

John Adams  
Library,



IN THE CUSTODY OF THE  
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



SHELF N<sup>o</sup>

★ ADAMS

★ 290.6









*J. Miller del. et sculp.*

*Printed for John Rivington and the rest of the Proprietors.*

John Adams

THE  
GARDENERS KALENDAR;

Directing what WORKS are necessary to be performed

EVERY MONTH

IN THE

*Kitchen, Fruit, and Pleasure-Gardens,*

As also in the

*Conservatory and Nursery:*

S H E W I N G

- I. The particular SEASONS for PROPAGATING all Sorts of ESCULENT PLANTS and FRUITS, with the Time when each Sort is proper for the Table.
- II. The proper SEASONS for Transplanting all Sorts of TREES, SHRUBS, and PLANTS, with the Time of their Flowering.

---

BY PHILIP MILLER, F. R. S.

Member of the Botanick Academy at FLORENCE, and  
Gardener to the Worshipful Company of APOTHECARIES,  
at their Botanick Garden in *Chelsea*.

---

The FOURTEENTH EDITION,  
With a LIST of the MEDICINAL PLANTS, which  
may be gathered for Use each MONTH.

To which is prefixed,

A short INTRODUCTION to the SCIENCE of  
BOTANY, illustrated with Copper Plates.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR;

And sold by JOHN RIVINGTON in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*,  
H. WOODFALL, A. MILLAR, J. WHISTON and B. WHITE,  
G. HAWKINS, J. HINTON, R. BALDWIN, L. HAWES and  
W. CLARKE and R. COLLINS, W. JOHNSTON, T. LONG-  
MAN, T. CASLON, B. LAW, C. RIVINGTON, Z. STUART,  
J. DODSLEY, and M. RICHARDSON. 1765.

✓

x x  
ADAMS 290.6

T O

THOMAS HARRIS, Esq; Master;

Mr. JOHN PECK,  
Mr. MARMADUKE WESTWOOD, } Wardens;

And the other MEMBERS

O F T H E

COURT of ASSISTANTS

O F T H E

Worshipful Society of APOTHECARIES

O F

*L O N D O N,*

This EDITION of the

Gardeners Kalendar,

Is with the greatest Respect Inscribed, by

Their most obedient humble Servant,

PHILIP MILLER.





THE  
P R E F A C E.

*AS there have been several editions of this Gardeners Kalendar already published, it is presumed that the public is so well acquainted with the performance, as to render it unnecessary to mention any thing of it here.*

*In each of the editions subsequent to the first, there have been such alterations and additions made, as were necessary to include such new plants as have been annually introduced into the English Gardens; and also to mention such discoveries as have been made in their culture and management, which have not been few since the first publication of this work: therefore if these had been omitted, it*

would have rendered the performance imperfect.

The improvements which have been made in the art of Gardening, within fifty years past, are very great; so that we may without presumption affirm, that every part of this art is in as great perfection at this time in England, as in any part of Europe. Our markets being better supplied with all sorts of esculent plants, through the whole year, than those of any other country; and these in their several seasons are afforded at so cheap rates, that they are become a great part of the food of the poor: to which we may in part attribute the abatement of those violent scorbutick disorders, which formerly raged so much in this country.

The Kitchen Gardeners (especially those near London), have experienced, that by treating most of the esculent vegetables in a less tender manner, than was before practised, their crops succeed much better; and by sowing half the  
quantity

quantity of seeds on the same extent of ground, there is a great saving of both seed and labour, and their plants thrive much better.

The Florists also have found out many better methods of raising and improving all the sorts of flowers, with which the English Gardens are now much more plentifully stored than was known to their predecessors; so that many sorts which were some years past nursed up with the greatest care, and treated in the most tender manner, are now commonly planted in the open borders of the Pleasure-Garden; where they thrive and are in greater vigour, than when they were treated with much greater nicety, whereby the Flower-Garden is more completely adorned with these beauties.

As to the number of exotick trees, shrubs, and plants, which have been brought into England within half a century past, it is doubtful if it is not nearly equal to those before known here; and a great part of them are become, as it were,

*denizens in England, being so far naturalized, as to thrive in the open air without shelter, and thereby afford much greater pleasure, because they approach nearer to their natural beauty. And by making trials with many of those plants which were formerly nursed up in green-houses, and treated with great tenderness, they have been found to thrive and flower much better when planted in the full ground, and treated with less delicacy.*

*These new discoveries which are annually made in the different parts of Gardening, occasion a necessity for alterations and additions to be made, from time to time, in the books which are written upon this subject; therefore the author hopes, that what he has done of this nature, in the late editions of his works, will not be interpreted, as if done with a design to depreciate the former impressions, or to enhance the sale of the book, both which are far from his intention: but here he cannot help observing, that the de-*  
*mand*

mand for this book has been so great, as to tempt some of the Booksellers to endeavour to impose on the publick, by employing their hackney scribblers, to purloin from this, and the author's larger work, materials for books on the same subject. How well these have been executed, those who are the best acquainted with the subject, are the most capable judges. But if we may presume to guess at the reception which these books have met with from the publick, by the demand there is for them, we may conclude, that neither of those performances will ever come to another edition.

In a work of this nature, which is designed only to instruct the practitioner at what times of the year each work is to be performed, it cannot be expected, that the manner of doing those works can be here inserted, as that would swell the book greatly beyond the limited size, and render it less portable; and as in the *Gardeners Dictionary*, there are ample instructions for the raising and manage-

*ment of all the sorts of trees, shrubs, and plants, with which the English Gardens are at present furnished, not only for the embellishment of the Pleasure-Garden, but also the many kinds of esculent plants which are at present cultivated in our Kitchen-Gardens, which were unknown here in the last age: so the curious Reader is desired to turn to that, for directions how to perform the several works, in the different branches of Gardening.*

*The inserting in this work what esculent plants and fruits are in season, and also the trees, shrubs, and flowers, which blossom in each month, the author believes to be as necessary as any other part of the performance; for by this those gentlemen who reside in the country but a part of the year, may be instructed to make choice of such fruits, and to cultivate such esculent plants in their Gardens, as will be in season at the particular time of the year, when they can enjoy them. The trees, shrubs, and flowers*

*ers*

ers for adorning their Gardens, may also be adapted to the same time.

In this edition the titles of many of the plants are altered, so as to correspond with those mentioned in the last edition of the *Gardeners Dictionary*, which was altered to correspond with *Linnaeus's system*.

The directions here given for the times of sowing of seeds, the transplanting and management of all sorts of plants, as also when the several esculent plants and fruits are in their maturity, as the time of trees, shrubs, and plants being in flower, are here put down for those Gardens which are situated near London, and according to the new style; so that in the management of those Gardens which are situated in a more northern latitude, there must be an allowance made for the distance they are removed from this metropolis. This must be understood in general, for there are some particular warm soils and situations, at a great distance from London,

*in which vegetation is almost as early as the lands in general near London.*

*It may also be necessary to inform the Reader, that the calculations here made, are not taken from any particular season, but by comparing a diary which the author has kept many years; and from a medium of several years observation, the whole has been compiled. For there is frequently the difference of a fortnight or three weeks, between one season and another, in the times of fruit ripening, and also in the maturity of esculent plants. But in many of the winter fruits, there is often much more; for in some seasons, the pears of a tree which grew to a south east aspect, were ripe the middle of October, and by the end of the same month, those which were not eaten were become rotten; and in several other years, the fruit of the same tree were not eatable before the end of December. Therefore the Reader is desired to excuse the author, when he finds some sorts of autumn or winter fruits, mentioned to be in eating,*  
at

*at a different time from that in which they are some years in their maturity, because such alterations frequently happen in the seasons, as will occasion the difference before-mentioned in the time of ripening of several fruits.*

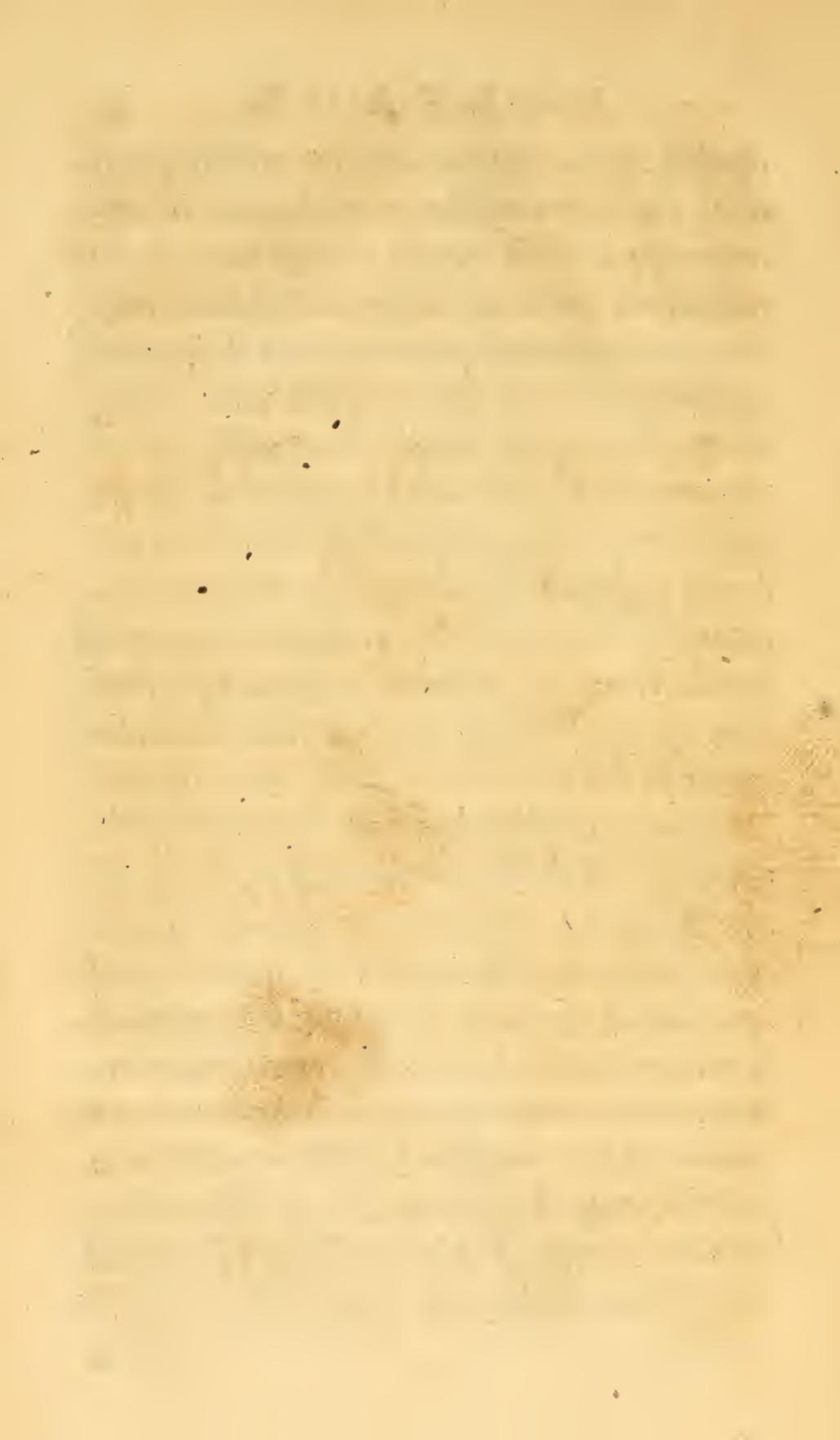
*There are also the same kinds of work, directed to be performed in different months, which to those who are unexperienced in the practical parts of Gardening, may appear to be absurd; but those who are better acquainted with the subjects, know, that in different seasons and situations, the same work may be performed to advantage, three weeks or a month earlier or later; so that the practitioner must be directed herein by his own judgment and observation, as it is impossible to prescribe rules for the variety of seasons and situations, without repeating these necessary works in different months; therefore the most skilful Gardeners will allow of these frequent repetitions, knowing it to be very necessary to put crops into the ground, when those  
before*

*before sown or planted may have failed, otherwise a whole season may be lost. And it is hoped those who are less acquainted with the practice, will not censure what they do not understand.*

*To this edition of the Gardeners Kalender, the author was advised to subjoin a short Introduction to the Science of Botany; in which the definitions and terms of art which are used in the present favourite system of Doctor Linnæus, should be explained, for the benefit of practical Gardeners; especially since the having some skill in the knowledge of plants, is now become anecessary qualification for those who have a desire to advance themselves in their profession; therefore the author was soon prevailed on to undertake it, and accordingly had the plates engraven, and the whole prepared for the press, before the translation of Linnæus's Philosophia Botanica, published by Mr. Lee, made its appearance. When that was made publick, the author of the Gardeners Kalender had some doubts*

doubts about the publication of his ; but upon farther consideration, he was determined to add it to the *Kalendar*, as the subject is treated differently, and only the more essential parts of the *Linnæan* system are here explained, the whole being comprised in so small a compass, as to enhance the price of the book but little : and for the benefit of those, who are already possessed of either of the former editions of the *Gardners Kalendar*, this small tract is printed separately, and may be purchased by those who are desirous to have it.

As the author has been careful in the revising the whole work, and inserting of the necessary additions and alterations made in this impression, he hopes it will meet with the like favourable reception from the publick, as the former editions have done, and for which he thinks he cannot better testify his gratitude to the publick, than by endeavouring to promote, to the utmost of his abilities, the useful art of Gardening.





A SHORT  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
SCIENCE of BOTANY.



ALL the sciences have each their proper language: but Botany alone has almost as many different languages as there are different authors, each using names and particular phrases, to represent the same plants; and sometimes the same denomination is applied by different authors to different plants; but although the Nomenclature of Botany has in all times been varied, yet it never was so much altered as of late years. New views have occasioned new observations, which have enabled the modern Botanists to rectify the denominations of the antients.

A denomination is so much more perfect, as it contains fewer arbitrary things, and has less relation to foreign. This is a kind of definition, which must be rendered as exact as possible, using the visible attributes and qualities of the plant itself, making an abstraction of the affinity it has to other plants of the same genus, or of different genera.

The modern Botanists have an advantage over the antients in following this rule; they name the plants from the parts which they contain; whereas the others have generally given them by their outward appearance, or supposed virtues; the moderns in each of their phrases, have regard to the essential parts of the plant they express: that in a word is the most particular character, which can be known by the first inspection, avoiding the long denominations and terms which are superfluous, and only burden the memory to no purpose, they have banished the names of the countries where the plants grow, their virtues, and properties, &c. from the titles.

When there is but one known species of a genus, it is not necessary to add a specific denomination to its generical name, because there is no other species to distinguish it from. And it were to be wished, that each plant had but

one essential character to distinguish it from all the other species of the genus: in which case, each denomination would be comprised in two or three words. But as it often happens, that one species has many different characters common to one or other species of the same genus, they are then obliged to add a longer denomination to it. However, all other things being equal, the shortest phrases are always best. In consequence of this, Dr. *Linnaeus*, the celebrated Professor of Botany at *Upsal* in *Sweden*, has proposed simple and proper terms, not only to express all the different parts of plants, but also the principal qualities, forms, figures, situations, directions, and manners of existing of each of these parts. He is not satisfied to join the definitions and explications to each of these terms, to fix and determine their true meaning: but he has also added figures, to such as were necessary to give a more just and complete idea of them. These principals have been almost universally adopted, by those who have wrote after him. This rule he will not permit to be departed from, and his manner of expression is become the living language of Botany.

The sexual method of classing plants, established by Dr. *Linnaeus*, is much prefer-

able to all the systems of Botany which have yet appeared. 1. Because of all those which have been proposed, there is not one of them which approaches so near to a natural method as this, most of the classes being very natural. 2. It is founded upon the parts of the plants, which are the most constant, and least subject to variation, the stamina and pointals, which are the true organs of generation.

These are simple and easy to retain in memory. The classes are established upon the stamina or male organs; the orders or subdivisions of the classes upon the pointals or female organs; and the genera upon all the parts of the fructification. All these parts being considered according to their number, their figure, their proportion, and their situation, the specifick differences are taken from the habit or external appearances of the plants. Those who will take the trouble of examining this method, and comparing it with any of the former, will be much better acquainted with its excellence than words can explain it. The author does not pretend to say it is perfect; the only natural method, if there is one, should have an advantage of this, but in default of the last, he endeavours to follow that which approaches nearest to it.

Dr. *Linnaeus* has taken the most essential parts of the plants, which are those of the fructification, to establish the characters of the genera, in a more substantial manner, than all the authors who have preceded him. The exact descriptions which he has given of all these parts, and the short natural terms which he has used, together with the observations which he has added to those of his genera, which carry any essential character, or which are liable to exception in any of the species, are owing to the labour of this worthy botanist. It is certain, that these descriptions will have this advantage, that they can be applied to any method which may be hereafter invented, for the establishing of new genera, when the old ones are insufficient, by the junction of those whose identity have escaped the first methodists, by the dismembering of some of them, which were overcharged with species, (which fatigue and embarrass the learner,) in short, by clearing of some other whose characters are equivocal or obscure. Dr. *Linnaeus* has found a way of ranging the species under their true genera, and of separating those which do not properly belong to them.

The distinguishing varieties from real species, is a part of the science of botany not well understood; for as variety of soils, situation, and culture,

culture, greatly alter the appearance of plants, so there are too many, who from a fondness of shewing their great nicety in distinguishing, are apt to make species of several plants, which are only accidental variations; while others, on the contrary, are as ready to suppose many plants which agree in some particular characters, are only accidental variations; and it must be confessed, that the learned author whose system we here adopt, is of this number; for in all his books where he has enumerated the species of plants, he has joined by way of synonym many plants as varieties of the species, which are always constant in their essential characters, when propagated by seeds, be the soil or situation ever so different: but this may be readily excused; for as he has not had experience enough in the culture of plants, to know how far, that with the difference of soils and situations will alter the appearances of plants, so it cannot be expected he should be perfect in an article, which requires many years trial and observation to determine. Nor has this learned author lived long enough in a country, where he might have opportunities to see and examine the plants growing; so has been obliged to form great part of his system from dried samples of the plants, which tho'

they may have been well preserved, yet some of those essential parts of their flowers and fruits from whence he has taken their characters, may have been wanting; or at least so much impaired, as to render it impossible for any one, absolutely to determine their classes or genera: therefore future observations on the plants made by persons of skill, who have opportunities of examining them when growing and in a perfect state, it is hoped may reduce this method nearer to a natural one.

The following circumstances are excluded by Dr. *Linnaeus*, from having any share in distinguishing the species from varieties, *viz.* *sex, magnitude, time of flowering, colour, scent, taste, virtues and uses, duration, multitude, pubescens, leaves and monstrous flowers.* Most of which it must be confessed, should not be allowed as distinguishing characters to species; but there are some which must be admitted, where other marks are wanting to distinguish two species which have great affinity, provided the characters so used are permanent: and these we find have been frequently used by Dr. *Linnaeus* himself in his later works, with great propriety, and it may be presumed as he becomes more knowing, he will adopt many more. For instance in the *Crocus*, the Doctor has supposed that the vernal sorts are

a 4

only

only varieties of the true Saffron, which always flowers in autumn ; but whoever will examine flowers of each, will find the stigma of the latter divided into three parts to the bottom (and this is the part in use), whereas the stigma of the vernal Crocus is globular and almost intire. There are also many other plants, which have escaped the notice of the author, and by him supposed to be only varieties, which are in reality distinct species.

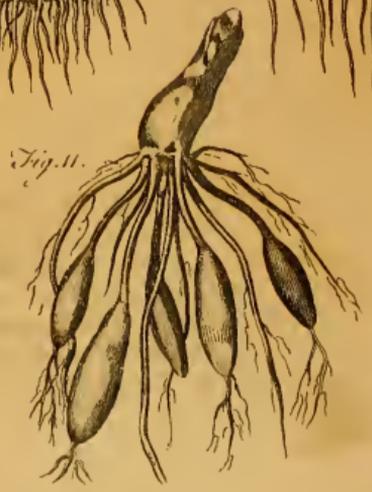
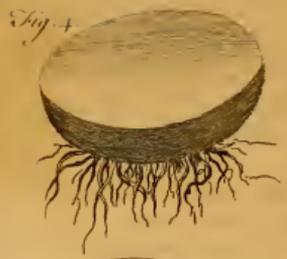
According to modern Botanists, plants are supposed to consist of the six following parts, the Root, *Radix*, the Trunk, *Truncus*, the Support, *Fulcra*, the Leaves, *Folia*, the Flowers, *Flores*, and the Fruit, *Fructus*.

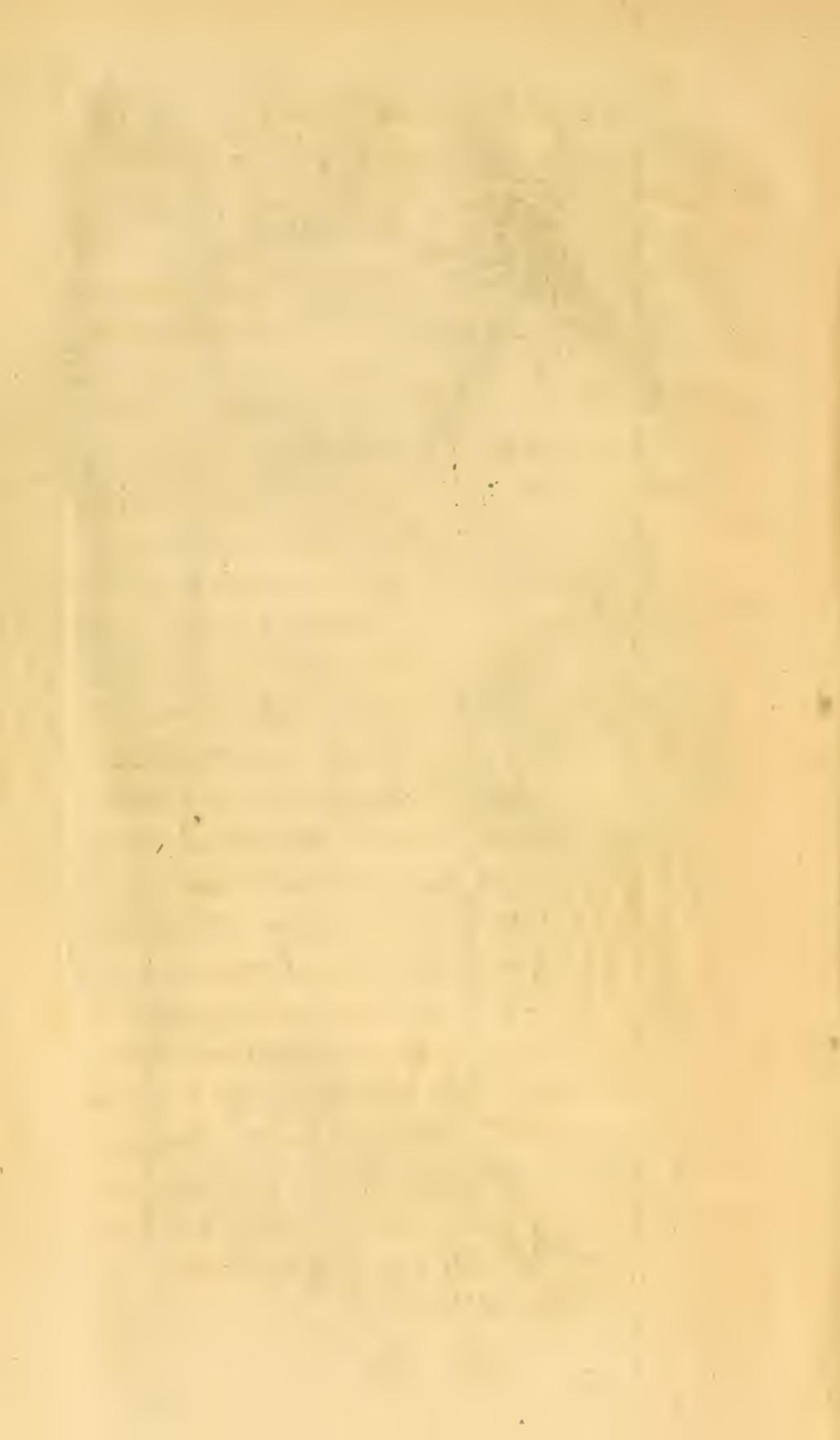
The Root, *Radix*,

Is that part of a plant which is fastened to the ground, or to some other body, from whence it draws its nourishment.

Roots are divided into three sorts, *viz.* fibrous, bulbous, and tuberous.

A fibrous root is composed of many small roots, which divide at the stalk or trunk, see fig. 1. plate I. These are sometimes perpendicular, and are called tap roots, as at *a*, *f*, or horizontal, which are called spreading roots, as at *b*. Fleshy, or *Carnose*, as the *Carrot* and *Parsnep*, see fig. 2. Hairy, *Filamentosa*, which  
appear





appear like slender threads or hairs, like the roots of *Grass*, as at *c*, fig. 1. single at fig. 2. and branching at fig. 1.

Bulbous roots are of the five following sorts, 1. Solid, *Solida*, as fig. 3. these are of a thick fleshy solid substance, as the *Turnep*, represented at fig. 4. which is cut horizontally through the middle. 2. Coated, *Tunicata*, as the *Onion*, see fig. 5. which are composed of many lamina, or coats, closely surrounding each other, as is represented fig. 6. where it is cut through the middle. 3. Scaled, *Squamosa*, as the *Lily*, see fig. 7. these are composed of many fleshy scales lying over each other. 4. Double, *Duplicata*, as in some Species of *Orchis*, see fig. 8. where there are two solid bulbs joined; these are also called Testiculated roots. 4. Clustered, *Aggregata*, as the *White Saxifrage*, see fig. 9. these are also called Granulous roots, having some appearance of grain.

A tuberous root is one that is composed of many fleshy tubers, as the *Garden Ranunculus*, which swell more than the stalk, see fig. 10. when these adhere closely to the stalk, they are termed *sessilis*, i. e. sitting close; or if they are suspended by threads, as the *Peony*, and *Hemoracalis*, they are called pendulous, see fig. 11. these are of different figures.

The Trunk, *Truncus*,

Is that part of a plant which rises immediately from the root, and sustains the branches; this denomination is therefore only given to trees; and that of stalk to plants.

Stalks are divided into simple or compound.

A Simple Stalk, *Caulis Simplex*, is one which arises single from the root, and continues so without interruption to the top. This is also called an intire stalk, *caulis integer*. When the stalk has no leaves or branches, it is called a naked stalk, *caulis nudis*. When it is garnished with leaves, *caulis foliatus*, a leafy stalk. When it is upright, *caule rectus*. Or if it is oblique to the root, *caule obliquus*. When it twines round a support, *caule volubilis*. If it is pliant, *caule flexuosus*. When it reclines to the ground, *caule reclinatus*. If it lies upon the ground, *caule procumbens*. When it puts roots out of the joints which fasten to the ground, *caule repens*, a creeping stalk. When it puts out roots the whole length of the stalks, *sarmentosus*. If the stalks live several years, they are termed, *perennis*, abiding stalks, if but one year, *annuus*, annual. When they are lignous or woody, *fruticosus*, shrubby, or *suffruticosus*, under shrubs. If they are cylindrical, *teres*,

or

or taper. When they have two angles, *anceps*; if three angles *trigonus*; if many angles, *polygonus*. When a stalk is streaked, *striatus*. If furrowed, *canaculatus*, channelled. When it is smooth, *glaber*. If it is hairy, *villosus*. If rough, *scaber*. And if the hairs are prickly, *hispidus*.

A branching Stalk, *Caulis ramosus*,

Is one that puts out lateral branches as it ascends. If the branches are irregular and thinly placed, it is called a diffused stalk, *diffusus*. If they are large, *brachiatus*, or limbed. When there are a great number of branches, *ramosissimus*, very branching. If they have supports, *fulcratus*. When they are prolifick, *proliferous*.

A compound Stalk, *Caulis compositus*, is one that soon divides into branches; when it is forked, it is called *dichotomus*; if it has two ranges of branches, *distichus*; or when these are again divided *subdivisus*. A straw, *culmus*, is a fistulous stalk garnished with leaves, and is generally terminated by a spike or panicle, as in grasses or corn. If this is intire, *integer*; or branched, *ramosus*; if uniform, *æqualis*; if jointed, *articulatus*; or scaly, *squamosus*; if without leaves, *nudus*; or when garnished with leaves, *foliatus*.

The supports, *fulcra*, are certain parts of a plant, which serve to sustain or defend the others. These are of the ten following sorts. The *stipula*. The leaf which supports the flowers *bractea*. The tendril or clasper *cirrhus*, or *capreolus*. The spine *spina*. The thorn *aculeus*. The footstalk of the leaf *petiolus*. The footstalk of the flower or fruit *pedunculus*. The stalk *scapus*. The gland *glandula*. The scale *squama*.

The footstalk which sustains the flower or fruit is called *pedunculus*. If this sustains but one flower or fruit, *unicam*. If two, *geminam*; if several, *plurimam*; and when it supports a great number, *numerosam*. When these arise from the root, *radicalem*; from the stalk, *caulinam*; from the wings of the stalk, *alarem*; or from the extremity, *terminatricem*, or *terminalem*. If they are single, *solitariam*; or thinly placed, *sparsam*; if in groups, *conglobatam*; in clusters, *conglomeratam*; if in panicles, *paniculatam*; or in roundish bunches, *corymbosam*; if in close bunches, or bundles, *fasciculatam*. When they are in whorles round the stalks, *verticillatam*; or in spikes, *spicatam*. If in long bunches like grapes, *racemosam*; or in form of an umbrella, *umbellatam*; if in form of a head, *capitatam*.

The stalk *scapus* is so called, when it rises single from the root without branches, and immediately supports the flowers and fructification, as the *Arum*.

The footstalk of the leaf *petiolus*, is that which sustains the leaf as the *pedunculus* sustains the flower and fruit, and is sometimes called the tail of the leaf.

The tendril, *cirrhus* or *capreolus*, is a clasper, by which a plant fastens itself to any other body for support, as the *Vine*, *Briony*, &c.

The *bractea*, or floral leaf, is of a different form and colour from the other leaves, and is always situated near the flower, and never appears but with it; so may be termed a floral leaf.

The *stipula* is a scale which forms the future bud, and is situated at the insertions of the leaf.

The thorn, *accukeus*, is a sharp brittle point, which is so slightly fastened to the plant, as to be taken off without tearing the other parts.

The spine, *spina*, is so firmly fastened to the plant, that it cannot be taken off without tearing it.

The gland, *glandula*, is a kind of teat which serves for the secretion of the humours.

The scale, *squama*, is generally found in katkins, where they serve as a cover to the stamina and apices of the male flowers; and in some flowers at the bottom of the flower-cup, or under the flowers themselves, in some plants.

#### Of LEAVES, *Folia*.

I shall not here mention all the varieties of leaves, which are taken notice of by some of the late writers in Botany, but shall only include their principal or most essential differences; and shall not take the terms from a single difference, but from such as are common to many; for the inserting too great number of terms will burden the memory too much, which will embarrass the learner in the application of them; and if those here mentioned are not sufficient to distinguish every variety, we should endeavour to keep a just medium between the old and new terms, avoiding the two extremes.

When two genera of leaves are combined to form one species, or the species is composed of two genera, which become the parts of the species, these genera being once established, it will not be difficult to form the species, so as to require no other definition, provided the  
genera

genera are well defined, and do not burden the memory ; as for example,

<i>Cordato-ovatum.</i>	<i>Ovato-cordatum.</i>
<i>Cordato-oblongum.</i>	<i>Oblongo-cordatum.</i>
<i>Cordato-lanceolatum.</i>	<i>Lanceolato-cordatum.</i>
<i>Cordato-sagittatum.</i>	<i>Sagittato-cordatum.</i>
<i>Cordato-hastatum.</i>	<i>Hastato-cordatum.</i>

There must be great care taken in placing the genera either first or last, in the formation of the species, for this is not indifferent ; the last denotes the form in which the leaf results, and the first in some measure corrects it, by adding a sort of exception to it ; so that by changing their place, it will alter the definition of the leaf. As for example, *Cordato-ovatum*, by this is to be understood a leaf more approaching to an oval. But when it is *Ovato-cordatum*, the leaf is supposed to be more of a heart-shape. But this will be better conceived by their figures hereafter referred to.

Leaves are divided into the three following classes.

1. Single leaves.
2. Compound leaves.
3. Determinate leaves.

The 1st class of single leaves. Plate II.

Those leaves are called single, *simplicia*, whose footstalks support but one.

There are seven sorts of single leaves, where we consider a leaf according to its circumferences, *sinus*, its borders, its surface, its summit, and its substance.

The circumference (*circumscriptio*) of a leaf depends upon its border having no *sinus* or angle; therefore we should comprehend in this title all those leaves whose figures are in form of a ring differently compressed, if they have no *sinus* or angles.

1. We call a leaf orbicular or round (*orbiculum*) whose length and breadth are equal, and whose borders are equally distant from the center, as the *Soldanella*, see fig. 1. plate II.

2. A roundish leaf (*subrotundum*) is one whose breadth is greater than the length, see fig. 2. but this term is often used in a more extensive sense.

3. An oval leaf (*ovatum*) is in form of an egg, and is longer than it is broad; and when the base or lower part forms a segment of a circle, but the upper part draws nearer to a point, see fig. 3.

An obverse oval leaf (*obverse-ovatum*) is one in form of an egg reversed, the same as  
fig. 3.

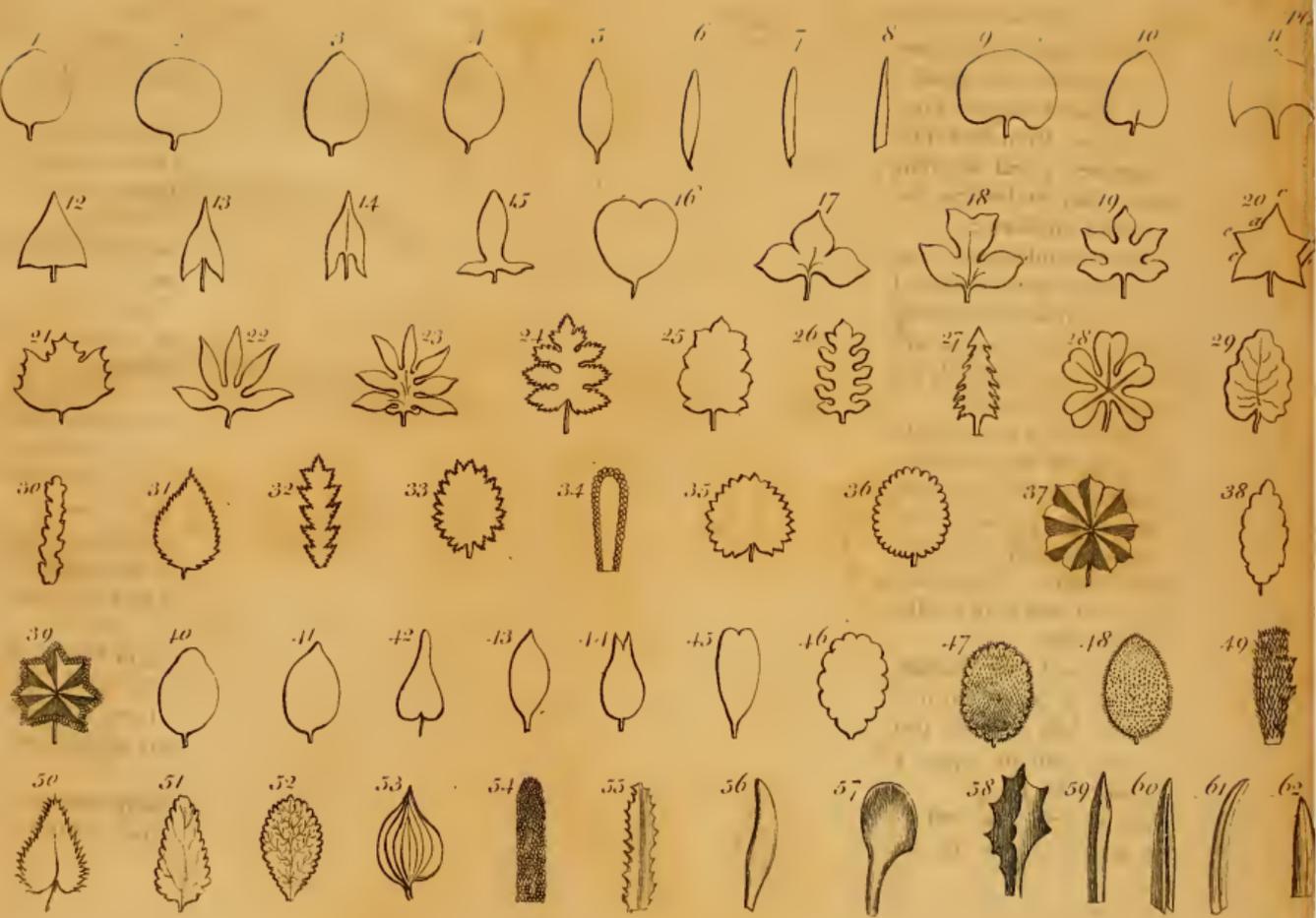




fig. 3. when the part which is fastened to the footstalk is narrower than the top.

4. An oval or elliptick leaf, is one which is longer than it is broad, and whose upper and lower parts have the same segment of a circle, see fig. 4.

An oblong leaf (*oblongum*) is one whose length is more than twice the breadth, and the two points are narrower than the segment of a circle, see fig. 5.

A wedge-shaped leaf (*cuneiforme*) is one that is shaped like a wedge; the length is much greater than the breadth, and is narrowed from the top to the base, see fig. 45.

The angles of a leaf (*anguli*) are the prominent parts which project from the border of an entire leaf.

