

PROTECTING HALF HARDY ROSES IN WINTER.

As many everblooming roses require protection in winter, in different latitudes, the following plan will assist the inexperienced. Late in fall, get a strong stick as long as the height of the rose, drive it firmly in close to its side, tie up all the branches of the rose around it; then cover it with long straw, beginning at the bottom; place the straw in a standing manner around it, and tie neatly up with twine. If more than one length of the straw is needed, let the upper tiers lap over the lower—so as to carry off the rains and melting snows. It is not the frost that kills the plants, but the sun, when they are in a frozen state; so the covering is only to shade the plants from the light when in a frozen state; but when the straw is put on too thick, it musts in wet weather, and kills the plants. We may cover half an inch thick at Philadelphia, one inch thick at New York city, and two inches at Albany and Boston. We have used boxes, barrels, and branches of evergreen trees, but have never found any thing equal to straw—with manure over the roots.

REMOVING THE WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

THE winter covering should never be removed until the frost is entirely out of the ground, and not until after March. A wet or cloudy day should be taken for the removal. The frosts get through the straw and into the shoots of the rose, and it takes as long to draw it out of them as out of the ground. If they were uncovered while the frost was in the shoots, they would likely all die.

The above directions are applicable to other plants that need covering in winter.



PRUNING ROSES.

A ROSE left to nature would soon become a confusion of shoots—the flowers would be few, small, and single. The finest flowers are produced on young shoots, of the previous year's growth. So all shoots over two years old, should be cut out every spring. If the plant is a bush, prune it in a neat and symme-

trical manner; if it covers a fence, pillar, arbour, etc., train up the young shoots where the old ones were: but do not cross one shoot over another. The shoots on a fence or building should be four inches apart.

PLANTING ROSES.

PLANT out all everblooming roses in spring; those that bloom once a year should be planted out in fall. Dig out large holes eighteen inches deep, and mix the earth with one-third of its size of very short manure, or black mould from the woods. Fill up the holes to nine inches deep, place the plants in them in a way that all their roots will lay out in their natural positions; fill up the holes and tramp the earth firm about their roots.

PROPAGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ROSES.

ROSES are propagated by seeds, layers, budding, cuttings, and graftings; all kinds do best on rich, mellow ground. The flowers, as soon as they fade,

should be cut off; the plants will grow more and bloom better, when they are not allowed to bear seeds, and kept free from insects. In purchasing or sending to nurseries for roses, the name of each rose should be accompanied with the name of the class or tribe it belongs to; as there are roses of the same names in different classes. For example, there is the Tea Madame Despraz, and the Bourbon Madam Despraze: the former white and tender—the latter hardy and of a rose colour. It may be remarked here, that the lighter the colour the rose is, the sweeter-scented it is; and all of deep bright colours have least scent. White roses are sweetest scented—scarlet roses have but little scent. And this is the case with all kinds of flowers.

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO ROSES.

THE slug preys on the leaves. To destroy it, syringe the plants in the evenings with whale oil soap in water, in the proportion of one pound of soap mixed in eight gallons of water,* and standing two

* This mixture was first discovered by Mr. David Haggerton, a practical gardener, near Boston; for which he got the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's prize of \$100.

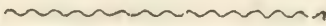
days after mixing. The rose-bug preys on the open flowers; the whale oil soap and water will also destroy it; but the best plan is to go over the plants in the mornings, with a pail of hot water, and shake the bugs into it. We knew a lady who practised this on her country seat, and in three years there was hardly a rose-bug to be seen in the neighborhood. The green fly preys on the young shoots. An amateur lady of this city keeps her roses free of the green fly by brushing them off with a long hair brush, once a week; and her roses are always admired. The brushing tortures them to death. A fly deposits its eggs in the rose buds as soon as they are formed; a maggot is soon hatched, which eats through the bud and destroys it. Syringing with whale oil soap and water will kill them. A fly deposits its eggs in the young shoots in summer, just above a leaf; a maggot is soon hatched, which lives on the pith of the shoot, and eats upwards. The shoots affected, droop while the sun is on them. Cut off the faded part of the shoot, split it up, and there is the rogue.

GROWING ROSES IN POTS.

ROSES grown in pots require richer soil and nicer treatment, than when grown in the open ground. Get sod three inches thick from an old pasture, lay it in a heap, and turn it over two or three times in a year, breaking it fine every time it is turned over. Three parts of this, one part of very short well-rotted manure, and one part of sharp sand, mixed well together, are an excellent compost for roses. The ingredients should be mixed some time before using, so that they may become incorporated. If the soil from which the sod is taken be of a sandy nature, no sand will be needed in the compost: if it be a stiff clay, more sand will be needed. Black mould from the woods is better than manure to mix in the compost. A quart of fresh slacked lime, or charcoal dust, mixed in a bushel of the compost, serves to kill worms and other insects which may be in it, and tends to promote the health of the plants, and to keep the compost sweet, which is often soured by over-watering. After the roses are planted, the compost in the pots should be kept moist, but not always saturated, and the plants watered over head in the summer evenings. They should not get too much heat, nor too

much water in winter, but give them as much light as possible.

For a greater variety, and better description of roses, with ample instructions for their culture, the reader is referred to the "Rose Manuel," by Robert Buist, seeds and nurseryman, Philadelphia.



HARDY DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

AMYGDALUS Nana, or flowery almond—pink flowers in April and May, grows three feet high. *Azalea Pontica*—lilac flowers in April and May, four feet high. *Artimesia Arbortanoides*, or southern wood—very sweet scented, three feet high. *Berberis Aquifolia*, or barberry—rich yellow, sweet scented flowers in May, six feet high. *Calycanthus Floridus*, or sweet shrub—chocolate coloured, sweet scented flowers from May till August, eight feet high. *Clethra Alnifolia*—white flowers in July and August, five feet high. *Cedonia Japonica*, or scarlet pyrus—scarlet flowers in April and May, six feet high. *Cedonia Japonica Alba*, or white pyrus—white flowers in April and May, five feet high. *Daphne Mezeron*—purple sweet scented flowers in March and April, two

feet high. *Duetzia Seabra*—white flowers in May and June, eight feet high—a splendid shrub. *Euonymus Americana*, or burning bush—green flowers in spring, and red berries in fall ten feet. *Hibiscus Syriacus*, or althea—the double white, double red, double striped, and variegated-leaved, all beautiful, flower from July till September, ten feet. *Kerria Japonica*, or yellow cochorus—yellow flowers from May, eight feet high. *Lagerstromia Indica*, or crape flower—pink flowers from July till September, ten feet high; a most splendid shrub—requires tying up in Philadelphia, in winter. *Lagerstromia perpuriea*, like the indica in every thing but the flower, which is purple. *Lonicera Tartarica*, or Tartarian honeysuckle—white flowers in April and May, eight feet high; a very choice shrub. *Ligustrum Vulgare*, privet or prim—white flowers in May and June, black berries in fall, eight feet high. A decoction of the leaves cures the sore mouth—a very disagreeable disease. *Magnolia Glauca*—sweet scented, white flowers, in May and June, twelve feet high. *Magnolia perpurea*—sweet scented, purple flowers nearly all summer—a most splendid shrub, twelve feet high. *Pæonia Arboria*—the white, the red, and sweet scented are splendid; bloom in April and May, flowers seven inches in diameter. *Philadelphus*, or mock orange—the dwarf and the doubled flowered, both choice, white sweet scented flowers in May and

June, six and ten feet high. *Rhus Cotinus*, or smock tree—purple brown, flowers in June and July. The plant looks like a light cloud of smoke when it is in bloom. *Ribes Aureum*, or Missouri currant—yellow, sweet scented flowers in April and May, seven feet high. *Punica Granatum*, or scarlet pomegranate—double scarlet flowers from June till September; quite hardy in Philadelphia—grows ten feet high—very choice. *Punica G. Alba pleno*, or double white pomegranate—also a very choice shrub, and hardy in Philadelphia. *Robinia Hispida*, or rose acacia—large racems of pink flowers in May and June, seven feet high. *Spiræa Hypricifolia*—white flowers in July and August, five feet high. *Syringa*, or Lilac—there are the common purple and the common white, and the Persian purple and white, all beautiful and fragrant; bloom in April and May, from six to ten feet high. *Symphora Racemosa*, or Snowberry—pink flowers in spring, and white berries in fall, four feet high. *Viburnum Opulus*, or Snowball tree—white flowers in May and June, twelve feet high.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

The following can be kept any size and shape by clipping:—

Aucuba Japonica, or Japan Golden tree—of slow growth, and likes the shade; hardy in Philadelphia and southward. *Buxus Arborescens*, or Tree Boxwood—the green and the striped leaved are choice. *Euonymus Japonica*—the green leaved, silver striped leaved, and golden striped leaved are splended evergreens. *Juniperus Virginica*, or Red Cedar; *Juniperus Suecica*, or Swedish Cedar; *Pinus Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead; *Thuja Orientalis*, or Chinese Arborvita; *Thuja Occidentalis*, or American.

There is something peculiarly delightful and pleasing in the culture of evergreens. They are with us all the winter, always green and flourishing, defying “Boreas with his blast so bauld.”

“How radiant 'mid the wintry waste
Their groves of emerald verdure smile.”

The following deciduous shrubs were omitted in their proper list:

Hydrangea Hortensis—large pink flowers, from July till September—likes the shade; six feet high.

Hydrangea Quercifolia—white flowers in July and August, eight feet high. *Rosa Rubiginosa*, or Sweet Brier—pink flowers in June.

“How sweet is the brier wi’ its soft folding blossom.”



CLIMBING PLANTS.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon, or Dutchman’s pipe—a rapid grower, with large leaves and curious flowers in July and August. *Bignonia Crucigera*, or Trumpet Flower—an evergreen of rapid growth, with scarlet flowers from June till August. *Bignonia Grandiflora*—yellow flowers in June and July. *Clematis Cerulea*—a charming climber, with violet flowers from June till August. *Clematis Flammula*—of rapid growth, with sweet scented, star-like flowers from July till November. *Hedera Helix*, or Irish Ivy—an evergreen of rapid growth and dark shining leaves. *Jasminum Officinale*, or Sweet Jasmine—of rapid growth, with white fragrant flowers from June till October. *Lonicera*, or Honeysuckles—the evergreen blooms in spring and fall very fragrant—the Monthly sweet scented blooms from May till hard frost, yellowish white flowers—the Coral has scarlet flowers all sum-

mer—the Yellow flowered blooms May and June. *Perploca Græca*, or Silk Vine—of rapid growth, with shining leaves and dim yellow flowers from May till July. *Passiflora Incarnata*—of rapid growth, with curious lilac flowers from June till November, and thick flashy roots. *Wisteria Chinensis*—a splendid climber, with large racems of light blue flowers, from May till August.

The above are all hardy perennial climbers, very beautiful, requiring no care but training and pruning, and well adapted for covering unsightly buildings or bowers.

“Oh! dear is my cottage unclouded with sorrow;
Ah! sweet is the bower my Emeline wove.”

Shrubs and climbers should be planted in fall or early in spring. They delight in a rich, deep loam. Large holes should be dug for them, and the earth well mixed with well-rotted manure. They will require pruning and training every spring. Cut out all dead and superfluous shoots, and keep the shrubs in a neat symmetrical form. The climbers should have strings or wires to climb up on, and these should be four or six inches apart. The bignonias and ivy will run up walls themselves without assistance, striking roots in the walls at every joint.

PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

THIS is a class of plants requiring but little care, and growing on almost every kind of soil. They multiply very fast, and require curtailing every year, or to be lifted and divided once in three or four years. They are all propagated by division of the plant, or division of the root. The following list will keep up a bloom from March till Christmas; and if the flowers of the taller kinds are cut off immediately after they fade, the shoots will branch out and bloom a second time—"m.v." means many varieties of

<i>Botanical Names.</i>		<i>Common Names.</i>
Adonis Vernalis, yellow fl's, in April, Spring Adonis.		
Aconitum, m.v.		June, Monk's hood.
Ageratum Mexicana, lilas fl's from August till Nov.		
Alyssum Sexatile, yellow fl's, in May, Yellow Alyssum.		
Campanula,	m.v.	Bell Flowers.
Chelone,	m.v.	
Chrysanthemum Chinensis, m.v.		
Bellis Perennis,	m.v.	Daisy,
Delphinium,	m.v.	Bee Larkspur,
Dianthus,	m.v.	Carnation Pink,
Dracociphalum,	m.v.	Dragons Head,
Eupatorium,	m.v.	

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Funkia,	m.v. Day Lily,
Helianthemum,	m.v. Perennial Sun Flower,
Lobelia,	m.v.
Lychnis,	m.v.
Lathrus,	m.v. Perennial Pea,
Lythrum,	m.v.
Monarda,	2 v. Sweet Balm,
Pentsteman,	m.v.
Phlox,	m.v.
Primula,	m.v. Primrose,
Potentilla,	m.v.
Saxifraga,	m.v. Saxifrage,
Sedum,	m.v. Live Forever,
Spirea,	m.v. Meadow Sweet,
Tradescantia,	2 v.
Viola,	2 v. Sweet Violet,
Verbenia,	2 v.
Valeriana Rubra,	Red Valerom
Veronica,	m.v.
Yucca,	m.v. Adam's Needle.

The Chrysanthemum, Carnation Pink, and Phlox, require particular notice. The Chrysanthemum has many varieties and colours—two to four feet high, from pure white to dark crimson; flowers very large, double, and quilled from October till December. Carnation Pinks have large, double, sweet scented flowers from May till August; they are propagated

by layers. Phlox is a pink of many varieties and colours. A full collection will keep up a bloom from May till December. It is one of the very choicest genera, and no garden should be without them.



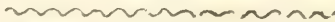
BIENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

THIS choice class of plants bloom the second year after the seed is sowed: that is, they are sowed this year and bloom next year; and generally die off or decline after that. A portion should be sowed every year in May, to keep up a stock of them.

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Colour. in. high.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Althea Rosea, m.v.	varies, 80	Double Hollyhock
Aquilegia, m.v.	various, 12	Columbine,
Alysum Saxatile,	yellow, 6	
Antirrhinum, m.v.	various, 12	Snap Dragon,
Campanula Canter- berrybells,	blue, 12	
Campanula Alba,	white, 12	
Cheiranthus Chi- ri, m.v.	various, 14	Wall Flower,

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Colour. in. high.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Dianthus Barba-		
tus, m.v.	various, 12	Sweet William,
Dianthus Chinen-		
sis, m.v.	various, 6	China Pink,
Hesperis Fragrance,	various, 18	Sweet Rocket,
Scabiosa, m.v.	various, 18	Sweet Scabous.

The above will keep up a bloom from May till November, and are very beautiful.



ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE seeds of these are sowed in spring or fall—the plants bloom in summer, ripen their seeds, and die off in fall. By this they require more care than other flowers; but their endless variety, exceeding beauty, delightful fragrance, and profusion of bloom, well reward the care bestowed on them. Those marked thus, * should be sowed in September or October, those thus †, sowed in May, and those ‡, need to be raised in a hot bed. All the rest, sow early in spring.

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Colour.</i>	<i>in. high.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Amaranthus of sorts,	various	12to24	Prince's Feather,
‡Alysum Calycina,	white,	6	Sweet Alysum,
Anagalis Phillipii,	blue,	3	
Angeratum Mexi- cana,	lilac,	12	
†Balsamina Hor- tensis,	various,	16	Lady Slipper,
Callistemma Hor- tensis,	various,	12	China Aster,
Cleoma Grandi- flora,	pink,	30	Spider Flower,
‡Celosia Cristata,	various,	12	Cock's comb,
*Centaura of sorts,	various,	24	Sultan,
Collinsia of sorts,	various,	12	
Convolvulus Mi- nor,	blue,	12	Dwarf Convolu-
*Calliopsis of sorts,	various,	24	Coriopsis, [lus,
Escholtzia Califor- niaca,	lemon,	6	
Escholtzia Corcea,	orange,	6	
Erysimum Perowff- skianum,	orange,	12	
Gallardia of sorts,	various,		
†Gomphrena Glo- bosa,	white and red,	14	Balchler's Button,
Hibiscus Afri- cana,	white and black,	12	African Hibiscus,
Iberis of sorts,	various,	6	Candytuft,

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Colours.</i>	<i>in. high.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Iberis of sorts,	various,	6	Candytuft,
Lathyrus of sorts,	various,	24	Sweet Pea,
Lupinus of sorts,	various,	24	Sun Dial,
Mirabilis Jalapa,	various,	24	Four o'clock,
‡Mesembryanthe- Crystalli-			
- -	white,	3	Ice Plant,
‡Mimosa Sensa- tiva,	pink,	6	Sensitive Plant,
Nemophila In- signis,	blue,	7	Grove's love,
Nigella Damas- cena,	blue,	16	Love in a mist,
Reseda Odorata,	green,	6	Mignonette,
*Delphinium Aja- cis,	various,	12	Rocket Larkspur,
*Delphinium Con- solida,	various,	24	Branching,
‡Pitunea of sorts,	various,	12	
Phlox Drumondii,	various,	8	Drumond Phlox,
*Porlutacea Splen- dens,	purple,	4	Flowering Purs-
Poppy of sorts,	various,	20	[lane,
Porlutacca Thel- lusionii,	scarlet,	4	
*Siline of sorts,	various,	12	Catchfly,
Tagetes Catula,	various,	16	French Marigold,

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Colours.</i>	<i>in. high.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
Tagetes Erecta,	various,	24	African,
*Viola Tricolor,	various,	6	Heart's Ease,
Zinnea Eligans,	scarlet,	18	

The above are bush annuals. The following are climbing annuals:

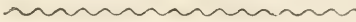
Convolvus Major,	purple,		Morning Glory,
†Ipomea Quam-			
oclit,	scarlet,		Cypress vine,
Ipomea Rubra,	red and blue.		
Ipomea Hede-			
racea,	blue,		
‡Maurandia Bar-			
clayand,	purple,		
‡Loasa Lateretia,	orange,		
‡Lophospermum			
Erubescens,	pink,		
‡Thunbergia of sorts,	—orange, buff, white, etc.		

The seeds of the Cypress vine and the Bachelor's Button, should be soaked in hot water ten minutes before they are sowed; or pour boiling water over them after they are planted. The seed shells are very hard, and require hot water to crack them.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

As soon as the ground is dry enough to work, spread well-rotted manure over the flower beds: if it has not been done the previous fall. Then dig them up, taking little before the spade at a time. Break the ground fine with the spade as it is turned over; then rake and smooth the beds and sow the seeds—each kind of seed to be sowed of a depth, according to its size. Scratch a circle six inches in diameter, in the ground, and of a depth suitable to the size of the seed to be sowed in it; if seeds the size of poppy seed are merely covered, it is enough. Larkspur seeds may be covered half an inch, Lady Slipper an inch deep, Sweet Peas two inches deep, and so on. Cover up the seeds with the earth scratched out of the hole, and press it firm with the back of the hand; draw a rut with the forefinger round the circle, and write the name of the seeds on a labling stick, which stick in the centre of the circle. If there be only one row in the bed, sow a tall and a dwarf kind alternately; if there be more than one row, sow the taller farthest off the walk, and the more dwarf nearest to the walk. Mind in the sowing to mix the colours well. If the soil is of a stiff nature, apt to get hard by rains, sow a little sharp

sand on each seed patch, and water them if the weather should set in dry. Some of the young plants will be up in a week, and some will take three weeks.

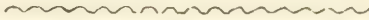


KEEPING THE FLOWER-BEDS CLEAN.

THIS is a branch in the keeping of the cottage garden properly belonging to the fair sex ; and those of a good disposition take much pleasure in attending to it. Pull out the weeds from among the flowers in the patches, and hoe and rake the beds every two weeks. By this, the flowers will get all the nourishment in the ground, will grow stronger, and their colours will be brighter. A more fascinating sight cannot be seen, than a lovely maid in her flower parterre, surrounded with the beauties of nature, and of all, herself the most charming ; her skin transcending the Lily, her cheeks the Rose, her lips the coral of the Honeysuckle, her eyes bright as the Dewdrops glittering in the sun, and her mind as calm as the mild summer's morn.

GATHERING FLOWER SEEDS.

GATHER the seeds when they get ripe, on the afternoons of dry days; put each kind in a paper by itself, and write its name on the paper; lay them in the sun a few hours, then roll them up and place them where damp and mice will not reach them. We knew a gardener who was so troubled with mice, that he kept his seeds in bottles.



LABELING STICKS.

THESE are made of pine or cedar wood, of different sizes, according to the purpose for which they are intended. Those for flowers are made an eighth of an inch thick, half an inch broad, and six inches long; the one end is sharpened to a point, the other is smoothed with a sharp knife on one side; a little white paint is rubbed on the smooth part, and the name of the plant is written on it with a lead pencil. Then it is stuck into the ground, close beside the plant. When for fruit trees, it is made one inch broad, quarter of an inch thick, and twelve inches long. Every plant in the garden should be labeled.

TIEING UP STICKS.

ALL flowering plants requiring support, should have sticks provided for them, and kept neatly tied up. The sticks should be of a size corresponding with the growth of the plants. A shingle split into twelve pieces, smoothed and rounded, and sharpened at one end, will be suitable for plants from sixteen to twenty inches tall; taller kinds will require larger sticks. The plants should be taller than the sticks, and tied round them so as to hide them entirely.

NOTE.—It should be remarked, that *Ageratum Mexicana* is an “annual” north of New York city, and a “perennial” in Philadelphia.



BULBS.

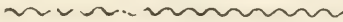
ALL bulbs delight in rich loamy soil, and look best when grown in beds or clumps. Plant the hardy kinds in October, and let them remain in the ground two or three years; then take them up in summer, when their tops die off. Separate the roots, and keep

them in a dry place, and plant again in October. Plant the tender kinds in April or May, take them up in November, and keep them in dry sand over winter. The figures in the annexed table show the depth to be planted, distance apart, and number suitable for a clump. Each of the species has many varieties.

	time to plant.	inches deep.	inches apart.	number in a clump.	time of blooming.
Amaryllis,	May,	4	4	3	July to Sept.
Crocus,	Oct.	3	2	12	March, April.
Crown Impe- rial,	Oct.	6	7	3	May and June.
Daffodil,	Oct.	4	3	5	March-April.
Gladiolis,	May	4	4	3	July and Aug.
Hyacinth,	Oct.	2	5	3	March-April.
Bigonia,	Oct.	3	5	3	July and Aug.
Iris,	Oct.	4	4	3	May and June.
Jonquil,	Oct.	4	3	5	April and May.
Lily,	Oct.	5	6	3	June and July.
Narcissus,	Oct.	4	4	5	April and May.
Polyanthus					
Narcissus,	Oct.	4	6	3	April and May.
Snowdrop,	Oct.	2	1	12	Febry.-March,
Tigridia,	May	3	3	12	July and Aug.
Tuberose,	May	5	5	3	Sept. and Oct.
Tulip,	Oct.	4	4	7	April and May.

There is something very pleasing in the culture of bulbs. The beauty of their flowers, and the sweet

odour they emit, gives a delightfulness to the air which surrounds them; and their tips, stripes, spots and mottlings, defy the pencil of the painter to imitate. "Consider the lilies of the fields how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."



TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

THESE have thick, fleshy roots, separated from each other, but connected to the main plant. They are propagated by division of the roots, which multiply very fast.

Asclepias Tuberosa—a native plant, with orange flowers in August and September.

