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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

VOLUME

THE
FLORIST'S MANUAL;

OR,

HINTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF

A

GAY FLOWER GARDEN.

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON

THE BEST METHODS OF PREVENTING THE

DEPREDATIONS OF INSECTS.

BY

THE AUTHORESS OF

BOTANICAL DIALOGUES, AND

SKETCHES OF THE PHYSIOLOGY OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

Illustrated by Two engraved Plans.

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DEDICATION.



THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE INSCRIBED,

BY THE AUTHORESS,

TO HER HIGHLY ESTEEMED FRIEND,

LADY BROUGHTON,

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE TASTE AND INGENUITY WHICH SHE

HAS DISPLAYED

IN THE FORMATION AND ARRANGEMENT

OF HER PECULIARLY BEAUTIFUL

FLOWER GARDEN.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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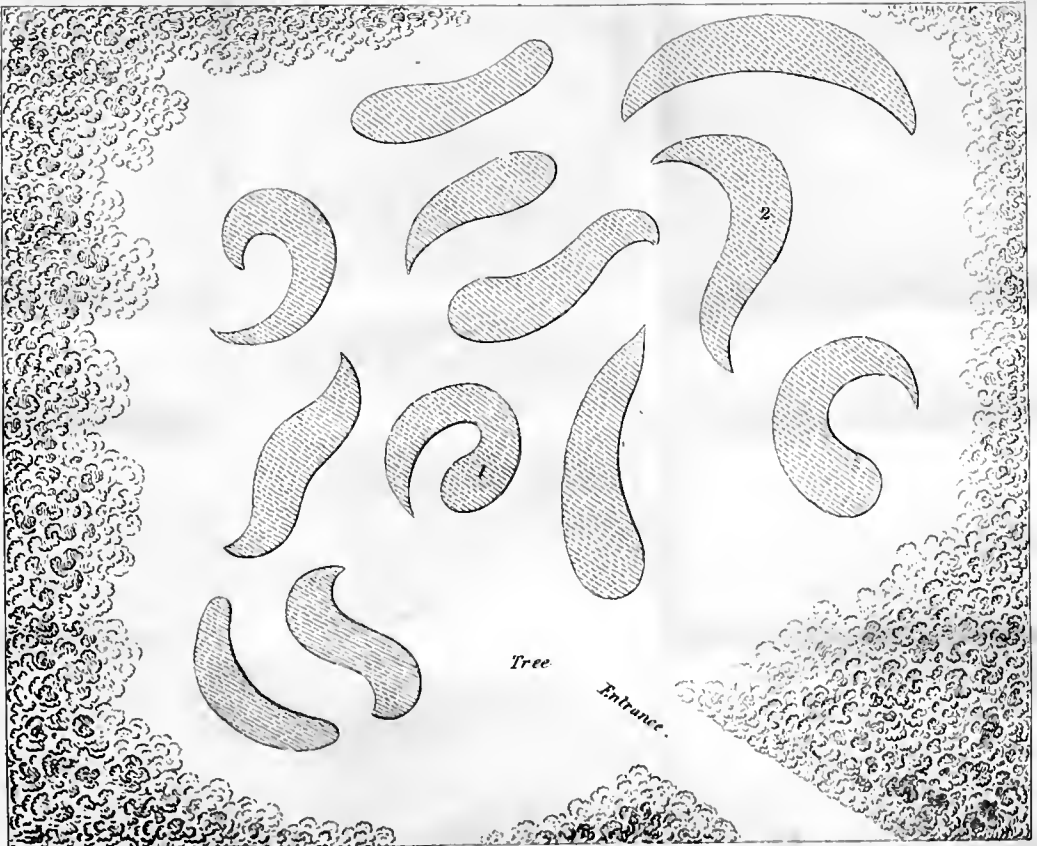
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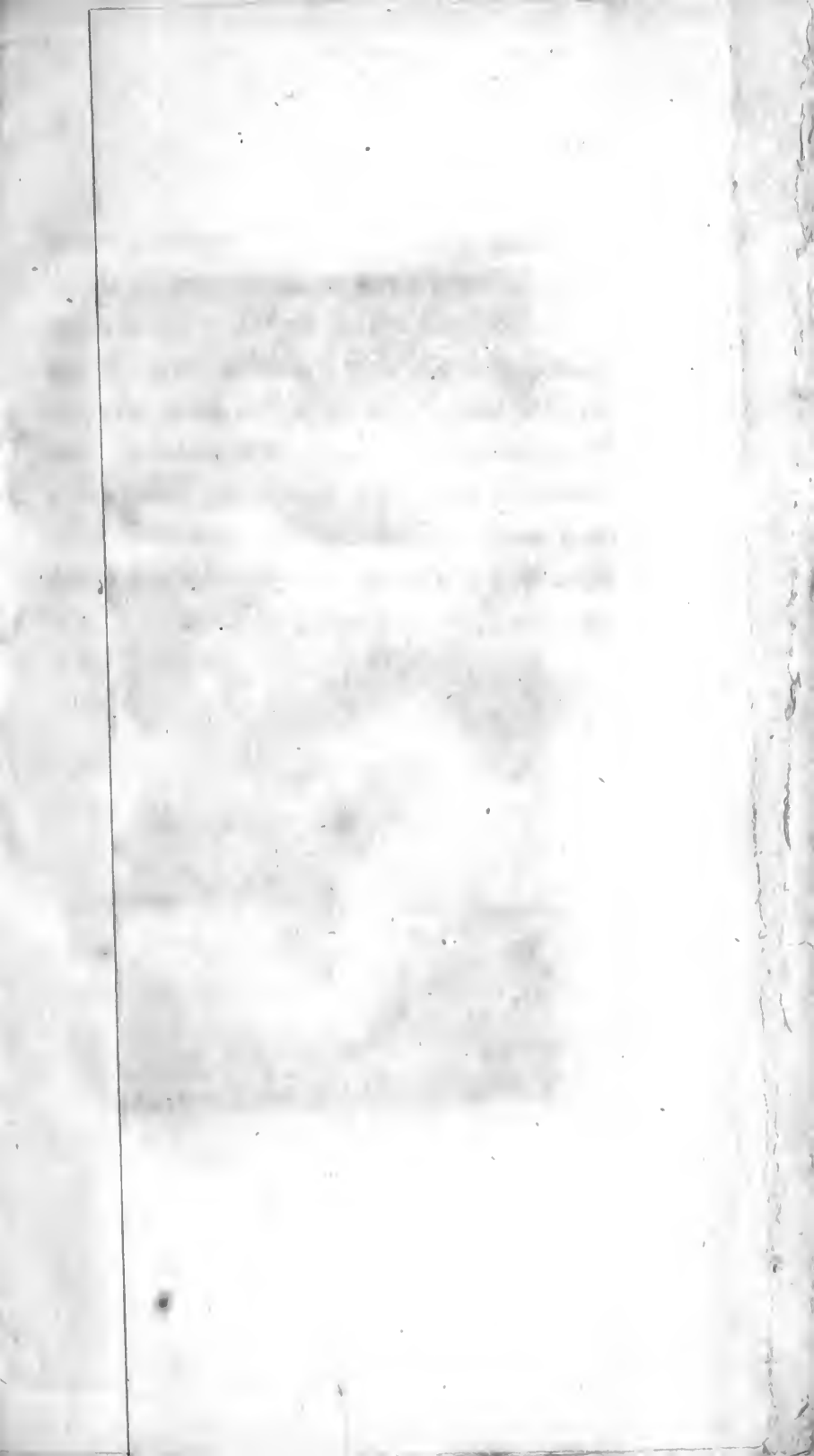
THE PLATES.