An angle is different from a sinus, as it is the projecting part of a leaf, see fig. 20. *e, a, e*, whereas the sinus is the part which is diminished, see fig. 20. *a, c, b*, so the angle exists in the leaf, and the sinus is without the leaf. We must not confound the sides with the angle, as is frequently done. The angle in a leaf is considered horizontally, fig. 20. *a, b, c*, and the side of a leaf in a perpendicular view, see fig. 58. *a, b, c*.

A spear-shaped leaf (*lanceolatum*) is shaped like the point of a spear; it is oblong, and gradually narrowed from the middle to both ends, where it ends in points, as in the *narrow-leaved Plantain*, &c. see fig. 6.

A linear or narrow leaf (*lineare*) is that which commonly is narrowed toward the two ends, but the sides are parallel its whole length, as *Rosemary*, &c. see fig. 7.

An awl-shaped leaf (*subulatum*) is somewhat like the former on its upper surface, but the under part is thicker in the middle, growing narrower to a point at the top, like the point of an awl, as in the *Mesembryanthemum scabrum*, *Lin.* see fig. 8.

A triangular leaf (*triangulare*) is one with three rectangular sides, and three angles, the two lower being even with the base, as in the *Mesembryanthemum bellidiflorum*, see fig. 12.

A deltoide leaf (*deltoides*) is one with four angles, the two at the top being at a greater distance from the center than those of the sides, as in the *Sea Orach*, see fig. 58.

A quinqueangular or five cornered leaf (*quinqueangulare*) is one whose sides are strait to the middle and are not broken, as in that of *Lavateria Olbia*, see fig. 20. *a, b*, this sometimes happens.

After these differences are once established, it will be easy to figure any other varieties which may arise from the number of angles, which rarely happen.

A round leaf (*rotundum*) is one that has no angles or indentures, so is different from the preceding, especially the seventh and twelfth.

A finus divides the disk of the leaf into many parts at the base, as in fig. 14, and 18. at the top, as in fig. 21, 22. at the sides, as in 23, 25. the whole length, as in fig. 26.

A kidney-shaped leaf (*reniforme*) is that which is shaped like a kidney, it is almost orbicular, but indented at the base without angles, as the common *Scurvy-grass*, see fig. 9.

A heart-shaped leaf (*cordatum*) is shaped somewhat like an egg, but is indented at the base without angles, as the *Water Figwort*, see fig. 10.

A moon-shaped leaf (*lunatum*) is somewhat like an half orbicular leaf, but is deeply indented into two curve angles at the base, like a half moon, or some sorts of *Passiflora*, *Lin.* see fig. 11.

An arrow-pointed leaf (*sagittatum*) is a triangular leaf indented at the base like the point of an arrow, as the small wild *Convulvulus*, see fig. 13.

An heart arrow-pointed leaf (*Cordato-bastatum*) is like the former, but the borders are convex, as in the *Arum*, see fig. 14.

A pike or javelin-shaped leaf (*bastatum*) is a triangular leaf whose sides and base are indented, and the angles are expanded like the point of an halberd, as the *Sheeps Sorrel*, see fig. 15.

A bifid leaf (*bifidum*) is a leaf divided at the top in two parts, whose inferior borders within the division are strait, as the *Bauhinia*, see fig. 16.

There are some leaves which are divided into three parts (*trifidum*) as the *Rue-leav'd Whitlow-grass*; others into four (*quadrifidum*) as the *Lesser Mallow*; some into five (*quinquefidum*) as the *Althæa Vulgaris*; and others into many (*multifidum*) as the five-leav'd *Ladies-Mantle*. From the number of these divisions, they are easily known.

A trilobate or three-lobed leaf (*trilobum*) is one that is divided into three lobes to the middle, which are separated from each other, and their borders rounded, as the *Trefoil* and *Wood Sorrel*, see fig. 17.

When the leaves are divided into two lobes (*bilobum*) or four (*quadrilobum*) or five (*quinquelobum*), as in some of the *Mallows*; so from  
the

the number of their lobes they may be easily defined.

A palmated-leaf (*palmatum*) is in form of a hand opened; it is divided into several parts from the top to the middle, or almost to the base, as *Hemp*, see fig. 22.

A wing-pointed leaf (*pinnatifidum*) is one which is cut into several lateral sinuses, separated their whole length like the feathers of a wing, as in *Hartshorn Plantain*, &c. see fig. 23.

A jagged leaf (*laciniatum*) is one that is cut into many sinuses, to the midrib, and the lobes are also cut undeterminately on their borders, as in some of the *Centaurea*, see fig. 24.

A sinuated leaf (*sinuatum*) is one that is cut on the borders into sinuses the whole length, which are separated by lobes which are but slightly intended, as the *Acanthus*, see fig. 25.

An indented sinuated leaf (*sinuato-dentatum*) is the same with the former, but the lateral lobes are narrower, as *Cicory*, see fig. 26.

A quinquepartite leaf (*quinquepartitum*) is one that is divided into five parts to the base, as the *Black Hellebore*, see fig. 28.

In changing the number of parts into which the leaf is divided, we may denote their

signification, as in two (*bipartitum*) in three (*tripartitum*) in four (*quadripartitum*) and if into many (*multipartitum*).

An entire leaf (*integrum*) is one which has no sinus on its border, and an undivided leaf (*indivisum*) is the same, but *integrum* must be distinguished from *integerrimum*; the first denotes a leaf which has no sinus in its disk, and the second has none on its border.

The margin or border of a leaf (*margo*) denotes the variety there is seen on the edges of leaves; but these have no relation to their disk, nor are the extremities at the top included in this distinction.

An indented leaf (*dentatum*) is one that has its borders end with horizontal points of the same consistence with the leaves, but are separate and distinct from each other, as the common *Horebound*.

A sawed leaf (*ferratum*) is one whose borders are sharply indented like the teeth of a saw, lying one over the other like tiles, and generally point toward the top, as the *Annual Nettle*, see fig. 31. When these indentures point toward the base, it is termed *retrosum ferratum*, i. e. sawed backward.

A double sawed leaf (*duplicato ferratum*) is one whose borders are garnished with two  
forts

forts of teeth, one small and the other large, see fig. 32. the less upon the greater, as in the *Wild Sage*.

A crenated or notched leaf (*crenatum*) is one whose borders are cut into angles or indentures, which are contiguous and turn inward, without any bend either to the top or the base, as the *Common Betony*, see fig. 38. When the notches are pointed, it is termed (*acute crenatum*), see fig. 35. and when they are rounded (*obtusè crenatum*), see fig. 36. and a double crenated leaf, is one that has small crenatures upon the larger, see fig. 33.

A repanded leaf (*repandedum*) is one whose border is indented the whole length, and the lobes are each a segment of a circle, with obtuse sinuses between them, see fig. 46.

A cartilaginous or gristly leaf (*cartilagineum*) is one whose border is distinguished from the other part of the leaf by a cartilage or membranous fleshy substance, see fig. 34.

A ciliated leaf (*ciliatum*) is one whose border is set round with small parallel hairs, like those of the eye-lid, see fig. 50.

A lacerated or torn leaf (*lacerum*) is one whose border is composed of torn segments of different sizes and figures, as in the *Sea Cabbage*, see fig. 24.

A curled leaf (*crispum*) is one whose border is plaited and fringed like a furbelow, as the *curl'd* or *fring'd-leav'd Mallow*, see fig. 39.

A knawed leaf (*erosum*) is one whose sinus and disk appear as if they were eaten on their borders, as the *Pyrenian Clary*, see fig. 21.

An entire leaf (*integerrimum*) is one whose border is quite entire without any kind of indenture, see fig. 42.

The superficies of a leaf denotes its surface above and below.

A downy leaf (*tomentosum*) is one whose surface is covered with hairs so small, as not to be distinguished by the naked eye, like cotton cloth, as the *Mullein*, see fig. 48.

A velvet leaf (*vilosum*) is one whose surface is garnished with hairs which are discernible, as in the *Juncus*, see fig. 47.

A hairy leaf (*hirsutum*) is very near a-kin to the former, but the hairs are longer, as in the *hairy Hawkweed*.

A stinging leaf (*hispidum*) is one whose surface is covered with rough brittle hairs, which sting the flesh when handled, and are easily broken, as in the *Nettle*, see fig. 49.

A rough leaf (*scabrum*) is one whose disk is covered with small inequalities, or tubercles.

A bristly leaf (*aculeatum*) is one whose surface has many cartilaginous bristles which easily separate from the leaf, as in some *Roses*.

A prickly leaf (*spinosum*) has its disk or border armed with cartilaginous thorns which adhere closely to the leaf, and cannot be separated without injury to the leaf, as the *Blackberry*.

A warted leaf (*papillosum*) is one whose surface is garnished with small protuberances or vesicles, as in the *Mesembryanthemum Cristallinum*, see fig. 54.

A polished leaf (*nitidum*) is one whose surface is smooth, and shining as if polished, as the *Chrysophyllum*.

A plaited leaf (*plicatum*) is one that is plaited from the base by a sort of nerve which extends to the border, one being raised, and another depressed alternately, so as that the disk appears in angles, as the *White Helibore*, see fig. 37.

A waved leaf (*undulatum*) is that whose outer part of the disk becomes extended beyond a circle of the same diameter, in such a manner that the borders rise and fall like waves, as in the *fringed Hartstongue*, see fig. 46.

A wrinkled leaf (*rugosum*) is one that has deep veins, leaving between them spaces, where the substance of the disk rises like flesh interposing, as the *Primrose*, see fig. 51.

A veined leaf (*venosum*) is one that has branching veins or vessels running thro' it, or appears to have a great number of orifices of veins joined, as the *Card Beet*, see fig. 52.

A nerve leaf (*nervosum*) is one that has single veins, extending parallel from the base to the top without branching, as the *Scorzoneria*, see fig. 53.

A naked leaf (*nudum*) is one that has no marks or veins, so is opposite to the former.

The point or top of a leaf (*apex*) represents the diversities there are in the upper extremity.

A truncated leaf (*truncatum*) is one whose top is terminated by a transverse line.

A blunt leaf (*retusum*) is one whose top is terminated by a blunt line.

A bitten leaf (*præmorsum*) is one whose top is divided by an open pointed sinus, as the *Maple Tree*, see fig. 18.

A hollowed leaf (*emarginatum*) is one that is stopewise indented at the top; when it is terminated by blunt summits, it is termed (*obtuse-emarginatum*) see fig. 45. and when it is

terminated by pointed summits, as the *Tulip Tree* (*acute-emarginatum*).

An obtuse leaf (*obtusum*) is one that is terminated by a segment of a circle, see fig. 40.

A pointed leaf (*acutum*) is terminated by a sharp point, see fig. 41.

An awl-pointed leaf (*acuminatum*) is one whose summit is terminated like the point of an awl, see fig. 42.

A blunt-pointed leaf (*obtusum cum acumine*) is one whose top is blunt and terminated by a sharp point, see fig. 43.

The sides of a leaf (*latera*) is perceived when all the parts are considered in a perpendicular situation.

A taper leaf (*teres*) is one that is of a cylindrical form, or shaped like a pillar except the summit, as in *Anthericum frutescens*, see fig. 62.

A piped leaf (*tubulosum*) is one that is hollow, but cannot be perceived unless it is cut transversely, as the *Onion*.

A fleshy leaf (*carnosum*) is one that is full of pulp, or fleshy substance between the membranes, which form the upper and lower surface, as the *Aloe vulgaris*.

A membranaceous leaf (*membranaceum*) is one that the membranes do not inclose any pulp.

A depressed leaf (*depressum*) is one that appears as if it was pressed on the side which regards the stalk.

A compressed leaf (*compressum*) is one that is impressed on the two opposite sides which do not regard the stalk.

A flat or plain leaf (*planum*) is when both the surfaces are level and parallel every where.

A convex leaf (*convexum*) is a depressed leaf raised in the middle above the sides.

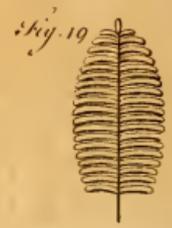
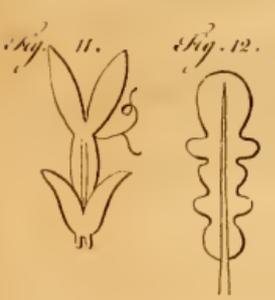
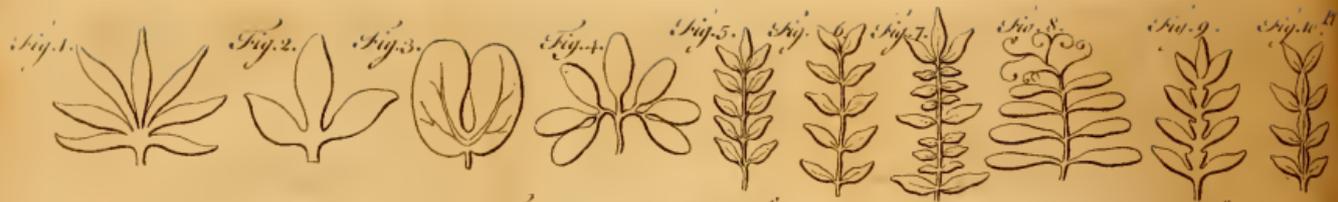
A concave leaf (*concauum*) is one that is hallowed in the middle.

A channelled leaf (*canaliculatum*) is one that is channelled or guttered the whole length, see fig. 61.

A sword-shaped leaf (*ensiforme*) is one that is compressed, and edged like a sword on both sides, with a convex middle the whole length, as the *Flag-leav'd Iris*, &c.

A spear-shaped leaf (*acinaciforme*) is a compressed fleshy leaf like the point of a spear, with one edge convex and narrow, the other broader and raised, and the inner blunt and straiter, as in the *Mesembryanthemum acinaciformi*, Lin. see fig. 56.





*Situation*

*direction*

*place*

*insertion*

An hatchet-shaped leaf (*dolabriforme*) is a compressed suborbicular leaf like a plainer; it is blunt, projecting or swelling outwardly with a sharp edge, and almost cylindrical toward the lower part, as in the *Mesembryanthemum dolabriformi*, see fig. 57.

A tongue-shaped leaf (*linguiforme*) is a depressed linear fleshy leaf, a little convex on the upper side, and has generally cartilaginous borders, as the *Tongue-shaped Aloe*, see fig. 55.

A three sided leaf (*triquetrum*) is one that has three flat longitudinal sides, but is generally awl-pointed.

A three cornered leaf (*trigonum*) is like the former, but the faces are channelled and the projections are membranous.

### OF COMPOUND LEAVES, Plate III.

Compound leaves are divided into simple and decomposed.

A compound leaf is composed of several small leaves united together upon the same common footstalk, which is but one compound leaf.

A leaf is called (*folium*) but when it is composed of many small leaves, these small leaves are called (*foliolum*) which form a compound leaf.

A compound leaf when properly understood, is one which is produced from a single composition.

A fingered or handed leaf (*digitatum*) is one composed of several small leaves sitting on the top of a common footstalk, but in a strict sense it should be composed of more than four small leaves, as the *Agnus Castus*, or *Chaste Tree*, see fig. 1.

A trifoliate leaf (*ternatum*) is one composed of three small leaves standing upon one common footstalk, as the *Alpine Ladies Smock*, see fig. 2. when these have no proper footstalk, it is termed (*foliolis sessilibus*) but when each has a proper footstalk (*foliolis petiolatis*).

When a leaf is composed of two lobes (*binatum*) these sit upon a common footstalk, as in the *Passiflora bilobis*, see fig. 3.

When it has many small leaves branching upon a common footstalk, it is called a branching leaf (*ramosum*) see fig. 4.

A winged leaf (*pinnatum*) is composed of many small leaves, ranged along on each side the common footstalk like wings, as the *Watercress*; but as these are ranged in different manners, so they have different appellations, *viz.*

When it is terminated by a single lobe or little leaf, it is an unequal winged leaf, (*imparipinnatum*)

*pinnatum*) see fig. 5. when it is not terminated by a small leaf or tendril, it is called an abrupt winged leaf (*abruptum*) see fig. 6.

When the small leaves are placed opposite on the footstalk, as in fig. 6. it is called an opposite winged leaf; but when they are placed alternately, it is called an alternate winged leaf.

When the small leaves are alternately unequal, as in fig. 7. it is called an interrupt winged leaf.

If it has clasps or tendrils by which it fastens to any other body or support, it is called a (*cirrhous*) winged leaf, as the *Vetch*, see fig. 8.

When the small leaves have borders running along the footstalk from one to the other, as in fig. 9. it is called a running winged leaf (*decurrentibus*).

When the footstalks have a jointed membrane between the small leaves, as in fig. 10. they are termed membranaceous footstalks.

When the leaf is composed of one pair of little leaves placed opposite, as in fig. 11. it is called a conjugated leaf.

A lyre-shaped leaf (*lyratum*) is one leaf whose lower part is cut in such a manner, as if the segments at the base were separated from

the

the body of the leaf, and detached from those on the top, as in the *Fiddle Dock*, see fig. 12.

A double winged leaf (*duplicato-pinnatum*) or (*pinnato-pinnatum*) is a leaf composed of leaves, which were composed before of wings, as the *Melia*, or common *Bead Tree*, see fig. 13.

A decomposite leaf (*decomposita*) is that whose common footstalk divides twice before it is garnished with leaves, as in fig. 23, and 24. this is also called a double winged leaf, as the *Rue* (*duplicato-pinnatum*).

A supradecomposite leaf is one whose common footstalk divides several times before it is garnished with small leaves, as in the *Achillea*, see fig. 19, and 22.

A double trifoliate leaf (*duplicato-ternatum*) is one which is composed of two orders of trefoil leaves; and when the common footstalk is divided into three, each sustaining three leaves, it is called a triplicate trefoil leaf (*triplicato-ternatum*), as the *Barrenwort*, see fig. 15.

#### Of the determination of leaves.

The determination of leaves consists in this difference, *viz.* that a leaf is distinguished without any regard to its structure or form; this

is divided into four orders, which consist in the direction, the place, the insertion, and the situation.

I. The direction, see fig. 16. is the expansion which the leaf requires from the bottom to the top. If it is arched (*inflexum*), that is, when it returns toward the footstalk, as at *a, a*; when it is upright (*erectum*), that is, if it makes an acute angle with the footstalk, see *b, b*. If it spreads open, or stands almost in a right angle with the perpendicular *c, c*, it is called (*patens*); when it is horizontal, that is, when it makes a right angle with the perpendicular, as at *d, d*, (*horizontale*); when the leaf is reclinated, or the summit is turned so that it is lower than the base (*reclinatum*), as at *e, e*; when it is turned back, or rolled, as at *f, f*, (*revolutum*), or a revolved leaf.

When a leaf puts out a radicle from its top, as some of the ferns do, it is called *radicans*; if it puts out roots from its under surface, *radicatum*; and if they float on the water, *natans*.

II. The place, see fig. 17. this is determined by the place where it is fastened to the plant; the seed leaf (*feminale*), *a, a*, is that which is first put out from the seed, and is often called *Cotyledon*, or *Seed-leaf*.

A radicle leaf (*radicale*) is one which rises from the root, and is not fastened to the stalk, *b*; those leaves which are fastened to the stalk are called (*caulinum*) *c, c, c*, those which fit on the branches (*ramosum*) *d, d*, those which are under the ramifications or wings of the stalk, (*subulare*) *e, e*, and the floral leaf (*flo-rale*) is always situated near the flower.

III. The insertion is the manner in which a leaf is fastened to the plant, see fig. 18.

A buckler or shield-shaped leaf (*peltatum*) is one whose footstalk is fastened to its disk, and not to the base or border *a*, as the *Water Lily*.

When the leaf has a footstalk at its base by which it is fastened to the plant as at *b*, it is called *petiolatum*.

If it is fastened to the branch without a footstalk as at *c*, (*sessile*) fitting close.

When the base of the leaf is fastened by a membrane running along the stalk as at *d*, *decurrens*, as in the *White* or *Woolly Thistle*. When the base of the leaf extends so as to embrace the stalk quite round, as at *e*, *amplexicaule*, as the *Honeywort*.

But when the lobes of the base are too short for to wholly embrace the stalk, it is termed *semiamplexicaule*, half embracing.

A perfoliate leaf (*perfoliatum*) is one whose disk surrounds the stalk, the branch, or the footstalk, without any of the borders adhering to it, like the *Hares Ear*, commonly called *Perfoliatum*, as at *f*.

A coherent leaf (*folia connata*) is where the base of two opposite leaves unite, and appear to be but one leaf, as the *Eastern Myosotis*, see *a*; when the base of the leaf is like a cylinder, and surrounds the stalk or branch like a sheath as at *b*, it is termed (*vaginans*).

IV. The situation of the leaves (*situs*) depends upon the position of each with regard to the others, see fig. 21.

A jointed leaf (*folia articulata*) is one whose summits are joined to each other, see fig. 20.

Starry leaves (*folia stellata*) are such as have six or more small leaves surrounding the stalk which are pointed like stars, as at *a*, as the *Goosegrasses*, or *Clivers*.

When there are but three of these leaves, they are termed *ternata*, as the *Trefoils*; when four, as at *b*, *quaterna*; when five, *quina*.

When two leaves are placed opposite on the stalk as at *c, c*, it is termed (*folia opposita*) and when they are ranged one above the other as at *d, d*, (*folia alternata*) alternate leaves.

When the leaves are situated loosely without order upon the branches as at *e*, they are termed (*folia sparsa*), scattered leaves.

When there are many leaves set upon a common footstalk, which are so closely placed as that their situation cannot be easily discovered, they are termed (*conferta*) clustered, as at letter *f*.

When they are ranged like the tiles of a house, or scales of fish, *imbricata*, as at *g*.

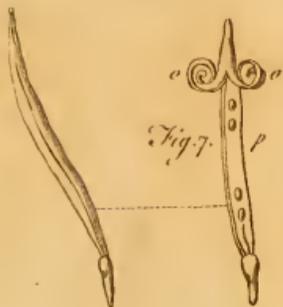
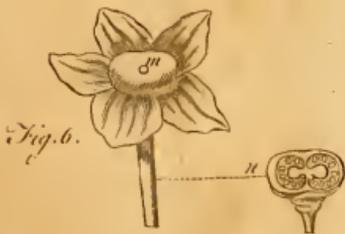
But when the leaves are placed in clusters, proceeding from the same point as at *h*, *fasciculata*, clustered or bundled leaves.

#### Of the parts of fructification.

These parts are either general or particular; the general are two, *viz.* the flower and the fruit. The particular are subdivided into the eight following parts, *viz.* the impalement or cup (*calyce*), the flower-leaves, or petals (*corolla*), the stamina (*filamenta*), the summits (*anthera*), the pointal or style (*stylus*), the pericarpium or fleshy substance which surrounds the seeds, as in *Apple* and *Pear*; the seed (*semina*), and the receptacle or placenta to which the seeds are fastened. The five first belong to the flower, and the three last to the fruit.

The





The parts of the flower, plate IV.

I. The cup of the flower (*calyx*), is that which incloses or sustains the other parts; these are divided into the seven following sorts, the *perianthium*, the *involucrum*, the *spatha*, *gluma*, *amentum* or *julus*, *calyptra*, and *volva*.

The *perianthium* is the most common sort of flower cup; it is often composed of many parts, or when it is of one part or piece, it is divided or cut half way into more or less parts; this always surrounds the flower.

The *involucrum* or outer cover embraces many flowers, which are collected together, and have each their proper *perianthium*. They are disposed in form of rays, and are sometimes coloured; see fig. 1. *a, a, a*. This is often met with in the second order of *Linnæus's* fifth class, which includes the plants with umbelated flowers.

The *spatha* or sheath is a particular sort of cover to one or several flowers, which seldom are provided with any particular *perianthium*; it consists of a membrane fastened to the stalk, and is of different figures and consistence, as the *Arum*, see fig. 2. *b, b, b*.

It is sometimes composed of two pieces, as at fig. 2. *c, c*; this often occurs in *Linnæus's* I, III, VI, and XXth classes.

*Gluma* or chaff, is a sort of cover only belonging to the corns and grasses; these are composed of two or three membranaceous valves, as at fig. 3. *d, d*, which are often transparent on their borders.

A *julus* or katkin (*amentum*) is a mass of male or female flowers fastened to an axis in form of a rope, being covered with small scales which serve for calyces, see fig. 4. these occur frequently in *Linnaeus's* twenty-first class.

The coif (*calyptra*) is a thin membranaceous cover of a conick form, which covers the parts of fructification, and is often met with in many kinds of moss on the top of the flowers.

The purse (*volva*) is a thick sort of covering which incloses several of the mushroom tribe, and opens lengthways to let them out.

II. The petal or flower leaf (*corolla*) is that which immediately surrounds the parts of generation; there are two sorts of these, the petal and the nectarium. When it is of one piece, it is called (*monopetalous*) and when it is of many pieces, (*polypetalous*).

The flower leaf, or petal, is generally distinguished by the beauty of its colour, see *e, e, e*, fig. 5. When this is of one piece, it is distinguished by the tube (*tubus*) *b*, and the limb or border (*limbus*) *g*, when the flower is  
of

of many petals, each are distinguished by their tail (*unguis*) *l*, and the blade (*lamina*) *i*.

The nectarium is that part of the corolla, which is destined to contain the honey or sweet juice of the flower, and is of different figures, as a tube, a scale, a pimple, or tubercle, see *f, f, f*, fig. 5.

A floret (*corollula tubulata*) consists of one piece formed in a kind of tube or bell-shape, cut at the top into four or five parts which open and turn backward, see fig. 9.

A half floret (*corollula ligulata*) consists of a flat narrow limb or tail turning outward, whose summit is either intire or indented in three or five points, see fig. 10.

III. The stamen is the male part of generation in flowers, and is composed of two parts, the filament and the summit.

The filament (*filamentum*) serves to sustain the summit or apex; this is sometimes in form of a thread, and at others it is awl-shaped.

The summit (*anthera*), or apex, is the essential part of the stamina, or the male organ of generation; it consists of a little bag of one or more cavities, which is commonly fastened to the point of the filament, and contains the male farina.

IV. The pointal (*pistillum*) includes the female parts of generation in flowers, which is composed of the germ (*germen*), the style (*stylus*), and the stigma.

The germ incloses and defends the embryos of the seeds, and is properly the matrix of the plant.

The style fits upon the germ, and sustains the stigma; but there are some flowers which have no style.

The stigma is the female organ of generation, and is of different figures; it is generally situated upon the extremity of the style; and when there is no style, it fits upon the germ.

#### The Parts of Fruit.

The (*pericarpium*) is formed of the germ which enlarges and incloses the seeds; see *m*, *n*, fig. 6. it is divided into eight species; the capsule, the shell, the pod, the husk, the nut, the apple, the berry, and the cone.

The capsule is composed of many dry elastic cells, which, when the seeds are ripe, generally open at the top; when it has but one cell, it is called *unilocularis*; if two, *bilocularis*; or if several, *multilocularis*.

The shell (*conceptaculum*) is different from a capsule of one cell, in the cover being softer,

and not so rough ; opening lengthways on one side, and the seeds are not fastened to it.

The pod (*siliqua*) fig. 7. is composed of two lids, *o, o*, which open from the base toward the point, separated by a diaphragm or membranous partition, to which the seeds are fastened by an umbilical cord.

A leguminous pod (*legumen*) fig. 8. is an oblong cover of two shells joined above and below by a longitudinal future ; the seeds, *q, q*, are fastened alternately to the upper border of each shell. Most of the pulse are of this kind.

A plum (*drupa*) is a fruit composed of a fleshy soft pulp inclosing a nut or stone in the middle.

A berry (*bacca*) incloses many naked seeds in the middle of a succulent pulp.

An apple (*pomum*) is a fruit composed of a solid fleshy pulp, in the middle of which are little cells with membranaceous covers, in which the kernels or seeds are inclosed. .

A cone (*strobilus*) is a hard dry fruit, generally of a conical form, composed of many scales lying over each other like the tiles of an house, or the scales of fish.

VI. Seeds are also distinguished into two sorts, *viz.* nuts, and grains or seeds.

The nut is a fruit with a hard shell, inclosing the true seed.

The

The seed (*semen*) is of all sorts of figures, and is that part which vegetates and produces a plant of the same kind with that from which it was taken; the seeds are sometimes adorned with a crown.

The crown (*corona*) is either simple as at fig. 11. *t*, or tufted, as at fig. 10 and 11. *x*, *z*, *u*. When the down or tuft fits close upon the seed, without any footstalk, or support, as at *u*, it is termed (*sessilis*); but if it has supports, as at *r*, *x*, *s*, *z*, (*stipite insidens*), each of these tufts are again divided into simple and branching, the simple, *u*, *x*, is composed of single rays; and the branching, *u*, *x*, fig. 10 and 11. of bearded or feathered plumes.

The receptacle (*receptaculum*) is the placenta upon which is placed the flower, or fruit, or both together, and is of different figures.

## AN EXPLANATION OF THE CLASSES.

### Plate V.

Plants have flowers visible or almost invisible; the visible flowers are either hermaphrodite, that is to say, they are each furnished with stamina and pointals; or of one sex, either all male, when they have only stamina and no





Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.



pointals, or all female, when they have pointals without stamina.

The stamina are either detached from each other, or united together by one of their parts, as also sometimes with the pointal.

The stamina are not of equal length, or there are constantly a certain number which are shorter than the rest.

The classes of plants which are established upon the principles of the sexes, are distinguished according to the number, proportion, and the situation of the stamina in their flowers.

The plants which have hermaphrodite flowers.

Fig. 1. (*Monandria*) with one stamen.

Fig. 2. (*Diandria*) two stamina.

In this class the learned author has ranged several genera, which would with greater propriety come in his fourteenth class, intituled *Didynamia*; the flowers and fructification agreeing in every respect with those of the fourteenth class, excepting the number of their stamina, which in those of this second class have but two, and the other have four, two long and two short: however, in *Salvia* there are generally four stamina, two of which are of short duration, seldom lasting one day after the flower is open,

open, before they shrink up : but in that time they may have discharged their farina, so answered the intended purpose, therefore should by no means be separated from their congeners. The learned Doctor *Van Royen*, late professor of Botany at *Leyden*, has joined all these plants in the same class, titling it *Ringentes Gymnospermæ* ; he also has ranged several other genera of Doctor *Linnaeus's* second class, under the first order of his twelfth class, called *Ringentes Angiospermæ*.

Fig. 3. (*Triandria*) three stamina.

In the third class Doctor *Linnaeus* brings all the liliaceous plants whose flowers have three stamina in each, by which they are separated from their congeners, which are ranged in his sixth class ; therefore it would have approached nearer to a natural method, if those plants whose flowers have but three stamina in each, were ranged immediately before those whose flowers have six, in the same class : and if all the grasses were joined in one class, ranging those whose flowers have but two stamina first, and those with three following them, and then those with six, &c. it would still be nearer nature, than dividing them into so many different classes.

Fig. 4. (*Tetrandria*) four stamina.

Fig. 5.

- Fig. 5. (*Pentandria*) five stamina.  
 Fig. 6. (*Hexandria*) six stamina.  
 Fig. 7. (*Heptandria*) seven stamina.  
 Fig. 8. (*Octandria*) eight stamina.  
 Fig. 9. (*Enneandria*) nine stamina.

In the ninth class is ranged *Laurus*, whereas all the different plants ranged under that generical title, have male flowers upon different plants, from those which produce fruit, so with more propriety should be placed in the twenty-second class, titled *Diœcia*; but as the learned author may not have had opportunities of seeing the fresh flowers of many of these plants, so he has been obliged to take his characters either from dried samples, or from imperfect descriptions, so may have been easily led into these mistakes.

There are also in some of his other classes the like mistakes with those before mentioned, which may have happened from the same causes; however, upon the whole, there is certainly great merit due to this author for his discoveries.

- Fig. 10. (*Decandria*) ten stamina.  
 Fig. 11. (*Dodecandria*) twelve stamina.  
 Fig. 12. (*Icosandria*) when there are more than twelve, and these are fastened to the interior part of the flower cup, and not to the receptaculum.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 13. (*Polyandria*) when there are more than twelve, which are fastened to the receptaculum.

The plants whose flowers have two stamina shorter than the other, are distinguished in the following manner.

Fig. 14. (*Didynamia*) these flowers have two long and two shorter stamina.

Fig. 15. (*Tetradynamia*) these flowers have four long and two shorter stamina.

Those plants whose flowers have their stamina united together, or with the pointal, are distinguished in the following manner.

Fig. 16. (*Monadelphica*) these have all their stamina united by their tails into one body.

Fig. 17. (*Diadelphica*) these have all their stamina united by their tails into two bodies.

Fig. 18. (*Polyadelphica*) these have all their stamina united by their tails into three or more bodies.

Fig. 19. (*Syngenesia*) these have all their stamina united by their summits in form of a cylinder.

Fig. 20. (*Gynandria*) the stamina of these fit upon the pointal, and not upon the receptaculum.

Those

Those plants whose flowers are of different sexes are thus distinguished.

Fig. 21. (*Monœcia*) the plants of this class have male and female flowers upon the same individual.

Fig. 22. (*Diœcia*) these have male and female flowers upon different plants.

This class of plants is subject to variation, for several plants included in it by the author, which when young produce only male flowers, but after some years growth, have produced fruit which have grown and produced plants of both sexes.

Fig. 23. (*Polygamia*) these have hermaphrodite flowers, with flowers of one sex, either male or female upon the same individual.

Those plants whose flowers are inclosed in the fruit, or are so small as not to be seen by the naked eye, are included in the 24th class, intituled *Cryptogamia*, see fig. 24.

In this class our author in the former editions of his method ranged *Ficus*, which in the last edition he has removed to his class *Diœcia*, but it should rather be placed in the class *Monœcia*; for all the fruits which I have examined of the different kinds of Figs, have male and female flowers in the same covers, and do all produce

produce good feeds: but being generally within the skin or covers, are seldom seen unless they are opened.

#### AN EXPLANATION OF THE ORDERS.

The orders or subdivisions of the classes are established upon the pointals, as the classes are upon the stamina, the number of pointals taken to the base of the style, and when there is no style, the stigmas are counted.

The order of the 13 first classes are,

1. (*Monogynia*) flowers with one pointal.
2. (*Digynia*) those with two pointals.
3. (*Trigynia*) with three pointals.
4. (*Tetragynia*) with four, &c.

When the flower has a great number of pointals, *Polyginia*.

The 14th Class (*Didynamia*) is divided into the two following orders.

1. (*Gymnospermia*) these have four naked feeds succeeding each flower sitting in the cup.
2. (*Angiospermia*) the feeds of these are inclosed in a cover.

The 15th class, (*Tetradynamia*) is also divided into two orders.

1. (*Siliculosa*)

1. (*Siliculosa*) short poded, the *pericarpium* or cover is suborbicular, and garnished with a style of the same length.

2. (*Siliquosa*) long poded, the *pericarpium* of this is long, with a style scarcely seen.

The 19th class (*Syngenesia*) is divided into the five following orders.

(*Polygamia*) is a flower composed of many florets.

1. (*Polygamia æqualis*) is a flower composed of hermaphrodite florets, in the disk and the circumference.

2. (*Polygamia superflua*) the flowers of this order are composed of hermaphrodite florets in the disk, and of female in their circumference.

3. (*Polygamia frustranea*) have flowers composed of hermaphrodite florets in the disk, and of neutral in their circumference.

4. (*Polygamia necessaria*) the flowers of this order are composed of male florets in their disk, and of female in their circumference.

5. (*Monogamia*) is a flower which is composed of simple florets.

The sixteenth class (*Monodelphia*), the seventeenth (*Diadelphia*), the eighteenth (*Poladelphia*), the twentieth (*Gynandria*), the twenty-first (*Monoœcia*), the twenty-second, (*Dioœcia*),

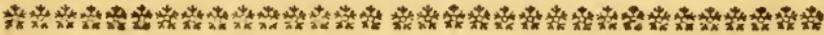
and the twenty-third (*Polygamia*), establish their orders upon the classical characters of those of the preceding classes.

The last class (*Cryptogamia*), in short, is divided into as many orders, as the families which compose it.





THE  
Gardeners Kalendar.



JANUARY.

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

**I**F the weather in this month is mild, you should continue to dig your ground, laying it in trenches to sweeten, that it may be soon made ready for sowing or planting the following months: for by exposing of the earth thus in ridges to the frost, it will be greatly mellowed, and rendered fertile; and a great quantity of land may be soon levelled for sowing, which would require much time to dig in a proper manner; whereby there will be no occasion to slight this work, as is too often the

case when the ground is to be dug at the time when the crops are to be put in. On warm borders and banks, near walls, pales, or hedges, you may now sow Radish, Carrot, and Lettuce seeds; and in warm situations sow some Peas, and plant Beans to succeed those which were planted in the former months. You may now plant the first crop of Windsor and Sandwich Beans, about the middle of this month, which will come in to succeed the early Beans to supply the table when they are going off. The Sandwich Beans may be first planted, being hardier than the Windsor; therefore are preferred by the market gardeners, how have more regard to the quantity, than the quality of their crops; but the Windsor Beans are by much the best sort for the table.

If the frost should prove very severe, it will be proper to cover the ridges over the roots of Artichokes, either with old tanners bark, horse dung, litter, or fern, which ever can be most easily procured, to prevent the frost from penetrating so far into the ground, as to destroy the Artichokes; the neglecting of this, has very often proved fatal to these in very sharp winters.

When this month proves severely cold, and the ground is frozen so hard as not to be dug (as it often happens), then you may carry dung  
and

and spread it upon the ground, repair hedges, rub out and clean your seeds, and prepare shreds and nails for those trees which are to be pruned in the next month: and get all the Garden-tools ready for use when the weather is mild, that you may not be hindered with these things when every other part of the business is in great haste; for if, in this and the next month, you omit putting in your crops, whenever the weather will permit, you will find a great loss attend it the following spring and summer, especially in dry land.