Madiera Vine—a vine growing thirty feet in a season, with white, sweet scented flowers from August till November.

Hemerocaulis Flava—yellow, lily-like flowers in June and July.

Hmerocaulis Fulva—buff flowers in June and July.

Pœony—has double flowers from five to eight inches in diameter, in April and May. There is a

herbaceous kind, and a woody kind. The following are choice :

Pæony Edulis Whiteleji—double white herbaceous. *Pæony Edulus Humei*—double rose herbaceous. *Pæony Edulus Fragrans*—double red herbaceous. *Pæony Officinalis*—double crimson herbaceous. *Pæony Moutan Banksii*—double blush woody. *Pæony Moutan Albidapleno*—double white woody.

DAHLIAS.—The following are very choice : (those marked thus, * are American seedlings.)

Argo, (Widnall's) bright yellow fine.

*Alexander the Great, (Schmitz') dark crimson.

*Beauty of Philadelphia, (Schmitz') yellow tipped rose.

*Conqueror, (Schmitz') dark maroon.

*Desdemona, " primrose.

*Emily, " white edged with rose.

*Fire King, " bright scarlet.

Henry Clay, " dark scarlet.

*Horace Binney, " shaded maroon.

Hon. Miss Abbot, light lilac.

*Mrs. Jones, (Buist's) dove colour.

*King of Yellow, (Hyslop's) large light yellow.

*Miss Percival, (Schmitz') pure white extra fine.

*Mrs. Rushton, (Ruist's) white tipped with rose.

Orange Superb, large orange, very fine.

Queen of Roses, (Widnall's) rosy lilac.

Rising Sun, scarlet.

Washington Irving, (Schmitz') light purple.

Beauty of England, purple tipped with white.

Cinderella, red tipped with pure white.

Harlequin, (Dodd's) white tipped with bright scarlet.

Illuminator, white edged with shining scarlet.

Surprise, (Oakley's) purple tipped with white.

Striata Formosissimea, maroon stripped with pink.

Village Maid, purple tipped with pure white.


The following was written by the Author, and published in the "Belvidere Apollo," New Jersey.

Mr. Editor:—In compliance with numerous requests, and from a desire to see every cottage and mansion in our borough and county enlivened by a few of the beauties of flora, I send you an item on the management of the Dahlia, with a brief sketch of its history. The Dahlia is a native of Mexico, and was first discovered by Humboldt, in 1756, growing on a sandy plain three thousand feet above the level of the ocean. It was taken to Spain, where it received but little attention. In 1803, Lady Holland introduced it into England from Madrid, and owing to its lateness in flowering, it was considered a great acquisition to the floral department. It was for ten years propagated only by division of the roots. When amateurs and gardeners began to produce new varieties from seeds, the original plant grew three

feet high, and bore a single red flower three inches in diameter; and from that species, all the varieties now in cultivation have sprung. We have them growing from two to ten feet in height, with double flowers from one to seven inches in diameter, with petals flat, cupped and quilled—their forms from a flat surface to a perfect globe, their colours from a dark maroon to a pure white; variegated, edged, tipped, striped, mottled and spotted. The whole applause for bringing the Dahlia to such perfection, belongs to the American and British amateurs and gardeners.

From the middle of May to the middle of June, is the time to plant the Dahlia in this latitude. It will grow on almost any kind of soil, but sandy loam suits it best: a single tuber with one sprout, is enough to make a good plant. Dig a hole the size of the tuber, and four inches deep—lay it in flat, and cover it up; do not let more than one shoot arise from it, and displace all laterals the first twelve inches from the ground, above that let it branch. Drive a stick two or three inches in diameter, and of a length suitable to the growth of the plant, into the ground, close to the side of each plant. The plant is to be tied to the stick as it advances in growth; this will prevent its being blown down and destroyed by high winds. If the head gets crowded, cut out some of its branches. September is the month in which the Dahlia

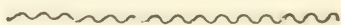
shows its pride. As soon as the frost has killed down the top, cut off the stem six inches from its base, and dig up the root carefully; after drying two days in the sun, pack it in a box with dry earth, and place it in a cool, airy part of the cellar. In the following spring, about the first of May, if it has not sprouted, plant it in a corner of the garden until it sprouts, and then plant it where it is to bloom.



GRASS PLAT.

A GRASS plat near the house has a clean and lively appearance all days in the year; and every cottage garden should have one to serve as a bleaching green. It can either be sodded or sowed with grass seeds; the sodding can be done any time except during hard frost. It should be firmly clapped down, to bring it in close contact with the earth, which will ensure and facilitate its growth. If the sod is laid in mid-summer, or in a dry time, the ground should first be dug and broken fine, and well watered. The sod should likewise be well watered after it is laid and clapped. Fall is the best time to sow grass seeds, and spring is best to sow clover seeds; but these

seeds may be sowed any time, except in the time of hard frost. When they are sowed in midsummer, the ground should be frequently watered, and a slight covering of straw, etc., put over it, until the grass is an inch high, to keep the plat in good condition. Mow the grass once in every three weeks during the growing season, and give it a good rolling and watering every time it is mowed. Give it a top dressing of well rotted manure every fall, and a peck of fresh slacked lime per perch once in three years. When plantains, sorrell, and dandylicions appear among the grass, it is a sure indication of the want of lime.



POT PLANTS.

GROWING plants in pots is by far the nicest part of gardening: they live in the house with us, and we provide their food, and give them their daily drink. If we grow them from seeds, or from cuttings, how pleased we are when they come up or take root. They soon grow big; we watch their progress daily; they form buds; our anxiety becomes intense until they expand; the first bud bursts and shows colour; we hail it as the most beautiful sight we ever have

seen. We call in the neighbours to see it, and help us to rejoice. If we purchase them in a distant city, or get them sent us by a friend, the pleasure is the same. If we should have no land attached to our dwellings, we can have a garden in our windows with pot plants; and they grow as well in an old tea-pot, in the humble cottage window, as in the richest vase, in the parlor or conservatory of the mansion. And there is eloquence in the expression, "smiling flowers in a cottage window:" there is not a house in Philadelphia but has pot plants in its windows. They are like our own children; and where there are no children in a family, there are sure to be flowers. The reason of this is, the well disposed human mind wants something to love; and what is more lovely than flowering plants. Read the beautiful lines from a German poet—

A flower do but place near the window glass,
And through it no image of evil shall pass:
Abroad must thou go? and on thy white bosom wear
A rose; and doubt not that an angel is there.

Forget not to water at break of the day
The lilies; and thou shalt be fairer than they:
Place a rose near thy bed nightly sentry to keep,
And angels shall rock thee on roses to sleep.

SOILS AND COMPOSTS.

THE natures of plants, and the food they require, are as various as that of animals. A dog could not live on straw, nor a horse on flesh meats; so one kind of plant would die on a soil whereon another would thrive. When growing them in pots, we must give them soils to suit their natures. When a plant is purchased in a nursery, the soil should be examined, and when it needs repotting, a similar soil should be used. There are five ingredients to make compounds of, and five kinds of compounds will suit nearly all kinds of plants—sand, peat, loam, manure, and leaf mould.

Peat—is a black soil, found around Savannah, Albany, N. Y., and in parts of New Jersey.

Sand—everybody knows.

Loam is earth, but sod three inches thick, taken from an old pasture field: or road side, having lain in a heap one year, and frequently turned and broken fine, is the loam used in pot culture.

Manure—should be as fine and rotted as a mould.

Leaf-mould is the black earth found in woods.—Where peat cannot be got, use this as a substitute for it.

SOIL No.	1—3	of Peat	1	of Sand,			
“	2—2	“	1	“			
“	3—4	of Loam,	1	“	1	of Manure or Leaf-mould.	
“	4—3	“	1	“	1	“	“
“	5—2	“	1	“	$\frac{1}{2}$	“	“

The soils or compounds should be mixed a month or two before they are used: so that the ingredients may become incorporated. The number of the soil suitable for each kinds of plants is appended to it.



LIST OF POT PLANTS.

Camellia Japonica, *Japan Rose*.—This is a class of evergreen woody plants, with dark, shining, thick, leathery leaves, and double, rose-like flowers. The following are profuse bloomers from November till April. The first six came from China—the others were raised from seeds by American nurserymen. The figures denote the diameter of the flowers in inches.—Soil No. 3.

- Alba Pleno, or Double White,
- Fimbriata—fringed white,
- Imbricata—crimson and white striped,
- Incarnata, or Lady Hume's—creamy blush,
- Sesanqua Rosa—rose and white,

Variegata—scarlet and white striped,	4
Landrethii, (Landreth's) splendid pink,	4
Prattii, (Buist's) rose and white striped,	5
Miss Percival, (Buist's) rose colour very superb,	4
Hampsteadii, (Ritchie & Dick) crimson,	5
Sherwoodii, (Sherwood's) crimson and white,	4
Feastii, (Feast's) pink and white spotted,	4
Floyii, (Floy's) rosy red,	5
Amabile, (Smith's) red and white spotted,	4
Mrs. Cope, (Sherwood's) white, spotted with rose,	5

Azalia is an evergreen woody tribe, with a great profusion of bloom from February till May.—Soil No. 1.

Capeii, —has large rose coloured flowers superb,	
Alba, “ white “ “	
Elegans, “ salmon “ “	
Powellii, “ purple “ “	
Superba, “ crimson and purple spotted,	
Hybrida, “ lilac spotted with crimson,	
Specieosa, “ cherry red flowers.	

Acacia are evergreens with yellow flowers from March till June in great profusion.—Soil No. 2.

Alata, —has light yellow flowers,
Armata, —has bright yellow flowers,
Decurrens, —deep yellow flowers,
Swaveolens, —has sweet scented flowers.

Erica, or Heath—are evergreen dwarf woody plants, with flowers of various colours.—Soil No. 2.

- Curviflora — has red flowers,
 Cruenta, “ crimson flowers,
 Grandiflora, “ scarlet flowers, large,
 Mediterranea, “ pink “
 Ventricosa, “ white “
 Viridiflora, “ green “

Fuchsia, or Lady's Eardrop—bloom from May till November.—Soil No. 4.

- Globosa—has scarlet flowers,
 Exoniensis—has crimson flowers,
 Rosea Alba, “ white “
 Chandlerii, “ white and red flowers.

Gardenia, or Cape Jasmine—evergreen woody plants, with rose-like flowers from May till September.—Soil No. 1.

- Grandiflora—has large white flowers double
 Camelliaflora, “ “ “ “
 Radicans—has small white flowers double.

Epacris—is a choice tribe of evergreen woody plants, blooming from May till November.—Soil No. 2.

- Copeii—has red and white flowers,
 Pallida—has red coloured flowers,

Paludosa--white sweet scented flowers,
 Purpuracens--has purple flowers.

Cactus Tribe--are succulent plants with splendid flowers, having flesh stems or balls.--Soil No. 5.

The *Cereus Grandiflora* blooms in the night time, blush.

The *Cereus Speciosissimus*--scarlet and purple, flowers splendid.

The *Cereus Smithianus*, scarlet superb flowers.

The *Epiphyllum Speciosum*, pink superb flowers.

The *Epiphyllum Truncatum*, scarlet flowers all winter.

The *Epiphyllum Russellianum*, purple flowers all winter.

The *Epiphyllum Chalmerii*, scarlet superb.

Pelargonium, or Geranium.--Soil No. 4.

Beauty of Ware, has large crimson flowers,

Bridegroom, has blush flowers with crimson spots,

Black Hawk, dark flowers,

Cecilia, pure white flowers,

Fanny Grath, pink and red flowers,

Henry Clay, scarlet with crimson spots,

Harrisonii, rose with crimson spots,

Lenoxii, (Buist's) purple and crimson,

Mrs. Peck, (Buist's) white and crimson,

Miss Percival, (Buist's) white and crimson,

Mrs. Stiles, (Buist's) rose and crimson,
 Mrs. Clay, pure white and dark crimson,
 President, (Buist's) salmon and crimson.

The above have large fine flowers--the following are sweet scented.

Citriodora, or Citron Scented,
 Limonium, or Lemon Scented,
 Capitatum, or Rose Scented,
 Fragrans, or Nutmeg Scented,
 Odoratissima, or Apple Scented,
 Tomentosum, or Pennyroyal Scented.

The above tribes with the following list will serve to make a selection—"fr," in the list, means sweet scented.

- 2 *Ardesia Crenulata*, pink flowers and red berries,
- 3 *Calla Ethiopica*, large white flowers,
- 4 *Calceolaria* of sorts, flowers various,
- 4 *Cineraria* of sorts, flowers various,
- 3 *Dionœa Muscipula*, venus fly trap,
- 4 *Euphorbia* of sorts, rich scarlet flowers all winter,
- 3 *Daphne Odora*, purple flowers all winter,
- 3 *Hovea Celsi*, dark blue flowers in spring,
- 4 *Heleotropium Peruvianum*, lilac sweet scented,
- 3 *Ixora* of sorts, rose and scarlet,
- 4 *Kennedia Monaphylla*, blue flowers, climber,
- 3 Lemon Trees, varieties of
- 4 *Olea Fragrans*, sweet olive yellow flowers,
- 3 Orange Trees, varieties of

-
- 3 Nerium, or Oleander, varieties of various colours,
 3 Plumbago Capensis, lilac flowers all summer.

The following are splendid climbers:

- 3 Bignonia Venust, orange flowers,
 3 Ipomea Horsfallii, rich crimson purple flowers,
 3 Ipomea Florabunda, rosy purple, “
 4 Manettia Cordifolia, scarlet crimson “
 4 Passiflora Alata, crimson purple “
 Passiflora Cerula, light blue “

The following bulbs do well in pot culture:

- 3 Amaryllis of sorts, colours various,
 2 Achimenes of sorts, “ “
 3 Gladiolus, “ “ “
 5 Gloxinia, “ “ “
 3 Hyacinth, “ “ “
 5 Lachenalia, “ “ “
 5 Oxalis, “ “ “
 3 Narcissus, “ “ “
 4 Tulips, “ “ “
 4 Verbenia, “ “ “

POTTING AND REPOTTING.

PLANTS newly raised from seeds or cuttings may be planted into pots three inches wide. Put a few

pieces of broken pots or small gravel stones in the bottom of the pots, to serve as a draining. Fill the pot half full of suitable soil, then place the plant in the middle of the pot, and fill it up to within half an inch of the brim. Give the plants a good watering overhead, and place them in a shady place for a week.

Repotting.—The best time to repot all kinds of plants is just after they are done blooming. Spread the one hand over the mouth of the pot, with the plant between the fingers. Take hold of the bottom of the pot with the other hand, turn it upside down, then tap the brim of the pot on the spade handle, or any other thing convenient, and the plant with the ball of earth will leave the pot entire. Shake off half of the earth from the ball, and plant the plant into a pot two or three inches wider than the one it was in. Put a few pieces of charcoal in the bottom of the pots, and set the plants in a shady place for at least one week, and water them overhead in the evenings. A quart of fresh slacked lime, or charcoal dust, should be mixed with a bushel of every kind of potting soil. The pots should never be filled with the soil. Space should be left for to hold as much water at once, as will moisten the whole soil in the pot. The soil should be frequently stirred on the surface of the pots.

Watering.—The soil in the pots should be kept

moist, but not saturated; the water should always be poured in at the top of the pot. If saucers are placed under the pots, water should not be left in them, more than half an hour after watering. When the soil becomes so dry as to separate from the sides of the pots, the plant and pot should be set in a tub or pail of water for half an hour. If the soil is peat, it may remain a whole hour in the water.

Tying Up.—All plants unable to support themselves should have sticks, pushed close in at their sides, and tied neatly up to them. The sticks should be as much hid with the plants as possible, and they should never be thicker than the stems of the plants.



STANDS FOR PLANTS.

A TABLE three feet long and two feet wide, the height of the window sill, and set close to it, will hold twelve good sized plants. If white painted, it will give more light, and contrast well with the red pots and green leaves of the plants. Or a stage of a crescent form, and set on casters, with the shelves inside, and of a size to fit the windows, will be good to grow small plants on; and those who have one,

should select dwarf growers, as it is useless for large plants, the shelves being too small for large pots. It can easily be drawn back from the window in cold nights, or turned with the plants inward when there is company. Those who are able, may put up a greenhouse on the most sheltered and sunny side of the house; and it could be heated by the heat of the house, by having a glass door to enter it out of the parlour: this door could be opened or shut at pleasure. A house ten feet square would hold a choice assortment of winter flowering exotics, which would form a cheap, pleasant, and social amusement for the whole family and their visitors.

Insects are sometimes very troublesome on pot plants. The green fly, or plant louse, can be destroyed by brushing it off the plants, with a long hair brush, into a pail of hot water. The scaly insect, red spider, and mealy bug may be destroyed by washing the stems and leaves with lukewarm water. Use a hard brush for the stems, and a sponge or cloth for the leaves. Then syringe the plants frequently.

Washing the pots benefits the plants very much: so it should be done at least once every two weeks.

Shading Plants.—Many of the pot plants would be destroyed if exposed to the hot sun in summer. The Cammellia, Azalia, Gardenia, Ardesia, Daphne, should be well shaded and watered overhead in the evenings during summer. 8

For a greater variety of flowering plants, the reader is referred to the catalogues of our nurserymen in different parts of the country; and for full descriptions and instructions for their culture, the "American Flower Garden Directory," by Robert Buist, seeds and nurseryman, Philadelphia, is the best book on the subject, ever published in America.

NOTE.—The following plants bloom from May till December, and can be purchased in pots from our nurserymen, for from five to twenty-five cents each.

- Calceolarias, various colours,
- Cypress vine, a climber, scarlet colour,
- Erycimum Peroffscanum, orange “
- Globe Ameranthus, white and purple colours,
- Ice Plant, white colour,
- Heliotrope, sweet scented, lilac colour,
- Hememeris Coccenia, scarlet “
- Loasa Lateritia, a climber, orange “
- Laphospermum Erubescens, a climber, pink colour,
- Manettia Cordifolia, a climber, scarlet colour,
- Maurandia Barclayana, a climber, purple colour,
- Phlox Drumandii, various colours,
- Portulacca, two sorts, crimson and scarlet colours,
- Pitunea, many sorts, various colours,
- Sweet Alyssum, white colour,
- Salvia of sorts, scarlet and blue colours,
- Scarlet Geraniums, scarlet colour,
- Sensitive Plant, pink “

Plumbago Capensis, light lilac colour,
Thunbergia, three sorts—climbers, white, buff,
and orange colours.

Verbenias, many sorts, various colours,

Vinca, two sorts, white and rose colours.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

“FINE fruit,” says one, “is the flower of commodities,” combining the beautiful and useful.

What wond'rous life is this I lead,
Ripe apples drop above my head ;
The luscious clusters of the vine,
Upon my mouth do crush their wine ;
The nectarine and the curious peach,
Into my hands themselves do reach.

MARVELL.

The following, written by the Author some years ago, and published in the “Belvidere Apollo,” New Jersey, may serve as a preface to this department—

Among the various branches of social industry and rural economy, the cottage garden holds a prominent place,—and is one with which every person who

lives a country life is associated. Nothing can have a greater tendency to create an industrious habit in a man, and keep him away from the temperance house and tavern door, than the desire to possess a well-stocked and well-cultivated cottage garden—and nothing is more conducive to the health and happiness of a family, than to assist in its culture and share in its products; but it is only when it is well stocked and well kept, that it is appreciated at its full value. My purpose here, is to show to the young and inexperienced, the difference between a cottage garden stocked with choice fruits, and one that is not. We will then suppose, that two young men shall purchase two quarter acre lots, joining each other, and have the houses, fences, and ground plans of their gardens alike; the one manures and cultivates his garden well, but contents himself with growing vegetables only; the other stocks his with a variety of choice fruits, manures and cultivates it well, and raises as many and as good vegetables as his neighbour. Suppose that he has planted one apple, one pear, one cherry, two peaches, two plums, one quince, and one grape-vine,—and the whole to have cost him five dollars,—we will now estimate the average product of fruit when the trees are half-grown: and value it at the half of city prices:—Twelve bushels of apples, \$6; six bushels of pears, \$6; three bushels of cherries, \$3; one bushel of

quinces, \$1; six bushels of peaches, \$5; three bushels of plums, \$3; four bushels of grapes, \$6.— Here this man raises \$30 worth of fruit yearly, and as many vegetables as his neighbour the other side of the fence does without growing a single fruit. Fruit growers will say, that I have estimated the price and produce altogether too low. I confess I have, but my purpose is not to exaggerate. There is, too, a pleasure beside the profit, in taking a friend, a visitor, or a neighbour through one's garden, showing the trees planted with one's own hands, and describing the size, colour, and taste of their fruits,—their time of ripening, etc. A wife, too, has pleasure in sending a few of the best to her distant friend, or distributing a few among her near neighbours.

I would say to those who have houses to rent,—stock your gardens with choice fruit trees. By so doing, your property will be better taken care of, and your rents better paid. And to those who occupy their own cottages and gardens, it is well worth your while to save ten cents each week for one year, to purchase a full variety of fruit trees to stock your gardens with. To the young man who has not yet entered the path of connubial bliss,—be saving and industrious, purchase a lot of ground, fence, manure, and plough it well: then stock it with choice fruit trees. You can either let an industrious man cultivate it for the half, or do it yourself in your

leisure hours. It will always be a greater treat for your sweetheart, and more pleasure to her parents, to take a walk with you through your own lot, and hear you name all the trees you planted with your own hands—and describe their different varieties of fruit, than to sit in a confectioner's shop, spending as much at one time, as would purchase a choice fruit tree. Try this once, and I'll guarantee you'll never get the "sack,"—unless it be from your wife, to fill with fruit to send to some of her friends.

THE APPLE.

THE apple is a universal fruit in the temperate zone. It will grow on almost any kind of soil, but thrives best on a deep loam. The fruit of many varieties is very delicious and wholesome, eaten raw or cooked. It serves as a physic for the bowels, purifies the blood, and its acids correct impurities about the stomach. Cider, made from its juice, is both refreshing and strengthening, and where it is much used, little or no medicine is needed. We have grown and fruited the following varieties, in different sections of the country, and know them to

be all of first rate excellence, either in their raw state, or when cooked. Their sizes are defined thus: less than three inches in diameter, are called small; between three and four inches, are medium sized; all above four inches in diameter are large.

Early Harvest.—A native fruit of medium size, and excellent qualities; skin yellow—flesh white and crisp, with a rich juice; ripe in July. Tree a thrifty grower and good bearer.

Maiden Blush.—A beautiful apple, a native of New Jersey, of medium size; lemon colour, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, tender, with a lively flavoured juice, and of great celebrity in Philadelphia markets; ripe in August, and keeps till October. The tree a great bearer and rapid grower.

Summer Pearmain.—An excellent apple, of medium size; skin red, streaked with yellow; flesh white and tender, with a sprightly perfumed juice. The tree is of slow and slender growth, but a fair bearer; ripe, end of August, and keeps till October.

Fall Pippin.—A beautiful apple, of large size; skin yellow, flesh mellow, with a spicy perfumed juice, and very tender. The tree is a thrifty grower, and a great bearer; ripe in October and keeps till March. Mr. Downing thinks this a native fruit: and surely it is—for it is universal here, and scarce in Europe. There is a tree of it, of an enormous size, growing on “Ellerslie,” the seat of Dr. J. M. Paul,

Warren county, N. J. A man ninety years old, told me, that the tree was as large when he was a boy, as it is now. This may prove to be the original tree.