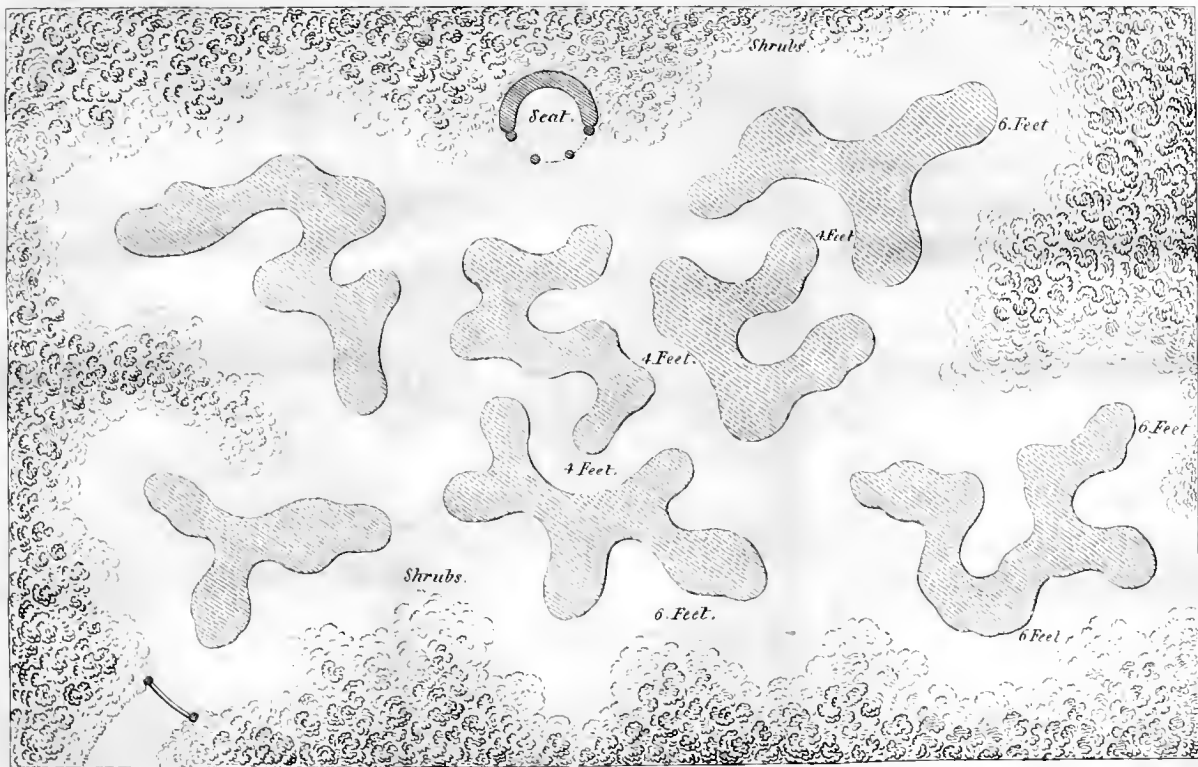
PLATE I.

PLAN of a FLOWER GARDEN *in the midst of Plea-
sure Ground, surrounded by Shrubs.*

The borders may be easily arranged for the simple parterre. Forms 1, and 2, peculiarly adapted to the advantageous exhibition of flowers. General length of the beds from twenty-three to twenty-five feet. Width, in the broadest part, about four feet. Five or six feet of grass in the widest part between the beds, all the borders a good deal raised.

The tree at the entrance, which should be one of light, and rather pendulous foliage, must be cut to form a high stem, and the borders, if viewed under the branches, will have a beautiful effect. If the space of grass betwixt the borders appear too great, it may be lessened by baskets of ever-blowing roses, carnations, or any other plants; and these baskets may be formed by circular beds, surrounded by cast iron, made to resemble the open edges of a basket, and painted of a very dark green colour.





J. W. W. & C.

PLATE II.

PLAN of a FLOWER GARDEN upon a large scale, and more peculiarly adapted to the *Pleasure-Ground Garden*, although the form of the borders might be made use of in the common parterres, if judiciously planted so as to blend the variety of colours well with each other. The space of grass betwixt the shrubs and the borders should not be less than six feet.

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THE
FLORIST'S MANUAL.

THE beautiful varieties of colour, form, and scent, exhibited in the structure of the vegetable creation, have, from the beginning of time, forcibly attracted the attention of mankind from the early age of infancy to the latest period of the decline of life; and have excited admiration from the inhabitant of the cottage, to him, the wisest of the human species, who dwelt in palaces, and spake of

plants, "from the cedar of Libanus, to the hyssop which grew upon the wall." We may then, perhaps, be allowed to consider it as a part of the wisdom of the present sapient æra, that the vegetable species is become a subject of general enquiry, and of prime consideration in the arrangement of every modern dwelling.

Omitting the scientific investigation into the modes and habits of vegetable existence, which affords a study of exquisite delight to the ingeniously curious, we confine ourselves to those gratifications only, which may be derived from vegetables, to the visual, the olfactory, and the saporific senses, their importance to the latter being evinced by the expensive buildings, extent of ground, and numerous attendants appropriated to their

culture and accommodation, near all the habitations of the opulent ; also, in every degree, from the luxurious exotic, fostered by the great, to the vine, which creeping around the cottage window, delights, at once, the eye, and gratifies the palate, of the humble inhabitant.

These grosser charms of vegetables, form, however, no part of our present enquiry. The universal taste, may it not be termed passion? now manifested for the accumulation and cultivation of flowers, is the main object of immediate consideration. Having, from early childhood to advanced age, possessed, I may almost say, an hereditary liking for this lovely order of creation, and having, from the subject, in all its branches, derived the most interesting amusement of my youth, I am solicitous to render

my sister florists partakers of my pleasures, so far, as by laying before them a few hints, the result of experience, I may enable them more methodically to arrange their flowers, and so to blend their colours, that through most part of the spring and summer months they may procure a succession of enamelled borders, which, without the knowledge of the tints afforded by each season, cannot be made to exhibit half the charms that a flower-garden, well conducted, has the capacity of presenting to the view.

It is to hints only that I pretend, nor should I presume even so far, were I not frequently consulted on the subject of procuring a *GAY Flower Garden*, and did I not receive complaints from my florist friends, that they find labour and expense exerted in vain to the attainment of this

much desired object : labour and expense will ever be in vain, unless the lady herself is capable of directing them to their wished-for purpose, and it is to effect this purpose that these few pages are composed.

A Flower-Garden is now become a necessary appendage of every fashionable residence, and hence it is more frequently left to the direction of a gardener, than arranged by the guidance of genuine taste in the owner ; and the fashionable novice, who has stored her borders, from the catalogue of some celebrated name, with variety of rare species, who has procured innumerable rose-trees, chiefly consisting of old and common sorts, brought into notice by new nomenclature, who has set apart a portion of ground for American plants, and duly placed them in bog

soil, with their names painted on large headed pegs, becomes disappointed when, instead of the brilliant glow of her more humble neighbour's parterre, she finds her own distinguished only by paucity of colour, and fruitless expenditure.

Variety of species, bog borders, and largely lettered pegs, are all good in their way, but they will not produce a *gay* flower-garden; and the simple cause of the general failure in this particular is the prevalent solicitude for rarity and variety, in preference to well-blended quantity; as, without the frequent repetition of the same plant, it will be in vain to attempt a brilliant flower-garden, and, as in the judicious mixture of every common colour the art of procuring it consists. Hence, the foundation thus laid, the solicitude of those who wish to complete the super-

structure must not be for rare species, but for new colour, so that the commonest primula which presents a fresh shade of red, blue, yellow, &c. ought to be esteemed more valuable than the most rare American plant which does not bring a similar advantage.

In the formation of that assemblage of flowers, which may be distinguished by the term of "The Mingled Flower Garden," it is essential that the separate parts should, in their appearance, constitute a WHOLE; and this appearance is more easily effected, if the borders are straight, and laid sideways, one before the other; but it is not incompatible with any form into which the ground may be thrown, if attention be given to the manner of planting.

In some gardens this appearance of a

whole is entirely destroyed by the injudicious taste of setting apart distinct borders for pinks, hepaticas, primulas, or any other favourite kinds of flowers; also for different species of bulbs, as anemones, ranunculuses, hyacinths, &c. ; these distinct borders, although beautiful in themselves, break that whole which should always be presented to the eye by the mingled flower garden, as single beds, containing one species only, form a blank before that species produces its flowers, and a mass of decaying leaves when the glow of their petals is no more.

The reverse of this mode of planting is essential to the perfection of the mingled flower garden, in each border of which, there should be, at least, two of every species; but the precise number must be regulated by the force of colour displayed by

the plant, and the size and the relative position of the borders. It will be only necessary to observe that, to whatever view the garden presents itself, the eye should not be checked by the failure, in any part of it, of the prevalent colours of the season. The situation of a flower garden is rarely left to the free option of the owner, that option being generally controlled by a variety of small circumstances to which she will, in some degree, be obliged to submit, and more particularly so in that humble flower garden for the construction of which alone, I pretend to offer hints of direction; but this, although the one most easily to be obtained, should not be neglected, even by those who have the power of cultivating exotics in their highest perfection.

The common, or Mingled Flower

Garden should be situated so as to form an ornamental appendage to the house, and where the plan of ground will admit, placed before windows exposed to a southern or south-east aspect; and, although, to this position there may appear the objection of the flowers turning their petals to the sun, and consequently from the windows, this predilection in the tribe of Flora for the rays of that bright luminary, will produce the same effect in whatever place our flowers may be situated, when in the vicinity of a building, as they invariably expose the front of their corols to the light, from which both the petals of flowers and the leaves of plants are believed to derive some material essential to their existence.

The compass of ground appropriated

to flowers must vary according to the size of the place of which that ground forms a part, and should in no case be of great extent. The principle on which the parterre should be laid out, ought to be that of exhibiting a variety of colour and form so nicely blended as to present one whole. In a flower garden viewed from the windows of a house, this effect, as has been observed above, is best produced by strait borders laid sideways of each other, and to the windows from whence they are seen, as by that position the colours shew themselves in one mass, whereas, if placed end-way, the alleys, which are necessary for the purpose of going amongst the flowers, divide the whole, and occasion an appearance of poverty. Should an intermixture of turf with the flower borders be preferred, then

the borders should be of various forms, examples of which are prefixed to the book*.