Make a hot-bed for sowing early Cucumbers; and as there is some hazard of the plants succeeding at this season, especially in bad years, or where there is not due care taken in their attendance; so there should be some seeds put into the bed at three or four different times this month, that if some should fail, the others may supply their loss: there should also be one or two hot-beds made at about three weeks distance from each other for to force Asparagus, to succeed those beds which were made the last month, that there may be no want of it in the kitchen, where it is required during the winter season.

Sow Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, and other sorts of small Sallet-herbs, up-

on moderate hot-beds to bring them forward ; for those seeds which are sown in the full ground seldom succeed: those persons who have no frames to spare, may arch the beds with hoops, and cover them with mats, which will be sufficient covering in any moderate season ; or if, in severe winters, the mats are covered with straw to keep out the frost, the small Sallet-herbs will come up in these beds, though the plants will not thrive so well as those covered with glasses.

Earth up Celery to blanch it, when the weather is open, and the ground not too wet, for the plants cannot be too much guarded from frost, by earthing them up at this time. And, in very hard frost, some of the Celery, as also the ridges of Endive which were put into the ground to blanch, should be covered with long litter, or tanners bark, to keep the frost out of the ground, otherwise when the ground is frozen, they cannot be taken up for use when they are wanted. You must also in open weather, draw up the earth to your early Peas and Beans, which will greatly protect their stems from frost; but this should be done when the surface of the ground is dry, lest the moisture of the earth should rot their tender stalks. But in doing of this, great care should be

had, not to bury the tops of the plants with earth.

The Mushroom-beds must now be carefully covered with long fresh straw, and the old covering removed, for at this season the straw soon becomes rotten with moisture, so there can't be too great care taken of those beds to preserve them from the frost, and also keep off the wet, both which are destructive to them at this season ; for which reason some persons cover the beds with frames, which is a very secure method where frames can be spared.

In mild weather, you may transplant some of your best kinds of Endive plants on a warm border, for seed ; in doing of which, you should be careful to lay the border a little sloping, that the wet may not lodge about the plants : and be very careful to make choice of the strongest plants, which have the greatest number of leaves, and if it be the curled Endive, those plants must be chosen whose leaves are most curled ; otherwise you will degenerate the sort, in two or three years, so as to become almost plain.

Look carefully to your Cauliflower plants, which are under frames, pulling off all decayed leaves from them, which, if permitted to remain upon them, would endanger the plants,

especially if the weather should prove so bad, as that the glasses could not be opened for three or four days together to give them air, which sometimes happens at this time of the year; when these rotten leaves will cause the inclosed air in the beds to turn rancid, to the great prejudice of the plants; therefore you should always pick them off as soon as they turn yellow, and be sure to give the plants as much air as possible, when the weather will permit; otherwise they will draw up weak, so will not be able to resist the cold of the open air the next month, toward the end of which, if the season is mild, they should be planted out where they are to remain; and where there are Cauliflower plants under bell or hand-glasses, which are designed to come early, the glasses should be constantly raised on one side with props in mild weather, to admit air to the plants, for the same reason. But in frosty weather the glasses must be set down as close as possible to prevent the sharp winds from getting under the glasses, which may kill or greatly injure the plants.

Those who have Cucumber and Melon plants already up, must be very careful of them at this season, otherwise a small neglect will destroy them all. Therefore the beds must be

be

be constantly kept to an equal temperature of heat, and air must be given to them at every opportunity, that the steam of the bed may pass off; but this must be done with great caution; for if too much cold air be admitted, it will be equally destructive to the plants; so that the great art in raising these plants early, depends upon the careful observing all the changes and alterations of the weather, and the temperature of the beds: for as the outward air is frequently very cold at this time of the year, so the hasty admission of it to tender plants may soon destroy them; therefore it will be proper to place a coarse cloth before the front of those glasses, which are raised to give air, to prevent its too freely entering the bed, which may give a sudden check to the plants.

When it so happens, as that by severe frost, or any other accident, your Cauliflower plants are destroyed, which were raised in the autumn, which, in very severe winters, sometimes has been the case, and was formerly so more often than of late years, then you should (so soon as the weather will permit) make a gentle hot-bed, and sow some seeds thereon, to raise a new supply of plants; which, if carefully raised, will produce very good heads in about three

B 4

weeks

weeks or a month after those which were raised in autumn, provided the young plants are planted upon a fresh hot-bed as soon as they are fit to remove, to bring them forward. In like manner you should also raise some Cabbage plants, when your first crop has been destroyed. For want of this care to sow seeds of these after very severe winters, many times people have lost all the forward season, so have not had a supply of these things for the table till very late in the summer.

The Asparagus-beds, which were made the last month, will now begin to have some buds appear, when you must earth them the full thickness over the crown of the roots, which should be five or six inches at least; and the frames should now be put over them: but if you find the heat of the bed begin to decline, it will be necessary to add some hot dung round the sides (which, in the gardeners phrase, is called lining the beds); this will renew the heat of the bed, and bring the Asparagus forward; you should observe also to cover the glasses put over the beds with mats and straw every night, and in bad weather, and when there is no appearance of sun, the covering may remain on all the day, till the Asparagus appears again through the earth with which it was last covered;

vered; but after the buds are come thro' the earth, the covering of mats and straw should be taken off every day if the weather will permit, otherwise the Asparagus will be white, which renders it less esteemed by the English.

Towards the end of this month you may transplant Carrots, Parsneps, Leeks, and Cabbages, for seed, if the season proves mild; observing to hang up the Cabbages by their stalks under cover in a dry place, three or four days before they are planted; observing to take off the outer leaves, that the water may drain out from between their inner leaves to prevent their rotting. These should be planted near a hedge, pale, or wall, where they may be sheltered from strong winds, which often break down their branches of seed in summer, when they are too much exposed thereto; but in the doing of this, you must never plant more than one sort in the same place: for where red and white Cabbages, or Savoys, are suffered to produce seeds near each other, the farina of their flowers will intermix, and thereby the sorts will be degenerated; and it is by the not observing this method, the English gardeners seldom preserve the red Cabbages good and right in their kind long, and suppose it is owing to the soil and climate; therefore this seed is frequently

frequently bought of the Dutch, who are very careful in saving this particular sort of seed, never suffering any other sort of Cabbages to stand near them for seeds: for the same variation frequently happens, where Savoys are planted near Cabbages for seed; therefore to preserve these right, each sort should be planted by itself for seed, to preserve them from varying.

Make some gentle hot-beds the beginning of this month, for to plant some Tansey and Mint, which, if carefully managed, will be fit for use all February and March; after which time the beds in the open air will supply the kitchen.

If the former month, or the beginning of this, has proved so severe as to destroy the early Radishes and Carrots, which were sown on warm borders, you must make some gentle hot-beds to sow some Radishes upon to come early, so soon as the weather will permit to do this work, to supply the table in the spring, before those can come which are now to be sown in the open air: but these hot-beds must be earthed eight or nine inches deep, otherwise there will not be depth enough for the roots to run down before they reach the dung, which will stop the roots from going farther. There should also be some seeds of each sort sown on warm borders in the open air as soon as the  
weather

weather will permit, to succeed those sown on the hot-beds.

Transplant Endive into trenches to blanch, when the weather is open and dry; in doing of which, you must observe to lay the trenches sloping, that the wet may pass off; and put the Endive on the side of the ridge, towards the sun, and at about six inches from the top of the ridge, thrusting the plants into the earth almost to the extremity of their leaves; where there is the conveniency of a covered shed, the plants should be hung up by their roots for one night, that the wet may drain from between their leaves before they are put into the trenches; this will be a good method to prevent the Endive from rotting. But in very severe winters, the Endive is frequently killed, which is not put into the trenches to blanch before the frost sets in, unless the borders where it grows are well protected from cold by a covering of mats or straw; therefore those persons who desire to have Endive all the spring, should be at the expence of covering the plants in hard winters.

You may now destroy snails, and other vermin, which at this season are closely laid up in the holes of walls, and under reed-hedges, and such other places of shelter, but especially

behind the stems of wall trees and in empty pots, where they may be easily taken before they get abroad.

Towards the end of the month, if the weather is open, there must be some more Peas and Beans put into the ground to succeed those before planted, that there may be a constant supply for the table or market from the beginning to the end of the season. There should also be some Spinach, Carrots, and Lettuce of the common or brown Dutch sorts, sown on warm borders. These sowings should be repeated every fortnight or three weeks, provided the weather will permit, that if the forward sowings are destroyed by frost, there may not be wanting any of these crops in the kitchen-garden in the early season.

Toward the end of this month, you may sow some Parsley in drills; and also some Chervil; for as these seeds lie a long time in the ground, so there will be little or no danger of their being injured by the cold.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

You have now Cabbages, Savoys, Parsneps, Turneps, Carrots, Potatoes, Leeks, Onions, Garlic, Shallots, Rocamboles, Beets, Borecole,  
 &c.

&c. in plenty; as also Celery, Endive, and Rampion roots, and on hot-beds Lettuce, and all sorts of young Sallet-herbs, as Cresses, Turnep, Radish, Rape, Mustard, Coriander, Chervil, Tarragon, and Mint; and Asparagus on hot-beds made the latter end of November: you have also Skirrets, white, red, and purple Broccoli, Salsafy, Scorzonera, and large Parsley roots, Mushrooms, Sorrel, Burnet, Parsley, Sage, Rosemary, Thyme, Hyffop, Winter-Savory, Coleworts, and Sprouts from the Cabbage and Savoy-stalks, which were cut in October and November, Spinach and Cardoons, leaves of the white and card Beets, with some other Soup herbs. And under frames you may have brown Dutch Lettuce well cabbaged, with proper care.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN.

Cover the roots of all new-planted trees with mulch to guard them from the frost, provided it be not already done, or that it may have wasted; and the Fig-trees which are against walls, pales, or espaliers, should be covered either with mats or reeds; which will preserve their tender shoots from being injured by frost, and cause the fruit to come out much earlier in the spring, and in greater quantity; but

but before this is done, you should divest the branches of all the autumnal Figs, if there are any remaining on; otherwise these will decay, and infect the tender shoots, which should produce fruit the spring following. Wherever this method is practised, there should be great care taken, not to expose the trees too suddenly to the open air; but remove the coverings gradually, when the weather becomes warm. And where there are Fig-trees planted in espaliers, it will be a good method to loosen the branches from the trellis, and either lay them down, or tie their branches together, covering them with dry litter or Peas haulm, which will preserve their branches from being killed by the frost, and hereby a good crop of Figs may be generally obtained.

You may now cut out all the dead or cankered branches from your standard fruit-trees; as also such as cross each other, and are ill placed; but be careful in doing this, to make the wounded part as smooth as possible, and sloping, that the wet may not enter and be detained there, to the great prejudice of the trees.

If the season be mild, you may prune dwarf trees of any hardy sorts of fruits, as Pears, Apples, Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspber-

Raspberries; but stone fruit (which was not pruned in autumn) should be deferred until the end of the next month, or the beginning of March; because if hard frost should follow soon after they are pruned, it will penetrate the wound of the tender shoots, and injure them.

In moist weather you may clear your fruit-trees from moss, wherever they are infested with it; which may now be easily scraped off with iron instruments, made hollow in such a manner as to fit the branches of the trees; but these instruments must not be made too sharp, lest, by being incautiously used, they should wound the bark of the trees.

Cut grafts from all the sorts of early fruits in mild weather, toward the end of this month, or the beginning of next, according as the season is more or less forward, laying them in the earth close to a dry wall or pale; and, if the weather should be severe, they should be covered with litter or straw, to protect them from injury. The reason for cutting them so early, is to prevent their buds from swelling too much; therefore, as the winter proves the more or less severe, so you must be directed to cut the grafts sooner or later, according as the trees are disposed for budding. In the choice of these,  
you

you should prefer such as grow upon the fruitful branches of healthy trees, and that have good buds to them.

In mild weather you must prepare such borders as are designed for planting with fruit-trees the succeeding month, laying a good quantity of fresh earth thereon, making it level, that it may have some time to settle before the trees are planted. You may also repair the borders about old fruit-trees, which want amendment, by laying some fresh earth and well-rotted dung upon them; if the soil is cold and moist, then the rotten dung from the old Melon and Cucumber-beds, will be the most proper; but where the soil is hot, neats dung is by far the best; or where that cannot be had, rotten hogs dung is very good manure for fruit-trees; these being naturally colder than any other sort of dung, will keep the earth cool about their roots in the summer season. Wherever any of these dungs are applied to fruit-trees, they should be thoroughly rotted before they are laid on the borders, otherwise they will do more harm than good. But if the trees are old, it will be of little service to add this near their stems; for the roots which supply them with nourishment, are extended to a considerable distance: therefore the whole should

should be mended to the distance of fourteen feet from the stems, where the borders are wide enough to admit of it, that the young roots may receive nourishment therefrom.

Mend and repair all your decayed espaliers with new poles, where they want them, and fasten such places where the poles or rails are loose, with wire, which is the strongest fastening. You must also train and tie the branches of your fruit-trees thereto with small osier twigs, but observe to place their branches regularly at proper distances, never to cross each other, and not to fasten them so close with the twigs as to pinch the shoots, when they shall have grown larger the following summer.

You may yet plant Strawberries and Raspberries, if the weather is mild, and the ground in proper order, tho' it would have been better if done in autumn, especially where the soil is dry. Those who are curious to have early Strawberries, should now plant them in pots filled with good earth, and place them in a sheltered situation till they are rooted; after which the pots should be plunged into a moderate hot-bed, which will bring them forward in a short time; though it would have been much better if these had been planted into the pots in October, that they might be well rooted before they are put

on the hot-bed, whereby they would be capable of bearing a much larger quantity of fruit than those which are newly transplanted; or if they were planted into pots at this season, and kept in a shady situation all the following summer, keeping the plants always clear from runners, they will be in good order to force the next season. But where there has not been a provision made of these plants in time, the plants should be transplanted with good balls of earth to their roots, and put upon the hot-bed, and in this case there will be no occasion for planting them in pots; but it must be observed, that the plants should have been kept clear from runners, and to single heads the foregoing summer; for if they were permitted to send out suckers from their sides, the principal roots will have been so much weakened, as not to be in a condition to produce much fruit when they are forced. The earth of the hot-beds wherein the Strawberries are planted, should be loamy and strong, but not enriched much with dung, which will only add to the luxuriance of the plants, and prevent their fruiting in plenty. These hot-beds must not be kept covered too closely; but whenever the weather will permit, the plants should have a large share of air, especially when they are in flower,

otherwise the blossoms will fall away, and not produce much fruit; at which time the plants will also require to be frequently refreshed with water, otherwise the blossoms will fall off, without having fruit to succeed them, but the waterings must be performed with discretion.

Those persons who are very curious to have early fruit in forcing-frames, must now begin to add their heat, whether it be dung or fire which they use; but, for the earlier fruits, fire is better than dung, because the heat of that may be kept more equal; for the dung at this season, especially where it is exposed to the weather, being often damped by great snows, or too much wet, is very subject to lose its heat; and when the trees have been forced, there must be great care taken to keep up the heat; for if, after the trees have been forced out into blossom, they are neglected, and the air within the glasses is not kept nearly to the same temperature of heat, the blossoms will fall off, and no fruit will succeed them. There should also be the same care taken to let in fresh air whenever there are opportunities, for if they are kept too close, they seldom succeed well; therefore it is not proper to apply the heat too early to the trees, because this month is often unfavourable to tender blossoms, when the external

air is generally too cold to be admitted to them; so that, if the heat be not applied before the beginning of this month, the blossoms will not appear till the beginning of the next, when the weather is generally less severe than in this; so that there will be less danger of miscarrying, and the fruit will be ripe almost as early as those which were forced all December.

*Fruits in Prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; L'Effacherie, Colmar, Virgoleusé, Ambrette, Epin d'Hyver, St. Germain, St. Augustine, Winter Beurre, Martin Sec, Winter Boncretien, Citron d'Hyver, Rousselette d'Hyver, France-Real, Bugi, or Bergamot de Pasque, Bergamot d'Holland, Muscat Alleman, Ronville, Portail, Besi de Caissy St. Martial, and Besi de Chaumontelle from espaliers, which will keep near two months longer, than those from good aspected walls; and for baking, the Cadillac, Black Pear of Worcester, and the Pickering.

Apples; Golden Pippin, Nonpareil, French Pippin, Golden Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Pile's Ruffet, Harvey Apple, Kentish Pippin, Holland Pippin, Aromatic Pippin, Kirton Pippin, Winter Pearmain, Monstrous Rennet, Pear Ruffet,

Ruffet, Aromatic Ruffet, John Apple, Winter Queening, Pomme Roy, Pomme d'Apis, Winter Gilliflower, with many others of less note; as also Nuts, Almonds, Services, Medlars, and Grapes, where they have been carefully preserved; by cutting the bunches with a knot or joint of the vine, and hanging them in rows, in a dry warm room, at such distance as not to touch each other, and that the air may pass freely between them, otherwise they will soon grow mouldy and rot. By this method Grapes have been preserved good until the end of February, but it must be the Frontiniac, and other late sorts, which should be thus treated.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN  
and WILDERNESS.*

In frosty weather you should cover the beds of Ranunculuses, Anemonies, Hyacinths, and other choice flowers: such of them as are not come up above-ground may be covered with tanners bark, peas haulm, or some other light covering, but such of the beds of flowers as are come up, must be arched over with hoops, and covered with mats or cloths; for if they are not protected from the frost at

this season, their leaves will be killed, whereby the roots are many times destroyed, or at least greatly weakened; but in mild weather they should be uncovered, and exposed to the air as much as possible; for if they are too closely covered, they are apt to take damp and mould, which frequently causes them to decay: wherever this covering is practised, it should be continued until the weather is become warm, otherwise it is better not to use it; for by being covered, the plants will become tender, and so will be less able to resist the cold, than those which have been constantly exposed to the open air.

The Hyacinths, Narcissuses, and other bulbous-rooted flowers, whose leaves do not yet appear above ground, may be covered over with tanners bark, which will prevent the frost from penetrating the earth, which in severe winters, where there is no covering, frequently destroys the roots. And in wet land, where the beds are raised much above the paths, there should be tan, litter, or dung, laid in the paths to raise them, otherwise the frost will enter through the sides of the beds to the roots, and greatly weaken or kill those on the out-sides of the beds. This method is constantly practised by the florists in Holland, who

who preserve their flower roots much better than the English gardeners generally do, though the winters there are commonly more severe than in England.

Cover all pots and tubs of seedling flowers in hard frosts, and also from great snows, which are very injurious to them, especially to the seedling Hyacinths, Persian Irises, Spring Cyclamen, Ranunculuses, Anemonies, Narcissuses, and some other bulbous and tuberous-rooted flowers, which, though hardy enough to resist the cold of our climate, when their roots are fully grown, yet, while young, are in danger of being destroyed by severe frost. And where these pots or tubs are not plunged into the earth, there should be tan, litter, or dung, laid about them, to prevent the frost from entering thro' their sides.

In mild weather you may plant such roots of Ranunculuses, Anemonies, and Tulips, as were kept out of the ground to retard them, that they may succeed those which were planted in autumn; but this should not be done when the earth is over wet, which would endanger the rotting of their roots; and if there should happen to fall much rain after they are planted, or hard frost should soon after follow, the beds must be covered with mats, straw, or

peas haulm, otherwise the roots will be in great danger of perishing.

Turn over your heaps of compost, that the frost may mellow them, and break the clods: the oftener these are turned, the sooner they will be fit for use. You should also, at this season, make new heaps of compost in mild weather, when there is more leisure for doing it, than when the season is farther advanced, and many other necessary works require attention; therefore at such times when the labourers have not full employment in the garden, the preparing of composts for the pots and borders should not be neglected, as these should have time to lie and sweeten before they are used: for without this, there can be small hopes of having choice flowers in any tolerable degree of perfection.

Your choice Carnations and Auriculas should be guarded from heavy rains, snow, and severe frost, which are often very destructive to them; but they should have as much free air as possible in mild weather, otherwise they will draw up weak, and will not blow strong. At this season you must also be careful to protect them from vermin, which, for want of other food, will destroy them; particularly rats and mice often make great havock

havock with them; and where hares or rabbits can come to Carnations, they generally make clear work, seldom leaving any in their reach. The sparrows also, at this season, often peck out the heart or inner leaves of these plants, if they are not prevented.

At the latter end of this month you must provide some new dung, which should be thrown on an heap to warm for about ten or twelve days, and turned over two or three times, to mix the parts well together, in the same way as is practised for Cucumber beds, to make some hot-beds to sow the choicest sorts of annual flowers upon, as the Amaranthus Tricolor, Cockscomb, Globe Amaranthus, Diamond Ficoides, double Stramonium, some of the sorts of the annual Ketmia, Melongena, and other tender kinds of annual plants that they may be brought forward to flower; for the plants which are raised early will be stronger, than those which are sown later in the season; and by this method you may expect to obtain good seeds from all the sorts, whereas many of them will not produce any in this climate, when they are not brought forward in the spring.

Prune up wilderness trees, and flowering shrubs where they grow too much out of shape,

shape, but their shoots must not be shortened, for that will prevent their flowering, and dig up the ground in wilderness quarters, observing to clear it from the roots of all hurtful weeds. This digging will be of great service to the trees, and add a neatness to the wilderness. But in doing of this, you must be careful not to disturb the roots of those wood plants which are intermixed under the trees for the sake of their flowers.

You may yet sow the seeds of Auriculas and Polyanthuses, in mild weather, if it was neglected in October and November, and where the pots or tubs in which the seeds are sown, are guarded from too much wet, the plants will often come up in good time. But if they should not come up the first spring, the earth should not be disturbed, for sometimes the plants will come up in autumn or the following spring, provided the seeds are not buried too deep in the ground.

*Plants now in Flower in the open Air.*

Winter Aconite, Helleboraster or Bears-foot, Green flowered Black Hellebore; True Black Hellebore or Christmas Rose, some single Anemonies in warm situations, Blue  
and

and White Winter Hyacinths, Early Starry Hyacinth or Seilla Bifolia, Polyanthuses, Primroses, Single Snowdrops, Round-leaved Spring Cyclamen, Hearts-ease, or Pansies, Yellow Alpine Alysson, Cypress Narcissus with many double flowers on each stalk, Periwinkles, and, sometimes in a warm situation, the Duke van Tol Tulip.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Laurustinus two sorts, Glastenbury Thorn, Mezereon, Spurge-laurel, Strawberry tree, Manna Ash, Cornelian Cherry, Clematis Bætica, Alaternuses, Box tree, Hamemelis or Wich Hazel, Phillyrea, Shrubby Baccharis of Virginia, Pyracantha in fruit, St. Peter's-wort shrub in fruit, and some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

White and Black Maiden-hair, Golden Maiden-hair, Smallage roots, Birthwort roots, Arum roots, Asarabacca, Swallowwort roots, Asparagus roots, Spleenwort, Masterwort roots, Beet roots, Bistort roots, Briony roots, Bugloss roots, Dwarf Elder roots, Lesser Celandine, or  
Pilewort

Pilewort roots, Iris or Oris roots, Cypress Cones, Dragon roots, Elecampane root, Eryngo root, Dropwort roots, Male and Female Fern roots, Fennel roots, Greater Gentian roots, Liquorice roots, Ivy berries, Monks Rhubarb roots, Ali-fander roots, Dock roots, Henbane roots, Mandrake roots, Spignel roots, Piony roots, Butterbur roots, Parsley roots, Hogs Fennel roots, Valerian roots, Meadow Saxifrage roots, Pine-tree Cones, Solomon's Seal roots, Madder roots, Orchis or Satyrion roots, White Saxifrage roots, Skirret roots, Tamentil roots. All these roots are much better for use, when they are taken up before they begin to shoot; for after they have shot out new fibres, they either grow hard or sticky, or soon shrink when taken up, and lose all their virtue.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

If this month should prove to be hard frost, you must carry on dung upon the ground where you intend to transplant young trees or stocks in the spring; you may also lay some dung between the rows of young trees where it is wanted, that it may be ready to be dug into the ground when the Frost is gone out of it. You may now trim and plash hedges, but it

is better to delay it until the frost is over, because where trees are greatly wounded, the frost often penetrates, and much injures them; and when the shoots are frozen, they will not bend, but are apt to crack.

When the weather is mild, you should continue trenching the ground, where you intend to plant young trees in the two following months; and prepare some beds for sowing kernels of fruit trees, or mast and berries of forest trees, or flowering shrubs, some of which must be sown the latter end of this month, or the beginning of the next. You should also continue digging the ground between the rows of trees in the nursery, when the weather is favourable, being careful not to injure their roots; but you should shorten all such roots as extend too far from the trees, which will cause them to put out new fibres near the stems, and thereby render them much safer to transplant: this should be particularly practised to all the sorts of ever-green trees, otherwise they will be unsafe to remove in a few years.

In frosty weather you should carefully look to your young trees in the nursery to prevent their being eaten by hares, rabbits, or other animals, which, in severe seasons, often eat down young trees, and also disbark large trees and shrubs. In

In open weather you may trim up your hardy forest trees in the nursery, but be careful to leave some small shoots on the stems of all young trees, to detain the sap for the augmentation of their stems, otherwise they will be too weak to support their heads; but these should not be left in too great quantity, lest you prevent the upright growth of the trees.

You may, towards the latter end of this month (if the weather is mild), transplant stocks for fruit trees; as also young forest trees, where it was neglected to be done, in the autumn; for the sooner it is done, it will be the better, provided the soil be dry; for when it is done late in the spring, if it should prove dry weather, they will be in danger of being destroyed, especially if there is not convenience to water them.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and  
STOVE.*

If this month proves very severe (as it often happens), you must be careful to keep the frost out of the green-house; for if it reaches the earth of your Orange-trees so as to freeze it, it will cause all the fruit to drop off, and many times a great part of the leaves also; there-

therefore it is very useful to have a flue contrived under the pavement, in the front of the green-house, which may be used in very hard winters, when it will be very difficult to keep the frost out of the house, where this is wanting; but where there is no such contrivance, the glasses in front should be closely covered with mats, reeds, or straw; and you should light six or eight large candles to burn in the green-house every night; which are much better than burning of charcoal, as is by some practised, which is equally pernicious to plants as animals, where the air is confined, as in green-houses it must be, when they are closely shut. Besides, in great thaws, when the air is filled with moisture, which occasions a great damp in green-houses, it will be of great use to make two or three gentle fires where there are flues to rarefy and warm the air, which otherwise often occasions the leaves of the trees to grow mouldy, and drop off.

You must also observe to pick off all dead leaves, or such as are mouldy, which, if suffered to remain on, would infect those which grow near them, and also corrupt the air of the house, to the prejudice of your plants; besides, this adds a neatness to the house, and renders the plants more beautiful, as also more healthful.

healthful. In mild weather you must let air into the house, without which the plants will alter their colour, and sometimes cast their leaves; but this must be done cautiously at this season. You must also refresh them with water as often as you find it necessary, but give it to them sparingly; for it is better to give it them often, and in small quantities, than to over water them at this time of the year; because it may prove very hurtful to them, especially if bad weather should set in soon after, and no sun appear in the day time to dry the damp, as is often the case at this season, when there are hard frosts; at which times there may be a necessity to keep the house closely shut up for several days; so that the moisture of the earth in the tubs and pot, will greatly add to the damp of the air.

The hardy succulent plants must have as much air as possible in mild weather: for if they are too closely shut up, they often cast their leaves, and appear unsightly, especially the Sedums, Cotyledons, Cacalias, and Mesembrianthemi, which, when drawn too much, will not appear handsome, nor produce near so many flowers, as those which are kept more hardy.

The Ananas, or Pine-apples, which begin now to shew their fruit, must be carefully looked after, observing to refresh them when they are dry with water; for want of which, they are often starved, and the fruit is rendered small: but this water should be placed in the stove at least twelve hours before it is used, that it may acquire an equal warmth with the air of the house, otherwise it will be too cold for them. You must also keep up the warmth of the house, and not suffer the heat to decline at this season, lest thereby the fruit be stinted; the tan must also be kept of a proper warmth, by stirring of it up, if necessary, and fresh tan put into the beds where it is wanting; for if the plants have not a proper heat to their roots, they will not produce large fruit: but, at the same time, I must caution against the keeping the stove too hot, which will force the fruit too much, and render it very small; this also occasions the young plants to shew fruit a year before their time, so that their fruit will be exceeding small, and of little value.

The Coffee trees, and other woody plants which are placed in the bark-bed in the stove, must also be often refreshed with water, and their dead or mouldy leaves constantly taken off; and where any of the leaves have con-

tracted filth, it should be carefully washed off; as should insects, wherever the plants are infested with them, otherwise they will increase and spread over all the plants in the house: this should be performed with a wet sponge.

If the bark in the bed has settled unequally (as it often happens) so that the pots do not keep their position, it will be proper to take them out of the tan-bed in a fine day, and stir the bark, adding a little fresh tan thereto (which should have been in shelter a week or ten days before it is put into the bed to drain off the moisture) and then plunge the pots down again: this will renew the heat of the bed, and be very useful to the plants, but the plants must not be exposed to the open air while this is doing, at this season of the year.

The tender sorts of Aloes, Cereuses, Euphorbias, and Melon thistles, should now have very little water given to them; for moisture at this season is very injurious to them, especially where the air of the house is not kept in a due temperature of heat.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Double Nasturtium, Phyllica, Solidago with a branching corymbus, Geranium with a scarlet flower,

flower, Indian Yellow, Spanish and Arabian Jasmines, African Gladiolus, Cacalia with succulent leaves, Osteospermum with poplar leaves, Lantanas of two or three sorts, Cestrum, Cassias, Hermannias, Papaya, Tarconanthus, Shrubby Baccharis with sawed leaves, Aloe Succotrina, Aloe Margaritifera major & minor, Cushion Aloe, Hedgehog Aloe, Partridge-breast Aloe, Tongue Aloes of three or four sorts, common Barbadoes Aloe, small herbaceous Aloe, African Mountain Aloe, Cobweb Aloe, Arctotufes of two or three sorts, Ascyron Balearicum, Canary Campanula, Mesembryanthemi of several sorts, Sedum arborescens, Crassulas, Malpighia mali Punicea, Euphorbias, Basella, the smaller Leonurus, Persian Cyclamens, Barbadoes Flower Fence, Hibiscus called China Rose, some sorts of Apocynums, Crinum or Lily Asphodel, Pancratiums, African Grass leaved Marygold, Black flowering Lotus, Diosina two sorts, Shrubby African Mallow, Shrubby African Lavatera, Shrubby African Groundsel with stiff leaves, Amaryllis, Myrtle of Ceylon, Ixia with white flowers, African Wood Sorrel, Amomum Plinii, with Oranges and Lemons in fruit.



## F E B R U A R Y .

---

### *Work to be done in the* KITCHEN- GARDEN.



**L**F the weather proves mild in this month, there is a great deal of business to be done in the kitchen-garden, which, if omitted, will be of bad consequence, most of the principal crops being now to be sown or planted; which, if deferred later in the year, seldom succeed so well, especially upon dry land.

You must now prepare your ground for Carrots, Parsneps, Radishes, Spinach, Beets, Beans, Peas, Parsley, and Cabbage Lettuce, which should now be sown; and where it is only for the supply of a family, there should not be too much of each sort sown at one time; for it is a much better way to sow three or four times of each, (except the Parsley, Beet, and Parsneps) at about a fortnight or  
three

three weeks distance from each other, that there may be a continuation of them for the kitchen, than to trust to one sowing, which will last but a short time; especially the Radishes, Beans, Peas, and Lettuce; but if the other sorts do succeed, one sowing of each will be sufficient, unless where small young Carrots are wanted, as long in the season as they can be procured, and if Spinach is desired great part of the year, then the seeds should be sown at different times, allowing a fortnight or three weeks interval between each sowing, according to the time of year; for in hot weather it will not continue long fit for use: but in moderate weather, and where there is proper allowance of room for growing, it will last three weeks good.

Sow young Salleting upon moderate hot-beds, but in mild weather, the seeds may be sown on warm borders near walls, pales, or hedges, to succeed that which was the last sown; for at this season there should be a supply sown every week, which is as long as each sowing will continue fit for use, before it will be too large.

This is also the season for sowing Scorzonera, Salsafy, and Skirrets, for the first crop; but the general crop must be sown

much later; for if these are sown too early, they are very apt to run up to seed; but as in some families these roots are required as long as they can be procured, they must be sown at different seasons, that there may be some roots for use early before the general crop comes in. You may now sow Cornsallet, large rooted Parsley, Winter Savory, Marigolds, and Sorrel, with most other hardy plants; these are best sown in separate spots or beds, and afterwards thinned to the proper distance which each requires; for where they are sown with other crops, they do not thrive so well; nor should they be left too close, for then the plants will draw each other up weak, and become small. But this is not to be understood of the common or curled Parsley, which is frequently sown in drills, for the more ready cutting of it, and keeping it clear from weeds, the curled sort is what I would recommend rather than the common Parsley, because it is much easier to be distinguished from the lesser Hemlock, which is a poisonous herb; the large rooted Hamburgh Parsley should be sown thin as Carrots, and hoed out in the same manner as is practised for them, that the roots may have room to  
grow

grow to a good size, in which their goodness consists.

Make moderate hot-beds for sowing some Cauliflower seeds, for summer plants to supply the kitchen, after those which were sown in August are gone; but the plants raised at this season seldom succeed well but in a moist soil, for in dry ground they rarely produce large heads. However, it is necessary to have them for a family, where the continuance of Cauliflowers are required, though they seldom pay the market Gardener.

Plant Garlic, Shallots, Rocambole, and Cives; as also Onions which have sprouted in winter to draw up for Scallions in April, when the dry Onions will be almost gone, and the Michaelmas Onions will be too small for many kitchen uses.

If the last month was so severe, that little work could be done in the garden, then there will be a necessity for forwarding business in this, provided the season is favourable: therefore now should be planted out some of the sugar-loaf and long-sided Cabbages, to succeed those which were planted in November. You must also transplant your Cauliflower plants out of the winter beds, to the places where they are to grow; towards the end of the month.

If the season is forward, you may slip some of your old Artichoke stocks if the shoots are forward enough, and plant out some of the clearest and most promising plants for a new plantation; for on dry soils these slips should be planted early in the season, otherwise the heads will be small, and when the plants are late planted on dry ground, they frequently miss bearing the same year. These young plants will produce fruit in autumn, after those on the old stocks are gone. The particular directions for doing this are exhibited in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

Continue to plant Beans, and sow Peas, every fortnight or three Weeks, that there may be no want of these things in the kitchen during the season: the Windsor Bean is by much the best sort for planting at this season, being much preferable for the table to all the sorts for eating except the small Mazagan Bean; which some persons prefer to all the other kinds, therefore they continue planting that sort during the whole season of Beans. Some of the larger sorts of Peas should now be sown, particularly the Spanish Morotto, which is a plentiful bearing sort, and a good Pea for eating, and the Marrow-fat; these are for the common use of the family; but some of the

Charlton

Charlton Hotspur Peas should be sown for the principal table, because they are by much the best Pea to eat green.

This is a proper season for planting of Liquorice. The ground where this is to be planted, should be trenched three or four spits deep, that the roots may more easily run down; for the goodness of Liquorice depends on the length of the roots. The gardeners, who cultivate this plant, commonly sow a crop of Onions on the ground the same spring when they plant the sets; and the keeping of the ground clean from weeds is done by hoeing the Onions, and these are little or no prejudice to the Liquorice the first year of its planting, because the Onions will be drawn off before the Liquorice shoots are much advanced.

Make new hot-beds for Asparagus to succeed those which were made the last month; for otherwise there will be a want in the kitchen, one of these beds seldom continuing much longer than a fortnight to produce good buds: so that in this month there should be two beds made about eighteen or twenty days distance, that they may succeed each other regularly.

The Cucumber and Melon plants, which were raised the last month, will now be fit to

transplant; therefore there must be new beds made for them, which should be well wrought, and the Dung well mixed to continue its warmth: but the plants must not be planted therein, until the violent heat of the bed is over, which seldom lasts above a week, especially if the dung had been two or three times turned over before it was used. At this season you must attend very closely to your hot-beds, to admit fresh air to the plants as often as the weather will permit; but this must be managed with great caution, if you would have them succeed; for a small neglect at this season will destroy all your plants, and put you greatly backward. There must also be some seeds of Cucumbers now sown, to succeed those which are first planted, especially if the beds have not a sufficient depth of earth upon the dung, the want of this often occasions the plants to decay very soon: but when the earth is laid a foot or more deep, the plants will continue long healthy and fruitful; by this method a small number of plants will be sufficient to supply a family; but as the very early plants seldom continue long in bearing, where a proper depth of earth is wanting, it is necessary to have a succession of hot-beds to supply the table. This Month is full

early

early to sow Melons for the first crop, though by many gardeners they are sown in the former; but those frequently miscarry, or produce such fruit as are unfit for the table.

The Mushroom beds must now be carefully guarded from great rains and snow, which, if they are not well defended from, will chill the beds, and destroy all the spawn, so that they will never recover it: therefore it is the surest method to have one or two beds covered with frames, or made under a shed thatched over with straw, which will protect them from bad weather; so that a good Quantity of Mushrooms may be obtained in the worst seasons, by this method.