Yellow Belle Fleur.—A native of New Jersey; a choice apple of large size; skin pale yellow; flesh white, with a red blush on the sunny side, crisp, with a rich sprightly juice. The tree is of rapid growth, large bearer; ripe, end of October, and keeps till April.

Rhode Island Greening.—A native of Rhode Island, fruit large; skin green; and flesh yellowish white, tender and crisp, with abundance of sharp, highly perfumed juice. Tree a thrifty grower, and prolific bearer; ripe, end of October, and keeps till April.

Baldwin.—A native of Massachusetts: an apple of much beauty and excellence; fruit large—skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh tender, with abundance of rich, sugary, well flavoured juice. Tree of strong erect growth; a great bearer. Ripe, end of October, and keeps till March.

Swarr.—A native of New York, of exceeding excellence; fruit large, skin yellow, flesh yellow, crisp and tender, with a rich aromatic flavoured juice. Tree a rapid grower and large bearer. Ripe in November, and keeps till May.

Esopus Spitzenburg.—Another native of New York, an apple of first rate excellence, of medium size, skin shining crimson, flesh yellowish white, full of

sprightly highly perfumed juice; ripe, end of October, and keeps till March. The tree is a thrifty grower, and constantly great bearer.

Irish Russet.—A native of Ireland, a very choice apple, fruit small, skin yellow, flesh greenish yellow, tender, crisp, with exceedingly rich, finely-flavoured juice. Tree of a free and thrifty growth, and a great bearer; ripe, end of October, and keeps till March.

Wine Apple.—A native of Delaware, an apple of many excellent qualities; skin red, mixed with yellow; flesh yellowish white, full of sprightly flavoured juice. The tree is a thrifty grower, and very prolific; ripe, end of October, and keeps till March.

Green Newtown Pippin.—A native of Long Island; is not surpassed by any apple in good qualities,—fruit of medium size, skin green, flesh greenish, very crisp and juicy, and highly perfumed. Tree of slender growth, a regular, good bearer.

Yellow Newtown Pippin.—An apple without a rival in good qualities; fruit medium size; skin yellow with a red cheek, flesh white, tender and juicy, and richly perfumed. Tree a slender grower, and great bearer. This, and the green Newtown Pippin, are ripe in November, and keep without shriveling till June.

GATHERING AND KEEPING THE FRUIT.

THE fruit should be gathered before it is dead ripe, and on the afternoon of a dry day; and as much of it picked off the tree with the hand, as can be reached. A step-ladder can be used to reach the outer ends of the branches, and the picker can have a pole with a hook, to pull the branches near to him, a basket to put the fruit in, and when on the tree, a basket with a rope to it, to let softly down when full. The fruit should be at once packed into barrels or boxes, with a layer of soft hay and fruit alternately. Well-dried chaff, or coarse bran will suit the same purpose. Some mix mint with the fruit, to give it a fine flavour. The barrels or boxes may be headed up at once, and set in a shady, airy place for a week, then placed in the airiest part of the cellar and used when needed.

Propagation.—The apple is increased by seeds, budding, and grafting.—See article on Propagation.

Insects.—The enemies of the apple tree and its fruit, are the Borer, Caterpillar, Canker worm, Scaly insect, woolly Aphis, and the fly that stings the fruit. The Borer is a grub that enters the trunk of the trees at their base, and eats into the heart of the tree. When it has got in, push a wire into the hole as far as it will go, and kill the grub. To keep it off, wash

the stem of the tree, in spring, with whale oil soap and water: one pound of soap to five gallons of water; or, cattle manure and water, as thick as paint, will do. The Caterpillar preys on the leaves. Have a long hair brush, with the hair all round. Tie it on a long pole, reach it up to the nest in the mornings while they are all in it, turn round the brush in the nest, and it will stick to it. Pull down and destroy them with the feet; or burn tobacco shanks, or any thing that will make an offensive smell, under the trees in calm evenings—that will destroy them. Destroy the Scaly insect, by washing them off with a scrubbing brush and water blood heat. The Canker worm preys on branches and leaves. It winters in the ground; destroy it in the same way as the caterpillar. To keep it off, sow lime or ashes round the stem of the tree, before the frost is out of the ground in spring, or wash the stem with whale oil soap and water, or cattle manure and water. The Woolly Aphis is a white louse, and found in great numbers on the clifts of trees, covered with white cotton. Wash them off with a hard brush and whale oil soap and water, lukewarm. The fly that stings the fruit may be kept off by sowing fresh slacked lime over the trees once a week for three weeks, just after the fruit is set: while the dew is on in the mornings. Gather all the fruit that falls before ripe, and put it in the pig's tub, and that will destroy the insects.

APRICOT.

THE Apricot is a fine fruit, the size of the plum, of a deep yellow colour, and of a rather firm, dry nature. It is generally cut in pieces and eaten with cream and sugar, and makes excellent preserves. The tree will grow on many kinds of soil, but thrives best on a deep light loam, When grafted on the plum, it does best on a heavy loam ; and when grafted on the peach, it does best on sandy loam.

Moor Park.—A popular variety ; orange colour, a little juicy and perfumed, ripe in August. Tree very thrifty and prolific.

Peach Apricot.—Fruit large, a little juicy and well flavoured, ripe in August. Tree free grower and large bearer.

Roman.—Fruit large—pale yellow—rather dry, but well flavoured ; ripe in July. Tree is a great bearer.

CHERRY.

THE cherry will grow on almost every kind of soil, but thrives best on a light loam, and in an elevated situation. The following are good for eating and cooking, the trees being all thrifty growers and very prolific.

American Amber.—Raised by Mr. Bloodgood, at Flushing, Long Island; fruit medium size, with a sharp finely flavoured juice; colour clear amber, ripe in June.

Black Tartarian.—The largest and finest cherry in cultivation: of a dark purple colour, with an abundance of sprightly, rich, highly perfumed juice; tree of rapid growth, and a prodigious bearer.

Downton.—An English cherry, raised by the late Mr. Knight; fruit large, cream colour, juicy and richly flavoured; ripe in July—a large bearer.

English Morello.—The very best of all preserving cherries: fruit large, deep crimson colour, with strong, rich acid juice; tree of slender, straggling growth; a regular great bearer, ripe, end of July.

May Duke.—The finest early cherry, deep red colour, juicy and richly flavoured: ripe in June; tree of erect, thrifty growth, and very prolific.

Wendell Bigerreau.—A new cherry, advertised in

Downing's Horticulturist, by Wilson Thorburn & Co., nursery and seedsmen, Albany, New York. It is said to be of great excellence. [If its juice is like the sweet nature of the young gentle (Dr. Herman Wendell) in whose honour it is named, it will be a great acquisition.]



CURRANTS.

THE currant is so well known and universally cultivated, that no description of it is required. It grows on almost every kind of soil. The fruit is wholesome in its raw or cooked state, and jellies made from its juice are delicious.

Red Grape.—This currant grows three times as large as the common red, the juice is richer and sweeter, and the bush a prodigious bearer.

Knight's large red is also a desirable variety.

White Grape, or White Dutch.—Fruit very large, bunches six inches long, juice very rich and highly perfumed; bush a great bearer.

The currant is propagated by cuttings, planted in fall or spring. The cuttings should be young shoots of the previous season's growth. The bushes should

be rooted up when eight years old, and a young plantation should be made two years before the old one is uprooted. They should be pruned in winter, so as to have the branches at least six inches from each other, and the bushes should never be closer planted than six feet apart.



GOOSEBERRY.

THE gooseberry does best on a heavy deep loam, and a cool bottom; and where it is shaded, the fruit is wholesome and delicious, and makes a rich jam.

Bunker Hill, is an excellent large yellow,

Bonnie Lass, “ “ white,

Cheshire Lass, “ “ white,

Crown Bob, “ “ red,

Red Warrington, “ “ red,

Jolly Tar, “ “ green,

Old Jam, “ “ crimson,

Yellow Sulphur, “ “ yellow,

Whitesmith, “ “ white.

Uproot the bushes when eight years old, propagated by cuttings.

GRAPE-VINE.

“Lo the vine of canaan bends,
Near the hand that faith extends
Branches laden with such fruit,
As thy parching thirst will suit.”

The following was written by the Author some years ago, and published in the “Warren Journal,” New Jersey. It may not be considered out of place here.

VITIS VINEFERA.

The history of the grape-vine is coeval with that of man. It is said to have been an inhabitant of the garden of Eden; “and Noah, the servant of the Lord, as soon as the waters of the flood had subsided, planted a vineyard.” Our Redeemer, while on earth, extolled it: as, on one occasion he said to his disciples—“I am the vine, ye are the branches.” Since the remotest ages of antiquity, it has been celebrated as the emblem of plenty, and the symbol of happiness; in the same ratio as the spread of Christianity, and the march of civilization and improvements, has increased the cultivation of the vine. Italy has long been celebrated as the garden of Europe, but the surpassing ingenuity of the French places them on

the first page of improvement in the cultivation of the vine. The produce of which, as an article of commerce, they annually export to the enormous value of 40,000,000 of francs. The vine is a plant of great age. Pliny speaks of one six hundred years old. There are vineyards in Italy which have been in a flourishing state over three centuries. It is also of great luxuriance and productiveness; a single vine growing in Essex, England, covers a space of one hundred and sixty square yards: and yields annually a ton of grapes. On gentleman's establishments around Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the vine is cultivated under glass as well as in the open air: and ripe grapes are gathered six months in the year. In those large cities, where the allotments of ground are small, some of the yards no larger than the size of a common room, by the care of intelligent inhabitants, produce two or three bushels of grapes annually.

In Belvidere, too, the vine is cultivated to perfection by several enterprising townsmen. There is no country in the world better adapted to the growth of the vine than the United States; and in no other country do so many individuals own the land on which they live. The simple propagation, rapid growth, and great fruitfulness of the vine, its delicious fruit, and the many purposes to which it can be appropriated, claim for it a place in every well

cultivated garden. Indeed, every citizen of this great and happy Republic may, if he chooses, sit under his own fruit vine and fig tree.

Mr. Longwarth, of Cincinnati, says,—“the banks of the Ohio will soon rival those of the Rhine, in the quality and quantity of their wine.”

The native vines will grow on a great variety of soils, but flourish best on deep rich loams; and are more hardy and prolific when trained on open arbours with sloping roofs, than when trained on perpendicular or horizontal fences or buildings. But when trained on upright walls or trellises, perpendicular training is preferable to horizontal; an arbour with a perpendicular front eight feet high, and a sloping roof twelve feet wide, rising three feet in the twelve, is a suitable structure to train the native varieties on. They will cover the whole, and yield a large crop yearly, without being exhausted. If growing on a good soil, properly pruned, and if they get a yearly dressing of well rotted manure, and a biennial dressing of fresh slacked lime, (say a peck per perch, applied in fall or early spring,) the following system will assist the beginner.

Take cuttings in spring or fall, of young shoots of the previous summer's growth, with three buds to each; plant them in rich mellow ground, with two buds under ground, and one bud above ground. If they are partly shaded, well watered, and kept clear

of weeds, they will each make a shoot six feet long which should be tied up to a stick or arbour. This is the first year: second year, in March, cut down the young shoots to two buds each; dig well rotted manure around their roots, and sow a handful of lime around. They will each make two shoots ten feet long this year, which are to be trained up as they progress in growth; nip off all laterals or small shoots growing out of the sides of the main shoots; do this once every two weeks, when the main shoots are six feet long; nip off the top, and let the upper lateral take its place; and when that has grown two feet, nip off the top, and let the upper lateral again take its place. These toppings will check the rapid flow of the sap, and give more strength to the main shoots: now each plant has two shoots. In November, when they shed their leaves, cut down these shoots to two buds each, and spread rotted manure over their roots.

Third year, in spring, dig in the manure around their roots, and sow a handful of lime around each plant. We will suppose that the vines are growing at the arbour on which they are to be trained, and stand six feet apart. Each plant will this year make four shoots fifteen feet long, which are to be trained to the arbour fifteen inches apart and topped twice, and their laterals nipped off every two weeks. Each plant now has four shoots fifteen feet long; in fall, after their leaves drop, cut down two shoots on each

plant to two buds each, and cut off one-third of the length of the other two shoots; these shoots will yield fruit next year. Spread manure around their roots, and a quart of lime to each plant.

Fourth year, in spring, dig in the manure about their roots, and sow a quart of fresh lime around each plant. The roots by this time, will extend ten feet from the stems; and as it is from their extremities the nourishment is gained, the manure should be spread over the ground as far as they extend. The two shoots which were left to two-thirds of their length, will yield fruit this year; and those cut down to two buds each, will make two shoots each, which are to be trained up to the arbour fifteen inches apart, and have their laterals nipped off once every two weeks. This system is now complete: each vine has four young shoots, fifteen or twenty feet long, of this year's growth. In fall cut down the two shoots which bore fruit this year, to two buds each, and cut two of the young shoots to two-thirds of their lengths, and cut two feet off the length of the other two shoots.

Fifth year—the four shoots which grew last year, will yield a large crop of fruit this year; and the two which were cut down will each make two shoots fifteen or twenty feet long, which are to be trained up between the bearing shoots; in fall, cut down the shoots which bore fruit, to one bud. Each will make one shoot next year, to be trained up where the old

ones grew. Shorten two of the young shoots to two-thirds of their lengths, and cut two feet off the length of the other two shoots. Manure and lime occasionally, and by this system the vines will yield a large crop of fine fruit every year, without ever being exhausted. Be sure always to keep the ground clear of weeds around them, and never let the fruiting shoots make much wood.—This is called the alternate system. The fruit of the native varieties is seldom properly ripened before October, and should not be eaten before that time: but ripe fruit can be produced a month earlier, by girdling the bearing shoots. Cut out two inches in length of the bark all round the shoots, two feet above where they are to be pruned down to next fall: the shoots thus girdled will ripen their fruit a month earlier than other shoots on the same vine that are not girdled. It is better to purchase the plants, than to be troubled and perhaps disappointed with cuttings; besides, two years are gained by purchasing the plants, and two year's fruit of one vine would purchase two dozen plants.

Good plants of the native varieties are fifty cents each. Good plants of foreign varieties are seventy-five cents.

Isabella.—A native of South Carolina; first brought into notice by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, wife of George Gibbs, Esq. It is a luxuriant grower, and a prodigious bearer; fruit nearly black; berries a good size,

thickly set on the bunches, which are six inches long, without shoulders. The leaves are stiff, and cup up at the edges; the back of the leaf is silvery white. Whoever grows only one vine, let it be the Isabella. The fruit has a small pulp, and a rich, aromatic flavoured juice; ripe in October.

Catawba.—A native of Maryland, first brought into notice by Major Adlum. A strong grower, and prolific bearer; fruit brown colour, with little pulp; berries large, loose on the bunches, which are a good size and well shouldered, juice sweet and sprightly; leaves large and soft, reflecting at the edges; silvery white on the under sides; ripe in October.

Elsingburgh.—A native of New Jersey, a free grower and great bearer; fruit nearly black; berries small, bunches small and compact, juice very sweet, no pulp; leaf small and wood slender; ripe in October.

Bland.—A native of Virginia, a free grower and moderate bearer; fruit brown; berries a good size loose on the bunches, which are a good size, and shouldered: leaves large and green on the under side; ripe in October; juice rich and sweet.

Ohio.—A choice variety, brought into notice by Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, and a subject of much discussion. The fruit is very like the Elsingburgh, but the leaves are larger than that variety. It does not get into favour about Philadelphia.

The following are foreign varieties, and require a more sandy soil, and the same pruning and training as the natives; but should be taken off the arbour in fall, and tied up with straw for the winter, as directed for roses north of Philadelphia.

Golden Chasselas.—A thrifty grower, and great bearer; fruit greenish white, with a golden bloom; berries large, bunches large, juice very rich and sweet, without pulp; ripe in September.

White Sweet Water.—A hardy prolific variety, fruit greenish white; berries large, bunches good size, juice sweet and finely flavoured; ripe in September; a fair bearer.

White Hamburgh.—A strong grower, very hardy and prolific; fruit pale green, berries large, bunches very large; juice sweet and pleasant, ripe in October.

Black Hamburgh.—An exceedingly choice variety, a strong grower and great bearer; fruit dark brown, berries very large, bunches large, juice sweet, rich and highly perfumed, ripe in October.

Grizzly Frontignac.—A free grower and large bearer; fruit brown, berries and bunches good size; juice rich and sweet, ripe end of September.

Hansteretto.—A hardy prolific varieties fruit black, berries and bunches large; juice rich and well flavoured, ripe in October.

KEEPING GRAPES.

GRAPES may be kept sound for a twelve month. Gather the fruit before it is dead ripe, on the afternoon of a dry day; dry them on boards in the sun one day, then pack them with coarse bran, putting a layer of bran and a layer of fruit alternately, in boxes or barrels. Cover them up air tight. The bran should be dried on boards in the sun a few days, or in a spent oven before it is used.

A grape-vine growing near to a dwelling, and the eating of its fruit, gives a lively feeling to the whole household. The French and Italians owe their sprightly natures to the culture and fruit of the vine, "which cheereth the heart of God and man."



PEACH.

THE peach, "rich with fertility and life distil," will grow on almost every kind of soil, but thrives best, lives longest, and is most prolific on a rich, sandy loam, and in an elevated situation. Being a

tree of exceedingly rapid growth and great fruitfulness, it requires much fertilizing matter to keep it in a healthy state. Salt, lime, and decomposed manures are suitable food for the peach. When grown on cold, wet, or clayey soils, it should be budded on a plum stock. Both tree and fruit are preyed on by insects. When the weather becomes warm in April and early part of May, the tree grows and expands its foliage; then if a sudden cold snap comes, it checks the flow of the sap, the veins of the leaves burst and blister, the leaves become decrepit and yellow, and it is supposed that the tree has got "the yellows." But a few weeks of warm weather will again make it push and grow, and shed a dark green over its foliage. An insect deposits its eggs in the fruit shortly after it is set; a grub is soon hatched, which lives on the kernel of the stone; the fruit relaxes its hold, and falls from the tree before it is matured; the grub gets out and enters the ground, where it remains dormant until next spring, when it comes forth a fly to deposit its eggs in the young fruit. As soon as the fruit falls, it should be gathered and burned, or put into the pigs' tub, which will destroy the insects. If fresh slacked lime or ashes be sowed over the head of the tree in the mornings while it is wet with dew, once a week, for three successive weeks after the fruit is set, the insect will hardly touch the fruit.

Another insect deposits its eggs in the stem of the

trees, half an inch below the surface of the earth; grubs are soon hatched, which live on the inner bark and eat downwards, and along the roots, till they destroy them; the tree being deprived of feeders, dies of starvation, which is called "the yellows." If the earth is taken away from the stems of the trees for three inches all round, and down to the spreading of the roots, and the place filled up with fresh slacked lime or ashes, the insects will not touch the tree. If urine or salt brine is poured around the stem, the insect will keep off. These ingredients are to be renewed in May and August, as the insect hatches twice a year. When gum appears about the base of the stem, examine it to see that no grubs are there. When the peach is grown on poor grass lands, or farmer's fields which are scantily manured, and cropped close up to the stem of the tree, the surface crops take up all the good of the manures, the tree in a few years consumes all the food suitable to its nature contained in the soil, and then dies of starvation, called "the yellows." The symptoms of starvation, caused either by the poverty of the soil, or by being deprived of feeders by insects, are the same. The tree becomes bark bound, the young shoots are red, the leaves small, yellow, and often curled: the fruit is small, of a high colour, soft to the touch, ripens a month before its natural time, and is not very palatable. When all these symptoms

appear, the tree should at once be dug up; for to remain, it will be an unsightly, unprofitable, and incurable object. “*f*” means free-stone—“*c*” for cling-stone.

f Crawford's Early Melocaton.—A native, raised by Wm. Crawford, Esq., New Jersey; fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh tender, rich and finely flavoured; ripe in August; tree very prolific.

f Crawford's Late Melocaton.—A splendid native peach, raised by Wm. Crawford, Esq., New Jersey; fruit very large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, rich, and highly perfumed; ripe, end of September; tree very productive.

f Early York.—A very excellent peach, fruit medium size, red colour, flesh melting, juicy, and finely flavoured: ripe in August; tree great bearer.

f George the Fourth.—Raised by Mr. Gill, Broad street, New York; a delicious, splendid peach, fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, and highly perfumed; ripe in August—tree a strong grower and great bearer.

f Grosse Mignonne.—A magnificent old peach, unsurpassed by any; fruit very large, yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh very melting and juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in August—tree very prolific.

f Kenrick Heath.—Raised by Mr. Kenrick, nurseryman, Boston; a choice peach, fruit large, greenish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh melting, juicy,

and richly flavoured; ripe in September—tree a thrifty grower and great bearer.

f. Morris White.—A native, medium size, greenish white, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, and finely flavoured; ripe in September—tree a good bearer.

f. Royal George.—An excellent peach, fruit medium size, whitish, with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, and highly perfumed; ripe in August—tree a thrifty grower, and great bearer.

The above are free-stones—the following are cling-stones.

c. Heath.—A delicious and magnificent peach—fruit large, creamy white, flesh melting, very juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in October—tree very prolific.

c. Old Mixon Cling-stone.—One of the finest of all peaches; fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting, very juicy, rich and highly perfumed; ripe in September—tree thrifty and prolific.

c. Old Newington.—A celebrated peach; fruit large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, very rich and perfumed; ripe in September—prolific.

c. Tippecanoe.—A splendid peach, raised by George Thomas, of Philadelphia; fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting with a rich, sprightly, highly perfumed juice; ripe in September—tree very prolific.

c Washington.—A choice native; fruit medium size, greenish, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh melting rich and juicy; ripe, end of September—tree a great bearer.

NECTARINE.

THE nectarine is like the peach in every thing but the fruit, which is smooth and shining, whereas the peach is rough and downy: treat it as the peach.

Elruge.—A choice, free-stone nectarine; fruit medium size, green and red; flesh melting, very juicy, and finely flavoured; ripe in August.

Pitmaston's Orange.—A choice nectarine; fruit large, orange, with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in August.

Violette Hative.—Fruit large, greenish, and red; flesh melting, rich, and juicy; ripe in August.

The above are free-stones—the following are cling-stones.

Early Newington.—Fruit large; green and red; flesh melting, with a rich, sprightly, highly perfumed juice; ripe, end of August.

Red Roman.—Fruit large; yellow and crimson; flesh melting, very juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in September.

PEAR.

THE pear in its improved varieties, is one of the most delicious fruits of the temperate zone. What can be compared to the fine Bergamottes, Beurres, Bartletts, Seckels, Washingtons, Vergalieux, and many other varieties, when preserved? and Perry made from their juice, is a pleasant and refreshing beverage. Yet, notwithstanding all our boasted intelligence and refinement, the culture of the pear is sadly neglected with us in America; but the great fault lies in the exaggerated accounts of the "blight." This blight, so far as our experience goes, is caused by a direct ray of the sun, the first or second year after the tree has been transplanted, or when it is grown on an improper soil. The wood is hard and brittle, and the sap veins very fine. When the tree is transplanted, it is long before it makes new fibers to sustain itself; the warm weather in spring causes the sap to flow; the leaves expand, but there being no feeders, the action of the sap is slow. The hot sun brazes on it, and scalds it, or dries up the sap, either in the stem or branches. The bark shrivels, and in a few days becomes black, as if burned over a slow fire; this is always on the south side of the tree: (we have never seen any blight on the north

side of the trees.) To prevent the blight, we sew wall paper slackly round the stems of newly transplanted trees, the first and second years. This, with transplanting in fall, preparing large holes for the trees, putting good earth about their roots, and litter over them the first winter, watering them in dry weather the first summer, (in the evenings.) We have never seen pear trees blighted when so treated; but have seen many blighted, when transplanted late in spring, stuck into small holes, and left to themselves.