It is more difficult than may at first appear, to plan, even upon a small scale, such a piece of ground, nor perhaps, would any but an experienced scientific eye be aware of the difficulties to be encountered in the disposal of a few shaped borders interspersed with turf; the nicety consists in arranging the different parts so as to form a connected glow of colour, to effect which it will be necessary to place the borders in such a manner that when viewed from the windows of the house, or from the principal entrance into the garden, one border shall not intercept the beauties of

* See Plates.

another, nor in avoiding that error, produce one still greater, that of vacancies betwixt the borders forming small avenues, by which the whole is separated into broken parts, and the general effect lost.

Another point to be attended to is the just proportion of green turf, which, without nice observation, will be too much or too little for the colour with which it is blended; and lastly, the breadth of the flower borders should not be greater than what will place the roots within reach of the gardener's arm without the necessity of treading upon the soil, the mark of footsteps being a deformity wherever it appears amongst our flowers. If the form of ground where a parterre is to be situated is sloping, the size should be larger than when a flat surface, and the borders of various shapes and on

a bolder scale, and intermingled with grass; but such a flower garden partakes more of the nature of pleasure ground than of the common parterre, and will admit of a judicious introduction of flowering shrubs.

If it happen that a house be nearly surrounded by a flower-garden, the variety of aspect thence afforded will be favourable to the continuance of the bloom of our flowers far beyond what can be obtained if confined to a southern exposure. South, south-east, and east, are the aspects most advantageous to the growth of flowers; and, possessing these varieties of exposure, the bloom of a garden may be protracted some weeks beyond the time it could be preserved under a single aspect. When apart from the house, the Mingled Flower

Garden may be introduced with great advantage, if situated so as to form a portion of the pleasure-ground: in this case it should not be distant from the house, but so contrived as to terminate one of the walks of the home shrubberies; the garden must be situated south, or south-east, and the fence, which will be necessary for protection from hares and other animals, should be made of wire, and, in some peculiar situations, might, perhaps, be nicely hidden by low shrubs, periwinkle and other running plants, which will readily grow upon mossy trunks, roots, or arms of old trees: and these, thrown carelessly on the ground, and judiciously planted, might form a part of the beauty of the garden, while they served the purpose of veiling the fence from the eye; also, fragments of stone

may be made use of, planted with such roots as flourish among rocks, and to which it might not be difficult to give a natural appearance, so far as by bringing forward to the view the utility of these stones in the culture of the vegetables growing thereon, while the real purpose of breaking the line and concealing the boundary fence might be disguised.

The present fashion of introducing into flower-gardens this kind of rock-work requires the hand of taste to assimilate it to our flower borders, the massive fabric of the rock being liable to render the lighter assemblage of the borders diminutive and meagre: on this point, caution only can be given, the execution must be left to the elegant eye of taste, which, thus warned, will quickly perceive such deformity.

I must venture to disapprove the extended manner in which this vegetable rock-work is sometimes introduced, not having been able to reconcile my eye, even in gardens planned and cultivated with every advantage which elegant ingenuity can give them, to the unnatural appearance of artificial crags of rock and other stones interspersed with delicate plants, to the culture of which the fertile and sheltered border is evidently necessary, being decided that nothing of the kind should be admitted into the simple parterre that is not manifestly of use to the growth of some of the species therein exhibited.

In pleasure-grounds or flower-gardens on an extensive scale, where we meet with fountains and statuary, the greater kinds of vegetable rock-work might pro-

bably be well introduced ; but to such a magnificent display of art I feel my taste and knowledge wholly incompetent. I attempt only to assist in the humble path of exhibiting to the best advantage the moderately-sized flower-garden, replete with colour of every variety, and in order to the procuring such variety I shall annex to this little book a short list of the commonest plants which expand their beauties at the same season, and of the colours prevalent in that season, so that by consulting that list any one may be enabled to form a gay and well-mingled garden throughout the spring and summer months at a small expense ; and thus, having formed the basis, more rare plants, or a more extended variety may be superadded, as choice or circumstances may admit. Also, where neither expense

nor trouble oppose their prohibitory barrier, many of the vegetable tribe may be cultivated to greater perfection, if we appropriate different gardens to the growth of different species, as, although it is essential to the completion of our first kind of garden to introduce, on account of their scent and beauty, some of the more hardy species of the flowers termed annuals, in that situation room cannot be afforded them sufficient to their production in that full luxuriance which they will exhibit when not crowded and overshadowed by herbaceous vegetables; and hence becomes desirable that which may be called The Annual Flower Garden, into which no other kind of flower is admitted besides that fugacious order, and under which is contained so great a variety of beauty and elegance as one

well calculated to form a garden, vying in brilliancy with the finest collection of hardy perennials.

Also, the plants comprised under the bulbous division of vegetables, although equally essential to the perfection of The Mingled Flower Garden, lose much of their peculiar beauty when not cultivated by themselves, and will well repay the trouble of an assiduous care to give to each species the soil and aspect best suited to its nature. Two kinds of garden may be formed from the extensive and beautiful variety of bulbous-rooted flowers, the first, wherein they should be planted in distinct compartments, each kind having a border appropriated to itself, thus forming, in the Eastern taste, not only the "garden of hyacinths," but a garden of each species of bulb which is capable of being brought

to perfection without the fostering shelter of a conservatory. The second bulbous garden might be formed from a collection of the almost infinite variety of this lovely tribe, the intermixture of which might produce the most beautiful effect, and a succession of bloom to continue throughout the early months of summer. A similar extension of pleasure might be derived from a similar division of all kinds of flowers, and here the taste for borders planted with distinct tribes may be properly exercised, and, as most of the kinds of bulbs best suited to this disposition have finished their bloom before the usual time at which annuals disclose their beauties, the annual and the bulbous gardens might be so united, that, at the period when the bloom of the latter has disappeared, the opening cords of the former might supply

its place and continue the gaiety of the borders; nor is there the same inconvenience in planting together annuals and bulbous roots, as when annuals are mingled with a mass of herbaceous plants, the leaves of the bulbs being past their period of growth, and on the decline, may be tied together without the hazard of injury to the *forming bulb, and thus kept from over-shadowing the tender growing plants of the annuals. The ingenious Florist will perceive that by the skilful conduct of separating and combining, she may

* As all bulbs are annually renewed by the growth of a new bulb formed and nourished from the bulb of the preceding year and from the recrements of its foliage, many bulbous plants are destroyed, or materially weakened by the ignorant practice of cutting off the leaves as soon as the flowers are faded.—See Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life, page 156, and plate 12.

multiply and vary the display of her flowers to the utmost extent that her fancy may suggest; but in such a fantastic extent of her power I do not pretend to accompany her, nor even to offer directions for any kind of garden except that which may be generally attainable. I must, however, recommend a spring conservatory, annexed to the house, consisting of borders sheltered by glass and heated only to the degree that will produce a temperate climate, under which all the flowers that would naturally bloom betwixt the months of February and May, might be collected, and thence be enabled to expand their beauties with vigour, which, when they are exposed to the vicissitudes of the open air, becomes so impaired by the harsh winds of spring as annually to blight their charms, and

disappoint our expectations; so that we usually think ourselves fortunate if we are able to preserve the roots alive, encouraging ourselves with the hope of the future year, which hope is again disappointed as spring with its chilling blasts returns.

Weather, however, is not the only enemy from which we have to fear the destruction of our plants; insects of all kinds and degrees attack our seeds, our roots, and our flowers: hence directions for the prevention of such depredators become a necessary part of a work which has for its object the exhibition of the floral world to its greatest advantage, and as amongst the various receipts given by all gardeners for the destruction of insects, I have not found any which can be esteemed efficacious, I hope I may not

appear too diffuse in my detail of the only method which, I believe, will clear our borders of these enemies, and which, if skilfully followed, may nearly effect their annihilation.

The simple and laborious mode of picking away the animal, is the only one to which recourse can be had with permanent advantage; and to give full efficacy to this method of rescuing our plants from caterpillars, snails, &c. our attacks must be made upon them at particular seasons, and a knowledge acquired of their history, so far as to enable us to have swarms of them destroyed in the destruction of an individual of the species; without, however, much research into their natural history we may, from common observation, understand that in the winged insect we may free our plants from an

innumerable tribe of those which crawl, and which, in that reptile state, have the capacity of devouring the whole product of a garden.

The two periods of change of form in the caterpillar species seem to afford the most advantageous times to put an end to their existence, as in the ephemeral butterfly, if timely attended to, we may destroy the animal before it has acquired the power of disseminating its young progeny ; and, in the intermediate and voracious state of caterpillar, every single one which is prevented attaining the winged form preserves our flowers from an host of enemies.