Plant some Kidney-beans upon a moderate hot-bed for an early crop; observing, when the plants are come up to give them air, whenever the weather will permit; otherwise they will draw up weak, and not produce fruit. The best sort for this purpose, are the Dwarf White, or the Battersea Bean, which never run much to halm, and are plentiful bearers; but it is now generally practised in such places where there are hot-beds for the Ananas, to have a row of pots placed on the walks behind the tan-bed in which Kidney Beans are planted, and when care is taken in their culture, a  
good

good crop may be procured thro' the winter, but the best sorts for this purpose are the Scarlet Flowering, and large Dutch White Beans; which are by much the sweetest for the table, and the plants will continue bearing a long time, provided they have room to grow tall. But many people plant for this purpose, the upright, or, as some call them, the Tree Kidney-bean, whose seeds are black and white; this sort is indeed a plentiful bearer, but is by no means so good for the table as the other, the pods being soft, and of a rank taste.

If the weather be favourable, toward the end of this month, you must plant your Cos, Cilicia, and the other best sorts of Lettuces, from the beds or borders where they grew in the winter; in doing of this some of those plants in the borders should be left to remain for cabbaging, because they will come earlier than those which are removed. You should also sow some seeds of these sorts upon a spot of good ground, in a warm situation, or on a moderate hot-bed, to come after the winter plants are gone.

The latter end of this month you may sow some Cabbages and Savoys for winter use; but these are not designed for the main crop, but only

only for a few to come early in the autumn: and upon hot-beds, or warm borders, must be sown some small Sallet herbs, as Lettuce, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, &c. that there may be a constant supply of these young Sallet herbs for the table.

Sow some Celery seeds either upon a moderate hot-bed or on a border of rich earth, in a warm situation, to come up early; but there should be little sown at this season, because it will soon pipe, and become sticky, when fit for use; so that no more should be planted out of this sowing, than can be used in a month or five weeks, which is as long as this early crop of Celery will continue fit for use; and you should now sow Asparagus seed in a bed of good earth, to raise plants against the next year to make fresh plantations.

Transplant Cabbages, Savoys, Leeks, Parsneps, Carrots, and Beets, for seed, if it was not done the former month, observing (as was there directed) to hang up the Cabbages and Savoys in a dry place for five or six days, that the wet may drain out from between their leaves, which, if left in, would rot them. You may also plant some Endive for seed, if it was omitted before, and some of the strongest plants of Celery should also be left for seed.

Plant

Plant Potatoes and Jerufalem Artichokes, toward the end of the month, if the weather is inclinable to be good, and the ground dry, otherwise it will be better to defer this work a month longer, observing to plough or trench the ground deep, that the roots may be placed at least fix or eight inches below the surface, otherwise they will not succeed so well: these should have a loamy soil; and when the roots are placed in the trenches, there should be some dung laid over them, especially in poor ground, otherwise the roots will not be large. This must be understood for the Potatoe; for the Jerufalem Artichoke is so very hardy, as to multiply too fast in any soil or situation.

Dung and trench the ground well, where you intend to plant Asparagus, letting it remain in ridges until the season for planting, which will be the latter end of next month; but in doing of this, you should be careful to make the bottom of each trench level, before you put in the dung, which must also be laid level: otherwise when you come to make the drills for laying in the plants, the dung will be turned up in those places where it lies shallow.

The Cauliflower plants which were placed under bell or hand glasses in October last

should, toward the end of this month, be parted, leaving only one of the strongest plants under each glass, if you intend to have large heads, but many people who are covetous leave two plants remaining to flower; but where this is practised, they cannot be so long covered with the glasses as where one plant is left: so that they cannot be protected from the frosts which often happen in March, when, if the glasses are not over the plants every night, they will be in danger of suffering; nor will the flowers come so early, nor their heads be so large; therefore it is bad management to leave two plants, when it is certain one early large Cauliflower will be worth more than three small ones. But in parting of these plants, there must be great care taken not to disturb the roots of those plants which are left; and the holes made in taking out of the plants should be filled up level, that the roots of the plants left, may not suffer from the drying winds which usual blow the next month. But when the plants which are left are grown so large as to press against the glasses, you should raise the earth up into a border about the stems of the plants two feet and a half broad, and five or six inches high, that the glasses may be advanced so as not to crush the leaves of the plants:

plants: by doing of this, the glassies may be kept over the plants in bad weather, until the middle or end of March, which is often of great use to them when the season is bad, and hereby they will be brought earlier to flower. When this is done, great care must be had that the earth doth not get into the heart of the plants, which will greatly injure, if not destroy them.

The Peas and Beans, which were sown in autumn, and have stood through the winter, will now begin to advance; therefore the ground about them should be hoed, and the earth drawn up to their stems; which will strengthen them, and guard their stems from the injury of frosts; but this should be done in dry weather, when the surface of the ground is dry, for when that is wet, it may injure the tender stems of the plants.

Toward the end of this month, you may sow some Purslane seeds upon a moderate hot-bed, which will be fit for use in April; tho' that is earlier than the generality of people care to eat it, however in some families it is required so soon.

Look well to snails and other vermin, which may be destroyed in the holes of walls, and behind the stems of wall fruit trees, &c. for if they

they escape till the next month they will get abroad, and make great havock in the kitchen-garden. If your early fruit trees against the walls begin to open their flowers, they must be carefully covered with mats, reeds, or some other coverings; otherwise they will be in danger of suffering by frosts, or cold winds, which frequently happen at this season. But where any of these coverings are used, it must be done with great care, so as not to bruise or rub off the buds or blossoms, therefore reeds are the best covers, because they are not so liable to beat against the trees as mats and other loose coverings, and they are also much easier to remove at all times in mild weather, whereby the blossoms will not be made too tender, nor the shoots of the trees draw weak, for this will be attended with worse consequences than if they were exposed to the inclemency of the season.

You may now plant Hops, dig the ground and prune the roots of the old hop grounds, being careful not to injure the buds of the plants which now begin to swell.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

- Cabbages, Savoys, Borecole, Broccoli, Carrots, Parsneps, Turneps, Red Beets, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Cardoons, Coleworts, Spinach, Potatoes, Jerufalem Artichokes, Onions, Leeks, Garlic, Rocambole, Shallots, Sage, Parsley, Sorrel, Sprouts from the stems of Cabbages and Savoys; and, on the hot-beds, Mint, Tansey, and Tarragon, where they were planted early in January; and, in some warm borders, there are Radishes which were sown in autumn: upon hot-beds, all sorts of small Sallet herbs, as Lettuce, Cresses, Coriander, Turnep, Rape, and Mustard; Mushrooms on the beds which have been carefully defended from the wet and frost; you have also Endive and Celery, for soups, as also Chervil, which is, by many persons, greatly esteemed: and on the hot-beds, made in December, you have Asparagus, which, towards the middle of this month, when there begins to be more sunshine to colour it, will be very good; you have also many sorts of pot-herbs, and aromatic plants, as Winter Savory, Hyssop, Thyme, Lavender, Rosemary, Pot-marjoram, and Burnet; also the leaves of the Chard-beet.

*Work*

*Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.*

You may now continue to prune such of your fruit trees as were not before pruned, either against walls, espaliers, or standards, observing to prune the more hardy sorts first, and let the tender kinds alone till last, when there will be less danger of their suffering by cold. And where any trees are too luxuriant, they should be the last pruned; but those which are now pruned should not be nailed to the wall till the beginning of next month, for the branches standing from the wall will keep their flower buds from opening too soon.

The Fig trees, which were covered in frosty weather to protect their tender branches from injury, should be opened in warm weather to admit fresh air; otherwise the shoots of the former year will be apt to grow mouldy, which would decay them, whereby the trees will be deprived of fruit the following season, but if the frost returns they must be covered again, otherwise they will be in more danger of having their tender branches and the fruit destroyed, than those which were never covered.

Whenever the frames of your espaliers are decayed, and have not been repaired the

former months, it should be no longer deferred, because the flower-buds of the fruit trees will now begin to swell, and thereby be in danger of being rubbed off; therefore these frames should always be repaired when the trees are pruned, that their branches may be fastened thereto, to prevent their breaking by strong winds. And such of your trees as have been trained to the espaliers already, must now be pruned, if it is not before done, and fastened thereto regularly, at their proper distances, that when their shoots come out, with their leaves, they may be at equal distances, so as not to cross each other, or occasion confusion.

Transplant all sorts of fruit trees, where they are wanting, this being the most proper season for moist land (in which it is not so well to plant in autumn); but you must observe to work the ground well, and break the clods before planting, that the earth may the better join between every part of the roots. The heads of these trees should also be left on until they begin to push, when those which require heading must be carefully cut down after the manner directed in the *GARDENERS DICTIONARY*, under the article Planting.

The latter end of this month (if the season proves mild) you must begin to graft Pears,  
Plums,

Plums, Cherries, and other hardy kinds of fruit; being very careful that they are well clayed or covered with the composition directed in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY, under the article Grafting, that the wind cannot enter to the graft, upon which chiefly depends your success. Where grafts of fruit trees are wanting, they should be cut off the beginning of this month, and laid in the ground till they are used; for as their buds will now begin to swell, if the season is mild; so if they are left any longer upon the trees, they will be so forward as to be in danger of uniting with the stocks.

You may now sow the kernels and stones of hardy fruits for stocks, to bud and graft the more generous kinds upon, observing to cover them equally with earth, that none may appear above-ground to entice the mice or other vermin to them, which often destroy whole beds of seeds, if they are not prevented. It will also be proper to have some traps for mice, placed on the beds, that if these vermin should approach, they may be taken before they attack the seeds.

In moist weather, clear your fruit trees from moss (where they are infested with it); which, at this season, may be easily done with an iron

instrument shaped like an hoe, and hollowed in the middle to the size of the branches, which are to be scraped; so that there should be three sizes of these instruments, which will be sufficient for all the different branches; and the moss being tender at this time, may be easily rubbed off.

Look carefully after bullfinches to destroy them; for, at this season, they do great mischief to all sorts of fruit trees, by pecking off their blossom buds; so that where they are not molested, they often destroy all the fruit of a garden in two or three days.

The early fruit frame, or forcing frame, must now be duly attended, to give air to the trees in such proportion as the warmth of the season may require; as also to keep up the heat, without which the blossoms or tender fruit will drop off, and come to nothing.

You must now look carefully to the Strawberries which are in hot-beds, observing to let them have a large share of air, as also to refresh them with water; otherwise the blossoms will drop off, and there will be very little fruit produced. You may also, in this month, make new plantations of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants, if it was omitted in autumn, which is by far the best season for

for this work, especially on dry soils; for those plants which are removed in autumn, will have their roots so well established in the ground, as to be in little danger of suffering by drought in the spring; whereas those which are now planted, will require constant waterings if the spring proves dry, otherwise they will fail, nor will these produce fruit the summer following.

FRUITS *in prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; Winter Boncretien, Bessy de Casfoy, Citron d'Hyver, Winter Ruffelet, Bugi, or Bergamot de Pasque, Lord Cheyne's Green Pear, Portail, Double Fleur, Saint Lezin, Carmelite, Saint Martial; and for baking, the Caddillack, Union, or Pickering, English Warden, and Black Pear of Worcester.

Apples; Aromatick Pippin, Golden Ruffet, Nonpareil, Golden Pippin, Holland Pippin, French Pippin, Kentish Pippin, Stone Pippin, John Apple, Harvey Apple, Pile's Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Winter Pearmain, Pomme d'Api, Haute Bonne, with some others of less note.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

If the weather is mild, toward the end of the month you may plant out your choice Carnations into the pots where they are to remain to flower; in doing of which, you should not take too much of the earth from their roots; and, when they are planted, it will be proper to place the pots in a warm situation (but not too near walls and pales, which will draw them up weak); and arch them over with hoops, that in bad weather they may be covered with mats; for unless they acquire strength in the spring, before the heat comes on, they will not produce large flowers.

You may yet sow Auricula and Polyanthus seeds in tubs or pots of light rich earth, placing them where they may have the morning sun only until April, when they must be removed into a more shady situation, there to remain during the summer season. These seeds should be very slightly covered with light earth; for if they are buried too deep, they often lie a year before they come up, and frequently miscarry; therefore some persons never cover the seeds, but leave them to be washed into the ground by the rain.

If

If your Auriculas in pots were not fresh earthed the last month, that should be no longer deferred, the manner of doing this is directed in January; for now their flower-buds will begin to shew apace, so that if it be not done in a short time, their flowers will not be improved by it; and, in frosty weather, these flowers must be covered with mats especially every night to prevent their tender flower-buds from being injured, otherwise many of the flower-buds will be killed, so that the truses will be thin of flowers.

Toward the end of the month, if the season proves favourable, stir the surface of the ground of your flower-beds, and clear them from weeds, moss, and whatever filth may appear thereon; which will be very serviceable to the flowers, and add a neatness to the garden.

Dig and prepare your ground in the flower-nursery for sowing of seeds, and to receive plants the next month, when you will have much business of different kinds to do; so that if you do not get things in forwardness this month, you will be so much hurried in the next, that many things must be omitted, or but slightly performed. Therefore it is a good method to dig the ground at all leisure times, laying it in trenches, which will be of  
great

great service in sweetening and mellowing the ground, and then it will be always ready for sowing and planting.

Transplant Canterbury Bells, French Honeyfuckles, Daises, Rose Champions, Foxgloves, Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Perennial Catchfly, Double Ragged Robins, Bachelors-buttons, Gentianellas, Hepaticas, Campanulas, Thrift, Scarlet Lychnis, Columbines, Starworts, Golden-rods, with many other fibrous-rooted plants, into the borders of your pleasure-garden, where they are designed to flower ; but this is better if performed in October, especially where the ground is dry, because the plants will have taken root, and obtained strength, before the dry weather of the spring comes on, so will produce a greater quantity of flowers, and will not require watering in dry weather.

In dry frosty nights you must cover your beds of choice Ranunculuses, Anemonies, and Tulips, with mats, to protect them from the injury of the weather ; otherwise they will be in danger of spoiling, at least their flowers will not be so fair, nor numerous ; and many times the roots are destroyed by frosts at this season. Where this is not practised, the frost often pinches the buds of the forward Anemonies, so as to destroy the middle of the

flowers, which the Gardeners call the thrum, whereby the finest double flowers are rendered single, which is a very great disappointment; and if the roots were purchased, the persons who sold them are often blamed for having cheated the purchaser, when it is entirely owing to the neglect of covering them. This often occasions the roots to run barren, so as not to have any more flowers.

You may yet, where there is necessity for it, transplant all sorts of hardy flowering trees and shrubs, as Lilacs, Laburnums, Bladder Senas, Scorpion Senas, Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmines, &c. and most sorts of forest trees, which may be transplanted with safety, especially on moist land, or where there is conveniency to water them; but many of the evergreens, designed for the spring planting, should not be removed till the beginning of April, when they are just ready to push out their buds, which is the safest season for transplanting them.

Plant Dutch Box for edgings to borders: but it is a better season in October, especially for dry ground, because it will be firmly rooted before the drought of the spring, which is often very destructive to such edgings as are

are late planted, especially if they are not duly watered.

Break up your gravel walks, and turn them, where they begin to be mossy, and require turning to make them clean; but do not rake them until the middle of next month, where they are not wanted for use, by which time they will be well settled.

The latter end of this month you should rake and clean the quarters of your wilderness, because the flowers which are under the trees will now begin to blow; so that there is a necessity of making the place clean, that it may appear sightly. The edges of the grass walks and lawns should be cut by a line, that they may be even; and the water-tables on the sides of the walks should be dug and raked, that they may be clear from weeds and moss.

Your grass walks, lawns, &c. must now be duly rolled, when the ground is soft; for unless this is constantly performed, the grass will not be fine. Make hot-beds for your tender annual flowers, which require to be brought forward early in the spring, which otherwise are in danger of not ripening their seeds; as the Amaranthuses, Gomphrena, Double flowering Stramonium, Double-striped Balsamine, Zinnia, Annual Mesembrianthemum,

Momordica, tender kinds of Hibiscus, Ricinus, with some others. You must also plant some Tuberoses on a hot-bed, to come early in the summer, provided you did not do it the last month. You may now sow the double Larkspur on warm dry borders, and these early-sown flowers will be stronger and more double (if they succeed) than those which are sown later. The seeds of China Starworts must be now sown in a warm border of light earth, or upon a very moderate hot-bed, just to bring up the plants; then they should have a large share of air every day, that they may not be drawn up weak.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

Winter Acqnite, Helleboraster or Bears-foot, True black Hellebore, Green-flowered Black Hellebore, Snowdrops, several sorts of Spring Crocuses, Single Anemonies, Spring Cyclamen, Great Snowdrop, Early White and Blue Hyacinths, Early starry Hyacinth with white and blue flowers, Persian Iris, Hepaticas, single Wall-Flower, Early Tulips, Polianthus, Fennel-leaved Perennial Adonis, Dwarf Vernal Navelwort, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Pansies or Heart's-

Heart's-ease, Periwinkles, Yellow Alpine Alysson, Eastern Alysson with purple flowers, Violets, Blue Mountain Saxifrage, Soldanella Alpina, &c. with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Laurustinus, two or three sorts, Mezereon both Red and White, Spurge-laurel, Spanish Travellers-joy, Cherry Plum, White flowered Almond, Cornelian Cherry, Hamamelis, Manna Ash, Filberts, Hazel-nuts, Glastenbury Thorn, Coriaria Myrtifolia, Blue-berried Upright Honeysuckle, Box tree, Alaternus, Phillyrea, and some others.

*Medicinal Plants which may now be gathered for Use.*

Silver Fir, Black, White, and Golden Maiden-hair, Chickweed, Arbor Vitæ, Assarabacca, Ground Ivy, Spurge-laurel, Cypress Cones, Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort, Tree Moss, Cup Moss, Rue-leaved Whitlow-grass, Pine tree Cones. And, if the season proves late, most of the roots which are mentioned in the former month, may yet be taken up for use.

use. If the season is forward, you have Violet flowers, Colts-foot flowers, Water-creffes; and the Birch tree will be fit to tap for the juice.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

You may now transplant most sorts of hardy forest trees, and flowering shrubs, provided the season be favourable; otherwise it will be better to defer it a little later. If you did not take off the layers of Elms, Limes, and other hardy forest trees or shrubs, in the autumn, it should now be done, planting them into the nursery in rows three feet asunder, and eighteen inches distance in the rows; where many of the forest trees may stand four or five years to obtain strength, in order for transplanting where they are to remain: but the flowering shrubs should not stand longer in the nursery than two or three; for the younger these are when they are planted where they are to remain, they will more certainly grow, and will make greater progress.

The ground where you intend to plant a nursery of evergreens, should now be carefully trenched, observing to cleanse it from the roots of all noxious weeds, particularly Couch-grass,

grafs, which, if left in the ground, will mix with the roots of the new-planted trees, and prove very injurious to them, and will be very difficult to get out again.

Where the ground between the trees in the nursery was not dug the former month, either occasioned by weather, or want of leisure, it should now be done, observing (as was before directed) not to injure the roots; but shorten such as were extended far from their stems, in order to force out young roots nearer, that they may be fitted for transplanting; this should be particularly observed in Hollies, and many other sorts of evergreens, which should be constantly dug round every year, cutting off all downright roots, and such as extend themselves far from the plants, which will occasion a great quantity of strong fibres to be sent forth near their stems, and render them much safer to remove, because these will maintain a ball of earth to their roots, when they are carefully taken up; the want of which renders it almost impracticable to transplant such trees as have remained many years, without having been dug round, and their roots cut.

You must now plant Chestnuts, and sow the seeds, mast, or berries, of other hardy trees  
and

and shrubs, being careful to cover them with earth; for if any of them are left exposed, it will entice mice, and other vermin, whereby your seeds may be eaten up, and your whole seminary destroyed.

Toward the latter end of this month, if the spring proves forward, and the weather is mild, you should cut off the heads of your stocks, which were budded with fruit the preceding summer, at about four or five inches above the buds, always observing to cut the stock sloping from the bud, that when the buds shoot, they may not be injured by the flowing of the sap from the wounded part of the stock.

If this month proves mild, toward the end of it you must graft Cherries, Plums, Pears, Apples, and other hardy fruits; but if there are hard frosts, and drying winds, it will be better to defer it a little later: for such weather is often very destructive to grafts.

You may yet plant cuttings of Currants, Gooseberries, and other trees which will grow from cuttings, in shady borders, observing to close the earth well about them; and if the ground between them is covered with moss or short litter, it will prevent the drying winds of March from penetrating the ground, which frequently kill these late planted cuttings.

where this precaution is wanting. The autumn is however the best season for this work, especially in dry land.

Make layers of all your hardy exotick trees, which you want to increase in this month, after all hard frosts are over; for some of these are too tender to be laid in autumn, the wet of the winter, succeeded by frost, being very destructive to many of these tender plants, when laid.

You may now increase some of the exotick trees and shrubs, which do not easily propagate by layers and cuttings, by cutting off some of their young strong roots, dividing them into lengths of about four or five inches, planting them into pots filled with light loamy earth, plunging the pots into a moderate hot-bed, covering them close with glasses, which will cause them to put out roots below, and shoots above, so that in one year they will make good plants; by this method many plants have been increased, which are very difficult to propagate in the usual ways.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and  
STOVE.*

If the weather proves mild, and the air soft, you should begin to admit air into your greenhouse,

house, by drawing the upper sashes down a little; but this must be done with caution at first; never opening the glasses when the wind is sharp, or if it blows against the front of the green-house; for a sharp air, at this season, will do great damage to your plants, as they have been rendered tender by standing in the green-house all the winter. Myrtles, Oranges, Geraniums, and other hardy plants, must now be frequently refreshed with water; but let them have it moderately and often; for if it be given to them in large quantities at this season, it will be very injurious to them.

Pick off all dead and decayed leaves from your plants, and stir the surface of the earth in the pots or tubs, clearing them from weeds; and if you add a little very rotten neats dung upon the tops of the tubs or pots of Orange-trees, it will be serviceable to the plants. You should at the same time brush down all cobwebs, and make the house clean in every part, neatness being as necessary to the health of plants as of animals.

Make hot-beds to sow tender exotick seeds upon, which are brought from very hot countries, observing to work the dung well, turning it over two or three times while it remains in the heap, and when removed to the beds,

it should be well mixed, that the beds may retain their heat, and settle equally; for when the dung is not equally stirred, and beat down with a fork, it will settle in holes, which is a great fault in these beds; because when the beds are watered, the water will run into the holes and cause those places to be over wet, when the other parts of the bed will receive little or no benefit from it; but the seeds of trees and shrubs will succeed much better if they are sown in pots of earth, and plunged into a hot-bed of tanners bark, because as these seeds often remain a long time before they vegetate, and frequently lie in the ground a whole year, so if the heat of the bed should decline too much, it may be increased again by stirring it up, and adding some new tan to it.

If any of the Orange trees have suffered by ill management, so much that their heads are decayed, you should now prune them close, and shift them into fresh earth; and then prepare a moderate hot-bed in a glass case, into which they must be placed to force them out early in the spring, that their shoots may be placed abroad so as to have time to harden before winter. But when they are taken out of the pots or tubs, you should be careful to cut off all mouldy and decayed roots, and to cleanse

both roots and stems from any filth they may have contracted; and when planted again twist some hay-bands round the stems, from the surface of the ground up to their heads, which will prevent the sun from drying of their bark; when the pots or tubs are placed on the hot-bed, you must be careful that the heat be not too great, as also to frequently refresh them with water, not only giving it to their roots, but over every part of their stems, which will supple their bark, and cause them to push out vigorously. But when the sun begins to shine with great force, the glasses of the house should be shaded with mats or cloths, during the heat of the day, otherwise it will scorch their tender leaves, and also dry the bark of the shoots; so that they will greatly suffer, if too much exposed thereto; but this heading and forcing of Orange trees should not be too often practised on them; for it will weaken the trees, when repeated too frequently; therefore where they are not in a very bad condition, it will be the better way to shift them, if there be occasion; and their stems must be well rubbed with a strong hair-brush, with scowering-sand and water; and cut off all decayed branches, and place them upon a gentle hot-bed for two or three months, after which in a shady situa-

tion, when they are brought out of the forcing frame, by this method they will break out again very strong and well. The Orange stems also which are annually imported from *Italy*, should be treated in this way, to force out new shoots from them; but the roots of these should be soaked in water two days before they are planted, and all the decayed and bruised roots should be entirely cut off, their stems carefully washed, and cleansed from filth, and the bed into which they are plunged, must be of a moderate temperature for heat.

The tan in the beds of the stoves will now require to be stirred up, and some fresh bark added to them to renew their heat, which will now begin to decline, and if not timely renewed, the plants will suffer greatly: but this must be done in a warm day, when the air is soft; for in very cold weather the glasses must not be opened, so that the bark could not be then put in without injuring the plants. At the same time, such of the plants as are rooted through the pots, should be shifted into pots a size larger; but in doing of this, great care must be had, not to injure their roots, because at this season, they will not soon recover such a check.

Wash and clean the leaves of the Coffee trees, and other woody plants in the bark-stove, to cleanse them from insects and filth: and pick off all decayed leaves, which if left on, would infect the air of the house. The surface of the earth in the pots should also be frequently stirred, to prevent its binding, and should always be kept free from weeds.

The Anana plants will now shew their fruit apace, so that they should be frequently watered, giving them but little each time, to bring them forward and keep the fruit swelling; and the tan must be kept in a moderate temperature of warmth; for if that is suffered to decline at this season, the plants will change their colour, and the fruit will be rendered small, and worth little. Toward the end of this month you must prepare some fresh bark to make the summer beds for the Ananas, into which they should be plunged some time the next month. But this is to be only understood of those plants which are for a succession, and the suckers of the last season; nor should **these** be removed too early into the beds, unless **there** is a fire-place to warm the air in bad weather; for the warmth of the bark alone will not be sufficient for these plants, before the beginning of April, when the sun will have

power to raise a warmth in the beds, which the tan alone would not do; the beds in which the fruiting plants are placed, must be refreshed with some new tan the latter end of this month, especially those beds whose heat declines: for if the tan is not kept to a proper degree of warmth at this season, the growth of the fruit will be greatly retarded.

The Aloes, Euphorbiums, Torch-thistles, Melon-thistles, and other tender succulent plants, should have very little water given them at this season; but the Ficoides, Sedums, Cotyledons, and other hardier kinds, must be frequently refreshed; tho' they should not have it in too large quantities, because much wet at this season often rots them. You must now make fresh hot-beds of tan, to sow the seeds of such tender exoticks as are annual, or that you may have received from abroad; into which you should plunge small pots, filled with light fresh earth, that the mould may be warm before the seeds are sown. This method of sowing the seeds in pots is preferable to any other, because the plants may be shaken out of the pots, when they are fit to transplant, with the earth about their roots, whereby they will be in little danger

ger of suffering, because their roots will be preserved entire. And such of the seeds as remain long in the ground, may be removed into a fresh hot-bed, when the heat of the first declines, which will forward their vegetation.

Toward the end of this month, there should be some hot dung prepared, to make a bed for to transplant some of the tender sorts of annual flowers, in order to bring them forward, that they may flower and perfect their seed before winter.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Indian Yellow Jasmine, Ilex-leaved Jasmine or Lantana, Spanish Jasmine, Heath-leaved Phylica, Clusia with sessil leaves, Geranium with a scarlet flower, Geranium with a variegated flower, several sorts of Ficoides, Polygala Arborefcens, Aleppo Cyclamens, African Shrubby Cacalia with succulent leaves, Shrubby Senecio with Buckshorn leaves, Hermannia Alni folio, Aloes of several sorts, Arctotufes, Turnera, Shrubby American Bastard Sena with a large yellow flower, Euphorbiums, Cotyledon with broad cut leaves, Malpighia mali punici facie, Purple-flowered Ragwort,

Ragwort, Cistuses, Coffee tree, Ethiopian Calla, Hypericum Balearicum, Jacobæa Lily, Mexican Lily, Ixias, Watsonia, African Wood Sorrel with large purple flowers, African Wood Sorrel with umbellated yellow flowers, Shrubby purple Starwort from the Cape of Good Hope, Spreading Starwort with purple flowers from Africa, Sifyrinchium, Crinum, Pancratiums, Corona Regalis with roundish leaves, Indian Gladiolus, Indian Birthwort with a scarlet flower, African Tansey, Coral tree, Antholiza, Tree Houfleck, Shrubby Lionstail, African Bermudiana, with some others.





# M A R C H.

---

## *Work to be done in the* KITCHEN- GARDEN.

**T**HE weather in this month is generally more unsettled than in any other month of the year: sometimes it proves dry and frosty; at other times cold and wet, with storms of hail, and strong winds; which makes a diligent attendance upon the hot-beds of Cucumbers and Melons absolutely necessary; otherwise they often miscarry, or, at least, lose **all** their first crop of fruit: to avoid which, if your beds have very much declined their heat, you should add a lining of new horse dung round the sides, which will renew the heat of the beds; and also observe to cover the glasses close with mats every night; but in the day time they must have fresh air, in proportion to the heat of the beds, whenever the weather will permit, especially

cially after the new dung is laid on their sides, which will often occasion a great steam in the beds for some days; which, if pent in the frames, will be very injurious to the plants, and frequently cause the fruit to drop off.

Sow the seeds of Cabbages, Savoys, and Red Cabbages, for next winter's use, on a bed of light earth in the open air, and plant out all your Cauliflower plants which are remaining in the winter beds, into the quarters of the kitchen-garden, for the general crop; and those Cauliflower plants which were raised the last month, to succeed those raised in autumn, should now be pricked out upon fresh hot-beds, to bring them forward; but they should not be too closely covered, because it will draw them up weak, and greatly injure them; therefore at all times when the weather is mild, the covers should be taken off, to let them enjoy the open air, and only covered in the night or bad weather.

Continue to put in Beans and Peas every fortnight or three weeks, that there may be a succession of them through the season: and sow Radishes, Spinach, and young sallit herbs, every week, to succeed those before sown; and sow some Celery seed towards the end of this month,

month, to succeed that which was sown in February.

You may now sow Parsneps, Carrots, Onions, Leeks, Beets, Borage, Bugloss, Burnet, Dill, Fennel, Chervil, Smallage, Alifanders, &c. but these should be sown early in the month, especially if the soil is dry, otherwise they seldom grow large; but upon a moist soil, the middle or latter end of the month is time enough. But as the seeds of Dill, Fennel, Smallage, and Alifanders, do often miscarry when they are sown at this season, so in dry land they will succeed much better when they are sown in autumn.

The beginning of this month you should earth up Alexanders to blanch them, which will render them very tender, so that in three weeks time they will be fit for use; for when they begin to shoot their stems for flowering, they are good for nothing. This is also the time for blanching Dandelion, which some people are very fond to eat as a sallet herb: the plants may be procured from the fields, and planted deep into the ground, in the same manner as is practised for Endive, which will blanch it in three weeks fit for use.

You may yet sow Parsley, Sorrel, Chervil, Orach, Marigolds, and Spinach, especially

cially if the ground is moist; for in such land this season is better than to sow them earlier.

Slip and plant Tansey, Pennyroyal, Chamomile, Baum, Savory, Sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, Lavender Cotton, Spike-lavender, Southernwood, Thyme, and most other aromattick plants, which are now beginning to shoot, and will take root better than at any other time of the year. And divide the roots of Mint, Tarragon, Wormwood, and other plants which annually die to their roots, and plant them in fresh beds, that the old beds may be destroyed in the summer, when these are fit for use.

You may now slip the off-sets from the old roots of Skirrets, and plant them in rows ten inches asunder, and six inches distance in the rows, observing, in dry weather, to water them until they have taken root; but these seldom make so good roots as those raised from seed.

Your Lettuce plants which have stood the winter in warm borders, must now be planted out into a more open exposure; otherwise they will draw up weak, and come to little, especially if they are near to walls, pales, or hedges, or where they are planted but a small distance from each other: in which cases a good part of the plants may be transplanted, and a few be left remaining at a proper distance to furnish  
the

the table early in the season. You must also sow some feeds of the Cicilia, Cos, Imperial, and other Lettuces, in an open rich spot of ground, to succeed those of the last month's sowing.

About the middle of this month you must fork the Asparagus beds in the full ground, being very careful not to hurt the crown of the roots with the fork; but you may defer raking them smooth till the beginning of next month, whereby you will retard the growth of weeds: and that will be early enough, provided it be done before the buds appear above-ground; for the only danger, attending this late dressing, is the destroying of the buds.

About the beginning of this month is a good season for sowing of the large-rooted Dutch Parsley; which may be sown either in open beds or in drills about a foot asunder; and, when the plants are come up, they should be thined so as to leave them three or four inches apart in the rows, in order to obtain good roots: or they may be sown thin on a spot of light earth, in the same manner as Carrots, and hoed out; and managed as is usually practised for them, which is the surest way to obtain large roots.

Toward the latter end of this month you may plant new Asparagus beds, if the ground  
be

be dry; but if it be wet, it will be better to defer it till the beginning of next month; for these plants always take best, when they are transplanted just as they begin to shoot. But in this you must be determined by the season, either early or late, as it may happen.

Your Radishes and Spinach, which were sown in January, and the beginning of February, should now be hoed, leaving them four or five inches asunder; and observe to stir all the ground between them, which will destroy all the young weeds, and greatly promote the growth of the plants; but this work should be done in dry weather.

Continue to make hot-beds for Cucumbers, Melons, Purslane, &c. to succeed those which were made the former month; and the end of the month sow Cucumber and Melon seeds, to ridge out under bell or hand glasses, for the principal crop. And now the seeds of Capsicum for pickling should be sown, as also the Tomatos for soups, upon a hot-bed; and toward the end of the month, a few seeds of Indian Cress should be sown upon a very moderate hot-bed, to bring a few plants forward, where their flowers are wanted earlier than those usually come which are sown in the open air.

Dress your Artichokes, observing to leave only two or three of the clearest and best situated plants upon each root to bear, and slip the rest clean off; the best of which may be now planted to make a new plantation; for these will produce heads in autumn, after those upon the old roots are gone.

Sow Cardoons upon a bed of rich light earth, pretty thin, observing to keep them clear from weeds; and, in dry weather, they must be watered until they are big enough to transplant.

Toward the latter end of this month you may put in some Kidney-beans in warm borders, where they may be defended from cold; but this must not be done in wet weather, because too much moisture, at this season, will rot them in the ground.

You should also sow Sweet-marjoram, Thyme, Hyssop, and other tender aromatick plants, upon a dry warm soil; for they will not do well on a wet ground.

Continue to sow all sorts of young sallet herbs, twice a week, as Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, &c. upon warm borders, until the latter end of the month, when they will do better in a more open exposure.

Part the roots of Cives and Eschalions, and plant them in a shady situation to increase them,

this being the right season for this work. Plant Rocambole and Shallots, and the beginning of the month transpant Leeks for feed; these should be planted near a reed hedge to a good exposure, because the seeds do not ripen till late in the autumn, which in a bad season seldom ripen well, when they are in an open and cold situation.

At the end of this month you may sow Purslane upon warm borders, in the common ground; where it will, at that time, do well without any artificial heat, provided the season proves warm and dry. You may also at this time sow Turneps upon an open spot of ground, to come early.

You must now sow the seeds of Finnochia in drills made about a foot asunder, into which the seeds should be thinly scattered, and covered over about half an inch thick with light earth. This should have a rich light soil, otherwise it will not succeed well.

Toward the end of this month you may sow Hemp, Flax, White Dutch, and Red Clover, Saitfoyn, and Lucern, provided the season proves favourable; otherwise it is better to defer it a little longer. This is the season for sowing of Barley and March Rye. In dry weather you may now hoe and roll Wheat.

Sow

Sow all the sorts of Rouncival and Grey Peas, for the full crop, in the open fields; and those Peas which were sown in the former months, and are come up, should be gently earthed, and the ground hoed between them, in dry weather.

This month is the proper season for sowing of Carrots in the open fields; the roots of which are designed for feeding of sheep, deer, &c. which is now much practised by some of the most knowing farmers for sheep; for one acre of Carrots will fatten more sheep, than three acres of Turneps; and by skilful gentlemen as a winter pabulum for deer and horses, for as the Carrots are sown in the spring, so they are not liable to the accident of being destroyed by the fly, as is the case of Turneps, which renders them a more certain crop.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Winter Spinach in great plenty, some Cabbages and Savoys are yet remaining; Sprouts from the stalks of Cabbages and Savoys in great plenty, and very good; Broccoli, Coleworts, Borecole, Red Beets, Chard Beets, Cardoons, Carrots, Parsneps, Turneps, Potatoes, Jerusalem

Aritchokes, Celery, Endive, and all sorts of young faller herbs; and, upon the hot-beds, Cucumbers, Asparagus, Peas, Kidney Beans, Purslane, &c. You have also, on warm borders, Mint, Tarragon, Tansey, and Clary, with Sage, Parsley, Marigolds, Burnet, Sorrel, Hyffop, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Baum, and other kinds of pot herbs.

*Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.*

The beginning of this month you must finish pruning all the tender sorts of fruit-trees, as Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. for their buds, by this time, (if the spring has been mild) will be very turgid, and in danger of being rubbed off, in nailing the branches. When you have finished the pruning and nailing of the trees, the ground should be dug about their roots to loosen it, and destroy the weeds. And when the trees are in blossom, if the weather should prove very sharp, and the nights frosty, it will be proper to cover them with mats, canvas, or reeds, to guard them from the inclemency of weather, but these coverings should be taken off at all times when the weather is mild, otherwise they will force out the shoots too soon, and render the blossoms

foms so weak, that the least inclement weather will destroy them ; it will also be proper, in very dry seasons, to sprinkle some water gently over the branches of fruit-trees, especially in mild weather ; which will strengthen the blossoms, forward the fruit, and also be of great service to the trees, but this must be performed with great caution.