Mr. Downing, in his book on the "Fruits and Fruit trees of America," says, there are two kinds of blight,—the one caused by an insect, which deposits its eggs in the trees in July or August; the grub from it, in the following spring, eats into the heart of the tree and girdles it, cuts off the downward passage of the sap, and kills the tree. The second is the frozen sap blight; in warm wet falls the sap is put in motion, when a sudden cold snap comes and freezes it, and chokes up the veins of the tree in the ensuing spring; the motion of the sap is arrested by this frozen sap, which becomes poisoned, and is diluted by the fresh sap and circulates through the tree till it kills it. Mr. Downing gives the opinions of many distinguished Pomologists, in different parts of the country, to prove this assertion. We think that our precautions given above, may be the means to protect the trees from

both these blights. So we would advise every cottager to grow some choice kinds of pears. They flourish in all places where we have been: at Boston, Long Island, the banks of the Hudson, and many parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The tree will grow on a great variety of soils, but thrives best on rich deep loams. The best Bergamottes, Beutres, and Vergalieux we have seen growing, were in the garden of E. C. Delavan, Esq., (champion of temperance,) at Albany; and the best Bartletts and Seekels we ever ate, we got from A. J. Downing, at his "Highland Nursery," Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., which he ripened in a drawer of a bureau. J. B. Smith, of Philadelphia, grows a choice variety of pears; and generally carries off the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's prizes, for fine pears.

Bartlett, or Williams Boncretian.—An English, noble pear of exceeding excellence; fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh melting, rich, juicy, and perfumed; ripe in August; tree thrifty and prolific.

Bloodgood.—Raised by the late J. Bloodgood, Long Island; fruit medium size, yellow; flesh melting, juicy, rich, and perfumed; ripe in August—tree good bearer.

Bergamol Gansels.—A highly delicious pear; fruit large, yellowish brown; flesh melting, very juicy, rich, and finely perfumed; ripe in September, and keeps till November.

Beurre Diel.—Fruit five inches long, four inches across, yellow; flesh buttery, with a rich, highly perfumed juice; ripe in October, and keeps till February—good bearer.

Dix.—An American pear, raised by a Mr. Dix, near Boston; fruit large, yellow; flesh melting, juicy, and richly flavoured; ripe in October, and keeps till January.

Duchess D'Angoleme.—The queen of pears; fruit five inches long, and four inches across, greenish yellow; flesh very melting and buttery, with abundance of rich, highly perfumed, sugary juice; ripe in October, and keeps till Feb'y; tree thrifty and prolific.

Flemish Beauty.—A magnificent pear, fruit large, yellow; flesh buttery, juicy, sweet, and richly perfumed; ripe in September; keeps till January.

Golden Beurre of Bilboa.—Imported by Mr. Hooper, Mass.; fruit medium size, golden colour; flesh melting, juicy, rich, and highly perfumed; ripe, September, keeps till January.

Jargonelle English.—Fruit large, yellowish green; flesh melting, juicy, very rich and perfumed; ripe in August; tree very thrifty and prolific.

Seckle.—Originated at Germantown, Philadelphia; fruit small, yellowish brown, dull red on the sunny side; flesh buttery, melting, with a rich, perfumed, sugary juice; ripe in September, and keeps till December—very prolific.

We clip the following varieties from D. Landreth's "Rural Register," a yearly publication, containing one hundred pages of instructive matter, and nearly a hundred wood-cuts, costing only twelve and a half cents a year.

Haddington.—Originated on the farm of J. B. Smith, at Haddington, near Philadelphia; fruit medium size, yellowish green; flesh buttery and crisp, juicy and finely flavoured; ripe in December and keeps till April—tree thrifty and prolific.

Moyamensing.—Originated in the garden of J. B. Smith, Philadelphia; fruit medium size, yellow; flesh buttery, juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in July—tree prolific.

Pennsylvania.—Raised from a seed by J. B. Smith, Esq., Philadelphia; fruit medium size, brownish yellow; flesh a little gritty, juicy, and richly perfumed; a choice American variety, ripe in September—prolific.

Washington.—An unsurpassed variety, originated on the farm of the late Col. Robinson, near Naaman's Creek, Delaware; fruit medium size, yellow; flesh buttery, juicy, and very richly perfumed; ripe in September.

GATHERING AND KEEPING THE FRUIT.

THE fruit when intended for keeping, should be picked off the tree with the hand, before it is fully ripe, on the afternoon of dry days, and dried in the sun a few hours—then packed into air-tight boxes or barrels, with a layer of soft hay and fruit alternately. When the boxes or barrels are full, cover them up air-tight, and place them where neither frost nor damp will come to them. Some strew mint leaves among the fruit, to give it a high flavour. This is for winter pears; the summer pears will ripen in a desk or drawer, or covered box, without any hay. Chaff or coarse bran, well dried, will suit for packing instead of hay. Pears budded on quince stocks are very prolific, and never blighted.



PLUM.

THE plum will grow on any good soil, but with few exceptions; it thrives best, lives longest, and is most prolific on heavy loams, resting on clayey sub-

soils. J. Denniston, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., who has raised many very choice new varieties, and perhaps, grows the best plums in the country, grows them on heavy loam, resting on a blue clay. When the plum is grown on light or sandy soils, it should be budded on the peach stock, or the Jefferson plum, or Flushing Gage selected, as they thrive equally as well on light as heavy soils. The fruit is very nutritious and wholesome, both in its raw and cooked states; it makes rich preserves, and when dried in spent ovens, is superior to prunes. The trees are subject to a disease called "Knots." So far as our experience and observation have taught us, the knots are caused by poor and improper soils, the want of proper food and culture, and the drought of very dry and hot summers. In either case, the tree becomes languid, and unable to throw its sap to the extremities, in such quick motion as is necessary for the health of the tree; the thick or gummy part lodges in the sides of the stem and branches, the brittle part of the stem bursts, the gum oozes out, and the soft flexible bark of the branches blisters, in what are called knots. These blisters, or knots, are at first soft and spongy, and afterwards get so hard as to be cut off with difficulty. An insect whose nature it is to live on the gum, deposits its eggs in the knots while they are soft, and in the gum oozing out of the stem, and when cutting the knots, grubs are

found inside, and also in the gum. From this, it has been supposed that the insects sting the trees and cause the knots and gum; and yet the same kind of grubs are found in the gum of the peach tree, caused by the cut-worm. The knots should be cut out, with all the spongy bark around them, into the solid wood: the gum scraped off the stems, and any loose bark around it, the wounds rubbed over with a mixture of cattle manure and earth in equal parts, in water, to the consistency of good mortar. Spread plenty of cattle manure, or lime, or bleached wood-ashes, and dig it in around the roots of the tree; and if the weather is very dry, give plenty of water. We knew a plum tree which grew on a flat, at the foot of a small hill, where all waters from the house were carried in an open ditch and spread around the roots of the tree. That tree flourished, and was free of knots, and yielded fruit in abundance, while other plum trees in the neighbourhood were covered with knots. Afterwards, an under drain was made, which carried the waters away in another direction; the tree ever after that had knots; the ground around it was not cultivated, but was overgrown with coarse grass. We also knew an instance of the same kind with an English Marrelo cherry tree.

Mr. Downing, in his *Fruits and Fruit trees of America*, says, "these knots are a disease attacking the bark and wood; the passage of the sap upwards,

becomes stopped by the compression of the branch by the tumour, and finally, the poison seems to disseminate itself by the downward flow of the sap through the whole trunk. The kinds most attacked are those with purple fruit. There is yet some doubt respecting the cause of these knotty excrescences, though there is every reason to think them the work of an insect. Prof. Peck and Dr. Harris believe that they are caused by the plum weevil that stings the fruit. The second brood, finding no fruit, choose the branches of this tree and the cherry. This observation seems to be confirmed, by the grubs of the weevil being found in the warts. On the other hand, in some parts, where the weevil has been troublesome to the fruit for many years, the knots have not been known; and again, the knots have been abundant where the fruit was not touched. These facts are irreconcilable, and we believe that to some other insect or cause, we owe this unsightly disease." An insect deposits its eggs in the fruit shortly after it is set, which lives on the kernel of the stone, and causes it to fall from the tree before it is ripe. The fruit should be gathered as soon as it falls, and burned or put into the pigs' tub, which will destroy the insect. If fresh slacked lime or ashes be sown over the tree once a week, for three successive weeks after the fruit is set, the insect will not be troublesome.

Bingham.—A native of Pennsylvania; fruit large,

yellow, melting, rich and juicy ; ripe in August, tree very thrifty and prolific.

Bleecker's Gage.—Raised by Mrs. Bleecker, of Albany, N. Y. ; fruit medium size, yellow, sweet and delicious ; ripe in August, tree good bearer.

Cox's Golden Drop.—Fruit large, yellow ; flesh firm, rich, and finely flavoured ; ripe in September, tree very thrifty and prolific.

Denniston's Superb.—Raised by Mr. Denniston, of Albany ; fruit medium size, pale green, rich, juicy, and perfumed, tree great bearer.

Emerald Drop.—Raised by Mr. Downing, at his celebrated "Highland Nurseries," Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., and said to be very choice ; fruit medium size, yellowish green, melting, rich, and delicious ; ripe in August, tree thrifty and prolific.

Green Gage.—Fruit small, green, sweet, rich, and delicious ; ripe in August, tree very prolific.

Hulling's Superb.—Raised by Mr. Keyser, of Pennsylvania, and named in honour to Dr. Wm. G. Hullings, who first brought it into notice ; fruit very large and beautiful, yellow, rich, sweet, and highly perfumed ; ripe in August, tree thrifty and prolific.

Jefferson.—The best of all plums, raised by the late Judge Buel ; fruit large, yellow, with a red cheek, very rich and delicious ; ripe in August, great bearer.

Imperial Gage, or Flushing Gage.—Raised by the late Mr. Prince, of Flushing Nursery ; fruit medium

size, pale green, juicy, rich and perfumed; ripe in September.

Washington.—Fruit large, yellow; flesh firm, rich, and well flavoured; ripe in September.

White Magnum Bonum.—Fruit very large, pale yellow; flesh firm, rich, and perfumed.

Damson.—Fruit small, tart; first rate for preserves; dark purple; ripe in September, very great bearer.

Columbian Gage.—Very large, purple, and delicious.

Cruger's Scarlet.—Raised by H. Cruger, Esq., N. Y.; fruit medium size, red, very rich and delicious.

Kirkes Plum.—Fruit medium size, purple, rich, and very delicious; tree a wonderful great bearer.

Orleans.—Small, purple, delicious; very prolific.

Purple Gage.—Medium size, purple, delicious, and prolific.



QUINCE.

THE quince appears to thrive on every soil and situation, and is, perhaps, an inhabitant of every cottage garden in America: never failing to yield a full crop of fruit, which is unfit for use in its raw state, but excels all other kinds of fruit when stewed or preserved.

Apple Shaped.—Fruit large, orange round; flesh firm, juicy, and stews tender; excellent for preserving; ripe in October.

Pear Shaped.—Fruit medium size, oblong, yellow; flesh firm and good, but not equal to the apple shaped; ripe in October.

Portugal.—Fruit large, yellow, tender, and juicy; ripe in October, very prolific.



RASPBERRY.

THE raspberry will grow on many kinds of soils, but flourishes best, and is most prolific on deep rich loams; the fruit comes into use after the strawberry, and is used at the table in the same way, i. e., eaten with cream and sugar. It makes the finest jams and jellies, and raspberry vinegar is the most pleasant of all summer drinks. The plants should be planted five feet apart each way, putting four or five canes to each plant; the fruit is produced on the canes or shoots of last year's growth, which die off in fall, and are followed by a succession of young shoots of the present year's growth. A stick one or two inches in

diameter, should be driven into the ground close to the side, or in the middle of each bush, and the canes tied up to it, which will support them when loaded with fruit. In fall, all the old shoots should be cut out, and the young ones tied up to the sticks, and six inches cut off their lengths; twelve or fifteen canes will be enough to tie up for each bush. Select the strongest, and cut away the others. By this, the fruit will be larger, better coloured, better flavoured, and more in measure. The plants should be manured and dug between every fall, and all outstretched suckers cut up. They should be kept clear of weeds in summer, by frequently hoeing between them when the sticks fail or get rotten; they should be renewed, but frames should never be put up for them. [The most unsightly object we ever saw in a small cottage garden, was a large out-spreading frame, with a single row of rampant growing raspberries inside.] The varieties suitable for a cottage garden, are those which never attain more than six feet in height, and are of robust growth. They are propagated by suckers, and should not occupy the same piece of ground more than eight or ten years; and new beds or rows should be planted with the suckers of the old ones, two years before the old bed or row is uprooted.

Red Antwerp.—Is the largest, most delicious, and prolific of all raspberries; of strong robust growth,

very hardy, never reaching more than five feet high; fruit large, deep red; ripe in July.

White or Yellow Antwerp.—Is the largest, most prolific, and delicious, light coloured raspberries; rather tender north of New York city; requires tying up with straw in winter; fruit dull yellow; ripe in July—grows five feet high.

Fastolof.—This is a raspberry of English origin. D. Landreth, seeds and nurseryman, Philadelphia, in his "Rural Register" says, it is recently received from England, has produced fruit two years in Philadelphia, and seems to surpass all others; fruit dull red, melting, juicy, highly perfumed, and very prolific.

Franconia.—A choice French variety; fruit large, tender, melting, juicy, and perfumed; dull red colour, of robust growth, five feet high; ripe in July—very thrifty and prolific.

Ohio.—Brought into notice by that most indefatigable Horticulturist, Mr. Longwath, of Cincinnati; fruit medium size, nearly black; produced from July till November.

The above are very choice varieties—the following are good varieties.

Barnet.—Fruit large, dull red, nearly equal to the red Antwerp; very prolific and of robust growth; five feet high, very hardy.

Brentford.—Fruit medium size, dull red, melting,

juicy, and finely flavoured ; prolific, of robust growth, five feet high, and very hardy.

Knevet's Giant.—Fruit large, deep red, rich, and melting ; prolific, hardy, and robust.

STRAWBERRY.

THE strawberry is one of the most delicious and wholesome of small fruits. What can be compared to a dish of “ripe strawberries smothered in sugar and cream ?” Excellent jams and jellies are made from them ; and they are used to give flavour to ice creams, etc.

The plants will grow on almost every kind of soil, but thrive best, and are most prolific on rich loam, and in an open situation. Plant them in rows, the larger fruiting kinds should be planted eighteen inches apart in the rows, and the rows twenty-seven inches and thirty-six inches apart alternately. When the plants are full grown, their foliage will cover the narrow rows, and the wide rows will suit to go in to pick the fruit, i. e., pick a row on each side. The smaller fruiting kinds may be planted fourteen inches apart in the rows, and the rows twenty-four inches

and thirty inches alternately. The planting may be performed in April or September. Those planted in April will produce a few berries the same year, and a full crop the succeeding year; those planted in September will yield a half crop the following summer, and a full crop the succeeding year. They will require a slight covering of litter the first winter. In spring, after the hard frosts are over, dig between the rows and plants, and sow fresh slacked lime over the bed after it is dug, at the rate of a peck per rood. The lime is very fertilizing for the strawberry, and will have the tendency to kill insects and slugs in the ground, which are just then coming into active life. When the plants are coming into bloom, hoe and rake all the weeds off the bed, and spread straw or short grass between the rows and plants. Some spread long straw between the rows, and cut straw between the plants; short grass is best, as it is not so easily displaced. This straw or grass is to keep the fruit off the ground, and prevent the earth from being washed up by the rains. When the fruit is all picked, cut all the dead leaves off the plants, and clear the bed of straw, weeds, and runners; give it a deep hoeing, rake fine, and keep it clean by hoeing and raking through the summer. Be sure to cut off all runners every time the bed is cleaned. In fall, spread short manure between the rows and plants, to be dug in, in spring. The plants are propagated by the

young plants formed on the string-like runners, which grow out of the main plants. When a new bed is to be planted, let the runners grow to supply the plants; choose a rainy day to plant out; lift the young plants with a trowel, with as much earth as will stick to them, and separate them from the runners. If the weather sets in dry after they are planted, water them once or twice. The Alpine strawberry makes no runners, and is propagated by dividing the plants. Strawberries should not remain on the same piece of ground longer than four years; indeed, three years is long enough. A new bed should be planted out a year before the old one is dug up. By the above method, we have grown "Hovey's Seedling" five and a half inches in circumference, and "Keen's Seedling" four and a half inches; and in such abundance as they might have been shoveled into the basket. Some plant their strawberries in beds four feet wide, and the plants a foot apart each way, and let them run promiscuously, until the bed is a complete sod of strawberries. Those who follow this plan never produce a good strawberry; for by it, the size, colour, and flavour of the fruit are lost.

Dundee.—An excellent Scotch strawberry; fruit large, scarlet, firm, rich, juicy, and perfumed; ripe in June—very hardy and prolific.

Duke of Kent.—Fruit small, scarlet, melting, juicy, and finely flavoured; ripe in May.

Hudson.—Fruit large, scarlet, firm, juicy, and well flavoured; ripe in June—thrifty and prolific.

Large Early Scarlet.—An American variety; fruit large, scarlet, melting, juicy, and richly perfumed; ripe in May—very hardy, thrifty and prolific.

Hovey's Seedling.—Of all the delicious productions of the earth, this strawberry is one of the choicest and most prolific; fruit immensely large and beautiful, shining scarlet; flesh firm, rich, with a delicious, sprightly, perfumed juice; an abundant bearer, and very hardy; ripe in June. It was raised by Messrs. Hovey, seeds and nurserymen, Boston, and conductors of "Hovey's Gardeners' Magazine," an instructive and very scientific monthly periodical. Mr. Downing says, "It is known throughout all the States, and has proved superior to all other large fruiting kinds;" Mr. Landreth very justly says, "too much cannot be said in its praise." Mr. Buist says, "it is the best strawberry I ever grew;" and Mr. Longworth offers five hundred dollars for another to equal it. Its fruitful organs are perfect, but the stamens are rather deficient of pollen, and fail to impregnate the pistils. If rainy weather continues when they are in bloom, Keen's seedling should always be grown along with it, two rows of Hovey's to one row of Keen's, is a fair proportion.

Keen's Seedling.—An English variety, fruit very large—dull red—firm, rich, juicy and highly per-

fumed, and stands next to Hovey's seedling for excellence, ripe in June.

Ross Phenie.—An excellent variety, raised by our friend and old acquaintance Mr. Alexander Ross, of Hudson, N. Y. fruit very large—dark red, flesh firm, juicy, rich, and of the finest flavour; organs perfect; very prolific and hardy; well deserving a place in every well-kept garden; ripe in June.

((We clip the two following varieties from D. Landreth's Rural Register.

Washington.—Brought into notice by D. Landreth's seeds and nurseryman, Philadelphia; fruit medium size, deep red; flesh firm, rich and perfumed; ripe in June.

Cushing.—Raised by that indefatigable cultivator Dr. Wm. C. Brinckle, of Philadelphia, and named in respect to J. P. Cushing of Boston; fruit very large, scarlet—very delicious, and is quite new; perfect in its organs, and very prolific, ripe in June.))

Methven.—An old English variety, fruit very large—deep scarlet, rich and well flavoured, very thrifty and hardy, and stands next to Hovey's seedling as a great bearer. [Mr. Downing says "about Philadelphia this sort was cultivated for the Keen's seedling" and D. Landreth says "called Keen's seedling erroneously." It must be very singular for this variety to be grown around far famed Philadelphia, for Keen's seedling, the plants surely had to be imported and

not got from our nurserymen here. A more scientific, practical, discerning and honest class of men, is nowhere to be found than are Philadelphia nurserymen. We could name several of them who have grown both varieties for twenty-five years, (R. Buist is an example,) the Methven is a thriftier grower, more prolific, the fruit more regular in size, rounder, lighter red, and less finely flavoured than Keen's seedling.]

Buist's Prize seedling.—A very superior variety, raised by R. Buist, seeds and nurseryman Philadelphia; fruit medium size, light crimson, rich melting and finely perfumed; ripe middle of May, very prolific, gained the prize of the Pennsylvania Horticultural society in 1835, for the best seedling, and the first prize in 1848 for the best early strawberry.

For a greater variety and fuller description of fruits, the reader is referred to "Downing's Fruits and Fruit trees of America."



PRICES OF FRUIT TREES IN NURSERIES.

THE following is the rate of prices of good varieties as sold in the nurseries—poor kinds are cheaper, rare kinds dearer.

Apple	25 cents each	\$20 per hundred
Apricot	50 " "	\$40 " "
Cherries	50 " "	\$40 " "
Peach	12 " "	\$10 " "
Nectarine	25 " "	\$20 " "
Pear	50 " "	\$40 " "
Plum	50 " "	\$40 " "
Quince	40 " "	\$35 " "
Currants	15 " "	\$1 50 " dozen
Gooseberries	30 " "	\$3 " "
Grapevine	50 " "	\$5 " "
Raspberry	30 " "	\$3 " "
Strawberry	50 cts. per dozen	\$2 to \$6 per hundred.

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### REMARKS.

LET no person be deterred from planting fruit trees, merely because they are subject to disease and the prey of insects, hundreds of our farmers grow large orchards, and are never troubled with disease or insects except the common caterpillar, which every body knows how to destroy. Select young thrifty trees; prepare the ground properly for them; lift them with good roots; make large holes to plant



them in; put good earth about their roots; let the time of taking up, and planting be as short between as possible; keep the ground well enriched and pulverized around them;—and neither insects or disease will be troublesome.

*Choosing trees in the nursery.*—Choose trees from five to eight feet high, with straight clean stems, smooth, shining bark, prominent buds, and neat light heads. Make the choice in fall, before all the best are sold.

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### TRANSPLANTING TREES.

It is seldom that people exhibit so much folly as they do in planting trees and other woody plants, they are got sound from the nurseries; small holes are dug, and they are stuck in them, with their roots bent or coiled to fit the size and shape of the holes; the lumpy earth is thrown in at random, and tramped about their roots, and of course they are planted. The apple and shade trees becomes stunted, the pear blighted, plum knotty, cherry barkbound, nectarine and peach get the yellows, shrubs die, and evergreens give up the ghost; and who but the nursery-

man is to blame, for sending healthy trees to be killed.