The green caterpillar is the most common foe to our flower borders, and in autumn attacks the branches of mignonne in such numbers, as to afford an easy

opportunity of their destruction. A more persevering enemy, and one more difficult to exterminate from gardens, is the snail, or common slug, which, forming its habitation under the soil, attacks the roots of flowers, and frequently destroys them, before the gardener can be aware of the mischief, that too often becoming visible only when past reparation. Under a vigilant eye, however, plants will not twice suffer from the enemy not being ostensible; as the symptoms of his vicinity may be marked by flowers perishing as they first emerge from their buds or bulbs, by leaves or petals being pierced in small holes, or having the appearance of being gnawed, or in growth, or from, almost, any failure in vigour which cannot be accounted for by external causes.

In my early acquaintance with the per-

noxious effects of snails, having observed a root of hepatica, which had been recently planted, fade and shew symptoms of some fatal malady, I caused it to be taken out of the ground, and found amongst the fibres of its roots a number of those beautiful pearl-like substances, which are the eggs of the snail. Having caused these, with some snails, which were also found amongst the roots, to be taken away, and the hepatica to be re-planted, I soon perceived the good effects of having dislodged the enemy, as the plant flourished from that period.

In cold and dry weather the snail rarely appears, but after warm showers it may generally be found; early in the morning, and about the close of evening, are the usual times of these insects coming abroad, when they may be picked up in

large quantities. They will, however, frequently molest a plant for a length of time, without being visible, in which case, when there is reason to suspect the hidden attacks of snails, the only method to entrap them is to place a common garden-pot over the infested root, and it will rarely occur that the enemy is not discovered, as snails fasten themselves to the sides or tops of pots, boards, or mats so placed, and, thence, are easily taken. In droughty seasons it will be of use to water the plant before it is covered, as the moisture of the earth will be an additional motive of attraction to draw the animal from his hiding place.

And here I must be allowed to recommend to all those, who, for the protection of their flowers, and fruits, are obliged to destroy an order of creation, indubitably

endowed with sensations of pleasure and pain, to take care that their existence is put an end to with humanity; if thrown immediately into water, the snail is instantly destroyed, and consequently can scarcely be susceptible of suffering.

The smaller insects which infest rose-trees, and some herbaceous plants, can only be kept within moderate bounds by sweeping them from the branches, or by cutting off those whereon they are found in most profusion.—In carrying off these diminutive enemies, birds are peculiarly serviceable; and a well-authenticated fact, which I have received, of the conduct of a hen with her chickens, seems to hint that we might render them of use in our gardens, although it may be doubtful whether the injury liable to be sustained by the scratching of their claws, would

not counterbalance the advantage of the number of insects cleared away by their beaks.—The fact was stated to me as follows.

A lady, whose garden was enclosed by a hedge of rose-trees, and which rose-trees were covered by swarms of minute insects, saw a hen lead her flock of chickens into the garden; her immediate intention was to have them driven out, but she soon perceived their eyes fixed upon the rose-trees, and watched them until they had satiated their appetites, and perfectly cleared some of the trees.

In the attention given to the habits of snails it should be peculiarly exerted at the time when a plant is first put into the ground, and again when it puts forth its vernal buds, also when, after having flowered, the leaves begin to decay, at

which period bulbs are apt to be lost, and most frequently, in consequence of the attacks of snails, as at that time they are not only infested by the snails of complete growth, but also with numbers recently come forth from their eggs, and of a size scarcely equalling that of the head of a large pin, and these minute animals, if not destroyed, will deprive many bulbs, and also many buds of herbaceous plants of their existence.

It is remarkable that insects generally attack those plants which are least vigorous, and the reason of their selection of such leaves as are beginning to decay may be, that in their declining state they have usually a peculiar sweetness, probably, perhaps owing to some saccharine juices which are preparing for the nutriment of the bulb or bud which is forming in their

bosoms; it being known to botanic philosophers that the nascent vegetable derives its sustenance from the recrements of the one from which it takes its birth.

And now, trusting that the hints contained in these few pages may enable my sister gardeners to cultivate their flowers to a degree of perfection suited to their wishes, and, by so doing, render them objects of their genuine admiration, I will not disguise my earnest desire to lead them from the pleasure they receive in the superficial view of a profusion of gay and varied colours before their windows, to the investigation of the habits and pro-

perties of these elegant playthings, as in every change of season, amusement, ever new and varying, may be derived from the study of vegetable existence.

The dreary months of winter, which, to the uninformed eye, exhibit only destruction and desolation, present to that of the botanic philosopher a scene of order, renovation, and beauty, while he contemplates the infinite variety which forms the whole of that vast plan of care and preservation evinced in the mechanism of the minutest bud, which awaits only the genial breath of spring to expand its wonders to the day.

In the slow and gradual decay of the foliage of his trees, he sees, from the recrements of that foliage, an increase as slow and gradual of the buds which are preparing, in their turn, to enjoy the

transient pleasures of existence; and as the leaves of the flower borders fade away, and, apparently, perish, the philosophical florist perceives, in their decay, new birth given to a viviparous progeny, with the same certainty as the seed buried within the earth reproduces its seminal posterity, or as the butterfly arises from its chrysalis.

I hope I shall not be deemed presumptuous in recommending to the perusal of *genuine* Florists, a small tract, entitled, *Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life*,* which, being chiefly the result of simple experiments, is calculated to instruct those young persons, who, while they amuse themselves by the culture of their gardens, may not have either leisure

* Sold by Hatchard, Piccadilly.

or inclination for actual study, and may be pleased to find collected, in a few pages, a variety of interesting and highly curious facts relating to the cherished objects of their attention, and which may be understood without the labour of close application. Therein, also, the young Florist will find a view of the wonderful process which takes place in the reproduction of all bulbs, the knowledge of which may be esteemed essential to the conduct of their increase, and which ought to be acquired by all who are desirous of possessing, in perfection, those prime treasures of the floral amateur.

In having condemned the search after rarity and variety, I must be understood to confine my disapprobation of this pursuit to the general Florist only: to the classical botanist variety and rarity are of

the first value; hence the gardens of the classical botanist and general florist differ, even in their first principles. The botanist will justly estimate the value of her garden by the number of genera, and the variety and rarity of species therein collected; and while, to the comprehension of the Florist, there is little exhibited besides the lettered pegs which obscure, while they enumerate, the plants, the classical botanist will exult in the possession of a greater number of species of some rare individual genus than, perhaps, it may be within the power of botanists, in general, to obtain.

The botanist, and the general Florist, for I speak not of those Florists who confine their admiration of flowers to the greater or lesser number of stripes in the petals of a tulip or of a carnation, are

more nearly allied in their tastes than may, at first, appear. That which pleases one, gratifies the other; and it is only in the extent of their observation that they will be found to differ. The sleep of plants, their various modes of inflorescence, the annual phenomenon of germination, the change of position of the seed-vessels, through the marvellous process of fructification, have each excited the surprise and admiration of every intelligent Florist. She observes, and is amused by such appearances, but exerts her intellect no farther; while the philosophic botanist reasons from effect to cause, until she cannot refuse her belief that the curious and beautiful economy of vegetable existence must proceed from laws not purely mechanical. Notwithstanding the distinction we find between the classical and

the philosophical botanist, and yet greater betwixt the scientific pursuit of the knowledge of flowers, and that of merely arranging them into an assemblage of colours, I venture to assert that, while it is essential to the botanical philosopher to be acquainted with an accurate view of the science of classification, the Florist will increase her amusement ten-fold by making herself familiar with the ingenious system of the great parent of botany, Linneus, and some knowledge of which seems unavoidable in those ladies who, in cultivating their favourite flowers, exercise the mental along with the corporeal faculty.