You may yet transplant fruit trees upon a moist soil ; but if your ground be not ready before the middle of the month to receive them, it will be proper to take them up, and prune their roots, and then lay them in the ground, covering their roots and stems with litter, to prevent their being dried by the sun and wind : this will retard their shooting, and their roots will be prepared for pushing, by which method there will be little danger of their succeeding ; provided they are duly watered in dry weather, and the surface of the ground about their roots covered with mulch, to prevent the sun and air from penetrating to the roots of the trees.

This is the principal month for grafting most sorts of fruit trees, beginning with the early kinds, that is, such as come first out in blossom, and ending with Apples, which are some of the latest in coming out ; but this must

be performed earlier or later, according to the season.

Cut off the heads of those stocks which were inoculated the last summer, leaving about four inches above the bud to attract the sap, and, if need be, to fasten the shoot to, to prevent their being blown out of the stock after they have made shoots and are covered with leaves; after this is done, the ground between the trees should be dug to bury the weeds, and loosen it, for the roots of the plants to find nourishment.

Dress and fresh earth your beds of Strawberries, pulling off their strings, and clearing them from weeds, which will cause them to produce a great quantity of fruit; and dig between the rows of Raspberries (where it was not before done) to make the ground clean, and loosen it, that the roots of the plants may penetrate the better into it.

Your fruit trees which were planted the last autumn, with their heads entire, should now be headed down to three or four eyes; in doing of which, you must be very careful not to disturb their roots: to prevent which, you should place your foot close to the stem of the tree, and hold the lower part of the stock fast with your left hand, while, with a sharp knife

in your right hand, you cut off the head. You should also cover the ground about the roots of new planted trees carefully with mulch, or rather with some green swards taken from a common or pasture, turning the grass downward, which will prevent the sun and wind from penetrating the ground to the roots of the trees, the neglect of which has destroyed many new-planted trees.

Those trees which were grafted the former spring, and are yet remaining in the nursery, should be shortened to four or five eyes, that they may be furnished with lateral branches near the ground; othwise they will run up tall, and become naked at bottom; but this is chiefly to be understood of dwarf trees.

Dig and clear the ground between your Gooseberries and Currants, which will strengthen their blossoms, encourage the trees, and add a neatness to the place.

*Fruits in Prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; Bergamot Bugi, Saint Martial, Winter Boncretien, Double Fleur, Royal d'Hyver, Bezy de Chaumontelle, L'Amozelle; and, for baking, the Cadillac, Parkin-

son's Warden, Union or Pickering, with some others.

Apples; Loan's Pearmain, Nonpareil, Golden Ruffet, Pile's Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Kentish Pippin, Holland Pippin, French Pippin, Pomme d'Api, Stone Pippin, John Apple, with some others.

*Work to be done in the FLOWER-GARDEN.*

In this month you may transplant most sorts of fibrous-rooted plants; as Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Rose Campions, Lychnises, Thrift, Afters, Golden-rods, Perennial Sunflowers, Canterbury Bells, Peach-leaved Bell-flower, French Honeysuckles, Daifies, Bupthalmums, Leucanthemums, Chrysanthemums, perennial Sunflowers, the hardy sorts of Geranium, Speedwell, Columbines, Hieraciums, Hepaticas, Fraxinellas, Ragged Robin, Wholesome Woolfsbane, with many other sorts; though if the soil be dry, it would have been better if done in the autumn, because they would have taken root in the ground, and so be better enabled to resist the drought, and also to produce a greater quantity of flowers.

Stir the earth of your borders, and beds of flowers, which were planted in the autumn  
with

with a narrow trowel ; being very careful, in doing of this, not to injure the roots, nor the flower buds, which now begin to appear ; this will prevent the growth of weeds, and, when raked over smooth, will render the beds more agreeable to the eye.

Your choice Hyacinths, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, and Tulips, will now begin to shew their flower buds, when they should be carefully covered with mats or canvas in bad weather ; for, at this season, the nights are often frosty, and if these flowers are exposed to the cold, their buds are frequently pinched, so that they will not open so fair as those which are protected. At this time, there should be small sticks put down by the roots of the fine Hyacinths, to which their stems should be fastened to support them ; otherwise those with double flowers, being very heavy, will bear down the stalks, and spoil their beauty.

Plant some roots of common double Anemonies to flower late, after those which were planted in autumn are past ; and if the season should prove dry, refresh them now and then with water, otherwise they will not succeed well.

The boxes and pots with seedling Auriculas should now be placed in a shady situation ; for  
the

the plants will begin to appear, and if they are exposed to the full sun but one day, while they are young, it will destroy most of them: you must also refresh them with water in dry weather, but give it them very gently, lest you wash them out of the ground.

Your pots of choice Auriculas must now be taken care of, to protect them from blighting winds and frosty nights, which will otherwise pinch their flower buds, and spoil their blowing: you must also refresh them now and then with water in dry weather, but do not let the wet get into the center of the plants, lest it injure the flower stems.

Dig up the ground in your wilderness quarters, and between flowering shrubs, if it hath not been done the former month: this will loosen the ground, and encourage the shrubs to flower strongly, and render the place free from weeds; for neatness is always to be desired in every part of a garden: but in doing of this, there should be great care taken not to cut or injure the roots of such flowers as are planted between the trees and shrubs.

Give fresh earth to the Carnations which were planted out for good in the autumn, which must be done by taking part of the earth out of the pots, being careful not to disturb their

their roots, and then fill up the pots with fresh earth, and pick off decayed leaves; this will greatly strengthen them for flowering.

Your pots of double Rose Campions, Campanulas, Scarlet Lychnises, &c. which were also planted in the autumn, should have all dead leaves and filth carefully taken from them, and the earth on the top of the pots taken out, the pots refilled with fresh rich earth, in which care must be taken not to let the earth in between the leaves so as to bury any part of them; where this is properly done, it will strengthen the plants greatly for flowering.

Clean the flower beds and borders of weeds, and gently stir the surface of the ground, to clear off Moss, &c. This will add a neatness, and be of great service to the flowers.

Towards the latter end of this month, you may sow the seeds of all hardy annual flowers in the borders of the pleasure-garden; such as Flos Adonis, Venus Look-glass, Venus Navelwort, Sweet-scented Peas, Tangier Peas, Lobel's Catchfly, Large Double Poppy, Dwarf Lychnis, Dwarf Annual Stock, Candy Tuft, Lavateras, Hibiscus Trionum of three sorts, Convolvulus Minor, Convolvulus Major, Sweet Sultans, Annual Sunflower, Nasturtium Indicum, Dwarf Poppy, Dracocephalum of several  
sorts,

forts, Hieraciums, Nigella, Sweet Scabious, Caterpillar plant, Snail plant, with many others. The best method is to sow the seeds thin in little patches, where they are to remain; and where the plants come up too thick, they should be thinned, leaving but few in each patch, according to the size of their growth, for these sorts do not succeed so well when they are transplanted.

You may now sow the seeds of many kinds of biennial and perennial plants in your flower-nursery, to supply the borders of the flower-garden the following year; as Columbines, Canterbury Bells, French Honeyuckles, Stock-gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Tree Primrose, Greek Valerian, Pyramidal Campanula, Single Scarlet Lychnis, Single Rose Campion, Single Catchfly, Veronicas, Catananche with blue flowers, perennial Larkspur, Gaura, Scrophularia, Garden Valerian, with some others. Upon a moderate hot-bed you may now sow the seeds of Marvel of Peru, French Marigold, Female Balsamine, African Marigold, Convolvulus Major, Capsicums, Stramoniums, Indian Pink, Sweet Sultan, Pomum Amoris, or Love Apple, Tree Amaranthus, Purple Amaranthus, or Love-lies-a-bleeding, and many other sorts, which are in-

different

different hardy, but require warmth to bring them forward in the spring; yet if sown too early, are apt to grow too large before the season will be favourable enough to transplant them abroad.

Make fresh hot-beds for your choice sorts of annual plants, which were sown the former month, and let the earth upon these beds be very good, for otherwise your plants will not thrive well. When the heat of the bed is moderate, the plants should be placed into them, allowing them proper distances to grow; and observe to shade them in the day time from the sun, until they have taken new root, and to refresh them with water, as they shall require; by which method your *Amaranthuses*, and other sorts of curious annuals, may be brought to a large size.

Toward the end of the month if the season be mild and inclinable to wet, you may transplant most sorts of Evergreens, as Hollies, Yews, Phillyreas, *Alaternuses*, Bays, *Magnolias*, Cypress, Cedar of Libanus, Evergreen Cassine, *Cistus*es of all sorts, Moontrefoil, American Junipers, Evergreen Oak, Cork Tree, &c. with many other kinds of exotick trees, observing to cover the surface of the ground with mulch after they are planted, to prevent the

the sun and wind from penetrating the ground, and drying their roots; but if this month be cold, and north or east winds reign, with dry weather, it will be better to wait till the beginning of next month, when the season may be more favourable.

In this month the seeds of the Arbutus or Strawberry tree may be sown on a moderate hot-bed, which will greatly forward its growth, provided the bed is duly watered and shaded from the sun in the heat of the day.

You may now sow the seeds of Firs, Pines, Bays, Cedars, Alaternuses, Phillyreas, and other evergreen or hardy exotick trees, in such places where they may be exposed only to the morning sun; observing, if the place is wet, to raise the borders so much above the level of the ground, as not to have any water remain near the surface, as also to cover the seeds with light earth; but if the seeds of most of these sorts of trees are sown upon a very moderate hot-bed, it will be a more sure method of raising the plants, and it will greatly forward their growth. But there must be great care taken when the plants appear, to admit the free air to them at all times in favourable weather, otherwise they will draw up weak, and come to little.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-  
GARDEN.*

Crocuses of various sorts, Double Snowdrop, large early Snowdrop, several sorts of Narcissuses, Persian Iris, Double Pilewort, Daffodils of several sorts, Spring Cyclamen, Early Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths of several Sorts, Fennel-leaved Perennial Adonis, some Anemonies, Violets, Hepaticas, Wall-flowers, Alysson, Perennial Fumitory, Primroses, Polyanthus, Daisies, Dogs-tooth Violet, Muscari, Hollow-root, Hermódactyl, Spring Colchicum, Auriculas, Hearts-ease or Pansies, Rose-root, Wood Anemonies, Hellebores, Perennial Navelwort, Blue Mountain Saxifrage, Spanish White Sedum, Venetian Vetch, Yellow Star Flower, Eastern Lungwort, Borage of Constantinople, with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Almond trees, Cherry Plum, Mezereons, Spurge-laurel, Laurustinus, Spanish Travelers-joy, Siberian Clematis, Cornelian Cherry, Benjamin tree, Willow-leaved Sea Buckthorn, Upright Honeysuckle, Scarlet flowering Maple,

ple, Norway Maple, Laurel or Cherry Bay, Larch tree, Manna Ash, Siberian Cytifus, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

Brooklime, Elder buds, Nettle tops, Colts-foot flowers, Noble Liverwort, Primrose, Violet, Rue-leaved Whitlow-grass, Water-crefs, and, toward the end of the month, the Poplar buds.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

In this month you should sow the seeds of Evergreens, such as Firs, Pines, Evergreen Oaks, Cedar of Libanus, Cypress, Juniper, Bays, and some other sorts; as also of several other hardy exotick trees, as the three thorned Acacia from Virginia, Perfimon, Liquid Amber, Virginia Walnuts, Hickery Nuts, Occidental and Oriental Plane trees, Sassafras, Virginia Dogwood, Larch tree, Arbor Judæ, American Cypress, Black Haw, all the sorts of Medlar, Lazaroles, Chinquapin, Tulip tree, Bastard Acacia, Pistachia nuts, and some other sorts,

the method of sowing each sort is fully inserted in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

You may now transplant most sorts of ever-greens and exotick trees, provided the season proves favourable; otherwise you had better defer it until the beginning of the next month, always observing to do it when the wind is southwardly, and when there is a prospect of some rain in a short time; for if it should prove dry weather, and the wind eastwardly, it would not be safe to transplant them. This work should be deferred till toward the end of the month, for fear the sharpeastwardly winds with frosty nights should return after this is performed, which would endanger the plants.

This is the season for planting cuttings of several sorts of exotick trees and shrubs, which generally succeed best, when they are planted just before they begin to shoot; but if the season should prove dry, they must be frequently watered, and the surface of the ground covered with moss or mulch, to prevent the sun and air from penetrating deep into the ground, which is apt to destroy such plants as are not well rooted.

Graft all sorts of fruit trees in this month; and toward the latter end you may graft Hollies, and inarch any of the hardy exotick trees

and shrubs; in the doing of which, you should be careful to clay them well; for if the air or wet gets into the cleft part of the stocks, it will prevent the grafts from uniting with them.

Continue to dig between your young trees, where it was not done in the former months, that your ground may be stirred, and made clean, before the trees begin to shoot, which will not only render the nursery neat, but be of great service to the growth of the trees.

The end of this month you should plant cuttings of vines, observing to lay them in the ground to the uppermost eye, so that no part of the cutting may appear above ground. If this be duly observed, and such cuttings only chosen which have a knot of the former year's wood at their bottom, there will be no danger of their rooting.

Stake and tie up such plants as you are desirous to have with strait stems; for if you neglect this when the plants are young, it cannot be so well performed after their stems are grown large and woody.

At this season many of the trees and shrubs, whose seeds were sown in autumn, or the former spring, will begin to appear, therefore they should be carefully weeded; and if the season  
should

should prove very dry, they should have a little water once a week, and be guarded against birds, mice, moles, hares, rabbits, and other vermin, which if exposed to, may in a short time be entirely destroyed. And if the nights should prove frosty, all the beds in which the young seedling plants are come up should be carefully covered, otherwise the frost will nip off the plants which are just peeping out of the ground; or by loosening the earth, their roots will be turned out of the ground: at this time the Common and Swedish Juniper, Holly, Yew, Virginia and Carolina Cedars, American Dogwood, Sassafras, and other hard seeded plants, which were sown the last year, will begin to appear; therefore they should be diligently looked after, to prevent their being injured by frosts, or sharp eastwardly winds. Such of these as were sown in pots, may be now placed on a moderate hot-bed, which will forward their coming up, and by being pushed a little in the spring, the plants will get strong by the autumn, so will be better able to stand through the following winter. And such of these plants as came up the last year, and require to be transplanted, should at this season be separated and each planted in a small pot, placing them on a moderate hot-bed which if it is

100 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Mar.  
arched over with hoops, and covered with mats will be sufficient for those hardier sorts of plants, as the spring will soon advance, and by this method they will be greatly forwarded in their growth.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Water your Orange trees, Myrtles, Bays, Amomum Plinii, and other less tender exotick trees, frequently, but do not give it to them too plentifully; and begin to inure them to the air by degrees, opening the glasses whenever the air is soft and mild; but in cold days, or when the air is sharp, it should not be too plentifully admitted to them; for by being made tender in the house, a little sharp air will be prejudicial to them, until they are become somewhat hardier.

Wash and cleanse the leaves and stems of Orange trees from the filth which they have contracted, during their confinement in the house; and those which do not require to be shifted, should have the earth taken out from the upper part of the tubs or pots, filling them again with fresh rich earth, which will strengthen

then them greatly, and prepare them for flowering.

Toward the end of this month (if the weather is favourable) you may take out your tubs of Bays, Laurustinuses, Tree Wormwood, Cistus, and other hardy kinds, placing them near an hedge, in a situation where they may be well defended from cold winds; and this will thin the house of plants, and give room to those that remain, to have a greater share of free air; but this must be understood if the season is very mild, otherwise it must be deferred till next month.

If any of your Orange trees have decayed heads they should now be shifted, and their heads pruned close, and placed upon a hot-bed of tanners bark, to force them out again; treating them in the manner directed in the former month.

You may also head down such Myrtles, Bays, and other of the hardy kinds of exoticks, as have ragged or decayed heads, observing to place them on a very moderate hot-bed, just to make them push again, but after they have made shoots, they should have as much free air as possible in warm weather, to harden the young branches. By this method you may renew their heads, which, with skilful pruning, may

be reduced into good order again, and the trees be rendered beautiful.

The beginning of this month, sow the kernels of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, for stocks to bud the several kinds of those fruits upon; if these are taken from rotten fruits which had been fully ripe, they are better than those from sound ones, provided the kernels are not decayed; these should be sown in pots, and plunged into moderate hot-beds of tanners bark, refreshing them often with water, which will bring them on prodigiously; but, in very hot weather, the glasses should be covered with mats, during the heat of the day.

The seeds of *Amomum Plinii*, or Winter Cherry, may now be sown in pots, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed; and when the plants are come up three or four inches high, they may be transplanted into separate pots, and put into another hot-bed: these plants may be brought so forward, as to have plenty of fruit by the next winter, if they are sown the beginning of this month.

Make some hot-beds of tanners bark, in order to transplant such tender exotick plants as are come up from the seeds sown the former month; and, when the beds are in due order, some small pots should be filled with fresh rich earth, and plunged into the bed, that the earth  
may

may warm before the plants are placed therein; which should be done in a day or two after the pots are plunged, otherwise the earth will become too dry when the plants are planted; these must be gently watered after they are planted, and the glasses shaded until they have taken root; after which they should be frequently refreshed with water, and the air must be let into the beds proportionably to the warmth of the season.

The fires in the stoves should now be abated; but this must be done with discretion according as the weather increases in warmth.

Those Ananas or Pine apples, which have been in a dry stove during the winter season, should now be removed into bark-beds; therefore, if the beds were not prepared to receive them, it should be no longer delayed than the beginning of this month, for the blossoms of the fruit will now begin to appear; and if the plants are checked at that time, their fruit is seldom so fair, nor so early ripe; and those plants which have been in tan all the winter, the beds should now be refreshed with some new tan to renew their heat.

Stir up the bark-beds in the stove which are filled with tender exotick plants, adding some fresh tan to renew their heat; and clean the

leaves of the Coffee trees, and other woody plants, from the filth they may have contracted; picking off all decayed leaves, which, if suffered to remain on, injure the plants, and occasion an unsightly appearance.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Mesembryanthes of several sorts, Ilex-leaved Lantana, Spanish Jasmine, Hermania with Alder leaves, as also with Marshmallow leaves, Arctotuses of two or three kinds, African shrubby Polygala, Aleppo Cyclamens, Geraniums of several sorts, Shrubby Senecio with succulent leaves, Aloes of several sorts, Coronilla Cretica, African tree Housleek, Pancratium, Turnera, Cotyledon with a broad cut leaf, Cytisus hirsutus, Shrubby St. Johnswort of Minorca. African Grass leaved Marygold, Lycium with narrow leaves, Canary Campanula, African Fleabane with a Sage leaf, Cistuses of several sorts, Cassia of two or three kinds, Medicago arborefcens, Crinums, Coffee tree, Jacobæa with purple flowers, Tithymals of several sorts, Teucrium Baticum, Phylica, Chryfocoma, Cytisus from the Canaries, Ornithogalums from the Cape of Good Hope of two or thee sorts,  
three

three or four sorts of Ixia, Cunonia, Watsonia, Antholyza, African Wood Sorrel with large purple flowers, and that sort with large yellow flowers, Tree Scabious, Shrubby African Marigold, Othonna with cut leaves, African Shrubby Tanfies, Shrubby Candy Tuft, Shrubby African Starwort, Indian Canna, Celastrus, Malpighias, Smallcreeping Cereus with crimson flowers, Purple Lotus, Euphorbiums, Tetragonia with trailing branches, Amaryllis of two or three sorts, two sorts of Justicia, African Calla, Gladiolus from the Cape of Good Hope, African Bermudiana, Morea, Sifyrinchiums, Carolina Coral tree, with some others.





## A P R I L.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

**I**N the beginning of this month, you must prepare your dung by throwing it up in heaps to mix and warm, so as to be fit for use by the middle of the month; to make ridges for Melons and Cucumbers, which are to be covered with bell or hand glasses; and as this business may be continued to the end of the month, where large quantities are required, so a fortnight after some more dung should be mixed in heaps for this purpose: but those beds which are made late in the month need not have so much dung in them as the early ones. The middle of this month is a proper time to plant out the Melons which are to be raised under paper. In making of these ridges, if

if the ground is dry, the dung should lie but half a foot higher than the surface of the ground; and the earth should be laid at least a foot and half thick upon the dung, that the Melon plants may have depth enough to root. Where this is practised, the plants will require no water after they are well rooted; and hereby a good crop of the choicer sorts of Melons may be always obtained; which, in the common method, generally miscarry, or produce but few fruit; but in wet land the ridges should be raised above the level of the ground, that the dung may not have so much wet as to chill it, whereby the plants are often destroyed, when this care is not taken. But the alleys between these beds should be afterward raised with dung and earth to the level of the beds, that the roots may have room to extend on each side, for the roots of these plants spread as far in the ground, as their branches extend on the surface.

You may still sow Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, and other aromattick plants; the first of which does not succeed if it is sown too early, especially if the spring is cold and wet.

Plant Kidney Beans the beginning of the month in a warm situation, and in dry weather,

ther, for much wet will destroy the seeds in the ground; you may now sow Purslane upon warm borders, to come after that on the hot-bed is gone.

Continue to hoe your crops of Radishes, Carrots, Parsneps, Onions, Leeks, &c. thinning them out to proper distances; and cut down all the weeds among them: this should always be done in dry weather, that the weeds may be destroyed. This stirring of the ground between the plants will be of great service to promote their growth, and the ground will be hereby preserved clean from weeds, and by repeating it three times may be kept so till the crops are fit for use.

In moist weather, plant slips or cuttings of Sage, Rosemary, Rue, Savory, Mastich, Thyme, Lavender, Stæchas, Lavender Cotton, and other aromattick plants; for, at this season, they take root very freely, especially if they are shaded from the sun, and duly watered.

Plant Garden Beans for a latter crop, and continue sowing the Marrow-fat and other large kinds of Peas, to succeed those which were sown in the former month; and also some of the Hotspur Peas should now be sown, at three different times in this month, to have a succession of them for the best table.

You

You may yet slip Artichokes and plant such of them as are good for a late crop upon a moist soil; but if the soil is dry, they will not produce so large heads, nor so surely bear fruit the first season as those which were planted the last month. In the middle of this month plant out those Cauliflower plants, which were raised in February for a latter crop. These should have a moist soil, for in dry land if the season does not prove wet they seldom produce good heads.

Continue to sow all sorts of young sallet herbs, as Radish, Rape, Turnep, Mustard, &c. at least twice every week; for at this season they will soon be too large for use; but as the heat of the season increases, these seeds should be sown in a more shady situation; for in summer they thrive best on a north border.

Sow some Cos, Cilicia, and other kinds of large Lettuces, to succeed those which were sown the former month; but these also should be planted out on a moist soil, otherwise (if the summer should prove dry) they will shoot up for seed, and not cabbage.

Transplant your young Celery plants into beds of rich earth at about three inches distance each way, observing to water them duly until they have taken root; but in doing of this, you should not draw up all the plants clean out  
of

of the seed bed, but only thin them, taking out the large ones, and leaving the smaller plants to get strength.

Hoe the ground between your rows of Beans and Peas, and draw the earth up to their stems, which will strengthen them; for by clearing the ground from weeds, the plants will thrive better.

After a shower of rain, draw the earth up to the stems of your Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, which were planted either in autumn, or early in the spring. This is absolutely necessary, to guard their stems from the sun and wind, which dry and harden them; but in doing of this there should be great care taken not to draw the earth up into their hearts, which will destroy them.

Be careful to destroy snails and slugs, which, at this season, are invited abroad by gentle showers of rain, when they may be easily taken; for if they are suffered to remain, they will soon increase greatly, and become very troublesome and destructive to many of your crops.

If the nights prove cold, you must be careful to cover the glasses over your early Cucumbers and Melons; for the young fruit is very subject

subject to drop off where the beds are grown cool, or proper coverings are wanting.

Sow Turneps on a moist spot of ground, to succeed those which were sown the last month; those which were then sowed should now be hoed out to a proper distance, cutting up all the weeds between them.

Your beds of Mint, Tarragon, Parsley, &c. should now be carefully weeded; for if the weeds are permitted to get above the plants, at this season, they will draw them up weak, and spoil them: and if the season should prove dry, the beds should be watered, which will greatly promote the growth of the plants.

You may now plant cuttings or slips of Mint, Tarragon, &c. to make new beds where they are wanted, for the old plants are apt to decay, after they have stood two or three years.

Transplant some of your Cilicia, Coss, and other large kinds of Lettuces, which were sown on a moderate hot-bed in February, observing to water them if the weather proves dry, until they have taken new root.

The Cabbages and Savoys, which were sown the last month, should now be thinned and pricked out into beds, that they may acquire strength before they are transplanted out for good; and the seed-beds must be weeded,  
to

to prevent those plants which are left remaining in the seed-beds from being drawn up tall and weak, by the weeds growing among them. You should now sow some Savoy and Cabbage seed for the latest crop, to succeed those which were sown the former month.

Sow Hemp and Flax, and pole Hops; at the same time you should clear your Hop ground from weeds, and make up the hills: you may also sow some late Rouncival, and large Grey Peas, in the open fields, for winter provision, if the ground is cool and moist.

The latter end of this month you should look over your Artichokes, and draw out all the young plants which have been produced since the stocks were split; for if these are permitted to remain on the old roots they will rob the plants, which are left for fruit, of their nourishment, and cause the fruit to be small. Some of the best of these plants may be trimmed and planted, where there are any wanted to repair a young plantation; but as these late plants rarely produce fruit the first year, they are seldom planted, except there be great want of them.

Sow some more Celery seed about the middle of this month, to succeed that which was sown the former month; but this should be

sown on a moist spot of ground, and in dry weather carefully watered and shaded from the sun, otherwise it will not come up.

You must also sow some *Finnochia* seed, to succeed that which was before sown; for when it is fit for use, it will not continue more than eighteen or twenty days before it will run to seed; so that there is an absolute necessity of having a succession where this herb is required.

Keep all young crops clean from weeds; for if, at this season, that work is neglected, it will require much more labour afterwards, beside if weeds are permitted to grow among the young plants, the crops will be greatly injured by them.

### *Products of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.*

Sprouts of Broccoli, Cabbages, and Savoys, are now very good, if they are gathered before they run up to seed. The young shoots of Turneps and Hop tops, are often eaten when there is a scarcity of other greens, all sorts of young Sallet herbs, Spinach, Radishes, Asparagus, Coleworts, Parsley, Alifanders, Chard beet, some late Celery, and Endive, in moist ground; Sorrel, Burnet, Thyme, Hyssop, Winter Savory, Pot-Marjoram; Brown Dutch,

and Cabbage Lettuces, in warm borders; also some Cos Lettuce, where they have escaped the frost, will be fit for use toward the end of the month; Chervil, young Onions, Leeks, Cives, Scallions, Rocamboles, Borage, Sage, Rosemary, and some Parsneps and Carrots, where they have been preserved in sand; for where they have remained in the ground, those which are sound will have sprouted, after which their roots will become sticky and tough. Young Carrots, which were sown in autumn, are now in prime; and the young shoots of Salsafy or Tragopogon, which is by some persons preferred to Asparagus. Upon the hot-beds, Cucumbers, Peas, Kidney-Beans, and Purslane; and, toward the end of the month, you have often Peas on warm borders where they have escaped the frost, and some early Cabbages.

*Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.*

In the beginning of this month you may graft some late kinds of fruit, provided the season be backward; but if the spring is forward, it will be too late for this work, for if the Cions have pushed out leaves, they seldom unite with the stocks.

Look

Look carefully to your young fruit trees which were planted in the spring, observing to water them in dry weather; and, if you observe their leaves beginning to curl up, you should water them gently all over their branches: this may also be practised to great advantage on old trees, when you find their leaves are curling; but it must not be done in the heat of the day, lest the sun should scorch their leaves; nor too late in the evening, especially if the nights are cold. Where you observe the fruit trees to be greatly infested with insects, you should steep a good quantity of Tobacco stalks in water, with which the trees should be washed; which, if carefully done, will destroy the insects, and not do any injury to the trees; or if the leaves which are much curled are taken off, and some Tobacco dust thrown on the branches, it will destroy the insects, and may in a day or two after be washed off again.

Those fruit trees which were inoculated the last summer, and have succeeded, should have the stocks cut down to three or four inches above the bud the beginning of the month (if it was not done the former month); for now the buds will begin to shoot if the stocks are cut down in time, otherwise the buds miscarry or

if they do break out, are so much weakened by the growth of the stocks, as to render the shoots of the buds very weak.

Toward the end of this month you must begin to look over your walls and espaliers of fruit trees, training in the regular kindly shoots, and displacing all foreright and luxuriant ones, where they are produced. This is also the time for thinning of Apricots, where they are too thick; for the sooner this is done, the better those will thrive which are left on.

Plant cuttings of Vines in the places where they are to remain, observing always to have a knot of the old wood to the bottom of each, and bury them so deep in the ground, as that the uppermost eye may be even with the surface of the ground; if this be rightly observed, there will be little danger of their succeeding.

Look over your Vines against the walls, rubbing off all small dangling shoots, which are now beginning to push out; and where two shoots are produced from the same eye, the weakest, which is generally the under one, should now be rubbed off, in order to encourage the shoots and also the fruit on the remaining branches: at this season, a great quantity of Vines may be looked over in a very short time, and much labour saved, which would

be occasioned, should these shoots be permitted to remain on a month longer. By this early rubbing off the young shoots, the fruit branches will be greatly strengthened, and the fruit forwarded by the branches being laid close to the wall, and the uselefs shoots taken away.

Your beds of Strawberries must now be carefully weeded, and their runners must be taken off; and if the season proves very dry, it will be proper to water them, for when this is neglected they will produce but little fruit.

Keep the borders near fruit trees clean from weeds, and large growing plants; for these rob the trees of their nourishment. In such soils as are apt to bind very hard, the ground should be loosened with a dung fork; and if some mulch be laid afterward on the surface of the ground, and in very dry seasons watered over once or twice a week, it will be of great service to both the fruit and trees. You should also keep the ground clear between the rows of Vines in the Vineyard; and in the beginning of the month the stakes should be fixed to them, that the branches may be fastened thereto; which is better than to let the stakes remain to them all the winter, because they would decay more in one winter than in two summers; for the Vines need not be staked in

that season, if the last year's shoots of them are tied together to prevent their being broken by strong winds.

In the middle of the month uncover those Fig trees which were screened from the frost in winter; but this should be done with caution; for the young fruit which now begin to appear will be in danger, if they are too suddenly exposed to the open air.

The fruit in the forcing-frame must now have a large share of fresh air, in proportion to the heat of the weather; their branches should also be frequently sprinkled over with water, which will be very serviceable to the trees, and cause the fruit to be fairer; and their roots must be frequently watered, which will be of equal advantage to the trees and fruit.

FRUITS *in prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; Franc-real, Bergamot Bugi, Saint Martial, Winter Boncretien, Lord Cheyne's Winter Green, Bessy de Chaumontelle from an espalier; Carmelite, and, for baking, the Cadillac, and Parkinson's Warden.

Apples; Golden Ruffet, Pile's Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Nonpareil, John Apple, Stone Pippin, with some others.

In the forcing-frame, Cherries, Masculine Apricot, some Plumbs; and on the hot-bed, Strawberries.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

The beginning of this month may safely be removed many sorts of Evergreens, as Hollies, Yews, Pyracanthas, Alaternuses, Phillyrea, Cistuses, Evergreen Oaks, Firs, Pines, Cedars, Cypresses, *Medicago frutescens*, Hairy Cytifus, &c. observing, if possible, to do it in a cloudy day, or when there are showers of rain; because the sun and wind are apt to dry the fibres of their roots, while they are above-ground, which is very injurious to them. These new planted trees should be well watered to settle the earth to their roots; and the surface of the ground should be covered with mulch, to prevent the sun and wind from penetrating to the roots of the plants.

At this season you may plant out the two sorts of Laurel-leaved Tulip trees, the Carolina Bay, Candle-berry Myrtle, Carolina Spindle tree, Evergreen Cassine, Tupelo, and such other exoticks as are intended to be naturalized to this climate; for as these are to be turned out of the pots, the outside of the balls of

earth only should be taken off, to give room for the new fibres to shoot out.

You may now sow Evergreen Oak Acorns, and the seeds of Firs, Pines, Cedars, Cypress, Magnolias, Tulip tree; as also seeds of most exotick trees, which are brought from Carolina, Virginia, and the more northern parts of America. The particular directions for doing this are exhibited in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

The beginning of this month you may graft Hollies, and about the middle you may inarch Firs, Pines, Junipers, &c. by which method some of the scarce sorts of evergreen trees may be propagated; but the trees thus raised will never grow so large as those raised from seeds, the stocks seldom keeping pace in their growth with the trees inarched, so that they are in danger of being blown out; for which reason, whenever this is practised, the inarchment should be as near the ground as possible.

You should now look over your grafts, and observe, where the loam is much cracked, to renew it, lest the drying winds penetrate to the grafts, and destroy them. Likewise the buds of such trees which are now shooting, should be carefully looked over, and where you observe their tops infested with insects, and their

leaves curled, you should pull them off before the insects spread too far.

Keep the ground clean between the rows of trees in the nursery; for if weeds are permitted to grow this month, they will soon over-top young trees, and greatly weaken them: for there is nothing more prejudicial to trees, than suffering the weeds to grow amongst them, especially in the spring season.

If this month should prove dry, you must diligently water your seed-beds of Evergreens, forest trees, and shrubs, which should also be shaded from the sun in the heat of the day; the young plantations of those which were drawn out of the seed-bed, and the stocks for fruit-trees, which have been lately planted, must be watered in very dry weather; for these being small, the sun and wind will soon penetrate to their roots, and dry them up. This is to be understood of small plantations; for in large nurseries, it would be a great work to water all the stocks.

The beds wherein you sowed seeds either in autumn or the last month, should now be carefully weeded, for the young trees will many of them begin to appear; so that if the weeds are permitted to grow, their roots will be so much entangled with the plants, as to  
render

render it very difficult to pull them up without drawing the plants up with them; and as the weeds are of a quicker growth than the plants, so they will soon over-top them, and retard their growth. The tubs or pots of Cedars, which are beginning to come up, must now be removed to a shady situation; for too much sun will soon destroy these young plants. You must now be careful to guard your seed-beds of Pines and Firs, which, toward the end of the month, will begin to appear, from the birds, which are very apt to peck off the tops of the young plants, as they thrust out of the ground, with the husk of the seeds upon them, which are always brought up upon the head of the plants.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

The gravel walks, which were broken up and turned the last month, should in the beginning of this be raked level and rolled, that they may be ready for use; and the grass walks and lawns in view from the house must now be duly mowed, for this is a season when most people delight to walk out; so that the walks of the garden ought to be well kept. Beside, where this is neglected, in the spring, the  
grass

grafs will soon become rank and coarse, so as to be some time before it can be gotten fine again, where the greatest care is afterward taken of it.

Clean the borders of the pleasure-garden from weeds, and tie up all tall growing plants to sticks, to prevent their being broken, or blown down by wind.

You may now sow such annual flowers in the borders, as do not require any artificial heat to bring them forward; such as Candy Tuft, Venus Looking-glass, Lupines of several sorts, Sweet Peas, Tangier Peas, Dwarf Lychnis, Lobel's Catchfly, Venus Navelwort, Convolvulus Minor, Nasturtium Indicum, Flos Adonis, Lavatera, Oriental Mallow, Carthamus, or Bastard Saffron, Hieraciums of several sorts, Centaurea's, Lotus of several kinds, Snails, Caterpillars, Linarias, Securidaca, Astragalus, Moldavicas, with several other hardy kinds of annual flowers, which thrive better, if sown where they are to remain, than if they are transplanted; therefore they should be sown thin in patches, upon the borders of the pleasure-garden; and when they are come up, they should be thinned, leaving but few plants in each patch to flower, that they may be the stronger.

In this month you should sow most sorts of hardy perennial and biennial plants in the flower nursery, which were not sown the former month; as Canterbury Bells, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Carnations, Hollihocks, French Honeyfuckles, Stock Gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Centaureas, Everlasting Pea, with many other sorts, which are raised in the flower nursery to supply the borders of the pleasure-garden.

The beginning of this month you may make some slender hot-beds, to sow such of the annuals as require a little warmth to bring them forward; but will do better, if raised under a covering of mats, than under glasses, which generally draw them too much; and though they are somewhat later in this management, yet there is no inconvenience in that, because they are designed to come in autumn, when there is a scarcity of other flowers, which renders them the more acceptable: of these are the African and French Marigold, Convolvulus Major, Balsamines, Marvel of Peru, Sweet Sultan, Indian Pink, with some others.

You must now make fresh hot-beds for transplanting your tender annuals, as Aramantuses, Gomphrena, Hibiscuses, Double striped Balsamines, &c. which must be brought forward at this season; otherwise they will not arrive

rive to any degree of beauty, which chiefly consists in their strength. Nor will they perfect their seeds, especially if the autumn season should prove cold.

You should now transplant the young plants of the China Starwort, either upon a moderate hot-bed, or on a warm border, to acquire strength, observing to water and shade them until they have taken root.

Put some more roots of Tuberoses into a moderate hot-bed, to succeed those which were planted the former month, that there may be a continuance of their flowers through the season.

The seeds of choice Carnations and Pinks must now be sown, either in pots, tubs, or borders; but there must be care taken not to bury the seeds too deep, by which they are often destroyed. These must be gently watered in dry weather, otherwise the plants will not come up.

The pots or tubs of seedling Auriculas and Polyanthuses must be carefully screened from the sun; for if they are exposed to its full heat but one day, it will destroy them while they are young; they must also be frequently refreshed with water.

Set sticks to the Carnations, which now begin to shoot up their spindles for flowering; and  
fasten

fasten the stems thereto, with bafs matting, to prevent their being broken by the wind ; and care ſhould be taken to guard them from ſparrows, otherwiſe theſe birds will peck off the inner or heart leaves to the ſtumps.