A person intending to stock his garden with fruit trees, should decide on the number and kinds he is to plant, and appoint and prepare berths for them. Dig a hole for each, two feet wide and eighteen inches deep; lay the first spade depth taken out of the hole on one side of it, and throw that taken out of the bottom a little ways off; take a few spadefulls of top soil off the bed, and lay it beside that first taken out of the hole, and put a half bushel of short manure on the other side of the hole, then send to some respectable nurseryman for trees. As soon as they arrive, get them planted without delay. Put three inches of the manure in the bottom of the holes, and six inches of earth above it. Set the tree in the hole, in such a way that all the roots will lay out in their natural positions; let one person hold it in its place, and another to break the earth fine, and fill it gently into the hole. When all the roots are covered, give the tree a gentle shake and pull up, so that it will be no deeper than it grew in the nursery, and give it a slight lean to the northwest, tramp the earth firm about its roots, then fill in the rest of the manure and earth above it, and tramp again. If this is done in fall, spread long manure around the trees as far as their roots extend, and remove it in spring. If planted in spring and the trees come far, give each

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tree a pailful of water, after its roots are covered with earth and tramped, and let it soak away before the holes are filled up.—If the trees should arrive in the time of, or after a great rain, while the earth is saturated with water, get them unpacked and dig a large hole and set them in it, and cover their roots with earth. If the garden has been trenched, all that will be needed in planting is to dig holes large enough to admit their spreading roots. All hardy woody plants, properly transplanted from the first of November till the setting in of severe frost, will grow more, and stand the summer's drought better the first year, than those transplanted in spring; and not one out of ten thousand will die.



#### WATERING TREES NEWLY PLANTED.

WATER is a sort of nutriment, and an important agent in culture. All plants require a certain degree of moisture in the soil, as their roots cannot absorb food that is not held in solution by water; and if water is not furnished either by nature or art, at the proper time, the trees will fall short of what they otherwise would be. On the other hand, if water is

given in excess, to excite an unnatural growth in the tree, while under a scorching sun, death is likely to ensue. When small quantities of water are poured frequently on the surface, they do more evil than good; they are generally lost by evaporation, and if not, they attract the roots too much to the surface, and prevents them from penetrating into the soil on which the tree most depends for nourishment in times of a great drought. When trees need watering, the earth should be drawn away from their stems three inches deep, and as far as their roots extend. This will form a basin, which will hold as much water at once as will reach all the roots. Trees from five to eight feet high should get at least three or four gallons at each time, and once in two weeks will be often enough if it does not rain, water should be applied in the evenings, or on cloudy days. After it has sunk into the earth, the soil which forms the basin should again be replaced around the trees. All liquid manures are hot in their natures, and do not descend into the earth to the same depth as pure water; they should only be applied after heavy rains, or when the earth is already moist with artificial watering. They do most good to plants if applied to them when they are in a dormant state.

## PRUNING TREES.

THE proper time to prune is when the trees are in a dormant state, and the sooner after the leaves fall the better. The objects in pruning are, the cutting out of superabundant branches, shortening those too much extended, balancing the heads of the trees, and training them in a symmetrical form. When many fruit trees are grown in small gardens, and vegetables grown under them, they should be trained spirally *i. e.* cut in the spreading branches and encourage the erect. If there is space enough for the trees to spread, and nothing grown under them, the erect branches should be cut off, and the spreading ones left, so as to have as much of the fruit hand picked as possible. If any tree leans to one side, the branches should be mostly cut off the side it leans to. Small branches may be cut with a sharp knife, the large can be sawed close off to the stems or branches they grow to, and the cut smoothed off with a knife, so that the bark will soon grow over the wounds; and the wounds should be rubbed over with cattle manure and earth mixed in water, to the consistency of good mortar. The heads of the trees should be kept open, so that the sun and air may get in to colour and fla-

vour the fruit. All branches should at least be eighteen inches apart; a tree in beautiful symmetry is a noble object.



## CULINARY VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

“A garden in which all things thrive;  
Cheers and pleases the possessor.”

THIS is the most useful and necessary department of the garden. Those devoid of fine taste may do without flowers, and even without fruits, but without wholesome culinary vegetables no one can do. They form part of our daily food, and without them neither life nor health can long exist.

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### ARTICHOKE—LARGE GLOBE.

PLANT either in fall or spring, three feet apart each way; keep the ground enriched with manures, and clear of weeds, by hoeing and digging. The only part for use is the immature flower buds. They are peeled and fried in paste, or eaten as a salad. They are propagated by suckers, and increase very fast.

## ASPARAGUS—GIANT.

Sow the seeds as soon as the ground is free of frost in spring, in drills one inch deep, and twelve inches apart, and the seed one inch apart in the drills. Then give them a good watering with boiling water. They are to be covered with the earth drawn out of the drills and well tramped. Keep them free of weeds, and in two years the plants will be fit to set out into beds. Line out a bed four and a half feet wide, and of any length desired, dig out the surface earth three inches deep, and lay it on the sides of the bed; then spread short well-rotted manure three inches thick over the bed, dig it well in, and smooth off with the rake; then line out four rows on the bed lengthways twelve inches apart, and the two outer rows nine inches from the edges of the bed. Place the plants flat on the rows twelve inches apart; this will make them twelve inches apart each way; then fill up the bed with the earth taken out, and dress it neatly off with the rake. Drive a strong stick in at each corner of the bed, to show its extent. The planting can be done either in spring or fall. If more than one bed is made, leave an alley two feet wide between them, to walk in and gather the crop; but no crop should be gathered until two years after planting. A row of corn or cabbages may be grown on the alleys the two first years. Keep the beds free of weeds,

and every fall cut off the dead stalks, spread short manure over the beds two inches thick, and dig it lightly in with a dung fork in spring. Never use a spade to dig the beds, as it is apt to cut the crowns of the plants, and cause them to bleed to death. Salt is an excellent manure for asparagus, and all the salt brine about the house should be spread over the bed. Lime is also good for asparagus.

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### BEANS—BUSH OR STRING.

MOHAWK—EARLY VALENTINE—LATE VALENTINE.

PLANT in drills three inches deep and thirty inches apart, and the seeds two inches apart in the drills. Cover them with the earth taken out of the drills, and tramp it down. The first planting may be put in early in May; and the second first of June; and for fall use or pickling, plant first week in August. The mohawk is the earliest, and will stand a slight frost; the early valentine is the most prolific for summer use; and the late valentine is best for fall use and pickling. Hoe between the rows, and keep free of weeds.

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### BEANS—POLE—CASEKNIFE—LIMA.

PLANT the Caseknife early in May, in hills three feet apart each way; put five seeds into each hill,



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plant the lima latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Put seven seeds in at each hill, When they come up, put a strong pole to each hill for them to twine upon. The caseknife will need poles eight feet long, the lima, will want poles ten feet long. If the seeds all come up, cut off all but three to each pole; and when they make runners twelve inches long, tie them slackly up to the poles. After that, they will run up themselves. Pole beans require rich ground, and well pulverized by frequent hoeings during summer. Keep free of weeds. The best plan is to set the poles first, and plant the seeds around them. The different kinds should be grown apart from each other, as their fructifying qualities are apt to mix, and make impure seed.

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## BEET.

### EARLY TURNIP ROOTED—LONG BLOOD.

BEETS delight in rich yellow ground, having been manured for the previous crop. Sow the seeds in drills one inch deep and fourteen inches apart; cover them up and tramp firm. The turnip rooted can be sowed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, for summer use, and the long blood in June, for fall and winter use. Hoe well between the rows, and keep free of weeds. When the plants are two

inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. Dig up the roots before hard frost in fall, put them in the cellar among dry earth, and plant out a few of the best in spring to raise seed.

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#### BORECOLE—OR SCOTCH KALE.

Sow in April in drills half inch deep and six inches apart. Cover and tramp them, keep free of weeds; transplant into rows thirty inches apart, and twenty inches apart in the rows in June. They are for winter use, and are best after getting a hard frost. They make a delicious dish when boiled along with salt pork.

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#### BROCOLI—PURPLE CAPE—LARGE WHITE.

THIS is a species of cabbage with long leaves and cheese-like heart, which is very tender and delicious. Sow in drills half inch deep and six inches apart in June; transplant into rows thirty inches apart each way in August, and use the hearts when they become full grown, which will be in October and November. The leaves are not for use. Brocoli delights in rich loam, and is best in wet seasons.

## EARLY CABBAGE.

## EARLY YORK—EARLY VANACK—LANDRETH'S LARGE EARLY.

AROUND Philadelphia, and south of it, early cabbage seeds are sowed middle of September in drills half inch deep and six inches apart, covered, and the earth pressed firm on them and well watered, if the weather continues dry until they are up. Early in November, they are transplanted into a well-sheltered spot facing the south. The bed is made sloping towards the south. A box or frame is made with four boards nailed together, and set on the bed, half sunk, and half banked up. The plants are planted inside of this frame an inch apart each way, lids are made to cover the frame in wet or severe cold weather, during winter. They are tilted up in front in mild weather, and held up with sticks four or five feet long. In March, they are transplanted into the open ground in rows thirty inches apart, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. This plan does not succeed well north of Philadelphia; so it is better to sow them in hot beds in March, and transplant them into the open ground end of April or May. They should be dusted over twice with fresh lime or ashes in the mornings, to keep off the small black-fly, which is very destructive to them when newly transplanted.

## LATE CABBAGE.

DRUMHEAD—FLAT    DUTCH—SAVOY.

Sow late cabbage seed in April, in drills half inch deep, and six inches apart; when the young plants come up, dust them over with fresh slacked lime twice a week in the mornings, while they are wet with dew, to keep off the small black-fly. After the plants have four leaves, they will require no more dustings, as they then outgrow the flies. Transplant them in June and July, into rows thirty inches apart each way. Hoe well between the rows and keep them free of weeds; and on the approach of cold weather, dig them up, and put them in the cellar, or plant them close together in a bed, covering all but the heads with earth. Cover the heads with straw. All kinds of cabbages delight in rich mellow ground.

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## CARROTS.

EARLY HORN—LONG ORANGE.

Sow in drills half inch deep and fourteen inches apart. The early horn can be sowed as soon as the ground is fit to dig in spring for summer use, and the long orange in June, for fall and winter use. Cover the seed, and tramp the earth firm on them. When the plants are two inches high, thin them to three inches apart, hoe between the rows and keep

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clear of weeds. Late in fall dig them up, and put them in the cellar among the dry earth; and in spring plant out a few of the best for raising seeds.

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### CAULIFLOWER.

#### EARLY ASIATIC—LATE DUTCH.

MANAGE the early asiatic, as directed for early cabbage, and the late dutch as brocoli, and make the ground very rich.

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### CELERY.

#### WHITE SALID—RED SALID.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, sow the seeds in drills quarter inch deep, and eighth inches apart. Cover with the back of the rake; tramp the earth firm on them, and give them a good watering with boiling water immediately after sowing, and they will vegetate more freely. Without this, they often take six weeks before they sprout. Some of the largest plants may be transplanted into rows in June, for summer use, and the others at intervals, till the first of August. The following is considered the most approved mode of after culture: draw drills with a hoe, six inches deep, and four feet apart; then draw back the earth from their edges,

and smooth off with the rake. When finished, the drills will be like concave furrows, and the space between them like convex ridges. The furrows are then dug one spade in breadth, and the earth broken fine in the process; a line is stretched along the furrows their whole length, and the plants are set in them six inches apart. Short manure is either dug in, or spread on the surface after the plants have taken root. A row of radishes or lettuce is grown on the middle of the ridges. When the plants are six inches high, earth is drawn off the ridges up to their sides: once every two weeks, as they progress in growth, the part covered with earth becomes blanched, and is the only part fit to eat. The green leaves are only used to garnish dishes and to flavour soups and stuffings. Plaster of paris, and bleached wood-ashes are excellent manures for celery. The plants should be transplanted when it rains, or immediately after, and should get one or two good waterings if the weather sets in very dry after they are transplanted. Indeed celery cannot get too much water. The earth should be dry when drawn up to the plants; the afternoons of sunny days is the best time to earth up. On the approach of cold weather in fall, the plants are dug up, and planted among good earth in the cellar, where they will blanch and be ready for use when needed; or they may be planted in a bed in the open ground; in a well-

sheltered spot. The plants may be two inches apart in the rows of the bed; and the rows four inches apart. The bed should slope greatly towards the south, to carry off the rains in winter. An embankment of earth may be made on the north side eighteen inches higher than the plants; and the plants should be covered with long straw, lengthways across the bed, and boards laid on it to keep it from being blown away. The straw is not to be put on until the hard frost is fairly set in. A few dozens of plants can be taken into the cellar on mild days, where they will be ready for use. Plant out a few of the best in spring to produce seed.

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CRESS—OR PEPPER GRASS.

Sow early in spring in drills half inch deep, four inches wide, and eighth inches apart. When the plants are two inches high, cut them off with a knife, and eat them as a salad. They will grow up again and afford two or three cuttings. The seeds should be sowed very thick, and well tramped in; leave a part of a row entire for seed.

## CUCUMBER.

## EARLY FRAME—LONG GREEN.

MANURE and dig the ground well for cucumbers; make marks five feet apart each way, and plant a dozen seeds at each mark. If they all grow, thin them out to three at each place when the plants have four leaves. There is a green and yellow striped bug, which devours the young plants with great rapidity unless prevented. Dust the plants over with fresh lime or ashes, in the mornings, while they are wet with dew, twice a week, until they have four large leaves. After that they will outgrow the bugs. The early frame is best for summer use; plant early in May. The long green is best for fall use and pickling; plant in August. Let a few of the largest fruits ripen off for seed: the places where the seeds are planted, should not be elevated, but rather hallowed out. The cucumber is a half aquatic plant, and can hardly get too much water. Hoe the ground frequently and keep free of weeds.

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## EGG PLANT—PURPLE WHITE.

The purple is grown as a culinary vegetable. Sow in a hot bed in March, and transplant into the open ground in June, thirty inches apart each way. They



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require rich ground, and the warmest spot in the garden. When the fruit is four or six inches long, and three or four inches across, they are fit for use. Peel and cut them into slices like a steak; salt and pepper each slice, and place them on a plate one above the other. Let them stand so an hour: then press on them to squeeze out the juice, and pour it off. Make a batter with eggs and flour; dip each slice in the batter and fry in butter. They taste so much like a pork steak, that many who eat them without knowing what they are, say that they are the sweetest flesh meat they ever ate. The white variety is raised the same way, but unfit to eat; it is grown among the flowers for ornament.

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### ENDIVE.

#### CURLED—BROAD LEAVED.

IN June, sow in drills half inch deep, and six inches apart; and in August, transplant them twelve inches apart each way. When their leaves cover all the space between them, gather them neatly together and tie them up with strings, and draw the earth up around them. When the inner leaves get white, they are fit for use, and eaten as a salad. It is only the blanched part that is eaten.

## INDIAN CORN.

EARLY SUGAR—TUSCARORA—COOPER'S PROLIFIC.

MANURE and dig the ground well for Indian corn, and plant three feet apart each way. Put five or seven seeds in at each place, and if all grow, pull all up but three at each place when they are four inches high; dust lime or ashes over and around the plants to keep off the grub and wire-worm. If the soil is sandy, plaster of paris will be better than either ashes or lime. When the plants are eight inches high, draw up a little earth around them to serve as a support, and displace all suckers which grow out of the bottom of the main plants. Hoe frequently between the rows and around the plants, and keep clear of weeds. The first planting might be put in first of May, and at intervals until the first of July for succession.

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## HORSE RADISH.

MANURE the ground, and dig it deep; make holes one inch wide, twelve inches deep and twelve inches apart each way. Plant a piece of root two inches long into each hole; and let them fill up with the weather, and in two years they will have large roots fit for use. The planting can be done either in spring or fall.

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## LEEK.

### LARGE SCOTCH—ENGLISH FLAG.

The large Scotch leek, is far superior to the English flag in every respect. Sow in April, in drills half inch deep and eight inches apart, and transplant from June to August in drills three inches deep, and twelve inches apart. Give a good watering after transplanting, even if it rains. Hoe between the rows and let the drills fill up with the hoeing. The plants should be four inches apart in the drills. Keep free of weeds. The leek is used in soups and stews, and is one of the wholesomest of all vegetables; and "Cocky Lecky" (as the Scotch call it) that is; leeks boiled and mashed in butter, is a certain cure for Asthma. In use all winter.

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## LETTUCE.

### PHILADELPHIA HEAD—CURLED INDIAN.

Sow in drills half inch deep and six inches apart. When the plants have leaves two inches long, transplant into rich ground twelve inches apart each way. The Philadelphia produces large firm heads, and is very hardy. Sow it at the same time, and cultivate it in the way as directed for early cabbage, except

the distance apart. The curled Indian is best for summer use; sow in April and at intervals through the summer.

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### MUSK MELON.

NUTMEG—CITRON—PINE-APPLE.

MANURE and dig the ground well for Musk Melons. Plant them in May, six feet apart each way. Put twelve seeds in at each place and if all grow, pull up all but three at a place when the plants are four inches high. Dust them with lime or ashes, in the mornings while wet with dew, twice a week, until they have four large leaves, to keep off grubs and bugs. The fruit will be ripe in August. It has a sweet scent, and parts from the vine on being touched when ripe. It is a delicious and wholesome fruit.

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### WATER MELON.

CAROLINA—SPANISH.

THE water melon is cultivated in the same way as the musk melon, except that they are planted ten feet apart each way. Both musk and water melons flourish best on rich, sandy loam. The water melon is ripe when it has a breaking sound on being pressed by the hand; it is a wholesome fruit.

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To have melons a month earlier than by the above method, have boxes made two feet square, sixteen inches deep at back, and eight inches deep at front, with sloping sides, and a glazed sash to fit, with a lath on each side as high as the sash, to keep it from being blown off with high winds. Having all ready about the first of May, dig holes two feet wide and two feet deep; put eighteen inches of hot horse manure in them, and a foot of earth above it. Plant the seeds an inch deep in the middle, and place the box and sash on it. When the plants are an inch high, push down the sash a little every day to admit air. Be sure to draw it close up at night, and if there appears to be frost, cover the sash with mats or boards over night. Water when needed. The sash can be taken off in warm days; after the plants have four leaves, both box and sash might be taken off altogether by the second week in June

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### MUSTARD.

#### WHITE—BROWN.

CULTIVATE mustard in the same way, and use it in the same form as Cress or pepper grass.

## NASTURTIUM.

Sow the seeds in drills two inches deep, along side of a fence. Scald the seed before planting, or pour boiling water over them after they are planted. The green seeds are gathered, pickled, and used as capers. Sow in April.

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## OKRA.

Sow okra seeds in May, in drills two inches deep and thirty inches apart. The green seed pods are used in soups.

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## ONION.

AROUND New York city, and north of it, onion seeds are sowed thin in drills half inch deep and twelve inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, hoed between the rows, and kept free of weeds. They are full grown by September. If the season is wet, and they grow much to stalks, an empty flour barrel is rolled over them early in September, which bends down the stalks, and causes them to bulb better. By this mode, onions are produced on good ground twelve inches in circumference in one year.

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South of New York city, the onion takes two years to grow. The seeds are sowed thick in drills one inch deep and eight inches apart in April or May. They are ripened off in July, with bulbs the size of bush beans, which are kept in a loft or garret, until the following spring. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, they are planted in drills one inch deep and eight inches apart, and the sets 2 inches apart in the drills; they are kept free of weeds and are full grown end of June.

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### PARSLEY.

#### CURLED—PLAIN

Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and ten inches apart. Give a good watering with boiling water immediately after sowing.

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#### PARSNIP—SUGAR.

Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and sixteen inches apart. When the plants are two inches high, thin them out to four inches apart, hoe frequently between the rows, and keep free of weeds. The roots are full grown in fall, and are most tender after getting a sharp frost. Let them remain in the ground all winter; and dig up a few every mild time, and put them in the cellar, to be ready for use. They are delicious when boiled along with salt meat.

## PEPPER.

## LARGE BELL—TOMATO SHAPED.

Sow in drills one inch deep and six inches apart. When the plants are four inches high, transplant into rich ground in rows two feet apart, and the plants sixteen inches apart in the rows. It is best to sow them in a hot bed in March, and plant them out in May. If that cannot be done sow in April, and water with boiling water as soon as sowed, and transplant when large enough.

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## RADISH.

## LONG SALMON—YELLOW SUMMER—SPANISH.

Sow the long salmon, as soon as the ground is fit to dig in spring, in drills one inch deep and six inches apart.

*Yellow Summer*.—Sow in April and at intervals through the summer, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart.

*Spanish*.—Sow in August in drills, one inch deep and sixteen inches apart. When the plants are two inches high, thin them out to four inches apart; hoe between the rows and keep free of weeds; and on the approach of cold weather in fall, pull them up, cut off their leaves and put them in the cellar among



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dry earth. They are in use in late fall, and all winter. Plant out a few of the best in spring, to produce seeds.

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### PEA.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY—WASHINGTON EARLY—BLUE IMPERIAL.

Sow as soon as the ground is free of frost in spring, in drills three inches deep, and thirty-three inches apart. Cover them with the earth drawn out of the drills, and tramp it well down. When the plants are six inches high, draw up a little earth to them, and stick in branches of trees three feet long on each side of every row, for them to climb on. If the above named are sowed at the same time, or a week after one another, they will come into use to succeed each other. They are dwarf growers, and prolific kinds, and well suited for cottage gardens. The tall growers take too much room for such places. Hoe frequently between the rows, and keep free of weeds.

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### RHUBARB—PIE PLANT.

GIANT—MAMMOTH—VICTORIA.

THE plants are from two to five dollars per dozen. Plant in fall or spring, thirty inches apart each way. Dig in plenty of manure about them every year, and

keep free of weeds. The foot stalk of the leaves are peeled and stewed, then made into pies, and are both delicious and wholesome. Break off the flower stalk when it appears; so that the whole growth of the plant may go into the leaves and foot stalks, which will make them larger.

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#### SALSAFY—OYSTER PLANT.

Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep, and twelve inches apart; when the plants are two inches high, thin them out to three inches apart in the rows. They will be fit for use in late fall and all winter. They can either remain in the ground all winter, or be dug up before the ground freezes up. Have their leaves cut off, and put in the cellar among dry earth. The roots are washed with a hard brush and boiled in water, or water and milk and salt; then mashed up, and kneaded in flour into cakes and fried in butter. They both taste and smell like oysters, and are very wholesome.

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#### SCURVY GRASS.

Sow in September, in drills one inch deep and fourteen inches apart. Cover with straw in winter, and use as a salad through the winter and early spring.

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### SORREL—GARDEN.

Sow in April, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, and use as a salad.

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### SPINACH.

#### PRICKLY SEEDED—ROUND SEEDED.

Sow the prickly seeded in September, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. Cover with straw in winter, and use in early spring. Sow the round seeded as soon as the ground is fit to dig. In spring it will come in use to succeed the prickly seeded.

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### SQUASH.

#### EARLY BUSH—COCOA NUT.

Sow the early bush in April in rich ground, plant six feet apart each way, and cultivate as directed for Musk Melons.

Sow the cocoa nut in May, ten feet apart, and cultivate as water melons. The early bush will be in use in July and August. Peel, boil and mash up with butter. The cocoa nut is in use in late fall and all winter; gather in before very cold weather, and

place them in an airy part of the cellar. They are peeled, boiled, mashed up with eggs and spices, and made into pies.

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### TOMATO—LOVE APPLE.

Sow in a hot bed in March, and plant out into the open ground in May, four feet apart each way. Or the seeds can be sowed in April four feet apart each way. Put several seeds in at a place, and if all grow, cut all off but one. Hoe well between them, and keep free of weeds. When ripe they are boiled, then peeled and mashed up with salt and pepper. They are very wholesome. The large Red is perhaps the best. There are the small red, large yellow, small yellow, and several other kinds.

*Tomato Catsup.*—Is one of the finest and wholesomest sauces for meat. The fruit is gathered, cut once through, and boiled in a brass or copper kettle half an hour. The juice is then squeezed out of them, and strained through a hair sieve, or coarse cloth, and the spices are added; and the whole is boiled three hours over a slow fire. Then they are poured into an open dish to cool—next day, the vinegar is added, then the catsup is bottled, and tight corked. The following are the spices.