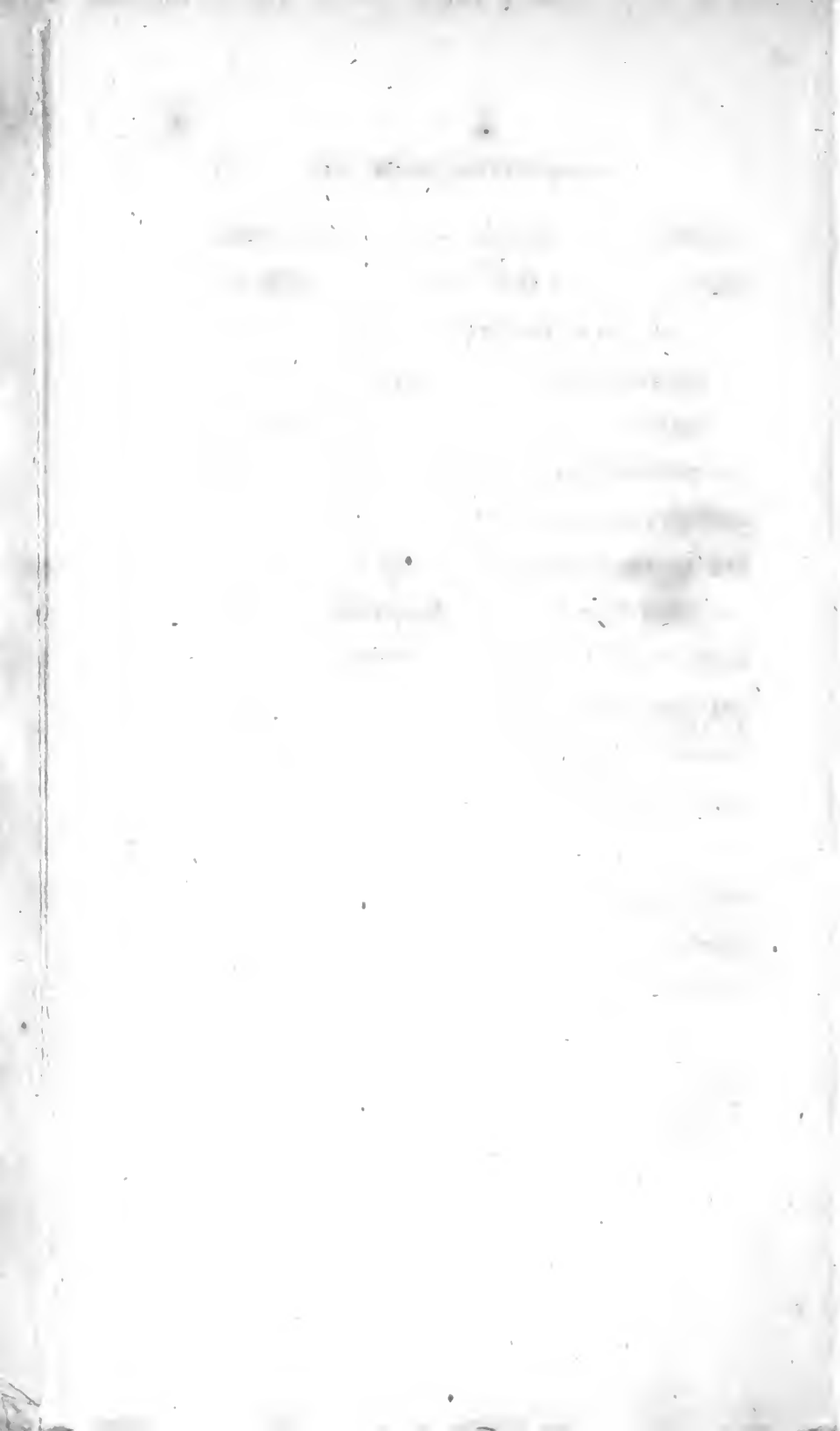
It is certain, however, that an inquiry into the science of the subject is by no means essential to the pleasure which may be derived from the culture of a flower-

garden; and, notwithstanding that I recommend to the genuine Florist a more extended acquaintance with the economy and habits of the vegetable tribe, the wonders of which are hourly passing before her eyes, I have too much experience of the delight which may be excited by the bare view of the simplest flower of our meadows, or of our hedge-bank, to entertain a doubt of the gratification received by the general Florist from the superficial contemplation of her cultivated borders. I shall, however, esteem myself happy if by these trivial observations I induce, even a few, of my sister Florists to exercise their intellect, or relieve their ennui by an inquiry into the causes whence those effects proceed, which, while gathering a common nosegay, cannot but frequently have solicited their attention.

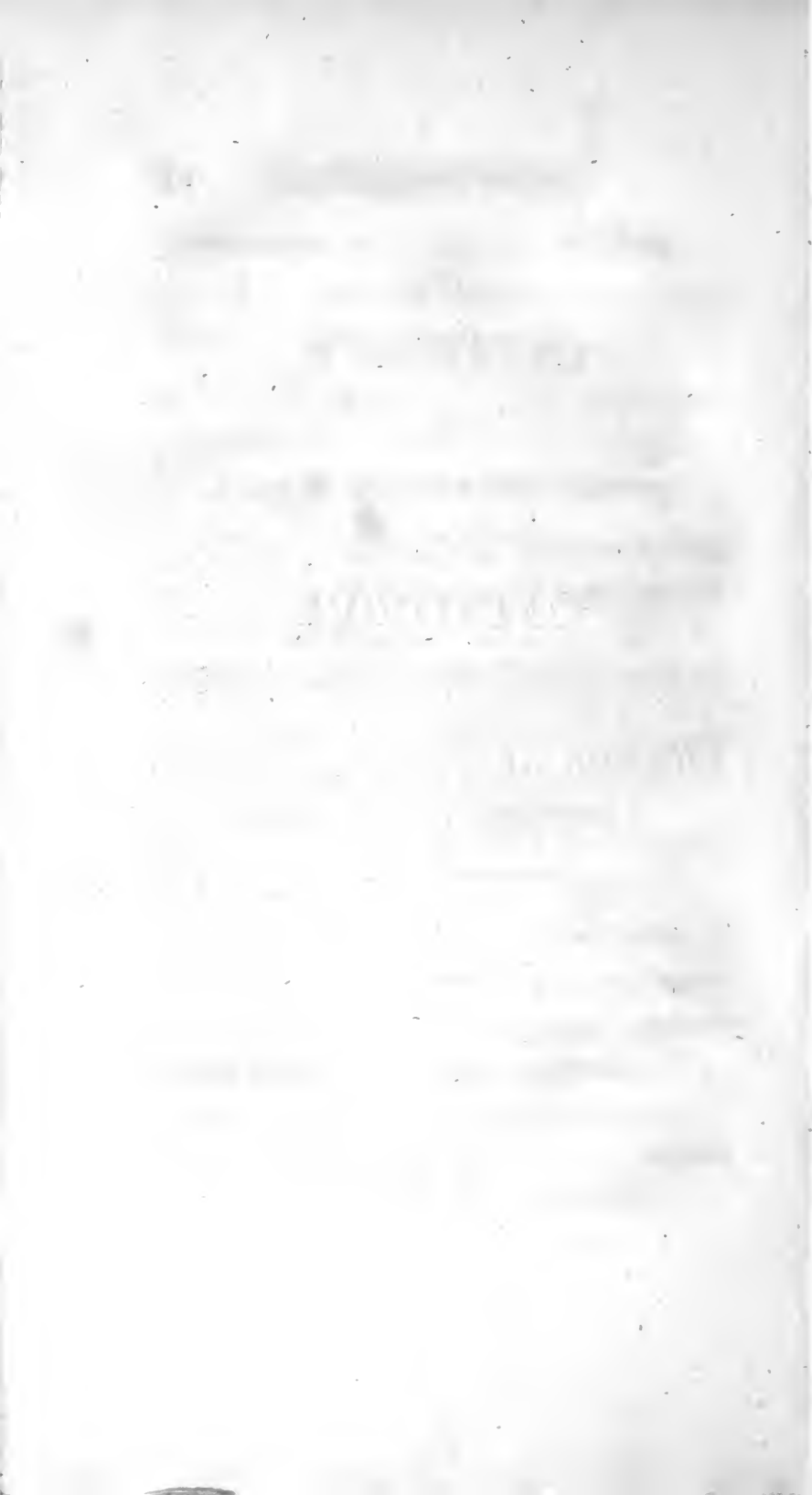
Nor is it only the amusement of the present moment that I seek to afford. To use and not to fatigue the understanding, to interest and not to absorb the mind, is the true art by which happiness is to be attained; and, while from the wonderful structure of the creature, we are led to the contemplation of the Creator, we shall find this a more certain panacea to the daily chagrins of human life, than all that the dissipation of the gilded hours of indiscriminate society has ever been able to afford.

M. E. J.

Somersal Hall.



A
CATALOGUE
OF
COMMON HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
&c.



CATALOGUE

OF

COMMON HERBACEOUS PLANTS,

With their Colours, as they appear in each Season
from FEBRUARY to AUGUST.

The Names of the Flowers accented according to the
Lichfield Translation of the System of Vegetables
of Linneus.

V. marks *varieties*, of a true species.

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

RED.

Anémone.

hepática, . . . Single and double.

horténsis, . . . Varieties.

Alýssum, . . . Alysson.

deltóideum . . . Purple

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

RED.