The fine Auriculas will now begin to ſhew their beautiful flowers; therefore the pots ſhould be removed under ſome covert, to preſerve them from wet, which would waſh the mealineſs from off their flowers, in which great part of their beauty conſiſts : they ſhould alſo be defended from the heat of the ſun, which would haſten their decay ; but they muſt have as much free air as poſſible, otherwiſe the flower ſtalks will draw up very weak. Theſe pots are uſually placed on ſhelves, which are framed ſo as to riſe above each other, which is very proper for ſuch flowers, as they are of humble growth, otherwiſe the pots muſt be taken up to view the flowers : but as theſe ſtands are always covered over to keep off the rain and ſun, ſo the front ſhould be kept open at all times, when the weather will permit : and thoſe of them, from which ſeeds are propoſed to be ſaved to obtain new flowers, ſhould be removed into the open air, as ſoon as they are fully blown, and placed where they may have the  
morning

morning sun, and a free air, without which they rarely produce good seeds.

This is also a good season for taking off the slips of choice Auriculas, to make an increase of them. These slips should be put into small pots, and placed in the shade, observing to water them in dry weather gently, until they have taken root; but if any of the slips taken off should be destitute of fibres, they should be closely covered with small glasses, to forward their putting out of roots.

The beds of fine Ranunculuses, Anemonies, Tulips, and Hyacinths, which are now in flower, should be covered either with mats or cloths, to defend them from wet, and the heat of the sun; by which method, they may be preserved a much longer time in beauty than they naturally remain when exposed to the open air; but the covers should be taken off every morning and evening, when the weather will permit, that they may enjoy as much of the free air as possible, without which the flowers will not continue long in beauty, and their roots will be greatly weakened.

Toward the latter end of this month take up the roots of Saffron, Colchicums, Yellow Autumnal Amaryllis, and such other bulbous-rooted flowers as blow at Michaelmas, whose  
leaves

leaves are decayed. These may be kept out of the ground until the beginning of August, when they must be planted again.

Transplant such sorts of evergreen trees and shrubs, which have not begun to shoot, these may be safely removed, provided the air is clouded, and there is a prospect of rain in a short time; but if the ground is very dry, where they are to be planted, large holes should be opened in proportion to their size where they are to be placed, and a large quantity of water poured into each, so as to render the ground like pap or mud; then place the trees therein, and after the earth is filled in about the roots, make the surface hollow like a basin, to contain water; and cover it with mulch, to prevent the sun and air from penetrating the ground to dry their roots; and repeat watering the trees once a week, provided the weather should prove dry.

Where Phillyreas, Alaternuses, Laurels, Laurustinuses, or other hardy evergreen trees, are grown rude, they may now be reduced to the figure you intend, by cutting their branches in close to the stems; and when they shoot, they may be trained to the order desired.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-  
GARDEN.*

Anemonies, Ranunculuses of various kinds, Polyanthus, Auriculas, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hepaticas, Hyacinths of various sorts, Narcissuses, Daffodils, Jonquils, Violets, Muscarias, Dwarf-flag Iris, Great Snowdrop, Spring Cyclamens, Spring Colchicums, Pulsatillas, Bulbous Fumitory, Rose-root, Ducks-foot or May Apple, Wood Anemomy, Friers Cowl, Italian Arum, Double Ladies Smock, Double Pilewort, Starry Hyacinths, Dog's-tooth, Double Daisies, Fritillarias of various kinds, Gentianella, Double Caltha Palustris, Columbines, large green-flowered Ornithogalum, Persian Lily, Orchises of several sorts, Sanguinaria, Solomon's Seal, American Lungwort, Meadia, Hemorocallis with yellow flowers, Double Saxifrage, Venetian Vetch, Lychnises, Alysson Creticum, Bugle, Cats-foot, Lily of the valley, Dame's Violet, Leopards-bane, Honeywort, Leontopetalon, Heart's-ease, Periwinkle with single flowers, both small and large, as also with double flowers of a purple colour, Borage-leaved Verbascum, blue-flowered Perennial Moth-mullein, with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Lilac with white, purple, and blue flowers, Persian Lilac with Privet leaves, commonly called the Persian Lilac with intire and with cut leaves, Laburnums, Double-flowering Peach tree, Double-flowering Pear tree, Cherry Plum, Almond with white and Peach-coloured Blossoms, Amelanchier, Aria Theophrasti, Viburnum, Bird Cherry, Cornish Cherry, Arbor Judæ, Double-flowering Cherry, Cockspur Hawthorn, Dwarf Almond with single and double flowers, Hypericum frutex, Benjamin tree, Berberry tree, Bilberry bush, Bladder nut, Service tree, Turpentine tree, Early white and Italian Honeyfuckles, Yellow Jasmine, Laurustinus, Scorpion Sena, Caragana, Eastern Bladder Sena, Dwarf Cherry, Coronilla Cretica, Siberian Cytifus, Single Virgin Rose, Shrubby Spring Anonis, Hairy Cytifus, Laurel, Pyracantha, Glaftenberry Thorn, Nettle tree, Dogwood, Spindle tree, Quicken or Mountain Ash, Scarlet flowering Maple, Horse Chesnut, Spirea frutex, Upright and Fly Honeyfuckle, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

Brooklime, Water-creffes, Wood-roof; Mouse-ear, Daisy, Rue-leaved Whitlow-grass, Bugle, Shepherds-purse, Dandelion, White Saxifrage, Coltsfoot, Hare-bells, Ground Ivy, Dead-nettle, Wood Sorrel, Cowslip, Primrose, Radish-root.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.*

The Indian Bay, broad shining leaved Laurustinuses, Myrtles, Cistuses, Teucriums, Phlomis, Olives, Carobs, Melianthus, Tree Wormwood, Oleanders, and other less tender plants, may be taken out of the green-house toward the middle or latter end of the month, according as the season proves favourable, that the Orange trees, and other more tender plants, may be placed thinner, that they may have a greater share of air; but those plants which are taken out, should be placed where they may be defended from cold winds; otherwise they will suffer, being made somewhat tender by standing in the house.

Such Orange trees, or other exotick plants, as want shifting, should now be removed; and those which require larger pots or tubs must be placed therein, observing, when they are taken out of the tubs or pots, to part off all mouldy or decayed roots, and wash their stems and heads, to cleanse them from the filth they have contracted by remaining in the house; and when they are new planted, they should be duly watered; such of them as are exposed to the open air should be placed where they may be screened from the winds, and shaded in the heat of the day from the violence of the sun. By removing the Orange trees early in this month, they will have time to make new roots before they are set abroad, and will have strength to produce their flowers in plenty.

Those Orange trees which are not removed at this season, should have the earth taken out of the tops and sides of the tubs or pots, and filled up again with fresh rich earth, and their stems and heads cleaned as before: this will strengthen them greatly for flowering; but you should never apply any hot kinds of dung to the surface of the earth, as is by some unskilfully practised, to the destruction of their trees. If therefore you would lay any dung upon the

surface of the earth in the tubs, it should be rotten neats dung; but this should not be done in too great quantities; and it should be thoroughly rotted.

Open the windows of the green-house most part of the day, when the air is mild: for at this season, the plants require a large share of fresh air, otherwise their shoots will draw up weak, and produce but few flowers, and will be less able to bear the open air, when they are removed out of the house.

You may now graft Oranges, Jasmines, and other tender plants, by approach; but such as will take buds, are better if propagated that way; for trees inarched seldom unite so well with the graft, and never grow to so large a size as those which are budded; so that this method of inarching trees is seldom practised, except on those sorts which cannot be propagated so easy any other way, or for the sake of having fruit upon the trees soon; for by inarching a branch with young fruit on it, the graft may be separated from the old tree when it is well united with the stock, and so a bearing tree may be procured the same season; but these seldom last long, or make much progress.

The bark-beds in the stove, which have declined their heat, and were not renewed the former month, should now be stirred up with

a fork to the bottom, and some fresh bark added thereto, which will renew their heat; at the same time such plants, as have rooted thro' the pots, should be shifted, some of which should be put into larger pots, giving them fresh earth. However it will not be prudent to enlarge the pots too often, for if these plants are over potted, they will not thrive, therefore it will be much better to pare off their roots, on the outside of the balls of earth, and put them into pots nearly of the size, and then plunge them down into the bark again immediately; but this work must be done when the air is warm, because there will be a necessity to open the glasses pretty often; and, if the air be sharp, it will injure the plants.

The Ananas or Pine apples must now be carefully tended, observing to refresh them often with water, as also to preserve a kindly heat in the beds, and such plants as are removed into frames, should be well covered with mats every night to keep them warm; but in the middle of the day when the weather is hot, they should have air admitted by raising the glasses in proportion to the warmth of the season, otherwise they will be in danger of scorching; and the young plants, which are for the next year's fruit, should be now shifted  
into

into those pots they are designed to remain until the beginning of August, when they must be planted into those pots, in which they are to remain for fruiting.

Shift such of the seedling exotick plants as require it, into larger pots, and stir up the bark of the beds to renew their heat, adding some fresh tan to the beds; and then plunge the pots down again, observing to water and shade them until they have taken root.

The Coffee trees will now begin to flower; therefore their leaves and stems must be cleaned from filth, by washing it off whenever it appears; and refresh the trees with water two or three times a week, according to the warmth of the season, which will cause them to flower strong.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

African Geraniums of several sorts, Ilex-leaved Lantana, Candy Tuft tree, African Anthericum with Aloe Leaves, and two or three sorts with Onion leaves, Tree Scabious, Cistuses, three or four sorts of Arctotus, Mesembrianthemi of several sorts, Aloes of several kinds, Coronilla Cretica, Cytisus Canariensis, Medicago frutescens, Aleppo Cyclamens, Her-

mannias of four or five sorts, *Colutea Æthiopica*, *Polygala Africana*, *Hypericum Balearicum*, two sorts of African Shrubby Tansey, Three-leaved African Sumach, *Melianthus minor foetidus*, *Cotyledons*, *Turnera*, *Malpighia* of two or three sorts, Humble plant, *Cistus Halimi folio*, Olive tree, *Watsonia*, African *Sisyrinchium*, *Arum Æthiopicum*, *Crinum*, *Cunonia*, African Hyacinth with smooth and with warted leaves, Dumb Cane, *Rauwolfia*, *Waltheria*, *Atamusco Lily*, *Panocratum*, Small creeping *Cereus*, *Cannacorus*, *Ixia* of three or four sorts, *Antholiza*, Shrubby African Starwort of two sorts, *Tetragonia*, *Clusia*, some sorts of *Acacia*, *Diosma* of two sorts, African Shrubby Sage with yellow and blue flowers, Shrubby *Stachys* from the Canaries, *Teucrium Bœticum*, Shrubby *Convolvulus* from Crete, *Heliotropium Scorodoniæ folio*, Coral tree, *Hæmanthus Colchici foliis*, black flowering Lotus, Tree Housleek, *Crassula*, African Wood Sorrel with large purple and also with yellow flowers, China Rose, *Elichrysum Orientale*, Spanish Toad-flax, *Ornithogalum* from the Cape of Good Hope, African Marigold two sorts, *Chysocoma*, *Euphorbiums*, Sorrel tree, *Lycium* with narrow leaves, Canary Shrubby Fox-glove, *Othonna* two or three sorts, Peruvian Heliotrope, African *Cacalia*, with some others.



# M A Y.

---

## *Work to be done in the* KITCHEN- GARDEN.

**I**F the weather in this month proves hot and dry, it greatly retards the growth of most esculent plants; and particularly the Beans and Peas which are in flower (especially those on dry lands) frequently suffer greatly; most of their blossoms falling off before their maturity, so that they are not succeeded by pods. But when this month happens to be wet, the markets are plentifully stocked with most sorts of garden plants. But this does not only increase the quantity of plants, but also a great plenty of weeds, whereby the labour of a kitchen-garden is more than double of what is required in a dry season; for if the young crops are neglected but a very short time in moist weather,

weather, the weeds will get the better of them, and weaken them so much, as they will hardly recover their full strength again; nor will the plants (with all possible care afterward) ever arrive to the size they would have grown to, provided they had not been stunted by the weeds. Besides, many sorts of weeds will perfect their seeds in a short time, which, being shed upon the ground, will occasion a great deal of labour for several years to extirpate them again. Among these are Shepherd's-pouch, Groundsel, Dandelion, Fumitory, Pimpernel, Chickweed, and some others. And those of them which do not seed so early, will (if let stand) establish themselves so firmly, as to occasion much labour to get them out of the ground; so that it is certainly the best way to clear all sorts of crops from weeds as soon as possible in the spring, and keep them constantly so.

The same caution is necessary in regard to your dunghills; for, at this season, there will be great quantities of weeds produced thereon; as also upon the heaps of compost, which, if not destroyed in time, will shed their seeds, whereby the garden and pots will be plentifully stocked, from the manure or compost which is carried into it.

In the beginning of this month you should sow Purslane, in the open ground, and a little Endive for blanching early in the season, but this which is sown so early is apt to run up for seed very soon, so must not be depended upon to supply the table long; continue to sow all the sorts of small salad-herbs every three or four days, otherwise there will not be a supply of these fit for use; for, at this season, they soon grow too large: but these should be sown in a north border, where they may have little sun, or be well shaded in the heat of the day.

Sow Peas, and plant Beans, for latter crops; but this should be done on a moist soil; otherwise they seldom succeed well, unless the season is uncommonly wet and cold.

Plant Kidney Beans for a second crop: the large Dutch sort and the scarlet blossom Beans are the best for this season, because they will continue bearing much longer than any other, and are also far better for the table; about the twenty-third day of this month you should sow Cauliflowers, for winter use, observing to shade the bed with mats every day, and keep the ground moist; otherwise the seeds will dry, and the plants will come up very sparingly; the plants which are raised at this  
season

140 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* May.  
season will produce their heads in October and November, and in mild seasons some will continue till near Christmas.

In moist weather, plant out to the places where they are to remain, the red and white Cabbages and Savoys for winter use, and transplant the first sown Celery into drills for blanching, which will come early, if planted in this month.

The early crops of Spinach and Radishes being by this time taken off the ground, the weeds should be cleared from the Cauliflower and Cabbage plants, Beans, or any other crops, which were planted on the same ground; and, in moist weather, draw some earth about the stems of the plants, which will keep the roots moist, and prevent the sun and wind from drying their stems, to which if they are exposed, it will greatly retard the growth of the plants; but in doing of this, great care should be taken not to raise the earth so high about them, but especially the Cauliflowers so as to fall into the center of the leaves, which will entirely destroy these plants.

Transplant Radishes for seed, placing them in rows three feet distance, and two feet asunder in the rows; observing to make choice of such only as have long, strait, well-coloured roots

roots and small tops, rejecting all such as are forked, or short rooted; for which reason it is, that the most curious gardeners never save seeds from such as remain where they were sown, because they cannot judge of the length or goodness of their roots.

The Cucumbers which are under frames, and have not a sufficient depth of earth upon the dung, must be carefully shaded with mats in the heat of the day; for the sun is often too violent at this season for these plants through glasses; but the Melon plants should be gradually hardened to bear the open air in the day time in warm weather, for the greater share of air they enjoy at this season, the better will the fruit set upon the Vines; and where the earth is laid of a proper thickness upon the dung, the Vines will not hang down or droop their leaves, but bear the sun well; for it is from the shallowness of the earth on the beds, that the Vines of Cucumbers and Melons are so frequently observed to shrink in hot weather, and this also occasions their decay much sooner than they would do, if their roots enjoyed a proper depth and width of soil, for the roots of these plants spread as far in the ground, where it is laid on the side of the beds, as their Vines extend on the surface; so that where the beds  
are

are but shallow or narrow in earth, the Vines will require shading in the great heat of the day: but the covering should not remain on too long, which is as great a fault on the other side; for it is only the mid-day sun which can be too violent for the plants, and that only in extreme hot days, which sometimes happen in this month. But such plants as have been raised under hand glasses for the second crop, should have full liberty to grow, by raising the glasses upon three bricks or forked sticks, and the ends of the plants laid out from under the glasses: but this must not be done too soon, especially if the nights are cold; which if it should so happen after the plants are laid out, they must be covered with mats every night, to prevent their being nipped by the frost.

When the Melon plants are suffered to run out from under the glasses, the paths between the ridges should be filled up level with the ground on the ridges, and the whole trodden down very hard; which is a sure method to cause the fruit to set, provided the plants have no water and they are exposed to the open air at all times in the day when the weather will permit.

The early Cauliflowers will now begin to appear in the center of the plants; therefore they

they should be carefully looked over every day, breaking down some of the inner leaves of such as appear in flower (as it is usually termed) to preserve them white; for if they are exposed to the sun and air, they will change yellow in a short time.

Hoe winter crops of Onions, Carrots, Leeks, Parsneps, and Beets, to clear them from weeds; for this method of hoeing between crops is far preferable to hand weeding, because the whole surface of the ground being stirred, the small seedling weeds will be destroyed, and the plants are greatly forwarded in their growth; and the keeping your crops clear from weeds in this month will be of great service to them, and save much labour the succeeding months.

Transplant Cilicia, Cos, Imperial, and Brown Dutch Lettuces into north borders, to succeed those planted the last month; and toward the end of the month you may sow some Cos, Cilicia, Brown Dutch, and common Cabbage Lettuces, to supply the table in August; but these seeds must be sown in an open situation, for walls, pales, or hedges, will draw the plants up weak.

Sow Finnochia in drills, about eighteen inches or two feet asunder, to succeed that  
which

which was sown the last month ; and draw the earth up to the plants which are almost full grown, to blanch them.

*N. B.* This should have a light, rich, moist soil, when sown at this season ; otherwise it is apt to run to seed, especially if the season proves dry.

You may yet plant slips of Sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, Lavender, Marum, Mastich, and most other aromattick plants, observing to shade and water them until they have taken root ; but it is much better to plant these slips just before they shoot, because the shoots which have been produced the same season, are tender, so droop and frequently decay, whereby the slips do not take so well.

The early Cabbages now begin to turn their inner leaves for cabbaging, which may be forwarded by tying their leaves together, either with a withy or bass mat, as is practised by the gardeners near London, which causes them to whiten within much sooner than they otherwise would, whereby they have them fit for the market a fortnight or three weeks earlier in the season.

Look over your Artichokes again in this month, and pull up all the plants from the roots, which have been produced since the old  
stocks

stocks were slipped; for these will draw the nourishment from the plants which were left for fruit, and cause the heads to be small. You should also cut or pull off all the small Artichokes which are produced from the sides of the stems close to the leaves; for if these are permitted to grow, they will render the principal Artichokes on the top very small. These the gardeners term Suckers, and they are, by the kitchen gardeners, tied up in bunches, and carried to market. And are frequently eaten raw with vinegar, salt, and pepper, and are by some foreigners much esteemed.

You may now sow Skirrets, Salsafy, and Scorzonera, for the last crop; for that which was sown early, will soon run up to seed; especially the Skirret, which, when sown too early, is seldom good.

Sow Turneps, when there is a prospect of rain in a short time, which will bring up the plants very soon; and hoe those Turneps which were sown the last month, leaving them about eight or ten inches asunder, which will be a sufficient distance for those which are intended to be drawn very young.

Toward the latter end of this month should be sown some Broccoli for spring use; and a latter crop of Savoy should be sown, to succeed

those which were sown the former month; for these will be fit for use after Christmas, when the others are gone.

Sow Cucumbers in the open ground, toward the end of the month, to produce fruit for pickling; and plant out Gourds and Pompions upon dunghills, &c. where they should be allowed a large compass to spread, otherwise their vines will interfere and spoil each other.

The stalks of your Onions, which were planted for seed, will now be grown to their full height; therefore you should provide a parcel of stakes, which should be driven into the ground, at about eight feet distance from each other in the rows; and some lines should be fastened from stake to stake on each side, to support the stems of the Onions; otherwise they will be broken down by the wind, whereby a great part of them will be spoiled.

The same care should be taken of your Cabbages, Carrots, Parsneps, Savoys, Broccoli, and Leeks, which were planted for seeds, and are now run up to flower; for when the seeds are formed, it will render their heads too heavy to be supported by their stems without help; for as they grow pretty tall, they are frequently broken by the wind; so that they should always

ways be supported by lines and stakes, as soon as they begin to flower.

The Tomatos for soups, and the Capficums for pickling, which have been raised upon hot-beds, should be transplanted to the places where they are designed to remain: toward the end of the month, if the weather proves favourable, the Tomatos should be planted near a wall, pale, hedge, or espalier, to which the plants, when grown, must be fastened, to support them; otherwise they will fall on the ground, which will prevent the fruit from ripening, and cause it to rot in the autumn, especially in moist weather: the Capficums should be planted in a rich soil and a warm situation, and in dry weather they must be frequently watered to have plenty of pods.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Radishes, Spinach, several sorts of Cabbage Lettuce, Sorrel, Mint, Balm, Winter Savory, Borage, Bugloss, Spring Coleworts, Tragopogon, the young shoots of which are by some preferred to Asparagus, young Onions, Cives, Asparagus, Peas, Beans, some early Artichokes, Cauliflowers, early Cabbages, young Carrots from under walls and hedges, Cucumbers,

L 2

Melons,

Melons, Purslane, and Kidney-beans on hot-beds, Mushrooms, Parsley, Coriander, Chervil, Cressies, Mustard, and all sorts of small salleting, early Turneps, Burnet, Tarragon, with many other sorts of spring herbs.

*Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.*

In the beginning of this month you must look over your wall and espalier trees, and carefully take off all foreright shoots and such as are luxuriant or ill placed; and train such kindly branches as you would preserve, regularly to the wall or espalier, which will prevent your trees from growing into confusion; and strengthen the fruit branches, as also admit the sun and air to the branches and fruit, which are often obstructed by the luxuriant growth of those shoots, to the great prejudice of them both. The neglect of doing this work early will occasion much more trouble, and greatly injure your trees. For where this work is neglected in this month, the trees cannot be brought into so good order by any after-management the same year.

Where Apricots and Peaches have been left too thick, when first looked over, they should be thinned the beginning of this month, observing

never to leave two or more fruit together (as is too often practised by covetous persons) tho' there be but a small crop on the trees, for the leaving of the fruit single will make those which are left on much larger, and better flavoured, and render the trees stronger for succeeding years: whereas, when they are overcharged with fruit, they are often so much weakened, as not to be recoverable in less than three or four years, notwithstanding they may be under the most skilful management; besides, one dozen of fair well-flavoured fruit is preferable to five or six dozen of those which are small and ill-nourished, and will sell for more money in the markets. The distance which should be allowed to all sorts of fruits must be proportionable to their usual sizes; for instance, the middling or small Peaches and Nectarines, five or six inches asunder is sufficient; but for the large sorts, eight inches is full near enough. This must also be proportioned to the strength of the trees, and also of the branches on which they grow: for weak trees should have a less number of fruit left on them than those which are strong, because they are less capable of nourishing them; and such branches as are weak, must not have much fruit left on them for the same reason, because

when branches are over charged with fruit, they are often rendered so weak as to be liable to suffer by the least inclemency of the season. Peaches and Nectarines, whose fruits are only produced on the shoots of the former year, should not have more than two or three fruit left upon a branch where it is strong, and but one on those which are very weak.

You must now look carefully over your Vines, and stop such shoots as have fruit on them at the second or third joint beyond the fruit, and train the branches close to the wall in a regular order; but such shoots as are designed for bearing the succeeding year, should not be stopped until the latter end of the next month, or the beginning of July; for when these are stopped too soon, the lower buds often push out weak shoots, which is a great prejudice to them. At the same time you must rub off all weak trailing branches, close to the places where they are produced; for if these are suffered to remain, they will occasion a great confusion of branches, whereby the fruit will be greatly retarded in their growth, and the shoots for bearing the following year, will be greatly weakened. If this be duly observed, there will never be a necessity for divesting the shoots of their leaves, to let the air and sun to  
the

the fruit, as is by some unskilful persons too often practised, to the injury both of the fruit and branches. For the fruit always require to be screened by some leaves, otherwise the sun and air will harden, and, instead of accelerating, will retard their ripening; and the shoots require their leaves to inspire and perspire, whereby they discharge the superfluous moisture.

In moist weather you must look carefully after snails, especially in the evenings and mornings, or after warm showers, when they will come from behind wall trees, and out of their places of shelter, so may be easily taken: for these are great enemies to choice fruit, but especially to Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots.

If the season should prove dry, you must not forget to refresh all such trees as have been lately planted, with water; in doing of which, it will be proper to sprinkle the water over all their branches, which will be of great service to them in washing off dust and filth, which their leaves may have contracted; and open the pores of the shoots, which in very dry weather are many times almost closed, whereby the trees suffer greatly; nor is the water, when poured to the root only, capable of relieving them when in this condition; this is

one reason, why rain is much more effectual than artificial watering: but these waterings should be always performed in the evening, after the heat of the day is over, that the water may have time to soak down to the roots, and the moisture may be dried off from the leaves by the morning sun; for when this is done in the morning, the heat of the sun coming upon the trees soon after, the leaves are frequently scalded thereby, the spherical drops of water, which remain on their surface, causing the rays of the sun to converge to a focus meeting in a point.

Keep the borders about your fruit trees clear from weeds, and also from all strong-growing plants, which will exhaust the goodness of the soil, to the great prejudice of your trees; and this should also be carefully observed in the nursery, for the same reason.

About the middle of this month you must look over your vineyard Grapes, taking off all dangling shoots, and stop those which have fruit upon them, which must now be fastened to the stakes, to prevent their being broken by winds; but the shoots for the next year's bearing must be trained upright to the stakes, and not stopped until the end of the next month, or  
the

the beginning of July, for the reasons before given for the wall Vines.

You must also observe to keep the ground in the vineyard very clear from weeds, and suffer no sort of plants whatever to grow between the rows of Vines ; for nothing can be more prejudicial, than permitting this in vineyards.

The Vines, and other fruit trees, which are against hot walls, should now have a large share of air, whenever the weather will permit, otherwise their shoots will be drawn too weak, and the trees thereby rendered short in their duration: the Apricots, Cherries, and other stone fruit trees against these walls, should be frequently watered ; for as the rain will be excluded from both the trees and borders by the covers, so this must be supplied with water, which should be sprinkled all over the branches carefully in the evening, for the reasons before given.

Toward the latter end of this month you should break off the clay from those trees which were grafted in the spring, and loosen their bandages ; otherwise they will be subject to break off where they are pinched with the bafs, in windy weather.

*Fruits in Prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; L'Amozelle, or Lord Cheyne's Green, Bergamot de Paque, and Bessy de Chaumontelle, from espalier trees, where they have been well preserved, also Parkinson's Warden, and the Cadillac, for baking.

Apples; Golden Ruffet, Stone Pippin, John Apple, Winter Ruffet, Pomme d'Api, Oaken Pin, Pile's Ruffet, and sometimes the Nonpareil, when they have been carefully preserved.

Cherries; the May and May Duke; and, in a warm soil, some scarlet Strawberries; toward the end of the month in very warm situations, Gooseberries, and green Currants for tarts; and in the forcing frame, Masculine Apricots, Nutmeg Peaches, Cherries, Strawberries, with some other early fruits.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

In this month you must carefully keep the ground hoed between your young trees; for nothing is more injurious to them, than to suffer weeds, or any other plants, to grow amongst them, for these rob the trees of their nourishment; and if weeds are permitted to get strength  
in

in this month, it will be much greater trouble to root them out afterwards. Nor should you plant any kitchen herbs between your rows of trees (as is by some unskilful and covetous persons practised); for these will draw all the nourishment from the trees, and render them weak and unhealthy.

The middle of this month you must look over your grafts, and take off the loam from them; and those which were fastened with bandages, should now be untied; otherwise the graft will be pinched at the stock, and be in danger of breaking off with the wind; and where there are any shoots put out from the stocks below the graft, they should be rubbed off, otherwise they would rob the grafts of their nourishment. You should also look over your trees, which were budded the last season; and where you observe the leaves to curl up by being infested with insects, you should take them off, otherwise they will spoil the upright shoot; and if there are any shoots produced from the stocks, these should also be intirely rubbed off, for the reason before given.

Where your buds or grafts have made vigorous shoots, it will be proper to support them with short stakes, otherwise they will be in danger of being broken out of the stocks by strong winds,

winds, especially those which are in exposed situations.

Your seed-beds of young plants must now be carefully weeded, and in dry weather frequently refreshed with water; otherwise they will be so stunted, as not to make any progress the same season. Your young plants of Cedars, Firs, Pines, Cypress, Bay, Arbutus, Juniper, Holly, &c. must now be often refreshed with water; this should not be given to them in large quantities, but rather often and moderate. You must also observe to shade them from the sun in the middle of the day, to which if they are too much exposed, while young, it is often very destructive to them; as are also the drying winds, which frequently reign in the spring, and are very often the destruction of numbers of these plants, by drying their tender stems.

You may now make layers of the Double and Single Virgins Bower, and of other climbing plants; for many of these will not put out roots from the old woody shoots, but the tender branches of the same year's growth, laid down in this month, or the beginning of the next, will take root very well. You may also lay down Alaternuses, Phillyreas, and some other  
ever-

evergreen trees, which also take root better from young shoots, than from older branches.

If this month should prove very dry, you must continue to water such Evergreens, and other young trees, as were removed the last month, otherwise they will suffer greatly. But you should do this with caution; for many people destroy their trees by over-watering them. You should also renew the mulch round the trees, to prevent the sun and wind from drying the ground. Where the roots of new-planted trees are carefully mulched, if they have water once a week in dry weather, it will be sufficient.

*Work to be done in the FLOWER-GARDEN.*

The beginning of this month you should take up your choice Hyacinth roots, which are past flowering, and lay them horizontally in a bed of earth to ripen, leaving their leaves and stems out of the ground to decay, in the manner directed in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY, under the article Hyacinth.

Shade your choice Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemonies, and other curious flowers now blowing, from the sun, during the heat of the day; which will continue them in beauty much longer

longer than if they are fully exposed to the weather.

Take up the roots of the Saffron and the other sorts of autumnal Crocus, as also Colchicums, autumnal Amaryllis, Hæmanthus, Persian Cyclamen, and Pancratium, whose leaves are by this time decayed, and spread them on mats in the shade to dry; after which some of the sorts may be kept in bags until July, when it will be a proper season for planting them again. But the Persian Cyclamen should not be kept long out of the ground, and those other roots should be guarded from rats and mice, otherwise they will destroy them.

This is also a good season for to transplant such of the bulbous and tuberosc-rooted flowers as blow in autumn, which should be done when their leaves are decayed; as the autumnal Cyclamen or Sow-bread, Starry Autumnal Hyacinth, &c. provided their leaves are decayed, otherwise this should be deferred a little longer.

Clean the borders of your flower-garden from weeds, which, if permitted to grow at this season, will be more difficult to destroy and cause a deal of trouble to extirpate afterwards.

About the middle of this month, if the season proves favourable, you may plant out your  
hardy

hardy annuals, such as Marvel of Peru, Sweet Sultan, China Starwort, Sweet Reseda, called Mignonette d'Egypt, French and African Marigolds, common Female Balsamine, Capsicum, Brown Jolly or Egg plant, Zinnia, Foreign Thorn Apple, double China Pink, spiked Amaranths, and several other sorts; which, if artfully disposed, will afford an agreeable pleasure, after the beauty of the spring is past: but these plants should be thoroughly inured to the open air, before they are transplanted out of the hot-bed.

Sow dwarf annual flower-seeds in patches upon the borders of the flower-garden, where they are intended to remain; as Candy Tuft, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Dwarf Annual Stocks, Dwarf Lychnis, Lobel's Catch-fly, Convolvulus Minor, Snails and Caterpillars, with many other kinds; these will succeed those which were sown the former month, and hereby the borders may be kept in beauty through the season: and also plant the several kinds of Lupine, Sweet-scented Peas, Tangier, Peas, Seeds of the Indian Nasturtium, Large Convolvulus, and other climbing annual plants, where they may have room to spread, and have some support; in which places they will flower,  
and

160 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* May.  
and make a beautiful appearance late in the  
autumn.

Transplant such biennial and perennial flowers as were sown in the flower-nursery in March, if they are grown large enough for the purpose, into beds of fresh earth in the nursery, where they may remain till the latter end of September, or the beginning of October, when they must be removed into the borders of the flower-garden: of these sorts are Canterbury Bells, French Honeyuckles, Sweet-Williams, Pinks, Columbines, Fox-gloves, Greek Valerian, Hollyhocks, with many others.

Tie up the spindles of Carnations, divesting them of all side pods, which, if permitted to remain on, would weaken the top and principal flower; and also put down stakes to fasten the stems of all flowers which are to blow, otherwise they will be in danger of being broken by the winds.

In this month, if the young flower-stalks of the several sorts of Lychnidea, the late flowering Aster or Starwort with narrow leaves, and the Double scarlet Lychnis, are cut off and planted in a shady border, they will take root very well; and this is the best method of propagating several of these perennial flowers. The cuttings of the Starwort will make good  
plants,

plants, and produce flowers the following autumn.

Make a fresh hot-bed for your Amaranthuses, Double-striped Balsamine, and other tender exotick annuals, and put them into large pots of good earth, placing them upon the hot-bed, and fill up the interstices with earth; if care be taken of them, at this time, they will be very strong and beautiful.

Your Auriculas which are now past flowering, should be removed into a shady situation (but not under the droppings of trees, which will rot them); in which place they must remain, until the heat of summer is over.

Transplant Stock-Gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Seedling Pinks, Carnations, and other perennial, seedling, fibrous-rooted flowers; and sow some seeds of annual, scarlet, and purple Stock-gilliflowers, which will produce shorter plants, and many times will endure the cold better than those which are sown earlier, and are larger.

Toward the latter end of the month you may take up such of the early blowing Tulip roots, whose leaves are decayed; also Spring Crocus, Snow-drops, and some of the forward Anemonies, if their leaves are decayed; after which, those roots which are intended to

be taken up, should not be permitted to remain long in the ground.

Plant some Tuberoſe roots upon a moderate hot-bed, to ſucceed thoſe planted in March and April; by which method, you may continue a ſucceſſion of this fragrant flower until the end of October in beauty.

Your pots or tubs of ſeedling Irifes, Narciſſuſes; Tulips, and other bulbous-rooted flowers, ſhould be removed into a ſhady ſituation the beginning of this month (if it was not done in April), where they muſt remain until autumn; nothing being more injurious to theſe young roots, than to be expoſed to the violence of the ſun in ſummer, eſpecially thoſe which are in tubs or pots; thoſe which are in beds, ſhould be alſo ſhaded with mats in the heat of the day.

Toward the end of this month, the leaves of the Guernſey and Belledonna Lillies will decay, at which time their roots ſhould be tranſplanted; and, at this ſeaſon, the roots may be ſafely tranſported, becauſe they may be kept two months out of the ground without injury.

The young plants of Scabiouſes, Sweet Sultan, Indian Pink, Chryſanthemum, Buphthalmum, and Oriental Perſicaria, may now be  
planted

May. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 163

planted into the beds or borders of the flower-garden, where they will make a beautiful appearance when they flower. But this work should be done in moist weather, and the plants should be shaded until they have taken new root.

Place your pots of choice Carnations upon the stage where they are to flower, to protect them from vermin, which will otherwise infest them, and will harbour about the pots, so as not to be easily destroyed.

The grass walks and lawns in the pleasure-garden should now be duly mowed and rolled, otherwise the grass will soon grow rank and unsightly; and where Daisies, Plantain, or other weeds are mixed with the grass, they should be weeded out, otherwise many of their seeds will ripen and scatter, and thereby multiply their species, which will overpower the grass, and render the verdure less agreeable.

The gravel walks should now be kept clean; for a little neglect, at this season, will render it troublesome to bring them into good order again.