For each peck of tomatoes—add of red pepper  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. black,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. mace,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cloves  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. mustard 2 oz. salt to suit the taste—the spices are all in a powdered state, vinegar one pint.

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### POTATOE.

THIS most useful of vegetables has been the subject of much discussion as to the best mode of its culture. We have tried many experiments and grown many varieties, and would recommend the following.

Dig up the ground rough in fall, and sow it over with fresh lime at the rate of half a peck per rood. In spring spread it over with long manure, and dig it in. Cut the tubers into sets, with two eyes each. Plant the early kinds as soon as the ground is in a good working condition in spring, in drills three inches deep, and twenty-seven inches apart; and plant the sets eight inches apart in the drills with their eyes uppermost. Cover them up with the earth taken out of the drills. Plant the late kinds in May, in drills four inches deep, and thirty-three inches apart. Plant the sets ten inches apart in the drills, and cover up. When they come up, give the ground a good hoeing around them, and when they are eight inches high, draw the earth well up to their sides,

and keep them clear of weeds. The early kinds can be dug when needed for use, and the late kinds should be all dug up in September. By this mode we have never been troubled with the rot, and the tubers keep well till July. We never grow them two years in succession on the same piece of ground, and get a fresh set of tubers from a distance every second year. We think that all kinds of potatoes degenerate when grown long on the same soil, and in the same neighbourhood.

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#### VARIETIES.

THERE seems to be no end to varieties; every district has its preference. In eastern Pennsylvania and West Jersey, Landreth's Extra Early is preferred as an early—the Mercer and Foxite as late kinds. In New York, East Jersey, and part of New England, Thorburn's Sovereign Early is preferred as first early—Ross, seedling, as a second early—the New York Pinkeye and Mercer as late kinds. Around Boston, Perkins seedling is highly spoken of as an early kind.—In 1839, we grew fifteen kinds in the garden of Dr. Peter Wendell at Albany, which we got from that matchless Agriculturist, (the late Judge Beul.) They were planted in May, and dug up in September. The produce was washed, weighed,

and measured, and the flour taken from two pounds weight of each kind. The whole was exhibited at the Albany Horticultural Society's Exhibition, for which we got the society's thanks and first prize. The following lists show which had the greatest yield, and which contained most flour. The greatest stands first, the least last.

| YIELD.                  |      | QUANTITY OF FLOUR.         |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| Rohan                   | late | Thorburn's sovereign early |
| Dutch Red               | "    | Irish Cups                 |
| English Whites          | "    | Foxite                     |
| " Reds                  | "    | New York Pinkeye           |
| Mercer                  | "    | New England Blue           |
| Ross seedling, second   |      | Mercer                     |
| early                   |      | Ross, seedling             |
| New York Pinkeye late   |      | Forty Fold                 |
| Thorburn's sovereign    |      | Late Stanford              |
| first early             |      | Orange Pinkeye             |
| Orange Pinkeye late     |      | English Whites             |
| New England Blues       |      | " Reds                     |
| Forty Fold              |      | Dutch Reds                 |
| Late Stanford           |      | Nonparelle                 |
| Irish Cups              |      | Rohan                      |
| Nonparelle second early |      |                            |
| Foxite                  | late |                            |

It is seen that the 'Rohan' had the greatest yield; and the least flour.

## TURNIP.

RED TOP—YELLOW ABERDEEN—RUTA BAGA.

Sow on rich ground, the Ruta Baga and Yellow Aberdeen first of July in Boston, and first of August at Baltimore; in drills half inch deep, and thirty inches apart. When the plants are three inches high, thin them out to eight inches apart in the drills. The Red Top may be sowed three weeks later than the others, in drills half inch deep, and sixteen inches apart; and thin them out to five inches apart in the rows. Hoe the ground well about them, and keep free of weeds, and on the approach of severe cold weather pull them up, cut off their leaves, and put them among dry earth in the cellar. In spring plant a few of the best, to produce seeds. The different kinds should be planted apart from each other, as the flowers of the one are likely to get impregnated by those of the other and make impure seeds.

## AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

CARAWAY—SWEET BASIL—SWEET MARJARAM—SUMMER SAVORY—ARE ANNUALS.

Sow in April, in drills half inch deep, and fifteen inches apart; give a good watering with boiling water as soon as sowed.



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Lavender, Sage, Mint, Thyme and Winter Marjoram, are perennials, and last many years. Sow early in spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. Water with boiling water as soon as sowed. Hoe well between the rows and keep them clear of weeds. All herbs are best, if gathered just before they expand their blossoms. The Caraway is grown for its seed. When gathered they should be dried in a garret, and not in the sun.

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#### BENE PLANT.

THE bene plant is a sure cure for the summer complaint. Put five full grown leaves in a pint of cold water; bruise them and let remain half an hour, and the water will be as thick as a jelly. Drink half a pint at a time, and frequently, till a cure is effected. It gives neither colour nor smell to the water, and is as easily drank as clear water. Sow the seeds in drills one inch deep, and fifteen inches apart first of May; and give a good watering with boiling water immediately after sowing.

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#### REMARKS.

It should be understood that all seeds sowed in drills are to be covered with the earth taken out of the drills; and that it is of great importance to tramp

the earth firm on the seeds, as it brings the earth and seeds in close contact, and causes the seeds to sprout more freely. All plants transplanted, should be done before or after rain, or on cloudy days or evenings, and watered well immediately after, unless it rains; and many kinds will require several waterings if the weather continues very dry. The greatest economy should be practised in the cropping; so as not to have any part of the garden without a crop in the growing season. As soon as one crop is ripened off, the ground should be cleared, and another crop put on. Late cabbages may be planted between the rows of early peas, beans, corn, etc.; late beets, carrots, etc. may succeed spinage, early cabbage, lettuce, etc. turnips, fall radishes, etc. may succeed early cucumbers, late cucumbers, beans, etc. may succeed early potatoes; fall spinage may succeed melons etc.

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#### HOEING AND KILLING WEEDS.

FREQUENT hoeing pulverizes the ground, and makes it admit the sun, rain and air to the roots of the plants, which is of essential benefit to their growth. The killing of weeds while young is also of great importance to the cultivated plants, as the whole nourishment of the ground, rains, air, and sun, are given to them; all of which are necessary to the

health and growth of plants. The weeds should be raked off the ground as soon as hoed up; as in wet or cloudy weather, they may strike root and grow again, and cause double labour.

### PURCHASING SEEDS.

ALL seeds should be purchased if possible, from respectable seedsmen, whose whole business is in procuring the choicest kinds from all countries, and after trying their qualities and adaptation to our climate, to offer them for sale. And having served their lifetimes to the business, such men are competent judges. So we advise all country merchants who sell seeds, to purchase them from respectable seedsmen, for the benefit of their customers. We have seen many vexations and disappointments caused by purchasing seeds in city markets and small country stores, raised by "Shakers" and other irresponsible growers. We give for the benefit of our cottagers a list of seedsmen, whom we know to be extensive dealers, strict in their nomenclatures and honest men.

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| D. Landreth, | Philadelphia Penn. |
| R. Buist,    | " "                |
| H. Dreer,    | " "                |
| Protty & Co. | " "                |

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|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| J. Thorburn,  | New York          |
| A. Smith,     | “ “               |
| Wm. Thorburn, | Albany, New York. |
| Hovy & Co.    | Boston, Mass.     |

We have grown many hundred dollars worth of seeds, got from the above seedsmen ; and have not met with a single disappointment, and there are experienced honest seedsmen in other places who may be depended on, although we are unacquainted with them.

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#### RAISING SEEDS.

EVERY cottager can raise his own seeds ; but all kinds will degenerate if grown for many years on the same soil, and same neighbourhood, unless they get extra culture. So every one should get a new set of seeds from a distance every four or five years, either from friends or by purchase. There are always new and choice kinds of culinary vegetables, as well as flowers, coming out every year ; and if any one contents himself with growing the same kinds, he will soon be left behind the age, and his garden will have the same appearance in ten years hence as it has now. Changes give pleasure to life. The reason why large dealers seeds are superior to others is, because they are constantly importing fresh stocks ; so that their seeds are as suitable for the neighbourhood where they are raised, as at a distance.

## SCALDING SEEDS.

MANY kinds of seeds have hard shells, and are apt to fail, unless scalded before sowing, or immediately after.

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## AGE OF SEEDS.

THE age of seeds is of importance according to the purpose for which the plants are cultivated. When the whole plants are of use, such as celery, lettuce, radish, cabbage, turnips, etc., the younger the seeds the better; as by it, the plants will grow larger, and be more tender. But if the plants are grown for their seeds or fruits, seeds three or four years old, are better than when only one year old; as that causes the plants to grow less in size and more to fruit and seeds, and also makes seeds and fruit ripen earlier. Cucumber, egg plant, pepper, squash, melon, oca, etc., are earlier and more prolific when the seeds are old.

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## VARIETIES.

WE have not pretended to give a full list of culinary vegetables, but just such as we think most suitable with economy for small cottage gardens.

There are many other choice kinds, for which the reader is referred to the Catalogues of seedsmen in different parts of our country.

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### BOOKS ON VEGETABLES.

THERE are many books on vegetables, which dwell more at length on their culture than we can be expected to do in a small volume, noticing so many articles.

Bridgeman's "Gardiner's Assistant," is one of the best books on the subject.

Buist's "Family Kitchen Garden."—Mr. Downing in his "Horticulturist" says, "this is the best book on the culture of culinary vegetables. It is to the point, no superfluous words."

[We have not read the book, but know that Mr. Buist is a man of great energy and intellect; he takes hold of his work with both hands, it matters not, whether his tool be the pen or spade.]

Mr. Fessenden of Boston, has also written an excellent book on vegetables.

## TREE DEPARTMENT.

My cottage home! my cottage home!  
Here, in thy cherished loved embrace,  
I'll spend my lotted hours to come,  
Nor seek to find a lovelier place.

NOTWITHSTANDING all our attempts to embellish and beautify our cottages and gardens with flowers, vines and shrubs, which are truly pleasing and lovely in themselves—they have an unprotected and diminutive appearance without some sturdy sons of the forest to watch over them. But what a fine finish do a couple of noble shade trees on the side-walk, and a handsome evergreen in the centre of the plot, each side of the approach from that to the cottage, give to the whole place. And when we are abroad, the first thing we see of our homes in the distance on our return, are these gigantic sentinels by the gate, watching over the place in our absence, and looking out for our coming. And we know that they are ours, by their size, their form, and their color. They seem to meet us half way, and stretch out their extended arms to shake hands with us on our approach, and wave their leaves, to fan the sweat from our brows. And how refreshing we feel when they throw their shady mantle over us; and on leaving

them to enter our cottage, we meet our constant friends, the evergreens, smiling in their beauty to welcome us home. And these very trees seem to know the purpose for which they are there. The evergreens, being nearer to the cottage, keep themselves tidy dressed through the winter, and smile in at our windows when all other beauties are gone. They are like dear, comforting friends, keeping us in remembrance of the happy past, and in anticipation of the pleasant future. And the deciduous trees, knowing that it is for their shade they are there, drop their foliage on the approach of cold weather, in obedience to our wishes; as their services are no longer needed, and each remains through the winter, a "leafless plant, a desolate waste." But on the return of warm weather in spring, when they are preparing for service, how beautiful their swelling buds! O how fresh their newly expanded foliage.

"All nature dies and lives again;  
Anew shall flowers deck the plain;  
The woods shall hear the voice of spring;  
And flourish green again."

There is no species of benevolence so universally bestowed, and more gratefully felt, than the planting of shade trees. The wayfaring pedestrian is refreshed by the shade of trees in front of the lonely cottage by the wayside. The village is beautiful and its



inhabitants comforted with shade trees, and they afford a delightful promenade when growing along the sides of streets of large towns and cities. Every body should plant shade trees; he who is able to build a house, and will not give two dollars to decorate it with a couple of shade trees, for his own comfort, and the benefit of his fellow man, shows himself a miserable object of pity, and utterly unworthy of the blessings which the God of Heaven is daily bestowing on him

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#### SHADE TREES.

*Æsculus, Hippocastanum, or Horsechesnut*—is of slow growth, forms a handsome tree, bearing large, fragrant, white flowers in May and June.

*Æsculus, Rubicunda, or red-flowering Horsechesnut.*

*Acer Dasycarpum, or Silver Maple*—is of rapid growth, weeping habit, and forms a handsome head.

*Acer Saccharinum, or Sugar Maple*—makes a noble shade tree.

*Acer Rubrum, or Red Maple*—a beautiful tree.

*Acer Pseudo Platanus, or European Sycamore*—makes a most splendid shade tree.

*Ailanthus Glandulosus, or Tree of Heaven*—is of rapid growth; thrives on every soil.

*Filia, or Linden Tree*—both the European and American species make handsome trees.

*Paulownia Imperiales*—a choice shade tree, of late introduction from China, is of very rapid growth; thrives on all soils.

*Ulmus Campestris*, or *English Elm tree*—makes a most splendid shade tree.

*Ulmus Americana*, *American Elm*—also makes a handsome tree

*Salix Babylonica*, or *Weeping Willow*—one of the very handsomest trees; thrives on every soil, and of rapid growth.

*Fraxinus Americana*, or *American Ash tree*—makes a good shade tree.

*Fraxinus Excelsior*, or *English Ash tree*—makes a handsome shade.

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#### EVERGREEN TREES.

*Pinus Balsamed*—Balm of Gilead tree.

*Pinus Abies*, or *Norway Fir*.

*Pinus Canadensis*, or *Hemlock Spruce*.

*Pinus Nigra*, or *Black Spruce*.

*Pinus Storbus*, or *White Pine*.

*Pinus Picea*, or *Silver Pine*.

*Pinus Rubra*, or *Red Pine*.

*Thuja Occidentalis*—*American Arborvitea*.

## TRANSPLANTING SHADE TREES.

SHADE trees are generally larger when transplanted than fruit trees are, and succeed better when done in fall than in spring. Set the tree where and how it is to stand when planted; make a *rit* with the spade nine inches out from the extremity of its roots all round; dig the hole that size and shape, and nine inches deeper than the tree is to be planted; put the good top soil around the hole, and cast the poor under soil a little ways off; put nine inches of the good soil in the bottom of the hole; break it fine; then set the tree in it. Fill up with good soil, after the roots of the tree are covered. Tramp the earth firm on them; then fill up the hole with good soil, mixing short manure along with it, and when full tramp down again. Form a basin around the tree, with the poor earth taken out of the bottom of the hole. The basin should be as wide as the spreading roots, and fill it half up with manure; if the planting is performed in spring, fill the basin at once with water, and frequently through the summer, if the weather is very dry. If done in fall, no water will be needed, unless the trees appear to suffer with the following summer's drought.

## TRANSPLANTING EVERGREEN TREES.

EVERGREEN trees may be transplanted the same way as shade trees. From August till June, except in the time of hard frost, fill their basins frequently with water the first summer after planting. All trees should be dug up with as much of their roots as possible.

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## HEDGES OR LIVE FENCES.

THE cheapest, most beautiful, and durable fences are hedges, and all dividing fences of cottage gardens, should be made of hedges; there are several kinds of plants well adapted for the purpose.

*Maclura Aurantiaca*, or *Osage Orange*—is of rapid growth, with large, shining Orange-like leaves, and long sharp thorns; thrives on all soils, hardy at the north, and being a native of Arkansas, it succeeds well at the south.

*Ligustrum Vulgare*, or *Privet* or *Prim*—is of rapid growth, with slender shoots and small leaves; forms a neat hedge, thrives on all soils, hardy at Maine, and flourishing in Virginia.

*Crateagus*, or *Hawthorn*.—There is an American and an English species, of rapid growth, with slender shoots and small leaves, and short sharp thorns;

succeed well on heavy soils ; hardy at Maine, and flourishing in Virginia, the finest hawtorn hedges that we have seen in America, were at Downing's "Highland Nurseries" at Newburg, Orange Co. New York. The English thorn enclosed one lot, the American another. The English looked most tempting in spring, its leaves smaller and wood more slender than the American ; but by the end of August, it was almost devested of foliage by the heat, while the American was as green, and flourishing as it was in spring.

Any of the above plants, will make thick fences six feet high in three years, and are cheaper than common post and rail fences, and will last for generations.

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#### PLANTING HEDGES.

DIG out a trench twelve inches deep, and fifteen inches wide ; let one person set the plants in the middle of the trenches six inches apart, and another break the earth fine, and put it gently in around them, while the planter holds them straight up ; tramp the earth well down around them. The trenches should not be entirely filled, but rather left concave, so that all the rains which fall may settle about their roots ; and if water is needed the first summer, it should be given.

## KEEPING HEDGES IN GOOD ORDER.

Hoe frequently, and destroy all weeds about their roots, and clip them once or twice a year, that is, shorten the top and side shoots, so as to make them grow thick and bushy. They may be trained any height, shape and thickness. It is however better to have them ridged on top than flat, as the snows in winter will not lodge so much on them and put them out of shape.

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## EVERGREEN HEDGES.

EVERGREEN hedges are the most beautiful of all fences. The finest we have seen in America are of Chinese Arborvitea, and growing in the nursery of Mr. T. Landreth, Philadelphia

*Juniperus Virginiana*, or *Red Cedar*—makes a neat evergreen hedge, thriving equally well on the sands of Jersey, and heavy loam of Pennsylvania.

*Thuja Orientalis*, or *Chinese Arborvitea*—is a most choice plant for evergreen hedges; thrives best on loamy soils.

These hedges are too expensive for working people, and their slow growth would wear their patience out.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES.

*Amygdalis Persica*, or *Double-flowering Peach*—resembles the peach tree in everything but the flowers, which are large and double.

*Cercis Canadensis*, or *Judas tree*—grows as large as a peach tree, with pink, pea-like flowers, in April and May.

*Cercis Siliquastrum*—bears purple pea-like flowers, in April and May; a splendid tree.

*Cratægus*, or *Hawthorn*—fragrant and beautiful.

*Alba Pleno*, or double white.

*Rubra Pleno*, or double scarlet.

*Splendeus*, or splendid.

*Cytisus Laburnum*, or *Golden Chain tree*—has large racems of yellow flowers in May.

*Hibiscus Syriacus*, or *Althea*, or *Rose of Sharon*.

*Alba Pleno*, or double white large rose-like flowers.

*Picta*, “ “ “ striped “ “ “ “

*Rubra*, “ “ “ red “ “ “ “

The *Hibiscus* are all beautiful, with large double rose-like flowers, from July till September.

*Robinia Viscosa*, *Rose Acacia tree*—with large racems of white flowers, in April and May.

The above may be grown as shrubs; they seldom exceed twenty feet in height when full grown.

The following grow very large trees.

*Cerasus Aërium Multiplex*, or double-flowering cherry—has large, snowy white daisy-like flowers, from bottom to top, in April and May; splendid tree.

*Magnolia Conspicua*—has large tulip-like white flowers, in April and May; a native of China.

*Magnolia Macrophylla*—has large white tulip-like flowers, in May and June; a native of America.

*Magnolia* and double-flowering cherry trees—are highly ornamental, and would have a beautiful appearance, if planted in long lines as shade trees, in the public streets of large cities.

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#### INSECTS.

CATERPILLARS are often found on shade and ornamental trees, and may be destroyed in the same way as directed for fruit trees.

*Bag Grub*.—This is a large dark-colored grub, which weaves for itself a silken bag in which it lives, and can open and shut it at pleasure, just as any body would open and shut a purse which, is drawn together in the mouth with a string. As soon as these bags appear on trees or bushes, if within reach of the hand, they should be picked off, and put in a pail of hot water; if out of reach, they can be cut off with the young shoot to which they are attached, and burned, or scalded.

They devour the leaves with great greediness, and



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in a short time, a few of them will strip a large tree of its foliage.

*Pine Blight*—is an insect, which deposits an egg, near to the top of the main shoots of pine trees; a grub is hatched, which lives on the inner bark and soft wood, and eats downwards, whenever the shoot appears to fade; cut it off twelve inches below the faded part, split it up, and there is the rogue; kill him.

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#### PRUNING.

SHADE and ornamental trees, should get a proper pruning every year; thin out and shorten the overgrown branches; study to balance the head of the tree, and if it leans to one side, cut off some of the branches on the side it leans to, and train it in a symmetrical style.

## NURSERY DEPARTMENT,

## OR PROPAGATION.

THERE are several systems by which plants are propagated, according to their natures. Species can be propagated by seeds, but varieties cannot. So Horticulturalists had to find out the other systems, whereby varieties and hybrids can be perpetuated as well as species; and now, some species are propagated with more facility by these systems than by seeds.

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## BUDDING, OR INOCULATING.

IN the taking a bud from the young shoot of one plant, and inserting it in between the bark and wood of the stem or branch of another plant, so as to make them unite and grow. The piece to be inserted is called Bud, the plant on which it is to be inserted, is called Stock. Have a sharp knife with a thin blade, and ivory heft, tapering to a thin edge at one end; get a shoot of the present year's growth with prominent buds, from the plant that is to be increased, and procure soft strings for tying, (bass mat strings are best,) now fix on a smooth part of the stock, and

make a horizontal cut on the north side of it, half an inch in length, through the bark, into the solid wood, but no further; and make a perpendicular cut two inches long, from the middle of the horizontal cut downwards. Now fix on a prominent bud on the young shoot, enter the knife half an inch above it; cut slantingly downwards and half through the wood, and bring it out an inch below the bud. Now separate the wood from the bark gently, so as not to injure the inner bark, or to pull out the eye of the bud. If there is a hole behind the bud, the eye is out, and the bud useless, if there is no hole,—the bud is entire. Now take hold of the stock with the left hand near to the cuts, and with the right hand, raise the bark up from the wood, each side of the perpendicular cut, with the thin end of the knife haft. Then slip in the prepared bud between the wood and bark, slide it down to the bottom of the cut, and lay the stock bark smoothly over it; let the eye project out. Now tie it up with a string. Begin half an inch below the bottom of the cut, and wind it tight and close around the stock upwards, to half an inch above the horizontal cut, and tie it. Observe not to cover the eye of the bud with the string. Look at it two weeks after it is inserted: if it is green and plump, it is doing well; if brown and shriveled, it is dead. If the string appears to gird the stock, and the bud is alive, take it off and tie it

on slacker, and in two weeks more remove it altogether. Some do not separate the wood and bark of the bud, but smooth it off and insert it entire. This plan is more simple, and equally as successful; more so with some plants, especially if done early. If the head of the stock is cut off after the bud is fairly taken, the bud will make a large growth the present season, but is apt to be killed by the winter. So the safest plan is to leave it till next spring; then cut off the head of the stock six inches above the inserted bud, rub off all the stock buds as they swell, except one above the inserted one, and when it has made a shoot six inches long, rub off the other; so that the inserted bud may get all the nourishment in the stock. Several buds may be put on one plant. We have had twenty-six everblooming roses growing on a sweet briar bush, all stone fruit trees do best by budding, and pears on quince stocks. The season for budding is, from the middle of July, till the end of August.

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#### CUTTINGS.