<i>Béllis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Daisie.
<i>perénnis,</i>	.	.	V. from deep crimson to		
			pink and white.		
<i>Erínus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Grows low.
<i>alpínus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Pretty.
<i>Erythrónium dens canis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Dog's tooth violet.
<i>Fritillária imperiális,</i>	.	.	.	.	Crown imperial.
<i>meleagris,</i>	.	.	.	.	With Vs.
<i>Fumária,</i>	.	.	.	.	Fumitory.
<i>solida,</i>	.	.	Bulb-rooted, flowers early,		
			troublesome, from seed-		
			ing profusely.		
<i>Hyacínthus orientale,</i>	.	.	Oriental, single and double.		
<i>Oróbus vérnus</i>	.	.	.	.	Spring vetch.
<i>Phlón, Lychnidéa.</i>					
<i>subuláta,</i>	.	.	.	.	Awl-shaped.
<i>setácea,</i>	.	.	.	.	Bristly.
<i>Prímula vulgáris,</i>	.	.	Common primrose. Vs. in		
			shades of red, single and		
			double, including double		
			Polyanthus, which gives		

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

RED.

a handsome very dark
shade of red.

- Villósa*, Villous, beautiful, and V.
longiflóra, Long-leaved.
farinósa, Mealy.

BLUE.

- Anémone hepática*, Single, semi-double, and
double.
pulsatilla,
apennina, Apennine.
Cynoglossum, Hound's tongue.
omphalódes, Comfrey-leaved.
Crócus,
vérnus, Spring.
Hyacínthus,
botryóides, Grape.
comósus, Purple grape.
Iris,
púmila, Dwarf.
Prímula, Auricula, deep blue, with
the eye brimstone-coloured.

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

BLUE.

<i>Pulmonária,</i>	.	.	.	.	Lung-wort.
<i>officinális,</i>	.	.	.	.	Officinal.
<i>Virgínica,</i>	.	.	.	.	Virginian, bright blue.
<i>Scílla,</i>					
<i>præcox,</i>	.	.	.	.	Early-flowering.
<i>bifólia,</i>	.	.	.	.	Two-leaved.
<i>vérna,</i>	.	.	.	.	Vernal.

All pretty, grow low ;—
many bulbs should be
planted together.

<i>Vióla,</i>	Pansie, tri-colour, very large, rich blue ; and paler shade, with the flowers of less size.— V.
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YELLOW.

<i>Adónis veruális,</i>	Spring Adonis.
<i>Alýssum,</i>	Alysson of Crete.
<i>saxátile,</i>	Rock.
<i>minimum,</i>	.	.	.	.	Smallest.
<i>Crocus,</i>					
<i>vérnus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Spring.

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

YELLOW.

- Crócus,*
sulphureus, . . . Sulphur.
susiánus, . . . Cloth of gold.
Erythrónium, . . . Dog's tooth.
Americánum, American. Not so handsome as the other species.
- Fritillária imperiális,* . . . Crown imperial.
Helléborus hyemális, . . . Winter aconité.
- Narcíssus,*
angustissimus, . . . Narrow-leaved.
minor, . . . Grows low ; very pretty.
bulboiódium, . . . Hoop-petticoat.
N. Grows low, and gives a deep shade of yellow.
triandrus, . . . Pale yellow, 3-stamened, very pretty.
- Narcíssus,*
jonquilla, . . . Jonquil, single and double.
Pseudo-Narcíssus, . . . Daffodil with Vs.

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

YELLOW.

<i>Bicolor,</i>	.	.	Butter and eggs, single and double.
<i>Taretta,</i>	.	.	Polianthus with Vs.
<i>primula,</i>	.	.	Auricula, single and double, the double beautiful.
<i>Veris,</i>	.	.	V. ox-lip and cow's-lip.

WHITE.

<i>Anémone,</i>	.	.	.	.	Wood.
<i>nemorósa,</i>	.	.	.	.	Single and double.
<i>hepática,</i>	.	.	.	.	More rare and more tender than the coloured.
<i>Arabis alpína,</i>	.	.	.	.	Wall-cress alpine.
<i>Béllis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Daisie.
<i>perénuis,</i>	.	.	.	.	V. double, very pretty.
<i>Cardámíne praténsis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Lady's smock, double.
<i>Crocus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Scotch crocus.
<i>biflórus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Two-flowered. Valuable for blowing some weeks before <i>crocus vernus</i> .

FEBRUARY.

MAY.

WHITE.

Erythronium,

dens-canis, . Dog-tooth. More rare than the red, a beautiful feature in the mingled flower-garden : not less than ten bulbs should be planted together.

Galánthus nivalis, . Snow-drop, single and double.

Helléborus niger, . . . Christmas rose.

Lecucójum, . . . Snow-flake.

vernum, . . . Spring.

Prímula nivalis, . . . White auricula.

vulgaris, . V. paper-primrose, single and double, hose in hose.

Ranúnculus amplexicáulis, Stem-clasping plantain-leaved crow-foot.

Sanguinária Canadense, . Puccoon, Canadian.

Tiarélla cordifolia, . . Heart-leaved.

MAY.

AUGUST.

RED.

- Antirrhinum*, . Snap dragons; various shades.
- Astrantia*,
major,
minor.
- Aquilegia*, Colombine.
vulgáris, . Common; many varieties, the starry very pretty.
- Canadense*, Canada; red and yellow.
- Anémone*,
horténsis, . Many Vs; from deep scarlet to pink and white. By sowing seed every spring, and planting the roots at different periods, the bloom of this beautiful flower may be continued through most part of the spring and summer months.
- Béllis prolífera*, . Hen and chicken daisie.

MAY.

AUGUST.

RED.

<i>Cistus,</i>		
<i>heliánthemum,</i>	. . . . .	Dwarf.
<i>Cheiránthus, cheiri,</i>	. . . . .	Bleeding wall-flower.
<i>annuus,</i>	. . . . .	Stock, ten weeks.
<i>incanus,</i>	. . . . .	Brompton stock.
<i>Chelóne,</i>	. . . . .
<i>barbáta,</i>	. . . . .	Beard-flowered.
<i>obliqua,</i>	. . . . .	Red-flowered.
<i>Diánthus,</i>	. . . . .	Sweet-William.
<i>barbátus,</i>	. . . . .	Mule and tree-mule.
<i>superbus,</i>	. . . . .	Superb.
<i>cæsius,</i>	. . . . .	Mountain : star-pinks and variety of carnations.
<i>Dictámnus,</i>	. . . . .	Fraxinella.
<i>Dodecátheon,</i>	. . . . .
<i>meadia,</i>	. . . . .	Virginian.
<i>Epilóbium,</i>	. . . . .	Willow-herb.
<i>angustíssimum,</i>	. . . . .	Rosemary-leaved.
<i>Fumária,</i>	. . . . .	Fumitory.
<i>formósa,</i>	. . . . .	Red-flowered.

MAY.

AUGUST.

RED.

<i>Geranium macrohirum,</i>	. . .	Long-rooted.
<i>sylvaticum,</i>	. . .	Wood.
<i>sanguineum,</i>	. . .	Bloody.
<i>Lancastriense,</i>	. . .	Lancashire.
<i>Gladiolus communis,</i>	. . .	Corn-flag.common.
<i>Iris versicolor,</i>	. . .	Various-coloured.
<i>Láthyruſ latifóliuſ,</i>	. . .	Everlasting pea.
<i>Lilium chalcedónicuſ,</i>	. . .	Martagon, scarlet.
<i>Lýchniſ,</i>		
<i>viſcária,</i>	. . .	Viscid.
<i>floſ-cucúli,</i>	. . .	Ragged robin, double.
<i>chalcedónica,</i>	. . .	Scarlet, ſingle and double.
<i>Lýthruſ,</i>		
<i>Salicária,</i>	. . .	Common.
<i>virgátuſ,</i>	. . .	Twiggy.
<i>Monárda didyſma,</i>	. . .	Common ſcarlet and pale purple.
<i>Orobuſ váriuſ,</i>	. . .	Red and yellow vetch.
<i>Orchiſ máſcuſa,</i>	. . .	Deep ſhade of purple red : very good effect. See obſervations, p. 69.

MAY.	RED.	AUGUST.
<i>Papaver,</i>	.	Poppy.
<i>orientale,</i>	.	Eastern.
<i>Pæonia,</i>	.	Peony,
<i>officinalis,</i>	Common,	dark, double red, and rose-coloured.
<i>tenuifolia,</i>	Fine-leaved	Lychnidæa.
<i>Phlon,</i>		
<i>glaberrima,</i>	.	Smoothest.
<i>stolonifera,</i>	.	Creeping.
<i>ovata,</i>	.	Oval-leaved.
<i>amæna,</i>	.	Fine red.
<i>intermedia,</i>	.	Intermediate.
<i>pilosa,</i>	.	Very pretty.
<i>maculata,</i>	.	Spotted.
<i>Rudbeckia purpurea,</i>	.	Purple.
<i>Scilla,</i>	.	Hare-bell.
<i>nutans,</i>	.	Flesh-coloured.
<i>Tulipa gesneriana,</i>	.	Garden tulip. Single and double; single, rich deep red: very good effect.

MAY.

AUGUST.

RED.