*Plants now in Flower.*

Late-blowing Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, Pinks of several sorts, White and Yel-

lew Asphodel, Lily of the Valley, Daisies,  
 some sorts of Chrysanthemum, Thrift, Red and  
 White Garden Valerian, Cyanus Major, Tha-  
 lictrums of several kinds, Sage, Rosemary,  
 Moth-Mullein, Double Catchfly, Veronica of  
 three or four kinds, London Pride, Spanish  
 Figwort, Geraniums of several kinds, Cistus  
 three or four sorts, Turkey Perennial Poppy,  
 Fiery Lily, Pionies of several sorts, Colum-  
 bines, Monkshood, Fraxinella with red and  
 white flowers, Yellow Moly, Homer's Moly,  
 Stock-gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Orobus Viciae  
 foliis, Tragacantha, Leopard's-bane, Solomon's  
 Seal, Yellow Asphodel Lily, Hyacinth of Peru,  
 Dragon, Bistort, Rhapontic, Ladies Mantle,  
 Tuberosé Irises, Dwarf Annual Stock, Fea-  
 thered Hyacinth, Ladies Slipper, Welsh Pop-  
 py, Birds-eye, Yellow Violet, Orchises,  
 Hearts-ease, Double White Narcissus, Pulfatilla,  
 Double Rockets, Corn-flags, English  
 Hyacinth or Hare Bells, Yellow and Pompony  
 Martagons, two sorts of Starry Hyacinths, Blue  
 Grape Hyacinth, Bulbous Iris, Flag-leaved Iris  
 of several sorts, Tradescant's Spiderwort, Savoy  
 Spiderwort, Double Purple and large Blue Perri-  
 wincles, Peach-leaved and Nettle-leaved Bell-  
 flower, Maudlin, Birthwort, Asarabacca, Cats-  
 foot, Noli me tangere, Great Gentian, Honey-  
 wort,

wort, Mandrake, Greater Navelwort, Spotted Lungwort, Hedyfarum Clypeatum flore albo & rubro, Lychindea Virginiana, Greek Valerian with white and blue flowers, Double white and red Batchelor's Button, Double white Mountain Ranunculus, Double Ragged Robin, Double Feverfew, Foxglove of three or four sort, Bupthalmums, Sea Ragwort, Double Saxifrage, Double Ladies Smock, Borage-leaved Verbascum, Spanish Toad-flax, Spurges of several kinds, Grass-leaved Ranunculas, Honesty or Satten flower, Upright Speedwell, Yellow Eastern Bugloss, Garden Bugloss, Onobrychis, Scabioufes, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Eastern Veronica with fine cut leaves, Globularia, Dwarf Blue Ornithogalum, Perennial Adonis, Perennial Omphalodes, Portugal Dead Nettle with large flowers, Borage from Constantinople, Claytonia, Italian Arum, Yellow Alysson of Crete, Large Yellow Avens, Sea-Cabbage, Double Crowfoot, Annual Adonis with red and yellow flowers, Asarina, Meadia, Dodartia, Vulneraria, Daises of several colours, Matted Pink, Sea Pink, Androsace, with some others of less note.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Phlomis or Jerusalem Sage, two or three sorts, Yellow Jasmine, Colutea Scorpoides, Oriental Colutea with bloody flowers, Lilacs several sorts, Early White, Italian, and common Honeyfuckles, Gelder Rose, White Thorn, Flowering Ash, Bladder Nut, Cinnamon Rose, Monthly Rose, Damask Rose, Burnet-leaved Rose, Scotch Rose, Apple-bearing Rose, Horse Chestnut, Three-thorned Acacia, Laburnums, Cytisus secundus clusii; *Lote* or Nettle tree, Bladder Sena, Double-flowering Dwarf Almond, Cockspur Hawthorn, Double-flowering Hawthorn, Cinquefoil Shrub, Bird Cherry, Portugal Laurel, Scarlet Horse Chestnut, Perfumed Cherry, Cistus of several sorts, Mallow tree, Arbor Judæ, Shrubby Moontree-foil, Sea Buckthorn, Spiræa Salicis folio, Spiræa Opuli folio, Spiræa Hyperici folio, Dwarf Medlar, Amelanchier, Candleberry Myrtle, Chamælæa tricoccus, Christ's Thorn, Pistachia Nut, Pyracantha, Rosemary, Myrtle-leaved Sumach, Toxicodendron or Poison Ash, Virginia Service with Arbutus leaves, Wild Service or Quickbeam, Aria Theophrasti, True Service, Maple-leaved Service, Double-flowering Cherry, Purple Mountain Shrubby Rest Harrow,

May. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 167

Hairy Cytifus, Viburnum, Dogwood, Euonymus, Privet, Black Haw, Plane tree, Common Montpellier and Ash-leaved Maple, Flowering Ash, Coronilla Cretica, Common Broom, Shrubby Dyers Weed, Tartarian Robinia, called Caragana, Bacteria, Diervilla, Clematis's of two or three sorts, Hardy American Annona, Button tree, Pishamin, Dwarf Tartarian Cytifus, Stœchas Purpurea, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now  
be gathered for Use.*

Bears-breech, Sorrel, Wood Sorrel, Ladies Mantle, Lily of the Valley, Pimpernel, Brooklime, Water-crefs, Ground Ivy, Rest Harrow, Rosemary flowers, Dead Nettle, Archangel, Clivers, Fumitory, Columbine, Herb Paris, Silverweed or wild Tansey, Stonecrop, Woodroof, Mandrake leaves, Mouse-ear, Daisy, Dandelion, Betony, Groundfel, Mercury, Adders-tongue, Borage, Bugloss, Bugule, Woad, Poplar leaves, Shepherd's Purse, Ladies Smock, Piony flowers, Avens, Scurvy-grass, Chervil, Comfrey, Plantain, Teasle, Navelwort, Horsetail, Crosswort, Greater Blue-bottle, Musk Cranes-bill, Bean flowers, Burnet, Spotted Lungwort.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

About the middle or latter end of this month, if the weather be settled and the nights warm, you should bring forth your Orange trees, and (if possible) take the advantage of a shower of rain for this work, which will wash the dust from the surfaces of their leaves, and greatly refresh them: you should at this time (if you have not before done it) take out the earth from the top of the pots or tubs, and fill them up with fresh rich earth, which will greatly encourage their flowering, and cause them to make vigorous shoots; and if their stems have not been cleaned the preceding month, it should now be done; this is only meant for such trees as are not removed out of the tubs or pots the same year.

You may now inarch Oranges, Jasmynes, Pomegranates, and other tender exotick trees, observing to place them where they may be sheltered from strong winds, which would displace the inarched shoots, if they were too much exposed thereto.

Make layers of Myrtles, Pomegranates, Jasmynes, Passion flowers, Capers, and other tender shrubs, observing to lay some mulch over them, and supply them frequently with water, which will greatly facilitate their rooting; but it must not be given them in too great quantities.

In the middle of the day, if the weather prove hot, you should shade the glasses of the stove and the hot-beds, where your choice exotick plants are placed, and let them have free air, in proportion to the warmth of the season; and such of your exotick plants as want shifting, should now be removed, and some of them placed in larger pots, giving them fresh earth, and then plunge them into the hot-bed again, observing to shade the glasses until they have taken fresh root.

Toward the latter end of the month plant cuttings of Mesembryanthemums, Sedums, Cotyledons, Cereuses, Euphorbiums, and other succulent plants, laying them in a dry shady place a week or fortnight, according as they are more or less succulent, before they are planted, that the wounded part may be healed over, otherwise they are subject to rot; and when they are planted, they should be placed (such of them as are hardy) in a shady situation

situation for a fortnight or more; but those which are tender must be planted in pots, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed of tanners bark, observing to shade the glasses in the heat of the day, and refresh them with water as they may require: the hardy sorts may also be planted in a bed of light earth, where, if they are screened with mats, they will freely take root.

Cleanse the leaves of Aloes, and other tender exotick plants, from dust and filth, which they have contracted in the house during the winter, and cut off all decayed leaves of those plants, for now the wounds given to them will soon heal: this is also a proper time to cut off the heads of those sorts of Aloes which grow with large stems, and seldom afford off-sets; so that there is no other method to propagate them, than by taking off their heads for planting, and thereby causing their stems to send forth a fresh shoot or two; but you must observe to leave three or four good leaves upon the stem to draw the sap, otherwise the stem will decay without producing any new head; you must also keep them in the house, and not expose them abroad to the wet, until the wounds are perfectly healed; and if you plunge them into a moderate hot-bed, it will facilitate their shooting.

Turn over your heaps of Compost, to prevent weeds growing on them; and the oftener this is done, the better will they be mixed, and sweetened for use.

Bring out all your hardy exotick plants, such as Cistuses, Geraniums, Phylica, Celastrus, Sorrel tree, Amber tree, Arctotis's, Herman-nias, Yellow Indian and Spanish Jasmines, Polygala frutescens, Hypericum from Minorca, Fabagos, Rhufs, Oleanders, African Scabiou-ses, Phlomis, Spring Cyclamen, Lentiscuses, with several other sorts, which will now bear the open air; but you should observe to place them in a shady situation for a fortnight; for if they are immediately exposed to the full sun, it will change their leaves to a brown colour, and cause the plants to appear very unsightly.

Those exotick plants which are to be continued longer in the house, must now be brought forward to the windows, that they may have a great share of fresh air (especially if the season be warm); otherwise they will draw very weak, and change to a pale languid colour; and where the plants have been drawn too weak to bear the sun, if the glasses are shaded in the heat of the day, it will be better than to expose them too much to the sun until they are more hardened. You should also observe

serve to cleanse their leaves and shoots from insects, which are very apt to infest them in the house, especially where the plants are much crowded; and if these are not washed off in time, they will greatly injure the plants, especially the Coffee tree, which is now flowering, and is frequently infested with these small vermin, which at first appear like dust upon the leaves, which should be immediately washed off, otherwise they will spread, in a short time, over most of the plants.

If the season should prove cool, and the bark-bed, in which your Ananas are placed, should abate of its heat, you must stir it up again, and mix a little new bark with it, which will renew the heat, and be of great service in forwarding the fruit: it will also be of great service to the young Anana plants, which are designed for fruiting the next year; for if the tan-beds are kept in a kindly heat all the summer, and a sufficient share of air admitted to the plants, they will become strong and healthy, so capable of producing large fruit. And at this time you should shift those plants which are to produce fruit the succeeding year, if it was not done the last month, into larger pots, that their roots may have room to spread. But  
you

you must be careful not to put them in pots too large, for this will prevent their growth.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Geraniums of several sorts, Spanish Teucrium with broad and narrow leaves, Arctotis of several sorts, Othonna with hoary divided leaves, Canary Chrysanthemum, Hermannia of several sorts, Elichrysums, Canary Broom, Cistus Ladanifera, Ilex-leaved Jasmine, Heliotropium Scorodoniæ folio, Polygala Africana, Æthiopian Calla with a white flower, Convolvulus Canariensis, Ficoidefes of several sorts, Broad-leaved African Asphodel, African Tree Scabious, Shrubby African Sage, with blue and iron-coloured flowers, Iatropa with multifid leaves, and another with leaves like Stavifacre, Lotus argentea Cretica, Turnera with shrubby stalks, and an elm leaf, and another with narrow-pointed leaves, Amaryllis, Crinum, Pancratium, Jujubes, Myrtles, Royenia, Myrsine, Upright silvery Convolvulus, Basella, Arabian Jasmine, Indian Fig, Indian flowering Reed, Bauhinias, Acacias, Apocynums, Phlomis, Melianthus two sorts, Watfonia, Ixia, Cunonia, Sifyrinchium, Coral tree, Malpighia,  
Papaya,

174 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* May.

Papaya, Cassia, Dumb Cane, Rauwolfia, Purple American Helleborine, Kempferia, Waltheria, Cestrum, Lyciums of several sorts, Celastrus, Clusia, Small creeping Cereus, Antholiza, three sorts of Diosma, Euphorbiums, Hæmanthus with spotted stalks, Coffee tree, Melocactus Minor, Piercea, Dwarf Yellow Anthericum, Crassulas, Shrubby African Foxlove, Passion flowers, Solanums of several sorts, two sorts of African Marigolds, Tree Candy Tuft, Atraphaxis, Evergreen climbing Birthwort, Tree Wormwood, Kiggelaria, Cotyledons, Fagios, Pforalea of three kinds, Lotus with black flowers, Climbing Arum with perforated leaves, Shrubby Peruvian Heliotrope, Passerina, Chironia, Shrubby African Lavatera, Blue Starwort of the Cape of Good Hope, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Limes, and some sorts of Aloes.



JUNE.



J U N E.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

 HE beginning of this month you must transplant Cabbage and Savoy plants, which are to supply the kitchen in winter, either on an open spot of ground, or between rows of Beans, Cauliflowers, &c. which will be taken off the ground in a short time, and then the new-planted plants will have room to grow; and being shaded by the other crops at first planting, they will take root sooner than if they were quite exposed to the sun; and by thus observing to put one crop to succeed another, a skilful person will produce more things from one acre of land, than some others can from  
two.

two or three, which is what every person, who is acquainted with the London gardeners practice, must be convinced of.

The Cauliflower plants which were sown the last month for winter use, will be fit to transplant towards the end of this month; when they should be pricked out into beds of rich earth, observing to shade them until they have taken root, and be sure to water them duly, in dry weather, otherwise they are apt to stint and be infested with insects.

Hoe and clean Carrots, Parsneps, Onions, Leeks, Beets, and all other late crops; for if the weeds are permitted to grow at this season, many of them will shed their seeds in a short time, and become troublesome hereafter, and the larger sorts will overbear the crops, and draw them up weak, to their great prejudice.

You may yet make slips or cuttings of Sage, Rosemary, Stœchas, Lavender, Hyssop, Winter Savory, and other aromatick plants; though it had been better if done earlier in the year, because this month often proves hot and dry, and the plants, having long and tender shoots, are in greater danger of miscarrying. These cuttings should have a small part of the former year's shoot to them, which is the surest method to have them succeed.

Plant out young plants of all sorts of sweet herbs which were sown in March ; as Thyme, Hyssop, Sweet-marjoram, &c. and also Clary, Burnet, Sorrel, Marigolds, and many other sorts, observing to allow them room enough to spread, which will render them much stronger than those which remain in the seed-beds ; but these must be duly watered, and the sweet herbs which are planted in beds, should be screened from the sun, until they have taken root.

Clear and hoe the ground whereon your earliest Cauliflowers grew, which will be all gone by the middle or latter end of this month. And if you have ridges of Cucumbers or Melons made between the rows of Cauliflowers, (as is the practice of the London gardeners) you should dig all the ground between the ridges of Cucumbers, and lay out the Vines in regular order ; this will not only loosen the ground for the roots of the plants, but also destroy the weeds, and render the surface of the ground wholesomer for the Vines to lie upon : but in doing of this, you should be very careful not to bruise or break the Vines, which would be very injurious to them ; and (if possible) let it be done in moist weather.

Now you should fill up the alleys between your last ridges of Melons: if this is done with loam and very rotten cow dung mixed, and the whole troden down very close, the plants will not require any water afterwards; for if their roots have depth enough of strong land, they will produce a much greater crop of fruit, than those planted on shallow beds, which must be watered, and the fruit will be much better flavoured.

Sow Turneps upon a moist spot of ground, when there is a prospect of rain in a little time, for moisture will bring up the plants in a few days; but in dry weather the seeds will remain in the ground, and not vegetate; besides, if the plants come up, and the weather continues very hot and dry, the fly will take them, and destroy them in a short time.

In the beginning of the month you may sow some Broccoli seed for the second crop, and Finnochia, to succeed that which was sown in the middle of the former month; for in very hot weather this plant will not remain good above a fortnight, before it will run to seed; so that if it be not often sown, there will be a want to supply the kitchen.

Transplant Celery into shallow trenches for blanching, allowing about four or five inches

inches space between each plant in the rows ; and make the trenches three feet asunder, that there may be room enough between them to earth up the plants, when they are full grown.

Plant the last crop of Kidney Beans to succeed those which were planted in May ; and sow brown, Dutch, and common Cabbage Lettuces, for a late crop ; transplant such Lettuces as were sown the beginning of May, observing to place them in a shady situation, but not under trees, nor too near walls or other buildings, which will draw them up weak, and prevent their cabbaging.

Transplant Endive in an open moist spot of ground for blanching, allowing the plants a foot distance each way, that they may have room to spread ; and the latter end of this month sow some Endive seed for the full crop.

Continue to sow small sallit herbs every three or four days ; such as Cresses, Mustard, Turnep, Rape, Radish, &c. for, at this season, they will soon grow too large for use.

You must now thin the Finnochia plants, which were sown the former month, observing to allow them room enough to grow, otherwise they will draw up weak, and never swell at bottom ; but the plants which are taken out

should not be transplanted, for they rarely are good for any thing, being very subject to run to seed, before they arrive to any size.

The Broccoli which was sown in May, should be now pricked out into beds at about three inches asunder, where they will grow strong, in order for planting out the next month; for where they are suffered to grow in the seed-bed too long, they draw up weak, and never produce so good heads as those which are short and strong in the stems.

Weed and thin the plants in your Cucumber holes which were sown for pickling, observing to leave but four of the strongest and best situated plants in each hole; and at the same time earth up their shanks, which will greatly strengthen them; and give them some water to settle the earth about them.

Plant out Cardoons for good, allowing each plant four feet of room, otherwise they cannot be earthed up so high as they will require when they are fully grown.

In dry weather, gather seeds of all those sorts that are ripe, spreading them upon mats or cloth to dry, before they are rubbed or beaten out of their husks or pods.

Gather herbs for drying of such sorts as are now in flower, *viz.* Carduus Benedictus,

Mint, Lavender, Clary, Sage, Marigold flowers, &c. and hang them up in a dry shady place, where they may dry leisurely, which will render them better for any purpose, than if they were dried in the sun; and this is the best season for distilling most sorts of herbs, which being now in flower, are much better than when they are suffered to stand longer.

Your Melon plants, that are growing upon beds which are not deeply earthed, and are now setting of their fruit, should be shaded in the heat of the day with mats, if the weather should prove very warm, otherwise their fruit will drop; and you should be careful not to give them too much water, which is often injurious to them. The best method is, to water the alleys between the beds, which will soak through to the roots of the plants, and thereby supply them with moisture; and there will be no danger of the plants rotting by this method, as the water will not come near their stems.

Gather up snails in the morning and evening, and after showers of rain, at which times they will come abroad from their holes and places of harbour, so that they are easily destroyed.

The weeds which now come up in most gardens are, Wild Orach, Nightshade, Thorn-apple, Groundsel, Sow-thistles, Shepherd's-purse, Dandelion, Pimpernel, &c. which, if permitted to grow, will many of them soon shed their seeds, whereby the ground will be plentifully stocked with them, and by their growth among crops, will soon get the better of them, and spoil whatever plants are near them.

You may now transplant Leeks out of the feed-beds into the places where they are to remain, observing to water them until they have taken root: this is often practised in small gardens, where any early crop of Beans or Cauliflowers has been produced on the same ground, before the Leeks are planted on it.

The young Asparagus-beds, which were planted in March, should be kept very clean from weeds, which, if permitted to grow, will soon weaken the roots, and sometimes destroy them. For wherever a large weed happens to stand near any of the Asparagus plants, their roots will insinuate themselves between those of the Asparagus; so that in pulling up the weeds, the roots of Asparagus are many times drawn cut of the ground with them.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cauliflowers in plenty, Cabbages, young Carrots, Beans, Peas, Artichokes, Asparagus, Turneps, Cucumbers, Melons, Kidney Beans, Cabbage Lettuces of various kinds; all sorts of young sallit herbs; as Chervil, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Raddish, Corn sallit, Purslane, suckers of Artichokes, Tansey, Mint, Baum, and other aromattick pot-herbs, some late Radishes, &c. some early Finnochia, large rooted Parsley, some Celery and Endive where they were sown very early, with other kinds.

All sorts of sweet herbs, as Lavender, Thyme, Winter Savory, Hyssop, Marum, Mastich, Stœchas, &c. as also Sage, Rosemary, Origanum, Pennyroyal, Parsley, Sorrel, Burnet, Bugloss, Borage for cool tankards, with many kinds of medicinal or culinary plants.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN.

Begin to inoculate stone fruits toward the end of the month, doing it in an evening, or in cloudy weather: the first sort which is fit to bud, is the Masculine Apricot, afterward all the other sorts of Apricots, then the Peaches and

Nectarines, Cherries, Plums, &c. observing to take of each sort according to their times of ripening their fruits.

You must now look over your wall and espalier trees again, and rub off all foreright, ill-placed, or luxuriant branches, and train the others regularly at equal distances to the wall or espalier; but be not too officious with the knife at this season, neither suffer any of the leaves to be pulled from the branches, unless they are distempered; for the pulling off the leaves, will expose the fruit too much to the sun in the day, and cold in the night, and thereby check their growth; besides, by taking off the leaves too soon, the buds which are formed at the foot-stalks of those leaves will be greatly injured thereby.

Where Peaches and Nectarines have been left too close together when they were thinned, they should now be taken off, being careful not to suffer two or more fruits to grow nearer than five or six inches apart, which will greatly improve the fruit, and strengthen the tree for the succeeding year.

Look carefully after snails and other vermin which infest your choice fruit, and, if not timely prevented, will spoil it in a short time at this season.

In dry weather water such trees as were transplanted the former season, observing to preserve mulch upon the surface of the ground about their roots, to prevent their being dried by the sun and wind; and fasten those shoots which have been produced, either to the wall or espalier, in the order they should grow; for if they are permitted to grow loose, they will be in danger of being broken by winds, &c.

Observe to keep the ground about your trees clear from weeds, and all other plants; for if they are suffered to grow, they will exhaust the nourishment of the ground, to the great injury of the trees, and to the fruits which such trees produce; which will not be near so large, nor well tasted, as those which are produced upon those trees where no plants are suffered to grow about them: you should also gently stir up the earth of the borders about your fruit trees with a dung fork, to loosen it where it has been trodden down, by looking over and nailing of the trees: or if the soil is very strong, and subject to be bound, or grow hard, this will prepare the ground to receive every shower of rain, and admit it to the roots of the trees; but this should be very carefully performed, so as not to fork too deep, to disturb

turb the roots of the trees, or to expose them to the sun and air.

The Vines should now be looked over again, and the branches which are loose must be fastened to the wall; and all side shoots, or weak trailing branches, must be intirely taken off, that the fruit may enjoy the benefit of the sun and air, which is absolutely necessary to promote their growth; but this is often neglected in many gardens, and the branches permitted to hang from the wall, and intangle with each other; so that when they are put in their proper position to the wall, their leaves will be often displaced so as to have their back parts upward, whereby the fruit will be retarded in its growth, until they have turned their surface upward again: and it is this neglect which occasions the late ripening or ill taste of the fruit, and also renders the wood soft and pithy, so that it produces a much less quantity of fruit the following year.

The vineyard should also be thus managed at this season, fastening the shoots to the stakes in regular order, so that each may equally have the advantage of sun and air; and keep the ground perfectly clear from all other plants or weeds, which if permitted to grow among the

June. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 187

the Vines, would greatly prejudice them the following year.

FRUITS *in prime, or yet lasting.*

Strawberries of several sorts, Currants, Gooseberries; and, from good aspected walls, Duke, Flanders-heart, White-heart, and Black-heart Cherries: Masculine Apricot in a warm situation, toward the end of the month; Green Gooseberries for tarts, in cold situations; and, in the forcing-frame, Peaches, Nectarines, and Grapes; and, in the hot-house, Ananas or Pine Apples.

Golden Ruffet, Pile's Ruffet, Stone Pippin, Deux Ans or John Apple, Oaken Pin, and some other Apples, where they are carefully preserved.

As also the black Pear of Worcester, Lord Cheyne's Green, and Cadillac Pears.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

You must observe in this month (as was directed in the former) to keep the ground between your rows of trees in the nursery, intirely clear from weeds; for these are very injurious to the trees, and nothing can have a worse

worse appearance, than a nursery over-grown with weeds; therefore this caution cannot be too often repeated: observe also to keep the feed-beds, in which the seeds of trees and shrubs were sown, intirely clear from weeds; for these plants being young, are soon greatly injured, if not totally destroyed by large weeds.

Toward the latter end of this month you must begin to bud Apricots, and some early Peaches and Nectarines; but in this you must be guided by the condition of the trees from whence the cuttings are taken; for if the season has proved very dry, the buds will not easily part from the shoot, in which case it will be proper to defer this work a little longer.

Observe to renew the mulch about your new-planted trees, where it is decayed; for at this season, if the weather proves dry, the moisture of the earth will be exhaled, and the young fibres will soon be dried up, where this work is not carefully performed.

You may yet lay down the tender shoots of Virgin Bower, Passion Flowers, and many other climbing plants, whose shoots of the same year put out roots readily when laid at this season; whereas if the laying of them is deferred till autumn they frequently miscarry, or will not have roots fit to take off from the stocks  
under

under two years; after these are layed you should observe to water them in dry weather, which will greatly promote their taking root. But these waterings should not be too often repeated, nor too much water given at each time, for that will rot the tender fibres as they are pushed out; therefore the best method is to lay some mulch on the surface of the ground after the layers are put down, to prevent the sun from drying it too fast, and then a little water will be sufficient, and the layers will more certainly take root. You may also make layers of several hardy exotick trees, which, if laid in the young wood, will many of them take root before winter: whereas when the older branches are laid down, they frequently fail; and when they do succeed, they will be much longer before they put out roots: so that whatever scarce plants you have a mind to increase, may be tried this way, since we are not assured what plants will take root with this management.

Trim up your Evergreens, according to the uses for which they are designed; for if you suffer them to grow rude in summer, they cannot be so easily reduced afterwards; besides, the ruder they grow, the more naked they will be near the stems.

Toward.

Toward the latter end of this month, you may prick out into beds the seedling plants of all sorts of Pines, which, if carefully shaded and watered, will soon take root at this season; and these plants will be stronger, and much better prepared to live through the following winter, than those which are left in the seed-beds, as their roots will be better fixed in the ground, and their stems will also be shorter. All the young seedling exotick trees and shrubs must be now taken great care of, to shade many of them from the sun in the middle of the day in very hot weather, otherwise they will be in danger by the earth being dried too fast about their roots; for as they are near the surface, the heat, in very warm seasons, will be too great for them where they are exposed to the full south sun; for when the ground is too soon dried, that will occasion often watering, whereby the tender fibres of the plants are frequently rotted; so that by shading them, much labour in watering is saved, and the plants will thrive better.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE or FLOWER-  
GARDEN.*

Transplant annual flowers out of the hot-bed, or where they were raised, into the borders  
of

of the flower garden; such as Capficums, Balsamines, Convolvulufes, Love Apple, Africans, French Marigolds, Amaranthufes, Indian Pinks, China Starwort, Marvel of Peru, Chryfanthemums, Tobacco, Palma Chrifti, Alkekengi, Sweet Refeda, or Mignonette d'Ægypt, Stramoniums, Yellow Sultan, Cardifpermum, Zinnia of two forts, Martynia, fmall leaved Bafil, Canary Lavendar, Hibifcus of fome kinds, &c. obferving to do it in a cloudy day, or in an evening; and give them fome water to fettle the earth to their roots.

You may now lay down your Carnations, Pinks, double Sweet Williams, and fuch other fibrous-rooted plants, as are propagated by layers, being careful to water them as foon as it is done; but it muft be given to them very gently, otherwife it will endanger the washing them out of the ground, or breaking them; and this watering fhould be frequently repeated, which will greatly facilitate their rooting.

This is a proper feafon for taking up and tranfplanting the roots of Cyclamens, Fritillarias, Dens Canis, Saffron, Perfian Iris, Snowdrops, Winter Aconite, Spring Crocufes, and fuch other bulbous-rooted flowers, whose leaves are decayed, fome of which do not fucceed well, if their roots are kept any long time out of  
the

the ground ; and the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies may now be taken up, and either transplanted again immediately, or if they are to be sent to any distance, the roots may be wrapped up in wool, and this will preserve them for two months, or longer.

Cut off the stalks of such flowers as have done blowing, and are decaying ; and tie up such flowers to sticks as are yet to blow, especially your tall autumnal plants, which are often breken down by the wind, if they are not timely supported with strong stakes.

Take up your Hyacinth roots out of the beds wherein they were laid the former month to ripen, and clear them from earth and filth, laying them upon a mat in a shady place to dry ; after which they may be put into drawers or boxes, where they may enjoy the free air, without which they often grow mouldy and decay.

It is now time to take up the roots of Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, Narcissus, Fritillarias, Crown Imperials, Tulips, and other bulbous and tuberosé-rooted flowers, whose leaves are decayed, and spread them upon mats in a shady place to dry ; then clean them from filth, and put them up in boxes or bags until the season for planting them, being careful to  
put

put them out of the reach of rats and mice, otherwise they will eat them up, but especially the Tulip roots.

Your Carnations, which begin to break their pods, should be opened in two or three different parts, at equal distances, that their flowers may expand equally on every side, otherwise they will throw their petals out only on one side of the pods, whereby the flowers will appear very irregular: you must also observe to cover them with glasses soon after their pods are open, to screen them from moisture; and, in the heat of the day, the glasses must be covered with paper, or Cabbage leaves, to screen the flowers from the heat of the sun, both which are very injurious to them; but some very curious persons make their covers for these flowers, with oiled paper, which is much better than glass, because the heat is not so great through them, so the flowers will not be in danger of scorching with such covers as with glass; look carefully after earwigs and ants; for if these can come at the flowers, they will destroy them in a short time, by eating the sweet ends of the petals next the nectarium, whereby the leaves will fall out of the pods.

Transplant such sorts of perennial or biennial fibrous-rooted plants as were sown the two

former months, into nursery-beds, where they should be allowed room enough to grow till autumn, which is the proper season for planting them in the borders of the flower-garden to remain: of these kinds are French Honey-suckles, Seedling Pinks, Sweet Williams, Stock-gilliflowers, Columbines, Dames-gilliflowers, Canterbury Bells, Hollyhocks, Scabioufes, Wall-flowers, Carnations, Fox-gloves, Campanulas, &c. all of which must be raised in the flower-nursery the first season, and in the autumn transplanted into the flower-garden, to flower the following summer.

You may now inoculate some of the more curious sorts of Roses, which do not send forth suckers so as to be increased thereby: the best stocks for budding them upon are, the Francfort and Damask Roses, which are the freest shooters. You should now inoculate Jasmines, of all the kinds you want to increase; and you may yet also inarch Jasmines of all those kinds which are rare: you may yet also inarch Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Pomegranates, &c.

Plant cuttings of Phlox's of the several sorts, Double Sweet Williams, Double Scarlet Lychnises, Pinks, late flowering Asters, and such fibrous-rooted plants as you want to increase; which, if planted in a bed of light rich earth, shaded

June. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 195

shaded from the sun, and duly watered, will take root very well.

*Plants now in Flower.*

Larkspur, White Lily, Orange Lily, Red Day Lily, Everlasting Pea, Canada Goldenrod, Broad-leaved upright Dogsbane, Apocynum Lillii convalii flore, Yellow and Blue Aconite, Horned Poppies of several sorts, Capnoides, White, Black, and Yellow Swallowwort, Veronicas, Blattarias, Scarlet Lychnis, Rose Campion, Pinks, Double and single Virgins Bower, Flammula Jovis, Hyssop, Clarys, Oriental Bugloss, Double Ptarmica, Sweet Sultan, Xeranthemums, Herbaceous Coronilla, Jaceas, Santolinas, Acanthus of three sorts, Snapdragons, Linarias, Tree Primrose, Willow-weed or French Willow, Yellow Loosetrife, White Loosetrife, Valerianella Cornucopoides, two sorts of African Marigolds, Hieraciums, Chrysanthemums, Lychnises of several sorts, Nigella of two or three sorts, Peach-leaved Bell-flower, Phlox's of three sorts, Gentianella, White Wall-flower with double and single flowers, White and Red French Honeyuckles, Lobel's Catchfly, Venus Navelwort, Flos Adonis, Venus Looking-glass, Double and Single Sweet Wil-

O 2 liams,

196 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* June.

liliums, Double Catchfly, Bulbous fiery Lily, Martagons of several sorts, Ornithogalums, Irises, Bloody Cranebill, Red, White and Garden Valerian; Greek Valerian with blue and white flowers, Oriental Ox-eye with yellow and white flowers, Bachelors Button with double and single flowers, Double Ragged Robin, Savoy and Tradescant's Spiderworts, Poppies of various kinds, Columbines of various colours, Spanish and Portugal Figwort, Indian Scabious, some sorts of Thrift, Candy Tuft, Dwarf Lychnis, Dwarf Annual Stock, Fox-gloves, Cornflags of two or three sorts, White Hellebore, Yellow Perennial and Tangier Fumitories, Sea Ragwort, Africans, Female Balsamine, Periwinkles, Fraxinella with purple and white flowers, Great Blue and White Wolfsbane, Chalcedonian Iris, Helianthemums, Sea Lavenders, Smilax, Asphodels, Eupatoriums, Cyanus's of several sorts, Birthwort with long and round roots, St. Peter's-wort, Bean-caper, Double Camomile, Capsicum, Greater Centaury, Dittany of Crete, Dragon, Fennel-Giant, Lavatera, Lavender, Sunflower of several kinds, Poley-mountain, Lupines, Water Lily, Cut-leaved Lavender, Moth-mullein, Eastern Cassida with yellow flowers, Alpine Cassida with large blue flowers, Christophoriana Virginiana, Great Yellow Gentian, Ruyschiana of two sorts,

June. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 197

forts, Sweet Reseda, Phlomis, Betony of several sorts, Globe Thistle, Cirsiums, Trachelium, Pyramidal Campanula, Cerinthe or Honeywort, Purple Ragwort, Squill, Oriental Mallow, Perennial Yellow Adonis, Sea Holly, Alcea, Ketmia Vesicaria of three sorts, Sea Daffodil, *Vulneraria flore Coccineo*, with some others of less note.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Bladder Sena of two or three sorts, Pomegranate with double and single flowers, Spanish Broom, Broad-leaved Yellow Jasmine, White Jasmine, Roses of various sorts, Tamarisk, Virginian Sumach, Dorycnium, Shrubby Althæa with a Briony leaf, Shrubby Althæa with a smaller flower, Oleaster, Ptelea, Nettle tree, Upright Sweet Canada Raspberry, Lime tree, Shrub Cinquefoil, Tree Germander, Late Red, Dutch, Evergreen, and Long-blowing Honey-suckles, Spiræa with a Willow leaf, Spiræa with a St. John's-wort leaf, Shrubby St. John's-wort, Canary Hypericum, Catesby's Climber or Carolina Kidney Bean tree, Perennial Shrubby Lamium or Base Horehound, Syringa, *Medicago frutescens*, Mallow tree, three or four sorts of American Hawthorns, two or three sorts of Viburnums, Eastern Colutea, Passion-flow-

198 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* June.  
 er, three or four sorts of Virgins Bower, Spindle  
 tree, American Dogwood, Diospyros or Persimon,  
 Fringe or Snowdrop tree, Toxicodendron, Cif-  
 tuses of several sorts, Phlomis, Virginia Acacia,  
 Catalpa, Amorpha or Bastard Indico, Caper-  
 bush, Coccoyria, Tulip tree, Clethra, Itca, Red  
 and White Spiræa, Celastrus, two sorts of Meli-  
 anthus, Small Magnolia, Cytifus Glaber nigri-  
 cans, Hairy Cytifus, Diervilla, Scorpion Senna,  
 Portugal Laurel, Double Sweetbriar, Periploca,  
 Genista of two or three sorts, Wormwood tree,  
 Colutea Æthiopica, Pistachia nut, American  
 Dogwood, Tartarian Dogwood, Scarlet-flower-  
 ing Horse Chestnut, and some others of less note.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be  
 gathered for Use.*

Mullein, Speedwell, Figwort, Water Be-  
 tony, Ros Solis or Sun-dew, Sanicle, Self-heal,  
 Penny-royal, Red Poppy flowers, Pellitory, Cat-  
 mint, Water Lily, Spear-mint, Pepper-mint,  
 Yarrow or Milfoil, Scabious, Devil's bit, Fe-  
 verfew, Melilot, Burnet, Mallow, Black and  
 White Horehound, Burnet Saxifrage, Sage of  
 Virtue, Red Sage, Dittander or Pepperwort,  
 Mountain Flax, Yellow Loofestribe, Tansey,  
 Privet flowers, Stone-crop, Hare's-foot Tre-  
 foil,

June. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 199

foil, St. John's-wort, Hyssop, Rupture-wort, Alifanders, Ash leaves, Herb Robert, Musk Cranes-bill, Doves-foot Cranes-bill, Broom, Hedge Mustard, Hemp Agrimony, Strawberry fruit, Broad and Narrow-leaved Plantain, Dragons, Tarragon, Lavender Cotton, Ladies Bedstraw, Common Wormwood, Roman Wormwood, Lavender-spike, Lime tree flowers, Bears-breech, Comfrey, Spinach, Maudlin, Mother of Thyme, Housleek, Agrimony, Hemlock, Water Hemlock, Vervain-mallow, Thyme, Marsh-mallow, Succory, Ladies-Mantle, Pimpernel, Dwarf Elder, Restharrow, Blue-bottles, Rosemary, Marigolds, Silverweed or Wild Tansey, Germander, Orpine, Cyclamen root, Fox-glove, Mugwort, Borage, Bugloss, Sowthistle, Garden Orach, Stinking Orach, Shepherd's-purse, Honey-suckle, Betony, Carduus Benedictus, Calamint, Avens, Knotgrass, Camomile, Hounds-tongue, Eye-bright, Raspberry fruit, Damask Rose, White Rose, Red Rose flowers, Elder flowers, Stæchas or French Lavender, and Brooklime.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN and STOVE.*

Your Orange trees, being now in flower, should be constantly supplied with water in

dry weather, to encourage them to set their fruit; and the earth on the surface of their tubs and pots should be stirred, and some rotten neats dung laid thereon, raising it round the outside of the tubs or pots, so as to make an hollow to contain the water; but you should never lay any new dung upon the pots, nor put any sheep or deer dung into the water to enrich it, as is by too many persons practised, to the great prejudice of their trees; for these strongly impregnated waters, instead of affording nourishment to the trees, cause their leaves to change to a pale yellow colour, and the trees are apt to flower out of the proper season, which renders them weak, and many times destroys them in two or three years time. The best water for these trees is such as is taken from rivers, or ponds, where it is fully exposed to the sun and air; so that if you have no other than spring or well water, it should always be exposed to the sun and air two or three days before it is used. You must also gather off the flowers as they blow, leaving but few upon each tree for fruit; and those only upon the strongest branches, and where they are best situated to stand.

Plant cuttings of Myrtles in a bed of light rich earth, observing to water and shade them  
until

until they have taken root; and now you may plant cuttings of Geraniums, Cytisuses, Leonuruses, Dorias, Elichrysums, Hermannias, African Sages, Othonna, African Marigolds, Lantanas, Halleria, African Starwort, Cistuses, Fabagos, Lotuses, Arctotis, Conyzas, African Sumachs, and many other exotick plants, which are shrubby; but in choosing of the cuttings, take such as have no flowers on them, and those which have strength, and not such as have been drawn weak by standing too long in the green-house; treating them in the manner directed under their several heads in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

You may now shift any of your green-house plants, putting such as require it into larger pots, observing to pare off all the mouldy and decayed roots, which generally grow round next the sides of the pots; and take out as much of the old earth from the ball as you can conveniently, without leaving their roots too bare. When they are new planted, they should be placed in a shady situation, where they may be defended from strong winds; it will also be proper to support them by driving stakes into the ground at proper distances, to which a rail should be fastened at a convenient height from the ground, and the stems of the plants

plants fastened to the rail, to prevent the wind from displacing the plants until they have taken new root, after which they may be removed to the places where they are to remain during the summer season : but it will be proper to fasten their stems when removed to a rail, to prevent their being blown down by the wind.