By this species of propagation, cuttings taken from the young shoots of plants, with three or four buds each. They are planted with two buds in the ground, and one or two buds above ground. The cuttings of hardy plants may be procured early in spring and

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planted in mellow ground, in a shaded part of the garden. They may be planted in rows from six to fourteen inches apart, and the cuttings from three to six inches apart in the rows according to their growths. If the ground is not naturally sandy, some sharp sand should be put about the bottom of the cuttings, and they will grow more freely. Give them several good waterings in summer, and by fall they will have made good growths, and be well rooted; and in the following spring they may be transplanted to where they are wanted. The cuttings of pot plants should be planted in half sharp sand, and half loam. A number of cuttings may be planted into one pot, and when well rooted, they can be planted singly into small pots. All cuttings and young plants should be shaded for some time after they are planted.

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#### GRAFTING.

Is the taking a young shoot from one plant and inserting it in the stem or branch of another plant, causing them to unite in growth. The shoot to be inserted is called Graft or Scion. It should have five or six buds. The plant on which the graft is to be inserted, is called stock. The time to graft fruit trees and other hardy plants, is in spring, when they are beginning to swell their buds. Have a sharp

knife ; procure shoots of last year's growth, with five or six buds each, for grafts, and soft strings for tying. Then prepare grafting clay or wax. The clay is prepared by mixing three parts clay, and one part horse droppings, to the consistence of good putty. Grafting wax is made of four parts bees-wax, four parts common pitch, two of lard and one of burgundy pitch, boiled an hour together. The strings are to bind the graft and stock tight together, the clay or wax is to cover the union of the graft and stock so as to exclude the air and moisture.

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#### WHIP GRAFTING.

Is generally practised in nurseries on young stocks. The nearer one thickness the graft and stock are the better. Head off the stock six inches above the ground, and make a sloping cut two inches long on one side of the upper end. Then make a slit in the middle of the cut downwards, one inch in length. Now make a sloping cut on the lower end of the graft, to correspond exactly with that made on the stock, and make a slit in the middle of it upwards an inch long. Now fix the graft on the stock, slip the tongue of the graft in the slit of the stock, then bind tight together with a string, beginning below the union, and finish above. Cover the whole with

clay or wax. The clay should be half an inch thick all round, tapering off to nothing at both ends, and reaching an inch below, and an inch above the union. The wax may be put on an eighth of an inch thick. Look at it occasionally to see that the clay or wax do not fall off; if so, replace it. When the graft has made a shoot ten inches long, remove the clay or wax, and string, so that it may swell with the growth. It should be observed that both clay and wax are not used on the same graft, either of them is enough.

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#### CLIFT GRAFTING,

Is practised on the stocks from one to three inches in diameter. Saw off the head of the stock level, and smooth the cut with the knife. Split the stock down the middle, two inches in length, with a strong knife, and put a large nail in the middle of the split, to keep it open. Sharpen the lower ends of the grafts on both sides to the shape of a thin wedge, two inches in length; insert one on each side of the clift in the stock, with the outer edge flush with the bark of the stock. Hold them in their places with one hand, and draw out the nail with the other, to let the clift close on the grafts; bind tight with strings and cover with clay, at least an inch

thick all round. When the grafts have grown twelve or eighteen inches long, remove clay and bandage.

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### ROOT GRAFTING,

Is practised by nurserymen with choice roses. The stocks are pieces of common rose roots two or three inches long; the grafts are pieces of young shoots of choice roses. A slit is made in the stock an inch long, and the lower end of the graft is shaped like a wedge, and fitted in the slit of the stock. They are then slightly tied together, planted in small pots, and placed in a hot-bed, where they soon grow. They are re-potted into larger pots as they progress in growth, and make large plants in one season. The grafts are generally two inches long, and planted so as to have one bud above ground. This species of grafting is performed in midwinter.

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### INARCHING,

Is sometimes called, "Grafting by Approach," and practised on plants which are not easily propagated by Budding or Grafting, and cannot be perpetuated by seeds. The stock is a young plant, with a stem as thick as a goose quill; the graft is a young



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branch of a large plant, nearly of the same thickness as the stem of the stock; the stock is set on a bench as high as the branch to be grafted on it. A cut, two inches long, is made on one side of both stock and graft in an arch form, and half through the shoots at the middle of the cut, the graft and stock are placed together, the two cuts are bent into each other, so as to fit exactly, heart to heart, and bark to bark, and tied tight together with a soft string. In three months after the operation, they will be united, when the graft can be cut from its parent close to the stock, and the stock headed off, close to the graft. The plant is then placed in the shade for a few weeks, and makes a good growth the same year. The operation should be performed early in June. It will be seen that the graft is attached to its parent, and receiving nourishment from it, while it is uniting with the stock; and the head of the stock is left on to draw up the sap, and assists the uniting.

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### LAYERING,

Is practised on carnations, roses, shrubs, and many kinds of greenhouse plants, grape-vines, etc. Select a young shoot of the present year's growth, bend it down, and make a sloping hole in the ground where the shoot comes in contact with it, from two

to six inches deep, according to the kind of plant. Now cut off the leaves on the part of the shoot that is to be in the hole, enter the knife immediately behind a bud which will be in the bottom of the hole, half through the shoot, and split it upwards two inches. Put some sand or earth in the split to keep it open. Lay the shoot in the hole, push in a peg or stick with a hook into the ground over the shoot, behind the tongue or split, to keep it in its place. Then break the earth fine, and fill up the hole. If the soil is not naturally sandy, mix sharp sand with it, above, below and around the split or tongue. This will make it root more readily. The operation may be performed from June till September. Carnations, grape-vines, roses, etc. will be well rooted by fall. Shrubs, etc., will take fifteen months to be well rooted. It will be seen that the layer is attached to its parent, and receiving nourishment from it, while it is making roots in the earth. When well rooted, it can be dug up and planted where it is wanted

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### SEEDS.

ALL plants have first originated from seeds. Different kinds of seeds may be sowed at different times, according to their natures; the larger the seeds are, the deeper should they be sowed, and the

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smaller, the more shallow. Small seeds with hard shells, should be scalded before they are sowed, or well watered with boiling water immediately after. Seeds of stone fruit trees, nuts, etc., should have their shells broken, and taken off before sowing. Seeds of trees, shrubs, etc. should be sowed in fall, unless there be many land mice in the ground. All kinds of seeds should have the earth well tramped over them, and the soil kept moist until they sprout; and they will vegetate more freely.

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#### SUCKERS.

MANY plants propagate themselves by throwing up suckers from their roots, which make as good plants as those propagated by artificial means. Fruit trees are an exception to this: they should never be propagated by suckers.

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#### DIVISIONS.

MANY herbaceous plants are propagated by divisions of the plant or roots. The daisy, polyanthus, primrose, cowslip, etc. are propagated by divisions of the plant. The plants are divided, and every piece that has a heart to it will grow and soon make a large plant. The roots of Perennial larkspurs,

Moonkshoods, Peonias, Pie plant, Phlox, etc., increase very fast. These roots are divided, and each piece with a bud will make a plant.

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#### LEAVES.

SOME plants are propagated by leaves, the "wax plant" for example. Take a leaf with the foot stalk attached: plant it with the foot stalk and part of the leaf in the soil, and in a short time it will grow, and make a plant.

All young plants should have the soil kept uniformly moist, and frequently stirred about them, and kept free of weeds; and many hardy kinds will be benefited, by being slightly covered with manure or litter, the first winter.

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#### INSECTS.

WHEN greatly harrassed with enemies, we are apt to think that *all* are enemies, and often vent our wrath on our real friends through mistake. So it is the case with insects; birds, which are the great destroyers of insects, are either shot, or frightened away from our places; and yet it is said that one small bird consumes over a hundred destructive insects in

a day. We see that the trees in a forest are untouched by insects, because birds shelter there unmolested; while those plants cultivated by us with great care, are constantly preyed on by insects. We advise every cottager to encourage birds to shelter in his gardens, and never let a gun be fired on their places. Take advice from the Poet,

“Don't kill the birds, the little birds,  
That sing about your door.”

Insects which winter in the earth may be destroyed by sowing fresh lime, ashes, soot, charcoal, dust, salt, etc., over the ground in late fall or early spring. The quantity to the rood, might be a half-peck of lime, or peck of ashes, or half peck of charcoal dust, or quart of soot. The same ingredient should not be sowed every fall on the same piece of ground.

Insects which make their nests of eggs on the cliffs of trees, etc., may be destroyed in winter by scraping the nests off and burning them.

Insects in manure heaps may be destroyed by mixing lime or ashes with the manure, or by spreading it over the ground in fall.

Insects which winter in the earth, and crawl up the stems of trees in spring, may be prevented by laying lime-ashes or tanners bark around the stems.

*Caterpillars and Flies*—which sting the fruit, may be kept off, by sowing fresh slacked lime over the

heads of the trees while they are wet with dew ; or by making fires under the trees in calm evenings, of any thing that will make an offensive smell ; tobacco shanks will do, but they should be wet, so as not to blaze, which would hurt the trees. A stinking smoke is the thing needed.

*Wasps and Hornets*—which destroy fine fruits, may be prevented by hanging bottles of sour cider vinegar—sugar and water—molasses and water, on the trees.

*Rabbits and Mice*—may be prevented from eating the bark of the stems of young trees in winter, by tying them up with cattle Manure, or tobacco shanks around them.

*Flies, Bugs, and Slugs*—may be destroyed by sowing fresh slacked lime over the plants affected, in the mornings, while the dew is on them ; or syringe them in the evenings with the whale oil soap solution.

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#### WHALE OIL SOAP SOLUTION,

Is made, by mixing one pound of soap with eight gallons of water, twenty-four hours before using. The soap can be had from our seeds and nursery-men in large cities. They send it all over the country. It is certain to drive off all insects, and

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was first discovered by Mr. David Haggerston, a practical gardiner near Boston; for which he got the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's prize of one hundred dollars.

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### TREE SALVE,

Is made of cattle manure and earth, in equal parts, well mixed together with water. For large wounds on trees; it may be mixed like good mortar, and tied on with a cloth; for small wounds, it may be as thick as cream, and rubbed over the wounds.

*Scaly Insects*—are destroyed by washing the plants affected with warm water and soap, and a hard brush. The Oleander is very much affected with this insect, if kept in a cellar or other dark places in winter. Take leaf by leaf, and wash the whole plant; the warm water irritates the insect, and causes it to move, when it is easily shelled off. It will take several washings to cleanse a plant that is much affected.

*Grape-vine Insect*—is a small white insect, hatched in soft white wool on the clifts of the vines; it lives on the under side of the leaves, and when full grown, is like a white butterfly in minature, with wings, and is not a sixteenth part of an inch long, and half as broad. It eats the leaves as thin as a cobweb. Sy-

ringe the plants affected, with the whale oil soap solution, and scrape off the nests and burn them.

*Clematis Insect*—is like a black clock, very nimble, and a greedy feeder; eats the leaves of the sweet scented clematis. It is always in great numbers, and will strip a large plant of its leaves in a few days. Syringe the plants affected with the whale oil soap solution in the evenings; and the next morning, the insects will all be found on the ground sick. Gather them into a pail of hot water. It is said that they destroy fields of potatoe tops in Maryland.

*Red Spider*—is very troublesome in forcing houses, and on plants in hot houses and green houses. Burning brimstone on the flews, keeps them down; the best plan is to search them out on the plants and kill them; and give the plants frequent syringings with pure water.

*Mealy Bug*—is troublesome in hot houses. Search them out on the plants and kill them, and give frequent syringings.

*Green Fly*—When there are many pot plants kept in a green house, the green fly may be killed by burning tobacco in a small furnace in the green house, in calm evenings, until it is very full of the smoke. The tobacco should be wetted a little to keep it from blazing; the plants should be well syringed with pure water next morning.

When there are but few pot plants, the insects



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may be brushed off the plants into a pail of hot water, or they may be taken down to the cellar, set close together, and a tight box or barrel placed over them; making an auger hole on one side where it rests on the ground, and placing a saucer with tobacco in it, at the hole. Burn the tobacco, and blow it in at the hole, if it does not burn free. When the box is full of smoke, stop up the hole and let it remain two hours. Then take off the box, and give the plants a good syringing with pure water.

Insects should be destroyed at all stages, never pass one without killing it.

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#### DISEASES.

MILDEW—is a must or mould, the production of foul air, caused by decomposition, and found on plants of a strong odour when grown on a soil, and in an atmosphere, unsuitable to their natures. The grape-vine, peach tree, tea rose, cabbage, turnip, etc., are plants of strong odours, and are affected with the mildew. When the grape-vine, peach tree, and tea rose, are grown on light mellow soils, and high airy situations, they are never troubled with mildew, but when grown in forcing houses, where a high temperature is kept up, often syringed, and but little atmospheric air admitted, the leaves not being fur-

nished with oxygenic matter enough to purify the sap as it rises from the roots, it is sent on its downward course in its undigested state; which destroys the health of the plant: so vegetation ceases, and decomposition takes place. The strong effluvia which the plant now emits, putrifies the air around it, and falls back on it in the form of mildew. The plants are now dusted over with sulphur, which contains a very great portion of oxygenic matter. This purifies the air again, vegetation begins, and the plants look healthier; but if the sulphur is not soon applied again, the plant falls back to its old state. Lime contains a large portion of oxygenic matter, and if slacked in the forcing house, and the walls white washed with it, the air will be greatly purified by it, as much of the oxygenic matter escapes from the lime, and mixes with the nitrogen in the air. If the plants are frequently syringed with sulphur and lime dissolved in water, the air will in a measure be kept sweet, and continue vegetation, which of course will prevent decomposition. When cabbages and turnips are grown on moist soils, and moist atmospheres they are never troubled with mildew; but when grown on dry soils and dry atmospheres, they become mildewed, because they are unsuitable to their natures; both roots and leaves being deprived of moisture, vegetation is stopped, and decomposition ensues. The plants now emit a

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very strong effluvia which putrifies the air around them, and which falls back on them in the form of mildew, and if a full supply of water is not soon furnished to the plants, to cause a reaction, the whole plants will in a short time be covered with the mildew. But if water is furnished at the proper time, vegetation will commence and the mildew disappear. It is not the mildew that hurts the plants, but the decomposition which putrifies the air and makes the mildew. If a pound of flour of sulphur, and a pound of lump lime be dissolved in thirty-two gallons of water, it will tend greatly to purify the air, if frequently syringed over the plants growing in forcing houses; which will continue vegetation, and of course there will be no mildew. And if cabbages, turnips, etc., are well supplied with water, vegetation will continue, and there will be no mildew.

The above is different from any article we ever read on the subject: yet we could use many illustrations to prove its correctness. Let us go to Agriculture, and there we will find wheat which delights in a dry atmosphere, and is very odourous when in its milky or sugary state; if the weather at that time be close, hot, moist and cloudy, vegetation is checked, decomposition takes place, and mildew is produced. But if the weather be dry and sunny, there will be no mildew. Again, if straw is spread out loosely while wet, there appears no change in it when it

becomes dry; but if it is put into a stack while wet, and tramped down, it will soon begin to decompose, and then if it is forked over, we find that the heart of the stock is entirely covered with mildew. And again, we find abundance of mildew among the decomposing vegetable matter in dung heaps; and if buried in the earth before it is entirely decomposed, it will produce a host of funguses which will be rank poison.

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#### MOSS,

Is a parasite plant of an hermaphrodite nature, propagating itself all over within the reach of its multiplying influence; and when found growing on trees or other woody plants, it is a sure indication that such plants are in an unhealthy state. When growing on trees, scrape it off with a cattle's rib, or strong iron hoop, and dig away the earth from the tree as far as its roots extend; and then fill up the place with short manure and soil of an opposite nature to that dug out. If it stands on a high and dry place, give it frequent waterings through the summer. If the place where it stands is low and wet, a drain should be dug around the tree, and another to carry off the water.

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### GUM.

WHEN stone fruit trees have gum oozing out of them, the gum should be scraped off; cut off any loose bark around the place, and if a part of the wood is dead, it should be cut out into the live parts, and the wound covered over with the tree salve, which see

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### WOUNDS.

WHEN trees and other woody plants, get hurts or wounds, pare off all the loose bark around the wounds, and cover them over with the tree salve.

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### CANKER.

WHEN trees are cankered, cut the part out into the fresh live wood, and cover the wound with the tree salve.

When a branch is killed by lightning, cut it off at once.

When a branch gets broken by high winds, saw it off below where it broke, and smooth the wound with the knife, and cover it over with the tree salve; if the bark is stripped off below where it broke, cover that with the tree salve.

When a fruit tree grows very luxuriant, and does not bear fruits, dig the earth away from around it, cut part of its roots, and fill up the place with small stones, gravel, or sand. This is called "Root pruning."

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### CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

CLEAR the garden of all dead crops and their supports, cover with straw all culinary vegetables left in the open ground; cover bulbous roots with manure; collect all the manure possible, and spread it over the vacant ground; prepare bean poles, pea brush, labeling sticks, tying up sticks; prepare a heap of compost for pot plants; mix some of the manure taken out of the hot bed in it; clear out the hot bed to its bottom; prune fruit and shade trees, shrubs, hardy roses, etc.; tie up half hardy roses and other plants with a covering of straw; clip hedges, make drains, search out insects nests on trees, etc., and burn them; sow lime, ashes, soot, salt, charcoal dust, etc., over the ground, and the grass plat, to kill insects; mend fences, arbours, etc.; look over the seeds, and see that they are all properly labeled, and keeping well; also the vegetables in the cellar, and onion sets in the garet; see that the pickles and preserves do not ferment and get sour; pick dead leaves off pot plants, wash the green

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leaves with a sponge and pure water; syringe them over head on mild days; keep them in a temperature above forty degrees over night, and fifty in the day-time; give them as much light as possible, and but little water, except when in bloom; apply the water in the mornings; destroy all insects on them, and stir the earth on top of the pots.

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#### CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

WHATEVER was omitted last month, do this month. Procure horse manure and tanner's bark, to make a hot bed; get the seeds which are to be sowed in the hot bed separated from the rest, to be in readiness when wanted; look over the fruits, vegetables, onion sets, summer bulbs, pickles and preserves, to see that they are keeping well; shift pot plants that are growing in too small pots, into larger ones; scrape off the soil at the mouth of the pots, and put on fresh rich soil in its place.

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#### CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

MAKE hot beds early; sow in them, egg-plants, tomatoes, early cabbage, lettuce, radish, tender annuals, peppers, etc., give air as needed; transplant

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trees, shrubs, hardy roses, hedges, evergreens, etc. ; dig and sow early peas, beets, carrots, radishes, lettuce, pepper-grass, celery, parsley, parsnips, salsafy, etc. ; plant early potatoes, onion sets, culinary vegetable plants, to grow seeds ; prune grape-vines early ; transplant into the open ground, early cabbage and lettuce, cauliflowers, etc., which have been kept in cool frames all winter ; remove the covering off bulbous roots, and vegetables which have been in the open ground through the winter ; re-pot plants, that need it ; clear them of insects, dead leaves, etc. ; wash and syringe the leaves ; open the door and window on them on mild days ; look over fruits, vegetables, pickles and preserves, to see that they are keeping well ; if the ground has not been all manured, do it now ; dig in the manure between the rows of strawberries, and cut off the runners, unless they are wanted for to make new beds ; tie up and prune raspberries if not already done ; dig between the rows ; give new sticks if needed ; prune currants if not done ; dig in short manure about them ; do the same with gooseberries ; if trees, shrubs, etc., have not been pruned, do it now ; and dig in the manure on asparagus beds ; make new asparagus beds, sow also the seeds ; plant artichokes, pie plant, pot herbs, etc. ; mend fences, arbours, etc. ; transplant trees, shrubs, hardy roses, and perennial roots.



## CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

ATTEND to hot beds ; water, air, and weed, when needed ; dig up every vacant spot in the garden ; any thing that was omitted last month, do now ; sow peas, beets, carrots, radishes, lettuce, pepper-grass, end of the month, to succeed these sowed last month ; plant strawberries, early corn, bush beans, box edgings, etc. ; clear up every spot of the garden, dig up the flower beds, and sow hardy annuals on them ; plant perennials, roses, etc., also biennials, where wanted ; give pot plants a fuller supply of water now, keep them free of insects, dead leaves, dust, etc. ; give plenty of light, and air, on mild days ; sow onion seeds, summer herbs, etc. ; transplant trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, etc.

## CALENDAR FOR MAY.

ANY thing omitted last month, do early this month. Set bean poles, and plant the beans around them ; plant bush beans, cucumbers, musk melons, water melons, squashes, nasturtiums, early and late potatoes, strawberries, evergreens, shrubs, roses ; sow half hardy annuals in the flower beds ; plant perennials, biennials, and plants that have been kept in

the house all winter, such as verbenias, pituneas, heliotropes, geraniums, vincas, fuchsias, plumbagos, salvias, etc.; also procure some new varieties for a change; hoe between the rows of strawberries; cut off all runners, spread short grass or straw between them, pick and eat the fruit of Buist's "Prize Seedling," and "Early May;" both are choice early kinds; hoe between the rows of peas, and stick in the brush for them to climb on; thin out and hoe between the rows of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsafy, radishes, etc., and keep every thing in first rate order; give pot plants a liberal supply of water and air; keep them clear of insects and dead leaves, syringing over head frequently; tie up any that need it, neatly, with tasteful sticks; re-pot any that need it. They may be set out in the open air by the end of the month, but keep in geraniums and others that are in flower, and their bloom will be prolonged; plant dahlia roots, and tender bulbs.

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#### CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

OPEN your mouths wide this month, to let "Hovey's seedling strawberries" get in. O, how delicious! is there any thing in this world to equal them? This is a pleasant month in the garden; fruits, flowers, and vegetables, delicious, fragrant, and wholesome,

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put forward your hand and help yourself; don't be afraid, there is abundance.

Whatever was omitted last month do now; transplant all the plants in the hot bed, into the open ground, if not done last month; transplant cabbages, celery, leeks, peppers, and all others that are fit; sow late beets, carrots, corn, etc.; sow endive brocoli, radish, lettuce, bush beans, etc.; hoe up and rake off weeds; mow the grass plat, every two weeks; sow annual flowers for late flowering; cut off dead flowers, of roses, etc.; plant dahlias, shift pot plants into larger pots that need it, syringe them over head every night, destroy insects on trees, bushes, etc., keep the whole garden in the finest style, any of the pot plants which were kept in the house all last month, may now be put out, tie up grape-vines as they progress in growth, nip off all latters, give dahlias and other flowers, neat tying up sticks for supports, and keep them neatly tied up, train flowering vines up where wanted, water newly planted trees, shrubs, roses, vines, etc., also newly sowed seeds, if the weather continues dry.

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#### CALENDAR FOR JULY.

HERE comes delicious raspberries, apricots, gooseberries, cherries, currants, early peaches, melons, etc

Whatever was undone last month, do now; give

plenty of water to pot plants, and syringe them over head every evening, sow ruta бага and yellow aberdeen turnips, transplant cabbage, celery, kale, leek, brocoli, endive, etc., hoe, rake, and keep down weeds, thin out such crops as need it, sow annual flowers for late flowering, sow biennial and perennial seeds to bloom next year, cut off all dead flowers as they fade, and keep every thing in the finest taste.

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#### CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

RIFE apples, pears, peaches, plums, melons, etc., are in abundance, also fragrant flowers, and wholesome vegetables without measure.