<i>Tulipa,</i>	.	.	.	Tulip, dwarf.
<i>suavéolens,</i>	.	.	.	Van Tol. sweet scented.
<i>Cleremont,</i>	.	.	.	Pink and white.
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium,</i>	.	.	.	Meadow rue.
				Columbine - leaved, with purple flowers.
<i>Valeriana,</i>	.	.	.	Valerian.
<i>rubra,</i>	.	.	.	Red, two shades.
<i>Verónica,</i>	.	.	.	Spiked.
<i>carnea,</i>	.	.	.	Flesh-coloured, two shades.

BLUE.

Anemone,

horténsis, V. . The double kinds, not adapted to mingled flower borders, as they require peculiar culture to bring them to perfection.

Aster, alpinus, . . . Handsome grows low.

MAY.

AUGUST.

BLUE.

- Aconitum*, Monk's-head.
- napellus*, V. Blue and white.
- Campánula*,
- persicifolia*, Peach-leaved, single and
 double.
- púmila*, Dwarf.
- carpática*, Carpathian.
- Catanánche cærúlea*.
- Cheiránthus, incanus annuus*, Brompton stock, 10 weeks.
By sowing the seed of
stocks, and putting out
the plants at different
times, the bloom may be
continued until destroy-
ed by frosts.
- Centauréa, cýanus*, Corn-bottle; large flower;
fine bright deep blue;
not in esteem with flo-
rists, but worthy of a
place in the Mingled
Flower-Garden.

MAY.

AUGUST.

BLUE.

<i>Delphinium,</i>	.	.	.	Larkspur.
<i>grandiflorum,</i>				
<i>elatum,</i>	.	.	.	Bee.
<i>azureum,</i>	.	.	.	Azure.
<i>Gentiana,</i>	.	.	.	Gentian.
<i>saponaria,</i>	.	.	.	Soap-wort.
<i>septemfida, asclepiadea</i>				7-cleft swallow-wort.
<i>acaulis,</i>	.			Gentianella; the last species, planted at the edge of a border, facing the south, in a row of five or six inches broad, makes a superb appearance.
<i>Geranium, palustris,</i>	.	.	.	Single and double.
<i>Hemerocallis,</i>	.	.	.	Day-lily.
<i>cerulea,</i>	.	.	.	Blue flowered.
<i>Iris,</i>				
<i>cristata,</i>	.	.	.	Crested.
<i>sambucina,</i>	.	.	.	Deep blue.
<i>German,</i>	.	.	.	Pale blue, beautiful.
<i>xiphium, xiphoides,</i>				Small and great bulbous.

MAY.

AUGUST.

BLUE.

<i>Linum,</i>	.	.	.	.	Flax.
<i>perenne,</i>	.	.	.	.	Perennial.
<i>pumila,</i>	.	.	.	.	Dwarf. — Marked annual in Mr. Donn's catalogue; certainly continues more than one year.
<i>Lupinus,</i>	.	.	.	.	Lupine.
<i>perennis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Perennial, two kinds.
<i>polemonium cæruleum,</i>	.	.	.	.	Greek valerian.
<i>Phytéuma,</i>	.	.	.	.	Bright deep blue.
<i>orbiculäre,</i>	.	.	.	.	Round-headed.
<i>Scilla,</i>					
<i>campanulata,</i>	.	.	.	.	Bell-flowered.
<i>nutans,</i>	.	.	.	.	Hare-bell.
<i>Sophóra australis,</i>	.	.	.	.	Blue-flowered.
<i>Verónica,</i>					
<i>prostrata,</i>	.	.	.	.	Trailing.
<i>chameedry,</i>	.	.	.	.	Germander.
<i>incana,</i>	.	.	.	.	Hoary.
<i>spicata,</i>	.	.	.	.	Spiked.
<i>gentianoides,</i>	.	.	.	.	Gentian-leaved : pale blue,

MAY.

AUGUST.

BLUE.

of a shade very uncommon ; very good effect.

Vinca major, Periwinkle.

When the trailing branches are cut off, the vinca major with its varieties, will grow in small bushes, and is pretty ; in its natural trailing state it is very ornamental amongst rock work.

YELLOW.

Allium moly, Disagreeable, — from its strong onion smell ; valuable as it supplies a shade of deep yellow, late in June.

Antirrhinum spartium, . Annual broom. — Grows very low, and should be sowed near the

MAY.

AUGUST.

YELLOW.

edges of the borders ;
essential to the beauty of
mingled flower gardens,
from June to September.

- Caltha palustres*, . . . Meadow bout, double.
Cheiranthus cheiri, . . . Green-top, or yellow wall-
flower, double.
Cistus helianthemum, . . . Dwarf.
Coreópsis, . . . Tick-seed sun-flower.
tenuifolia, . . . Slender-leaved.
aurea, . . . Golden.
verticillata, . . . Whorl-leaved.
Hemerocallis, . . . Day lily.
flava, . . . Yellow.
fulva, . . . Copper-coloured.
Lilium,
Canadense, . . . Turk's cap.
bulbiferum, . . . Bulb-bearing.
tigrinum, . . . Tiger-spotted.
Ænothera, . . . Tree-primrose.
pumila, . . . Dwarf; very low.

MAY.	YELLOW.	AUGUST.
	<i>fruticósa,</i>	Perennial.
<i>Papáver,</i>	. . . . .	Poppy.
	<i>Cámbricum,</i>	Welch ; perennial.
<i>Túlipa,</i>	. . . . .	Dwarf ; very pretty.
	<i>sylvestris,</i>	Single ; flowers nodding ; blows early.
<i>Gesneriána,</i>	. . . . .	V. Double yellow.
<i>Tróllius,</i>	. . . . .	Globe.
	<i>Europaius,</i>	European.
	<i>Asiáticus,</i>	Asiatic ; colour of Asiaticus, peculiarly good effect.
<i>Vióla,</i>	. . . . .	Pansie.
	<i>tricolor,</i>	Varieties.
	<i>grandiflóra,</i>	
	<i>lutéa,</i>	Yellow.

MAY.

AUGUST.

WHITE.

<i>Antirrhinum,</i>	.	.	.	Snap-dragon.
<i>Anthéricum,</i>				
<i>liliágo,</i>	.	.	.	Grass-leaved.
<i>liliástrum,</i>	.	.	.	Savoy spider-wort.
<i>Actæa racemósa,</i>	.	.	.	Branched.
<i>Anémone,</i>	.	.	.	Snow-drop leaved.
<i>dichótoma,</i>	.	.	.	Two-forked.
<i>Bellis,</i>	.	.	.	Daisie.
<i>perénnis,</i>	.	.	.	Double, very pretty.
<i>Campánula persicifolia,</i>	.	.	.	Peach-leaved, single and double.
<i>púmila,</i>	.	.	.	Dwarf.
<i>Cheiránthus,</i>	.	.	.	Stock.
<i>incánus,</i>	.	.	.	Brompton.
<i>ánnuus,</i>	.	.	.	Ten-weeks.
<i>Convallária polygonátum,</i>	.	.	.	Solomon's seal, single and double.
<i>Dictámnus,</i>	.	.	.	Fraxinella.
<i>Héesperis matronales,</i>	.	.	.	Rocket, double.
<i>Iris,</i>	.	.	.	Large.
<i>xiphoides,</i>	.	.	.	Bulbous.

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MAY.	WHITE.	AUGUST.
<i>Lilium,</i>	.	Lily.
<i>candidum,</i>	.	White.
<i>Narcissus,</i>	"	
<i>poëticus,</i>	.	Poet's; double.
<i>Ornithogalum,</i>	.	
<i>pyramidale,</i>	.	Pyramidal.
<i>Phlox,</i>	.	
<i>suavéolens,</i>	.	Sweet-scented.
<i>Pancrátium,</i>	.	
<i>marítinum,</i>	.	Sea.
<i>Polygonum,</i>	.	
<i>viviparum,</i>	.	Viviparous; grows very low, pretty.
<i>Ranunculus,</i>	.	
<i>aconitifolius,</i>	.	Mountain; double.
<i>Saxifraga,</i>	.	Double.
<i>granuláta,</i>	.	Grain-rooted; very orna- mental before flowering by the green patches of the foliage amongst the early spring flowers.

MAY.

AUGUST.

WHITE.

<i>Scilla,</i>		
<i>campánulata,</i>	. . . . .	Bell-flowered.
<i>nítans,</i>	. . . . .	Hare-bell.
<i>Stipa,</i>	. . . . .	Feather grass.
<i>pennáta,</i>	. . . . .	Soft.
<i>Spiríea,</i>		
<i>aruncus,</i>		
<i>filipéndula,</i>	. . . . .	Drop-wort; double.
<i>ulmária,</i>	. . . . .	Meadow-sweet; double; the single kinds have little beauty.
<i>trifoliáta,</i>	. . . . .	Three-leaved.
<i>Thalictrum,</i>		
<i>aquilegifólium,</i>	. . . . .	Colombine-leaved.
<i>Túlipa,</i>	. . . . .	Tulip.
<i>gesneriána,</i>	. . . . .	V. Slightly streaked with pink.
<i>Verónica,</i>		
<i>spicáta,</i>	. . . . .	Spiked.
<i>pinnáta,</i>	. . . . .	Pinnate; the prettiest of the spiked veronicas.

MAY.

AUGUST.

WHITE.

Vinca, minor . . . Periwinkle, with variegated
leaves, very pretty when
cut into bushes.

OBSERVATIONS.

MANY flowers in the foregoing catalogue continue in bloom from July to October; the herbaceous plants, which flower in autumn, are generally large, some of them extremely handsome, and, in extensive flower-gardens, produce a very ornamental effect; álcea rosea, hollyhock, with all its beautiful varieties, many species of perennial ash, the dáhlías, échinops, sphærocephalus, globe thistle, the common sun-flower, and some other species of heliánthus, will not escape the attention of the genuine Florist, if the compass of her ground be large enough

to admit of their introduction. For the common-sized Mingled Flower-Garden, from the beginning of August, the chief dependence for gaiety must be upon annuals, the hardy kinds of which are so generally known, as to render unnecessary the enumeration of them in this place. Carnations also may contribute their share to the brilliancy of our autumnal borders; but there are few plants so ornamental, at that season, as the double dwarf poppy, which displays an endless variety of colour in the shades of red, and also produces perfectly white flowers, with the petals of a most delicate texture; the seed of these poppies should be scattered all over the borders and suffered to grow promiscuously, as chance may direct, only taking out a few of the plants, where they grow too

thick. China-asters and marigolds may be planted in the borders near the patches of crocuses and snowdrops, the leaves of which have disappeared. The single and double colchicums are beautiful, and give gaiety to our gardens at a late season. The popular belief, that the fruit, or seed of the colchicum, is produced previously to the flower, is wholly unfounded, and, as the peculiarities in the appearance of the fructification, of this plant generally excites the curiosity of Florists, I venture to refer the ingeniously inquisitive to "Physiological Sketches of Vegetable Life," page 160, plate XI. where they will find full information on that interesting subject. The orchis mascula, which from the rich purple of its petals, and dark-spotted leaves, merits a place amongst our cultivated flowers,

is rarely seen in gardens, it being generally supposed that there is some peculiar difficulty in removing the roots of this curious tribe of plants from their native situations of growth. I have in a former work* hazarded the conjecture, that the orchis, in removal, did not require different treatment from that necessary to be given to all other bulbous plants under the same circumstances; and I have since confirmed the justness of this conjecture by experiment. It is requisite that the leaves of all bulbous plants should be wholly decayed before their roots are transplanted, as, until that change has taken place, the process of growth in the annual renewal of the bulb continues in progress, and the growth of this new bulb

* See *Physiological Sketches, &c.*, page 136.

is checked by any injury which the leaves or the old bulb may sustain; nevertheless, as it is frequently expedient to remove bulbous plants while their leaves are green, and, even during the time at which they are in flower, this may be safely effected, if done with proper precaution, and also the root may be preserved in a healthy state, although it will certainly be weakened. All bulbs, if transplanted while their leaves are in vigour, should be removed with as much soil as will adhere to the bulbs, and great care must be taken not to cut or bruise the root, or the root-fibres. When transplanted their leaves should be carefully tied to a stick, and suffered to remain until they naturally fall from the plant; if bulbous plants, during their state of vigorous foliage, are sent to a distance, they should

have the same attention given them, and the soil should be closely pressed round the bulbs, and their leaves nicely tied together, and the whole wrapped in sheet lead, which, by keeping them from the air, will prevent the evaporation of their juices, and preserve them for a week or ten days nearly as well as if they were placed in soil for that period. As the leaves of the common hardy kinds of bulbs give an unneat appearance to gardens, it is a general practice to cut them off soon after their time of flowering is over, and if this practice is pursued with bulbs which have not been planted more than one or two years, it will weaken them so much as to prevent their flowering vigorously, and probably destroy the plant; but when the ordinary kinds of narcissus, crocuses, and snow-drops, have

continued long in the ground, and are in large patches, their leaves may be cut off when about half decayed, without materially injuring the appearance of the bloom of the ensuing year. The leaves of the more delicate kinds of bulbs must be tied to thin sticks, and the want of neatness occasioned by their withered appearance, borne with, as cutting off the leaves of jonquils, dog's tooth, violet, scillas, hyacinths, &c., would be certain destruction to their roots; and, if the stem of the crown-imperial is not allowed to decay on the bulb from whence it sprang, that bulb will rarely produce flowers. The same theory applies to herbaceous plants, but, as from some particular circumstances, too long to be detailed in this short work, they do not apparently receive equal injury with the

bulbous tribe by being deprived of their leaves, it is not necessary to treat further on the subject than to suggest to the intelligent Florist carefully to preserve the foliage of any delicate herbaceous plant until it spontaneously decays.

M. E. J.

Somersal Hall.

N. B. The generic, specific, and English names, are given after those of Mr. Donn's catalogue, that useful publication being in the hands of most Florists.

THE END.

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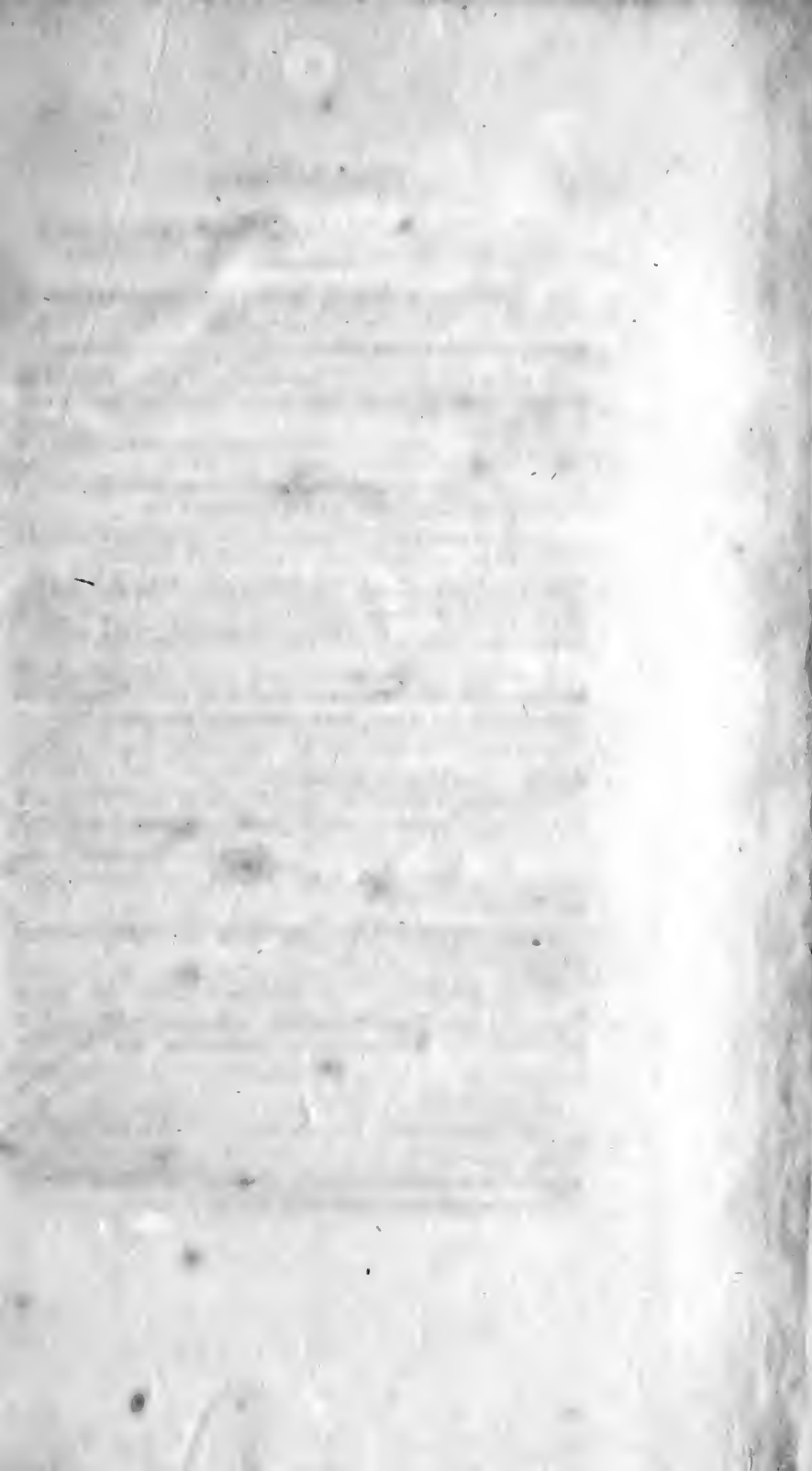
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