Do all that was omitted last month; plant late beans, cucumbers, etc., for pickling and fall use; transplant such plants that are fit, and water all that need it; sow ruta бага and yellow aberdeen turnips early, and red tops late; gather seeds as they become ripe, thresh out clean, label, and paper them up; earth up celery and endive on dry days; late cabbage and celery may yet be planted; sow spanish radish, destroy insects every where, cut off all dead flowers, remove matured crops, and sow or plant the ground at once, give pot plants plenty of water; cut in pituneas, verbenias, etc., that may have overgrown the edges of the walks, or are overtopping other

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plants; renew the ashes or lime around peach, plum or apricot trees, to keep off the cut worm, and examine if there be none in the trees; if so, kill them; all kinds of pot plants should be shifted and get fresh soil end of this month; don't let a weed nor an insect live a day.

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### CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

PLENTY of ripe, rich, and delicious apples, peaches, pears, grapes, melons, etc., and no scarcity of flowers and vegetables, to please our sight, scent, and palate.

Sow late spinach, scurvy grass, lettuce, early cabbage, red top turnip, spanish radish; plant out onions for early spring use, and to produce seeds; dig up late potatoes, and other matured crops; earth up celery and endive; tie up dahlias and other flowers; hoe rake and keep down weeds; plant out strawberries.

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### CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

MIND your heads—don't you see those large apples, peaches, pears, grapes and quinces falling? plenty of fragrant flowers and wholesome vegetables; gather in apples and pears before they are fully ripe; pack

them carefully ; pick all with the hand within reach ; make splendid preserves of the quinces, and rich catsup of ripe tomatoes ; gather in cucumbers and beans for pickling, also nasturtiums ; make mangoes of small melons and large peppers ; fill boxes, barrels, pots, mugs, and jars, of the riches of the earth, and all your own produce ; every husbandman has his harvest ; now is the industrious cottagers, must be up and doing ; “ he that sleepeth in harvest, hungereth in winter ; ” gather in all crops as they become matured ; cut off all dead flowers, and keep free of weeds ; take all pot plants into the house ; wash the pots first, and syringe the plants well ; give them plenty of light, air and water ; plant bulbs.

#### CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

“ Chill November surly blasts,  
Make fields and forests bare.’

Nor so with the garden ; see how the apple and pear trees are loaded ! gather in the rest of the delicious grapes ; there’s a lot of large quinces left yet ; how splendid them dahlias, chrysanthemums, roses, slavias, pituneas, vincas, verbenias, honeysuckles, etc., look ! they make me think that it is summer ; see how green those cabbages, celery, turnips, radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsafy, beans,

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leeks, brocoli, etc., all look! give us a drink of that sweet cider!

All fruits and root vegetables may be gathered in this month; also dahlia and cobia roots.

“House full; cellar full; where can we live?”

tie up; cut off dead flowers; hoe and rake, and keep every thing tidy; transplant lettuce and early cabbage plants into the cool frame; give pot plants plenty of light and air, but water sparingly; keep the cellar door open all day to let off the sweat of the newly stored fruits and vegetables; dig up tender bulbs; transplant trees, shrubs, hardy roses, etc.

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#### CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

Now we have got the finisher of the out-door garden; there are still chrysanthemums, roses, honeysuckles, pituneas, verbenias, china pinks, china asters, etc., in bloom; many of the parlour collection of pot plants, are in great splendour; epiphyllums, roses, heliotropes, camellias, chrysanthemums, scarlet geraniums, passiflorias, bignonias, salveas, vincas, etc., are all in bloom; and the sweet scented kinds perfume the whole air of the parlour; celery and late cabbages should now get their winter quarters; all crops should now be gathered in and placed in their winter's quarters; tie up all half hardy plants with

straw for winter; see article on the protection of roses; cover bulbous roots with manure; and vegetables that are to be left out in the open ground, cover with straw, such as spinach, scurvy grass, lettuce, etc.; clear the asparagus beds of dead stalks, and cover it with rotted manure; clear the whole garden of faded flowers and vegetables, and spread the vacant places with manure; dig out the manure in the hot bed box; mix part of it in the compost for pot plants; prune grape-vines early in this month; also shrubs, hardy roses, fruit and shade trees, etc.; transplant trees, shrubs, hardy roses, grape-vines, etc; leave nothing undone, nor unprotected, this month.

The above calendar is suitable for the latitude of Philadelphia; those for south, or for north of it, must be guided by the earliness or lateness of their seasons, as no calendar can be suitable for all latitudes, especially in such an extensive country as ours.

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#### KEEPING PIGS.

EVERY cottager should keep one or two pigs, as they can live much on the refuse of the garden, and make the richest kind of manure for the soil.

*The grass breed*—are white, short legged, easy kept, sweet meat, small bone and large hams.



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*The Berkshire breed*—is a neat pig, with short nose, short pricked-up ears, short legs, small bone, large hams, good natured, and easy kept.

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### KEEPING POULTRY,

Is very profitable for the cottager; the common hen is among the best, but should be kept up while the seeds are sown in the garden, indeed they will get more picking about the way side, than in the garden, and should not be too much encouraged at home, as they are bad gardeners.

*Ducks*—are very profitable where there is a creek or pond near by; they are seldom in the garden in summer, and don't scratch, but devour a host of destructive insects.

*Geese*—are also very profitable, when a creek or pond is near by.

*Turkies*—are not so easily raised, or so profitable, as any of the others, and are less suitable for the cottage, unless the cottager understands their nature; the young ones are often attacked with a staggering disease, and die off very rapidly.

## A DIALOGUE,

BETWEEN TWO COUSINS, AND OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS.

ADAM is a city mechanic, the owner of a house and lot. Ben, is a country mechanic, the owner of a cottage, and garden of a quarter of an acre, and a large workshop. Ben, calls on Adam, unexpectedly on a sabbath morning.

B. Good morning, Adam!

A. Good morning, Ben! come and see my garden!

B. What a small spot you have got!

A. Do you call two roods a small spot? look how many kinds of plants are grown on it, which yield flowers and fragrance from March till Christmas

|                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 Daily roses,           | 12 Hyacinths,      |
| 2 Noisette,              | 12 Crocuses,       |
| 2 Bourbon,               | 3 Carnation pinks, |
| 2 Remontant,             | 3 Paisley “        |
| 1 Moss,                  | 2 China “          |
| 1 Cabbage,               | 2 Vinca rosas,     |
| 1 Damask,                | 2 Salvias,         |
| 1 Multiflora,            | 6 Verbenias,       |
| 1 Prairie,               | 3 Pituneas,        |
| 1 Musk cluster,          | 2 Heliotropes,     |
| 1 Boursault,             | 2 Sweet Alysums,   |
| 1 Evergreen Honeysuckle, | 3 Phloxes,         |

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Monthly Honeysuckle,    | 2 Calceolarias,       |
| 1 Coral " "               | 1 Plumbago Capensis,  |
| 1 Sweet scented Clematis, | 6 Chrysanthemums,     |
| 1 Sweet " " Jasmine,      | 1 Euonymus japonica,  |
| 1 Scarlet Pyrus,          | 2 Mignonette patches, |
| 1 Hydrangea Hortensis,    | 2 Escholtzias,        |
| 12 Tulips,                | 2 Portulaccas,        |

These have a different appearance, and scent from the long grass, thistles, nettles, single holyhocks, sun-flowers, etc., which cover your quarter of an acre. Now look at Sarah's pot plants, which scent and bloom from November till June.

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 2 Camellia japonicas, | 1 Lemon tree, |
| 4 Geraniums,          | 1 Acacia,     |
| 2 Azalias,            | 1 Kennedia,   |
| 1 Heliotrope,         | 1 Ardisia,    |
| 1 Daphne Odora,       | 1 Myrtle,     |
| 1 Euphorbia,          | 3 Tea roses,  |
| 2 Epiphyllums,        | 6 Hyacinths,  |

Now these plants are a great pleasure to us; they are like children to us; if you country folks could take an interest in your gardens, you would have some pleasure of your lives: but there is no taste in the country. Ah, Ben! if you had only come to the city when your apprenticeship was out, you would have been a different man than you are to-day.

B. Adam, you are perhaps labouring under a mistake. If you will take a sail up the river with me,

this afternoon, and see my cottage and garden, you will be an altered man when you return.

A. Go to see your garden! let me tell you, that the last time I saw it, I was so much disgusted at its condition, that I resolved never to set my foot in it again; and now it is five years since.

B. Don't you know that we live in an age of improvements?

A. You love the hole below your nose too well to care about improvements, but I will take a sail up with you to get a change of air.

B. Now we will soon be in sight of my cottage.

A. There is a handsome carriage house.

B. That is my workshop!

A. Who owns it?

B. I am its owner.

A. There are two noble shade trees, growing on the side walk in front of that beautiful cottage. Let us stop and refresh ourselves under them.

B. I planted those trees with my own hands, and that is my cottage.

A. Your cottage! nonsense!

B. Come into the house and rest yourself.

A. What a fine place you have got! that is a neat, well painted front fence; the flower plat between it and the house, with the evergreen in the centre is beautiful, and that verandah over the door, covered with flowering vines, looks well.

- B. Come round to the back of the house.
- A. What a fine shady place you have got here!  
what is that falling?
- B. It is the luscious clusters of my vines.
- A. What a fine garden this is?
- B. Walk down and see it.
- A. What are those big red apples lying there for?
- B. They are Hovey's seedling strawberry.
- A. Are those pumkins on that tree?
- B. They are apple shaped quince.
- A. Are them ruta bagas on that tree?
- B. They are dutchess d'Angolime pears.
- A. Are those nutmeg melons on that tree?
- B. They are Rhode Island greening apples.
- A. Are those cantelopes on that tree?
- B. They are Crawford's melacoton peaches.
- A. Are those oranges on that tree?
- B. They are moorpark apricots.
- A. Are those maiden blush apples on that tree?
- B. They are Jefferson plums.
- A. What big black plums on that tree?
- B. They are black tartarian cherries.
- A. What place is that covered with roses and  
Honeysuckles?
- B. That's a shady bower with seats in it.
- A. Is that another shady bower, covered with  
sweet scented clematis and roses?
- B. That's a building for the use of the family.

A. What other place is that covered with Glyscines and Jasmynes.

B. That's the pig pen. Jane is calling us to tea! come up!

A. Jane, you have got a splendid place here. Ben, I would like to know when and how this reformation took place.

B. A few weeks after you were here ; the temperance folks had a meeting, and me and Jane went to it. Mr. Delavan came up to us, and asked us so kindly to take the pledge that we had not the power to refuse. Shortly after that, our preacher got us to join the church, I began to get so much work to do, that I have had three men ever since. Mr. P. our merchant in the village, sent for me to go down there on the Friday evening, to attend a meeting for the improvement of the township. I went, Lawyer S. made a speech, he said "that we were getting entirely behind the age. The cottage garden in every county and state was improving ; and we, who were enjoying the blessings of a free government along with others, ought not to remain in our dormant state. We should be up and doing. Let us form a saving society, to assist in purchasing fruit trees, flowers, and a better kind of vegetables ; let every body in the township become a member, and pay in from one dime to one dollar per month, and we will soon have the finest cottage gardens in the

country. Nothing gives a sweeter relish to life than a pleasant and happy home; and nothing can be more pleasing than to have our cottages surrounded with delicious fruits, fragrant flowers and wholesome vegetables. And more than that, it makes a favourable impression on the stranger travelling through the country, of our happy condition in life; and exalts the character of our country abroad." I became a member at once, and have paid in a dollar per month ever since. So every plant in our garden has been got from the society, and we have never missed the money; and now we have some pleasure in taking care of our garden, as we have something worth taking care of.

A. A blessing has come over you; but it is time for me to go home.

B. Stop! Jane has something to send to Sarah.

Jane—Adam! take this basket home to Sarah.

A. What is in it?

Jane—Some pots of preserves, one of strawberries, one of gooseberries, one of currants, one of cherries, one of apricots, one of peaches, one of plums, one of quinces, one of pears, one of apple butter; a bottle of sweet cider, a bottle of tomato catsup, a bottle of pickled nasturtiums; six bunches of grapes, a dozen of apples, and a dozen of pears, of last year's growth. Tell Sarah that they all grew in our own garden. Here are also a paper of dried herbs, and

a paper of caraway seeds, some pickled peppers and cucumbers, and two mangoes.

A. I have always thought that there could be no pleasure in a country life ; but now when I see you enjoying so many of the necessaries and luxuries of life, the produce of your own garden, and at all times breathing the pure air, I am ready to say with the songster :

“O give me my lowly thatched cottage again ;  
The birds singing gayly that come at my call.”

I cannot see how it was that I chose a city life. I am an altered man since I left home.

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### EXTRACT.

#### THE MATRIMONIAL GARDEN.

MAN is formed for social enjoyment, and if it be allowed that “it is not good for him to be alone,” it may justly be inferred that it is not good for woman to be alone. Hence a union of interests indicates a union of persons, for their mutual benefit. By this union, a sort of seclusion from the rest of our species takes place, and as a garden in a retired apartment, appropriated to propagation, cultivation and improvement the married state may be compared to it in



many respects. I wish to instruct young adventurers in this garden, on the nature of the different plants grown in it, and caution them not to dream of permanent happiness. The entrance to this garden is very gay and glittering. The first path is about thirty steps in length, and is strewn with flowers of rare beauty and fragrance. This is called "the honey moon path" at the end of this path, the garden opens in a vast variety of ways. You will meet a beautiful flower called "Good Humor;" take a large sprig in your hand, and never let it go. There is a low unsightly plant called Indifference; do not touch it, you will know where it grows by the coolness of the air that surround it. Near this is that deadly plant called Jealousy; never look at it, as it has marred the happiness of thousands. You will meet crooked paths inscribed on their entrance, "I am right," do not enter them, for they occasion endless disputes. There is a rough sturdy plant called Obstinacy; avoid it as you would the cholera. There is a lovely plant called Compliance, which bears a delicious fruit; never be without a large sprig of it. There is an important plant called Economy; cultivate it with care. There are two other plants of the same species called Industry and Frugality; keep a good supply of each. There are three plants which the fair sex should cultivate, called Regularity, Exactness and Simplicity. There is a sweet, modest plant

deserves good culture, called Humility, it adds a charm to life, and spreads a fragrance around its wearer. There is a compartment of the garden for raising young plants called the Nursery; these young plants are frail, and liable to be destroyed by every blast. Should you witness a fade on the dawning beauties of a young plant, Oh! how your fond hearts will bleed with tender affection! should it live and thrive, spare no pains to "train it up in the way it should go," weed it, water it, prune it. It will need all the cultivator's skill; without this, many baneful weeds will grow up with it, and blast your fondest hopes. Without careful cultivation, what can you expect, but that the growth of unruly appetites, will in time break forth, in disgraceful irregularities, Anger, like a prickly thorn, will arm the temper with untractable moroseness; Peevishness, like a stinging nettle, will render the conversation irksome and forbidding; Avarice, like a choking weed, will teach the fingers to gripe, and the hands to oppress; Revenge, like a poisonous plant, replete with baneful juices, will rankle in the breast, and meditate mischief to its neighbour; unbridled Lusts, like swarms of noisome insects, will taint each rising thought, and render "every imagination of the heart only evil continually," such are the usual products of unrestrained nature; such the furniture of uncultivated minds; by all means then clear the soil by careful

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instruction ; implant the seeds of virtue, “ direct the young idea how to shoot,” the wayward passions how to move. Then the mature man will become the chief ornament of the garden. Around him, Charity, will breathe her sweets, and in his branches Hope expand her blossoms ; in him the personal virtues will display their graces, and the social ones their fruit ; the sentiments will become generous, the carriage endearing, the life useful, and the end happy.

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### THE COTTAGE.

HAVING passed through the matrimonial garden, we now arrive at the cottage which the united “ happy pair” are to occupy. If it is situated alone by the way side, or in a small scattered village, it should never exceed one and a half stories in height, and have the roof sloping on all sides, and some other form than square should be adopted, Gothic style is suitable, and it should invariably stand twenty feet off the way side ; with a neat light fence in front. The cottages on the same way side, or in the same small village, should differ as much as possible in their forms, and modes of construction, so as to give a pleasing variety ; but none should be of tall, narrow construction. These narrow, naked

three story houses are unsightly when standing alone, and they should never be chosen by cottagers, unless in a town or thickly settled village, where the nakedness of one house is hid by its next neighbour; every cottage should have a porch, or verandah, over its front door, to train flowering vines upon, and serve as a pleasant, shady seat in the summer time. Cottagers intending to put up cottages for themselves, should procure a drawing, count the cost, and keep that within the bounds of their capital; contract with an honest builder to put it up, and finish it, for so much. Those putting up cottages for rent, should make them convenient, and of a size suitable for the purpose intended. All persons of fine taste, prefer a neat convenient small house, to one that is more roomy if of common-looking constructions. Ladies and Gentlemen who have farmers and gardeners living on their premises, should furnish them with neat comfortable cottages, near to the side of the most public road passing their places, if that is not too far from their labour. Every body looks up to those richer than themselves for examples; so every lady and gentleman should create a fine taste for building in the neighbourhood where they reside, by erecting neat cottages for their working hands.

We, while in the capacity of head gardener to private gentlemen, occupied some very neat and

comfortable cottages. When in the service of Edward C. Delavan, Esq., (Champion of temperance,) we had that unique cottage at the corner of his noted flower garden in Albany, N. Y. It had three rooms on the first floor, and a good garret, and was finely shaded with a grape-vine arbour, which stretched over it; a neat bleaching green behind it, and a pump and well of "pure cold water" for our private use.

While in the service of Robert Donaldson Esq., we were the first to occupy that neat cottage, so widely known as the "gardener's house at Blithe-wood," and so favourably noticed in Downing's book on landscape gardening. There was an eighth of an acre of excellent ground attached to it; enclosed with a close board fence, and stocked with choice fruit trees, as a garden for us; and a good well and windlass for our private use, and also a neat hog pen. The cottage had three rooms, on the first floor, and two rooms above, and a fine cellar; the two upper rooms were then occupied by the pious and philanthropic Miss Isabella Donaldson, sister to our employer, as a Sunday School. All the youths of the neighbourhood assembled there on Sunday afternoons, and we were an assistant teacher.

While in the service of Dr. Peter Wendell of Albany, N. Y., he put up a neat cottage for us, with four rooms on the first floor, a large cellar, and good

garret, and a pump and fine well of water in front.

While in the service of Dr. J. Marshall Paul, of Ellerslie, Warren Co. N. J., we occupied a neat cottage, and garden attached, which was the pride of "Belvidere," the village in which it was situated.

If any cottager dislikes the rich people, we think that it must be for want of knowing them. These, our late employers, were kind and sociable with us, anxious to make us happy, and made us more like their companion than their workman; and that made us anxious to please, and perform our duty in faithfulness to them; and although we left them, it was without a fault, but a whim and desire of ours, to see other places, and here we candidly say, that it has proved much to our disadvantage in moving so much.

We have now been three years settled in Philadelphia, and some of the richest ladies and gentlemen in the city are our best friends; and we are enabled to live comfortable and happy by them.

If this should meet the eyes of any of our late employers, or our present friends, we say, ladies and gentlemen, do not think that all the good you have done is lost; for we, for one, still remember your many kindnesses; while we have life in our body, and presence of mind, we will always bear a grateful heart to you.

## CITY GARDEN.

THE private city garden is in general smaller in size than the country cottage garden, and is more tidy kept and richly dressed, but then it is near the "loug of the law" (the nurseries) and is well supplied with counsellors and physicians, (experienced gardeners.) By-the-bye there are a great many "Quacks," who give wrong counsel for want of knowledge to give right, and charge more for killing than the experienced do for curing. But that encourages trade, and changes are lightsome; so any body may be a Doctor, a Lawyer, or a Gardener, in these days of false "Democracy." Every-body in a city should adorn the front of his dwelling with a pair of neat shade trees, and convert his back yard into a flower garden; it is the cheapest amusement he and his family can get; much more so than attending balls and theatres. We are not against such entertainments for young folks, if not too much indulged in, but married people should try to make their partners happy by creating amusements at home, and nothing is more pleasing than a neat well kept garden. Every house in Philadelphia has its flower garden, and nearly every one has its couple of street shade trees; we like to see a grape-vine in every

garden, but hate fruit trees in very small ones; they are like the Potentates of old, they extend their roots and branches so far, as to take up nearly all the nourishment in the soil, and the benefit of the sun and air, and make the starving subjects under them, believe that they could not live unless they were under their shade.

The following was written by the author a few years ago, and published in the "United States Gazette."

Among the various amusements and recreations enjoyed by the inhabitants of large towns and crowded cities, none affords a greater source of innocent pleasure, or is better calculated to instruct and moralize the young, than the neatly laid out, the well-stocked and nicely kept flower garden; and nothing can more plainly bespeak the refined taste and good disposition of a family, or tend more to promote their health and happiness. The different members of the household are invited out at an earlier hour in the mornings, than they otherwise would be wont to go, to witness how the Great Ruler of the Universe has watered the plants with the dew of heaven, and to inhale the fragrance of their odoriferous flowers. And the summer evenings are usually spent in social enjoyment by the whole family under the shade of their own fruitful vine and fig tree. The garden affords a pleasure, and produces beauties for nine



months in the year; in February, the snow-drop raises its delicate head, and expands its pale blossoms to view; it is soon followed by the crocus, tulip and rose, and other flowering plants come in irregular progression, to keep up the bloom and fragrance till the end of November; when the green house and parlor collection forms an object of greater amusement and attraction. As every thing out doors becomes dreary and sad, what can be compared to the splendour and beauty of the Epiphyllums, and Euphorbias in the winter months, combined with a choice and varied collection of camellia japonicas, an orange and a lemon tree, loaded with their golden fruit, and the delightful fragrance of the purple flowers of the *Daphne odora*. They may be succeeded with choice varieties of the everblooming rose, the *Heliotropeum*, *Hyacinth*, and other vernal flowering plants of minor growth; and these may be followed by the *Agelea*, *Geranium* and *Cactus* tribes, which will prolong the bloom until the garden has put on a gay appearance.

I never knew a person who entered this path of pleasure that was willing to give it up. The late Judge Buel, in an address on the improvements of our country said; "He who endeavours to improve and beautify the small spot of ground attached to his dwelling, may be considered both a patriot and a christian, and does much to elevate himself and his

country in the scale of improvement. The creditable progress which Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have made in this branch of Horticultural improvement, within the last ten years, is surely unsurpassed in the history of cities. This may be attributed to the prosperity of our country, the refined taste and liberality of our citizens, the fostering influence of our Horticultural societies, and the indefatigable exertions of our commercial and practical gardeners. Although Boston and New York have done much, Philadelphia may, without exaggeration be called the Flower Garden of the United States.

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#### THE FARMERS OF AMERICA.

WE have always been delighted when taking a summer jaunt through the country, to see the highly cultivated fertile fields, with crop of different kinds waving in the breeze, and bending under their own luxuriance. The beauty and fruitfulness of the orchards, the implements of husbandry of the most improved cast, the fine breeds of horses, and other domestic animals, the large and commodious barns, handsomely built and neatly painted dwellings, standing apart from the other farm buildings, in the middle of well stocked, well-kept and neatly fenced

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gardens, with the tidy house wives, the stout blooming sons, and the gay beautiful daughters, whose blithe countenances bespeak them the inhabitants of,

“The land of the free, and the home of the brave.”

Of all the people in the world, they are surely the most independent and happy, and would be the first, and best fitted to defend the country, were a foe to invade it. A blessing must it be, if all other countries possess such exemplary men, and skilful rural economists as the Farmers of America.

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THE END.

























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