Take off cuttings from the several kinds of Cereuses, Sedums, Euphorbia's, Mesembryanthemi's, Cotyledons, Indian Fig, Crassulas, Klenias, and other succulent plants as are wanted for an increase, laying them in a shady part of the stove for about a fortnight, that their wounded parts may heal over before they are planted, otherwise they will be in danger of rotting.

Stir up the bark in those hot-beds which have been long made, and, where it is wanted, add some new bark to them, which will renew their heat, and plunge the pots down again immediately ; this should be done in soft warm weather, when there is little wind, lest, by exposing the plants in cold weather to the open air, they should suffer ; or if the weather is bad, the plants should be carried into the stove while this is doing, for tender plants will not bear the open air, when the wind is strong or cold.

In hot weather you should give air freely to your most tender exotick plants : and in small stoves, where the plants are near the glasses, it will be of great service to the plants, to shade the glasses with mats in the great heat of the day ; but in large stoves, where the plants have room, they will not require to be shaded, unless at such times when they are new-potted, till they have taken fresh root.

Transplant such seedling exotick plants as were raised in the spring, into separate pots ; and such of them as are very tender, should be plunged into a fresh hot-bed, to promote their growth ; but those which are hardy, will only require to be sheltered until they have taken root, after which time, they may be removed to the places where they are to remain the summer season.

You may now take up the roots of the Canary Campanula, and most of the bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants which come from the Cape of Good Hope ; as the Hæmanthus, African Cornflag, Blue tuberous-rooted Crinum, Sifyrinchiums, Squills, Persian Cyclamen, Cunionia, Watsonia, Antholyza, Ixia, Ornithogalums, and several other sorts whose leaves are decayed : at this time their roots may be safely trans-

transplanted, or may be carried to a distant place, if they are carefully wrapped up in moss; but there are some which will require to be planted into pots of fresh earth immediately, placing them where they may have the morning sun till eleven o'clock, and give them now-and-then a little water in very dry weather; but do it sparingly, until they push forth new leaves: for much water at this season, when the roots are almost inactive, will rot them.

This is also a proper season for transplanting the roots of the Guernsey and Belladonna Lilies, their leaves being entirely decayed; and at this time fresh roots should be procured from abroad; for those which are taken up afterwards, when they have put out new roots, seldom succeed so well. The roots of the former should be planted in pots filled with the following compost, or in a warm border where they can be screened with mats in hard frosts to preserve their leaves; *viz.* one third part fresh earth from a pasture, a third part of sea sand, and a third part of lime rubbish. These should be well mixed, and the bottoms of the pots or the borders covered with stones, to make an open passage for the water to drain off; then fill the pots with the compost, and place the roots therein, and set the pots in a situation where they

they may enjoy the morning sun, but give them but little water until they begin to push out their leaves, and afterwards they should have it sparingly. The second sort which is pretty hardy, will thrive best if the roots are planted in warm borders; but if the ground is moist, the borders should be raised so high, as that the wet may not come near the bulbs, and some rubbish should be laid at the bottom to drain off the moisture.

The Tuberoses, which were planted early, will now begin to flower, when those which were planted upon the hot-bed may be removed into pots (preserving as much earth as possible to their roots) and placed where they are designed to remain for flowering, observing to refresh them often with water; and those which were planted later, in order to succeed those first planted, must have as much free air as possible, and be frequently watered; which will render them strong, and cause them to produce a greater quantity of flowers.

The Anana plants must now be frequently refreshed with water, but this should not be given them in too great plenty; and in hot weather they should have much free air, especially those under frames or in very low stoves; for if the glasses are kept too close down, their  
leaves

leaves will be scorched, to the great prejudice of the plants, and the fruit will be less delicate; but if they have too much water, and the glasses opened too much in the day-time (as some have injudiciously done), the plants will suffer as much that way; for, upon proportioning the quantity of air, and water equally, depends the whole success.

In the middle of this month you may begin to take out of the stove some of the hardier sorts of Aloes, and other succulent plants, placing them at first in the green-house, where they may have a large share of air to harden them for a few days; then they may be placed abroad in a shady situation, where snails and other vermin are not in too great plenty; for when they are exposed to the violence of the sun as soon as they are taken out of the house, they change colour, and appear unsightly, so they should be inured to it by degrees: but if snails or slugs can come to them, they will gnaw their leaves, and greatly deface them. After the stove is thinned of some of these hardier sorts, the other more tender plants should be placed at a greater distance on the stands, and cleaned from filth, by which they will enjoy more air, and be rendered stronger, and more vigorous; and such of them as will bear the open air in the middle  
of

of summer, will be better prepared to be placed abroad the beginning of the next month.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN and STOVE.*

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, and Shaddocks, Myrtles, Olives, *Cistus Halimi folio*, Male *Cistus* of several sorts, *Cistus Ledon*, *Pforalea*, African Willow-leaved *Asclepias* of three sorts, *Arctotus* of several sorts, large yellow and African white *Gnaphaliums*, Ilex-leaved *Lantana*, *Hibiscus* with a divided leaf, and another with esculent fruit, Cotton plant, *Mesembryanthemi* of several kinds, Indian Yellow *Jasmine*, *Sedums* of several sorts, *Æthiopian Colutea*, Shrubby African *Mallow*, *Barba Jovis* or Silver-bush, Dwarf American *Campanula*, African Tree *Scabious*, *Bassella*, *Melianthus* two sorts, *Mimosa* of three or four sorts, White Spanish *Broom*, *Cotyledons*, *Iatropha* with a multifid leaf, and another with a leaf like *Stavesacre*, *Maranta* or Indian Arrow root, Double Indian *Nasturtium*, Coffee tree, Shrubby African *Polygala*, *Amomum Plinii*, African *Sages* of two or three sorts, Azorian *Jasmine*, *Aloes* of several sorts, Dwarf *Pomegranate*, Indian flowering *Reed*, *Phlomis* three or four sorts, Canary *Broom*,  
Gera-

208 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* June:  
Geraniums of several sorts, several sorts of Pas-  
sion flower, Plumeria, Cassia, Oleanders, Teu-  
cricum Bæticum, Cretan Lotus, Lotus Hæ-  
morrhoidalis major and minor, Coral tree, Bean-  
caper, Hermannias, Lentiscus, Euphorbias,  
African Pancratium, Abutilons, Papaws, Ce-  
reuses, Lantanas, Crotolarias, Anonises, Dou-  
ble Thorn Apple with purple and white flow-  
ers, Lotus with black flowers, Diosma of three  
sorts, Heliotropiums, Lyciums, Celastrus, Mar-  
tynia of three kinds, Canary Lavender, Cri-  
num, Piper two sorts, Tabernemontana, Wal-  
theria, Tournefortia, Brunfelsia, Vinca from  
the island of Bourbon, Solanums, Alkekengi  
of several sorts, Arums, Hæmanthus Cholchici  
foliis, Anthericums, Piercea, Melon Thistle,  
Gesneria, Shrubby Canary Foxglove, Adhato-  
cæa of two sorts, Kiggelaria, Grewia, American  
Asclepias, Clutia, Passerina, Phyllanthus, Tithy-  
malus, Phytolacca of three sorts, Chironia,  
Ascyron Balearicum, Arabian Jasmine, Shrub-  
by Convolvulus, African Shrubby Lavatera,  
Rauwolfia, Bacteria, Wormwood tree, African  
Sumachs, Borbonia, Laurus Regia, Sorrel tree,  
Crassula, Palm tree, Malpighias, Turnera, He-  
dysarums, Bupleurum arboreescens, with some  
others.

J U L Y.



J U L Y.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

 HE beginning of this month sow the last crop of Kidney Beans, in a situation where they may be defended from morning frosts in autumn ; for this crop will continue bearing till Michaelmas, provided they are not injured by frost. If the ground is very dry when these are planted, it will be proper to soak the Beans six or eight hours in water before they are planted, which will greatly facilitate their growth : the best sort for this planting is the Scarlet-flowering Kidney Bean, which will continue bearing until the frost destroys the plants.

Cleanse the ground where the first crop of Cauliflowers grew, from the leaves of the Cauliflowers which have scattered, and any other

P

rubbish

rubbish or weeds which may be there; and if you have Cucumbers for picklers, between the wide rows (as is the common practice of the London gardeners), you must draw up the earth round the holes, in which the plants grow with a hoe, forming it in a hallow like a basin, to contain the water given them; and if there are Cabbages for winter use, in the narrow rows (which is also by the same gardeners practised), they should have earth drawn to their stems, and the whole ground entirely cleared from weeds.

About the end of this month you should sow Spinach for winter use, as also Coleworts, Carrots, and Onions, to stand the winter for spring use; and Turneps for the last crop, should now be sown in the open field for to come in the spring. Transplant Savoys, Broccoli, and Cabbages, for spring use, and plant out Cauliflowers for the autumn crop.

Plant Celery into drills for blanching (if it be of the Italian sort; but if it be the Turnep-rooted sort, it is better to plant it on level ground) drawing up a small ridge of earth on each side to prevent the water from escaping; and plant out Endive for blanching. Continue sowing all sorts of small salad herbs, which, at this season, soon grow too large for use.

In dry weather, observe to water all such plants as have been lately transplanted, and be sure always to do this in an evening; for one watering at that time is of more service than three at any other time of the day, the moisture having time to penetrate the ground (and reach to the extreme fibres of the root, by which they receive their nourishment), before the sun appears to exhale it; whereas when it is given in the morning, the sun coming on soon after, the moisture is drawn up before it reaches the root; and where there is convenience to lay mulch upon the surface of the ground about the roots of plants, that will prevent the sun from exhaling the moisture, so that one watering will be of more service than three or four, where that is wanting.

You must now diligently destroy the weeds in every part of the garden, which if suffered to remain, will soon perfect their seeds; and when these are permitted to scatter upon the ground, they will fill it with weeds for several years crop, to the no small trouble of the gardener, as also to the great injury of the crops. Observe also to clear dunghills from weeds, for these are too often neglected; and if the weeds are permitted to seed there, they will be brought into the garden, and be as troublesome

as if they had scattered in it, which is what few people regard, though it is a thing of great moment; as is also the keeping the borders round the outside of the garden free from weeds, especially those weeds which have downy seeds; for these will be waisted by the winds into the garden, and produce a plentiful crop.

Gather seeds of Spinach, Corn sallet, Welsh Onion, Cress, and all other sorts that are ripe, cutting off their stalks, and spreading them upon mats or cloths in a dry airy place, that they may harden; and then rub or beat them out of their husks or pods, and put them up in a place where vermin cannot come to them to destroy them.

Pull up Onions, Garlick, Rocamboles, Eschalots, &c. when their leaves begin to wither; and spread them thin in a dry airy place, that they may be perfectly dry before they are laid up for winter use.

Continue to earth up your first crop of Celery, which was planted in the drills the former months, as it advances in height; but be careful not to draw the earth up into the heart or middle of the plants, for that will stop their growth, and rot them. Tie up the Endive which is full grown, to blanch it, observing

always to do this work in dry weather; for if the leaves are moist when they are tied, they will rot in the middle.

Pull up the stalks of Beans, Cabbages, &c. and the haulm of Peas, and other leguminous plants which have done bearing, that the ground may be clear; for if these are permitted to remain, they will harbour vermin, to the prejudice of your adjoining crops.

Your Melons, which now begin to ripen, should have no water given them, because that will render them watery and ill-tasted; though persons who are fond of very large fruit, find their account in supplying their plants constantly with water in great plenty, especially in hot weather; but these persons do not regard the quality of their fruit, so much as the size of them; for which reason, the market gardeners always prefer the hardy sorts of Melons, which produce the largest fruit, though they are not better flavoured than Pumkins.

In this month you may repair your young Asparagus beds which were planted the last spring, by planting fresh plants where any of them have failed; but this should be done in moist weather. The young plants which are planted at this season will be well rooted before

winter, and put out some shoots in the autumn.

The Cucumbers which were brought up under hand-glasses, being now in full bearing, must be duly watered in dry weather, otherwise they will be exhausted in a short time, and decay.

Transplant the Celery into beds which was sown in May, that the plants may acquire strength before they are planted into drills: and transplant some Endive, to succeed that which was planted the former month.

Now you may sow the Turnep-rooted Radish, which will be in great perfection for the table in October, and continue good until the hard frost destroys them: and where the common sort of Radish is required for the table in autumn, if some seeds are sown on moist ground the latter end of this month, they will be fit to draw in a month or five weeks after, and will continue good a month longer.

Clear the Artichokes, which were planted the last spring, from weeds, and all other crops which were sown between them, that they may have full liberty to spread; for if they are crowded with any other plants at this season, they will produce small fruit; and those Artichokes which are now fit for use upon the  
old

old stocks, should have their stems broken down close to the surface of the ground, that the roots may not be injured by leaving the bottom of the stems upon them, as is too often practised by unskilful gardeners.

You may now sow some Broccoli seed for the last crop, which will be fit for use in April, after the heads of all the former crops are gone, when there are only the side shoots of them remaining; and these late sown plants will produce much more tender heads than any of the former sowings, though not so large.

Sow some Endive for the last crop, about the middle of this month, to succeed that which was sown the former month, which will not continue fit for use much longer than October; whereas the plants of this sowing will continue until April, if they are not destroyed by severe frost.

Where small salad herbs are required, they should now be sown on north borders, and these sowings repeated every three or four days; for at this season they will soon grow too large for use.

The Cos, Cilicia, and other sorts of Lettuce, which were sown the last month, must now be transplanted out these, if the au-

216 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* July.  
tumn proves favourable, will be fit for use in  
September.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cauliflowers, Artichokes, Cabbages, Carrots, Beans, Peas, Kidney Beans, Turneps, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Melons, and all the sorts of small faller, as Radish, Rape, Mustard, Cresses, Purslane; and from the ealy sowing, Celery and Endive; Fenchia, Onions, Garlick, Rocambole, Parsley, Sorrel, Chervil, Scorzonera, and Salsafy of the first sowing, Beets, Horse-radish, some early planted Potatoes; on moist ground Radishes and Spinach, Marigolds, Tomatos for soups, where they have been raised early, and are growing in warm situations, Burnet, Borage, Bugloss, Mint, Baum, Sage, Thyme, Sweet-majoram, Basil, with some other aromatick plants and herbs for soups.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN *and*  
VINEYARD.

The beginning of this month you must look carefully over your wall and espalier trees, rubbing off all foreright shoots that are produced; and train all such regular shoots as  
are

are designed to remain close to the wall or espalier, in their due position; whereby the fruit will have the advantage of sun and air to ripen them, and give them their proper flavour. If this be rightly executed, there will be no occasion to divest the branches of their leaves, as is by some unskilful persons practised, to the great prejudice both of their fruit and trees: nor can I here forbear repeating, what I have elsewhere often taken notice of, *viz.* not to suffer fruit trees to remain neglected till this season (as is too often practised) and then to summer-prune them (as it is commonly called), in the doing of which, the gardeners cut off all the luxuriant branches, and shorten those designed to remain, and then nail them close to the wall, so that from being (before this dressing) in a very rude disorderly way, they are reduced into an exact order at once; but hereby the fruit, which was greatly shaded by the luxuriant growth of the branches, is suddenly exposed to the sun and air, which hardens their outward skins, and retards their growth; whereas, if their shoots had been constantly trained to the wall or espalier, as they were produced, the fruit would have continually been under an equal coverture of leaves, and so consequently less liable to suffer from  
any

any extremes of weather ; whereby they would also be considerably forwarded in their growth, than when they are managed in the other way ; so that as this practice is too generally followed, I think it cannot be too much exposed, and the proper directions cannot be too often inculcated.

In the beginning of this month you must bud all sorts of fruits, which were not done the preceding month, observing always to do it in an evening, or in cloudy weather.

Hoe and clean your ground about your espalier trees from weeds, as also the borders near wall-fruit-trees ; for if they are permitted to grow at this season, they will rob the trees of their nourishment ; and cut off all suckers which arise from the roots of the trees, as they are produced ; for these injure them much, if they are suffered to remain.

Look carefully after snails in the mornings and evenings, but especially after a shower of rain, when they will be tempted to come abroad, and may be at that time easily taken ; for these vermin do great mischief, but particularly to stone fruit.

Place glass phials filled with honey-water in different parts of the walls, to destroy wasps and pismires, which would infest the choice fruit ;

fruit; but are by the sweetness of the water tempted into the phials, and frequently drowned; but these should be hung before the fruit begins to ripen, for then they will be much sooner tempted to the water, than after they have tasted the fruit: where there are a sufficient number of those glasses placed against the walls in time, the fruit may be preserved from these vermin.

The Vineyard must now be carefully looked over, and all dangling shoots and wild wood must be displaced, that the fruit may not be too much covered with leaves; but by no means divest any of the fruit branches of their leaves (as some unskilful persons too often practise), for these are absolutely necessary to the growth of the fruit; nor will there be any occasion for this practice, where the shoots are duly placed, and the luxuriant shoots constantly rubbed off as they are produced. Where this method is begun early in the season, and constantly pursued, as there may be occasion, the fruit will be forwarded above three weeks (as I have experienced), and will be much fairer, and better tasted, than in the contrary management; for when the shoots of the Vines are permitted to hang loose from the walls or stakes, their leaves will take a contrary direction,

rection, which, upon having their shoots afterwards fastened up in their right position will have their back-side upward: and until these leaves are turned into their proper position, the fruit will be at a stand, and make no progress in their growth, which is commonly eight or ten days in effecting; so that the fruit loses eight or ten days in the principal season of its growth, which, together with being too much shaded in the former months, is scarcely ever to be retrieved in this climate.

You must also keep the ground constantly cleared from weeds and other plants between the rows of Vines, which is also of great consequence in this country; for where there are other plants suffered to grow, they not only rob the roots of the Vines of their nourishment, but also, by perspiring, cause a damp in the air about the Vines, and prevent the sun and wind from drying the surface of the ground; whereby the fruit is filled with crude nourishment, and rendered less delicate.

Look carefully over your fruit trees, which have been budded or grafted the former season, and observe that no shoots from the stocks remain, for these will rob the buds or grafts of their nourishment.

Where

Where any of your fruit trees against the walls or espaliers, are not of the sorts which you desire, they should now have buds of those kinds put into their tender shoots; if there are several buds put into different parts of each tree, when they succeed, the walls or espaliers will be soon covered by them again, with the desired kinds, so that by this method the trees will be in full bearing in three years; whereas when the trees are destroyed, and new trees planted in their places, they will be seven or eight years before they arrive to that perfection.

*Fruits in Prime, or yet lasting.*

Pears; the Primitive, Robine, Petit Muscat, Muscadelle-rouges, Cuisse-Madame, Petit Blanquette, Jargonelle, Green Chiffel, Orange Musque, with some others; and where they have been well preserved, the Black Pear of Worcester, and Lord Cheyne's Green Pear, are yet in being.

Apples; Codling, Margaret Apple, White Juneating, Stubbard's Apple, Summer Costing, Summer Pearmain, Pomme de Rambour; and still continue the Deux Ans or John Apple, the Stone Pepin, and Oaken Pin, of the former year.

Cherries;

Cherries; Kentish, Duke, Gascoign's Heart, Carnation, Lukeward, Ox-heart, Amber-heart, Coroon, Amber, White Spanish, and Black Cherries.

Peaches; Brown and White Nutmeg, and Anne Peach.

Nectarine; Fairchild's early Nutmeg.

Plums; Jaun Hative, Morocco, Orleans, Blue Primordian, Violet Royal.

Apricots; the Orange, Roman, Breda, Algier, and Turkey.

As also Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants; and, in cold situations, the White, Green, and Chili Strawberries; and, in the stove, the Ananas or Pine Apple.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

Continue to bud Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. This should, if possible, be performed in a cloudy day, or in a morning or evening, when the sun is not violent, because the cuttings are very apt to shrink in very hot sun-shine, which causes the bud to adhere too closely to the wood, unless they are put in water, which is what many people practise; but this is not so proper; for those buds, which are covered with water, will

be so much saturated with moisture, as to prevent their uniting with the stock, so that they often miscarry : therefore, when it is necessary to put them into water, there should be only the lower part of the cuttings immersed about an inch ; for the upper part will attract the water better, than if the cuttings are entirely covered.

In about three weeks after the stocks are budded, you should look over them to loosen the bandage, otherwise the buds will be pinched, and greatly injured, if not destroyed.

Observe to keep your nursery clean from weeds at this season, for now the weeds will soon ripen their seeds, if they are permitted to remain, which will fill the ground so as not to be cleared again for years.

You must continue to train your evergreen trees for the purposes they are designed : and where any of your forest trees shoot too vigorously near their roots, those branches may be pruned off, to encourage their heads.

Keep your beds wherein your young stocks and trees were sown in the spring, clear from weeds ; and in very dry weather supply them with water, which will greatly promote their growth.

About

About the middle of this month, if the season proves moist, you may safely transplant many sorts of evergreen trees; as you may also transplant young seedling Pines and Firs from the pots or cases in which they were sown; but the beds where they are planted, should be shaded with mats every day until they have taken root; where this is observed, the plants will soon be rooted, and make a great progress, so that it is by much the surest season for this work: but this is chiefly to be understood of young seedling plants, and where they are not to be removed to any great distance; for their roots are soon dried, when they are taken out of the ground at this season; therefore they should be planted again immediately, otherwise the fibres of their roots will dry, whereby they will suffer greatly: therefore, when these plants are carried to any little distant place, their roots should be placed in shallow pans of water, or covered with wet moss during the time they are out of the ground.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN  
and WILDERNESS.*

Take up the bulbs of such late flowers as were not fit the last month; such as Ornithogalums,

galums, Red Lilies, Martagons, and some other sorts; and transplant the roots of Persian and Bulbous Irises; as also Fritillaries, Hyacinth of Peru, Dens Canis, Narcissuses, and such other bulbous and tuberosc-rooted flowers which will not endure to be kept long above ground; and this being the season when they are not in action, is the most proper time for transplanting them, before they put forth new fibres, after which time it will not be proper to remove them.

Continue to make layers of Pinks, Carnations, Sweet Williams, &c. where it was not done the former month; but the sooner this is done the better, provided the shoots are strong enough to lay down.

Transplant such biennial or perennial fibrous-rooted flowers as were sown late in the spring; such as Pinks, Carnations, Stock-gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Hollyhocks, French Honeyuckles, Canterbury Bells, Scabiouses, Pyramidal Bell-flower, Scarlet Lychnis, Rose Campion, Fox-gloves, Tree Primrose, Greek Valerian, Columbines, Polyantheses, and some others, which should be planted in nursery-beds, where they may have room to grow until Michaelmas, when they should be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden.

Clean your borders diligently from weeds, but especially such sorts as soon shed their seeds; for if they are permitted to stand until their seeds are scattered, it will be a constant trouble for several years to extirpate them.

Gather the seeds of all sorts of flowers as they ripen, drying them in the shade, and preserve them in their husks or pods until the season for sowing them; but you should let them be well dried before they are put up, otherwise they will grow mouldy and decay.

Cut down the stalks of such flowers as begin to wither and decay, and tie up all tall-growing plants which are yet to flower, lest the winds blow them down and break them.

Inoculate Roses, Jasmines, and other sorts of curious flowering shrubs and trees, this month being the principal season for this work.

Cut and trim hedges, clip box-edgings, mow grass-plats, and keep the walks constantly rolled; and the weeds should be carefully taken out of them, for if they are suffered to remain at this season, they will seed in a little time, and fill the walks with weeds.

Your choice Carnations being now in flower, should be carefully attended, to open the pods, when they begin to burst on the contrary side, that they may blow equally; for if

this is not done in time, the flower leaves will come all out on one side of the pod, and render them ill shaped. You must also guard them from insects, especially ants and earwigs, which will destroy them in a short time if they can come to them; the flowers should also be covered with glasses, basons, or oiled paper, to keep off the wet, and the scorching heat of the sun. But in all this, there must be great diligence in managing them according to the temperature of the season, where persons would excel in the largeness and beauty of their flowers; therefore, the large Carnations are not so proper for persons who have much other business on their hands, but rather for those who want some such easy employment to divert themselves.

You may now increase the Double Scarlet Lychnis, by planting cuttings of the flower-stems, each of which should have three or four joints; two or three of which should be put into the ground, and the other left above ground: these must be put in a shady border of light fresh earth, observing to refresh them with water according to the drought of the season; and if these cuttings are closely covered with hand-glasses, they will more certainly take root.

Toward the latter end of this month you may take off the layers of Pinks, Carnations,

Sweet Williams, &c. which have taken root; and plant them either into pots or borders of good fresh earth, where they may continue until you have conveniency of planting them where they are to remain for flowering; for it is not proper to let them continue too long upon the old roots, because if those should not be found, the layers would be infected by them; but when you plant these out, they must be carefully watered and shaded until they have taken root. When these layers are cut off from the old roots, that part of the stalk which came from the old root, should be cut off close to the place where it was slit when they were laid down, and their leaves should be trimmed.

The latter end of this month you should sow some seeds of annual flowers, in warm borders, to stand through the winter, that they may flower early the next summer; by which method you may obtain good seeds of many sorts of plants, which if sown in the spring, do not constantly ripen their seeds in this climate; such as the Great Blue and Flesh-coloured Lupines, Sweet-scented Peas, Sweet Sultan, Anastatica, some sorts of Orobus, Double Larkspur, Annual Stock, Venus Navelwort, Xeranthemums, Jaceas, with some others. If these  
plants

plants live through the winter they will not only come earlier to flower, but will also grow much larger, and produce their flowers in much greater plenty; and those which have double flowers, will be much fuller than those which are sown in the spring; for which reason when the winter proves severe, it will be very proper to screen some of the tenderest sorts from frost.

Your choice Auriculas should now be kept clear from weeds, and all decayed leaves, which, if suffered to remain upon them, would rot and spoil them; they should also be placed in a shady situation, but not under the droppings of trees.

The seedling Auriculas, which came up the last spring, must now be planted out into tubs or pots filled with rich earth, and placed in a shady situation; and as they are small, so they must be treated tenderly, giving them water gently; and be careful, that they are not drawn out of the ground by worms, nor eaten by snails or slugs, both which vermin are great enemies to them.

Keep the walks and quarters of your wilderness free from weed and litter, and such trees as grow too much out of order may be pruned, so as to render them beautiful; for this is a season, when wildernesses and shady walks are chiefly frequented; so that they

should be well kept, otherwise they will be disagreeable.

In the beginning of this month you may bring your most tender annual plants out of the hot-beds; such as Amaranthuses, Gomphrena's, Datura with double flowers, Martynia, Mesembryanthemi, Double Balsamine, and some others; which should now be placed in the parterre-garden, to supply the borders where the spring flowers did grow, and are now past; so that by this succession, the borders may be kept in beauty through the summer.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Fair-child's Mule, Double and Single Ragged Robin, Dwarf Annual Stock, French Willow, Single and Double Virgins-bower, Antirrhinum or Calves-snout, Linarias of several sorts, Centauria of several sorts, Everlasting Pea, Sweet-scented Pea, Tangier Pea, Blue-flowered Lathyrus, Hieraciums, White Lily, Scarlet Martagon, Day Lily, Ornithogalum Spicatum, White Hellebore with green and purple flowers, Aconitum luteum, Anthora, Aconite with large blue and white flowers, Acanthus, Lavateras,

vateras, Indian Scabious, Sea Holly of four or five sorts, Sweet Sultan, Poppies of divers kinds, Peach-leaved Campanula, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Double Ptarmica, Double Feverfew, Double Chamomile, Buphthalmums of two or three kinds, Annual Stock-gilliflower, Double Rose Campion, Larkspurs, Spanish Scrophularia, Nigella, two sorts of African Marigolds, Lupines of several sorts, Amaranthuses, Gomphrenas Capsicum Indicum, Xeranthemums, Red Garden Valerian, Holyhock, Carolina, and Spiked Phlox, Sunflowers of several sorts, Virginian Spiderwort, Scarlet Lychnis, Golden-rods of several kinds, French Marigold, Female Balsamine, Marvel of Peru, China Pink, some early sorts of Starwort, Dwarf Lychnis, Candy-tuft, Mal lows of several kinds, Nasturtium Indicum majus & minus, Chrysanthemums, Ricinus or Palma Christi, Globe-thistle three or four sorts, Campanula Pyramidalis, Limoniums of several kinds, Catanance quorundam, Eupatoriums, Greater Centaury of several sorts, Statice Major, Sida of several sorts, Adonis three or four kinds, Glycine, Buphthalmums, Inula, Astragaluses, Molucca Baum, Cardinal flowers, Red and White Chelone, Moth-Mullein, Po-

232 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* July.  
ley-mountain and several other forts, Dittany of  
mount Syphilis, Tobacco of several forts, Tree  
Primrose, Clove-gilliflowers, Double and single  
Sopewort, Coronilla herbacea, Heliotropium  
majus, Trachelium umbellatum, Eryngiums,  
Monarda two or three forts, Achillæa of several  
forts, Dittany of Crete, Cassida of several forts,  
Lysimachia Spicata, Double Marigold, Draco-  
cephalum of several forts, Birds-foot Trefoil,  
several forts of Convolvulus, Apocynums of two  
or three kinds, Swallow-wort with black and yel-  
low flowers, Alyssums, Sclarea of several forts,  
Spigelia or Indian Pink, Mimulus, Dianthera,  
Parthenia, Dodartia, Conyzas, Cannacorus of  
North America, Amethyſtea, Horminums,  
Purple and Yellow Honeywort, Santolinas,  
Rudbeckia three or four forts, Silphiums,  
Ginfeng, Scarlet Beans, Tangier Fumitary,  
Veronicas, Ruyschiana of two forts, Fabago  
Belgarum, Helianthemums of several forts,  
Pocock's Iris, Carolina Rest-harrow, with some  
others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Several forts of Roses, Spanish Broom,  
White Jasmine, Dwarf Yellow Jasmine, Ca-  
nary Hypericum, Shrubby Stinking Hypericum,  
Double

Double and Single Pomegranate, Virginian Trumpet-flower, Agnus Castus, or the Chaste tree, Male Cistus several kinds, Cistus Ledon several sorts, Phlomis or Sage tree of several sorts, Oleaster, Shrub Cinquefoil, Spiræa with Willow leaves, Spiræa with Marsh Elder leaves, Althæa frutex, Passion flower, Cytisus Lunatus, Glycine of two sorts, Bladder Sena, Dutch Honeyfuckle, Evergreen Honeyfuckle, Long-blowing Honeyfuckle, Late White Honeyfuckle, Scarlet Virginian Honeyfuckle, the Tulip tree, Virginian Sumach, Myrtle-leaved Sumach, Genista Tinctoria, Genistella, Cytisus hirsutus, Elm-leaved Sumach, Celastrus, Red Spiræa, Itea, Clethra, Hydrangea, Periploca, Bignonia of two or three kinds, Anonis of several sorts, Cytisus Glaber nigricans, Tartarian Cytisus, White Spanish Broom, Mallow tree, Wormwood tree, Three-thorned Acacia, Pavia, Bastard Indigo, Azederach, Luca Broom, Flowering Raspberry, Catalpa, Diervilla, Musk Rose, Kalmia, Virginian Dogwood, Sassafras, Ceanothus, Dahoon Holy, Portugal Laurel, Magnolias, Hollies, Privet, Monthly Rose, Wild American Rose, Pishamin, Myrica or Cneorum Candieberry Myrtle, Tamarisk, Clematis with blue flowers, Spartium Triphyllum, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now  
be gathered for Use.*

Tormentil, Winter Savory, Ros Solis or Sun-dew, Sneezewort, Penny-royal, Clowns Woundwort, Origany, Catmint, Milfoil or Nose-bleed, Spear-mint, Pepper-mint, Feverfew, Melilot, Black and White Horehound, Toadflax, Sage of Virtue, Red Sage, Wormwood Sage, Wild or Wood Sage, Mountain Flax, White Lily, Water Lily, Rue, Dittander or Pepperwort, Lovage, Masterwort, Mullein, Sciatica Cress, Speedwell, Jasmine flowers, Hyssop, Clary, Oculus Christi, St. John's-wort, Stæchas or French Lavender, Tansy, Dropwort, Eye-bright, Bears-breech, Lavender, Agrimony, Scordium, Vervain-mallow, Marsh-mallow, Dill, Rest-harrow, Goats-rue, Germander, Thyme, Succory, Basil, Orpine, Calamint, Ox-eye Daisy, Vipers Bugloss, Marigold, Fluellin, Honeyfuckle, Ladies Bedstraw, Motherwort, Hedge Hyssop, Clove-gilliflower, Knot-grass, Comfrey, Black Cherry, Dwarf Elder, Cudweed, Mezereon berries, Dodder, Garden Rocket, Hedge Mustard, Gooseberry, Water Dock, Henbane, Mastich, Sweet Cicily,

July. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 235  
cily, Purslane, Raspberry, Mother of Thyme,  
Mallow.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN and STOVE.*

Gather the flowers of your Orange trees, where they are produced too close to each other; and where there was a sufficient number of fruit set upon the trees the former month, it will be proper to divest them of all the flowers which are now produced; for these being too late in the season, the fruits which succeed them, will not have time to grow to any considerable size before winter, so will be in danger of falling off before spring. You should also observe, where you may have overlooked some blossoms the last month, which now are become fruit, to pull them off, leaving but few upon each tree, and those well situated, and upon strong shoots; for where there are too many fruit left upon the trees, it renders them weak: and the fruit, not having nourishment, seldom grow to any considerable size, especially if the trees are in pots or tubs; and where they are upon weak shoots, they rarely come to any thing.

Continue

Continue to make cuttings of such exotic plants which are wanted for increase, provided it was not done the preceding months. The best method of planting cuttings at this season, is, to prepare a bed of light rich earth, into which the cuttings should be planted pretty close together; and then arch the bed over with hoops, covering the bed close with oiled paper to shade them in hot weather; and observe to water them duly when they require; but let them be exposed every night to receive the dew, which will be of great use to them; but this is to be practised only upon such sorts of plants as are not very tender, because the tender stove plants will require a moderate hot-bed to make them put out roots, especially the succulent plants; such as *Cereus*, *Euphorbiums*, *Cactus's*, some sorts of *Cotyledon*, &c. but all the sorts of *Geraniums*, *Myrtles*, *Seneci*, *Arctotus's*, *Hardy Apocynums*, *Melanthus*, *Sorrel tree*, *Leonurus*, *African Sage trees*, *Phlomis*, *Hermannias*, *Amber tree*, and other shrubs from the *Cape of Good Hope*, will take root much better in a bed of rich earth, than if planted in a hot-bed.

Shift such exotic plants as have been raised from seeds in the spring, putting them into separate pots, and such as were separated the latter

latter end of May, or the beginning of the last month, which require larger pots than they were first planted into, should now be shifted again; but, unless they are such as grow fast, it will be best to confine their roots, and not over pot them, for that will prevent their growth; then plunge such of them as are tender, into the hot-bed of tanners bark, observing to water them and shade the glasses, until they have taken new root; after which, they must have air and water in proportion to the heat of the weather.

Wash and clean the leaves and tender shoots of the choice exotick plants from filth and insects, both which commonly infest them at this season (especially those in the bark-stove): which if not cleaned in time, the insects will spread themselves over most of the other plants in the same stove, so as not to be easily destroyed; and will not only render the plants unsightly, but greatly retard their growth.

In hot weather give the tender exoticks as much free air as possible, especially when there is not much wind stirring; and, in the middle of the day, it will be proper to shade the glasses of the hot-beds where the glasses are near the plants, when the sun is violently hot, otherwise

the

the earth in the pots will dry too fast: this should also be practised in such small stoves, where the glasses are near the plants; for in large airy stoves, where the glasses are at a distance, they will not require shading, provided the glasses are drawn down to admit a sufficient portion of air to the plants.

Stir up the tan of such beds whose heat begins to decline, and add a little new bark to them, which will renew the heat, and cause it to continue a considerable time longer: at the same time such plants as require it should now be shifted, giving them larger pots, if their roots have been confined in their former pots.

The Ananas will now ripen very fast, if the season is warm: therefore when the fruit is cut from the plants, the pots with the old plants should be plunged into a warm bed, to force out the suckers early enough to take off before winter; in order to which, they should have their large leaves shortened, and all the under leaves should be stripped off, which will cause the suckers to push out very soon.

Where the Anana plants, which are to fruit the next season, have filled the pots with their roots, they may be now shifted into the pots they are to stand in to bear fruit: by doing this so early in the year, they will have time to  
make

make good roots before winter : for if they do not fill the pots with their roots before spring, they seldom produce very large fruit. The tan-beds in which the Anana plants are placed for the next year, should be kept in a good temperature of heat, but a large share of free air should be admitted to the plants at all times when the weather is favourable.

Make layers of the Spanish, Arabian, and Azorian Jasmines; as also of all the tender sorts of Passion flowers, which will easier take root at the tender joints of the new shoots, than from the shoots of the former year : but you must observe to plunge the pots into which they are laid, in a hot-bed, especially of those sorts which are tender, otherwise they will not succeed.

Gather all sorts of exotick seeds as they ripen, and spread them upon papers in a dry place to harden and dry; after which they should be carefully preserved in their pods or husks, until the proper season for sowing them.

Such of the tender annuals as will endure the open air, should be now set out of the hot-beds, in some well-sheltered situation, where several sorts will produce seeds better than if kept constantly in the beds.

Where any of the tender stove plants are very much infested with insects, or have contracted much filth upon their leaves, they should be washed clean, and exposed to the open air in a warm situation, where they may be sheltered from strong winds, which will be of great service to the plants; but when the plants are much infested with insects, it will be proper to wash them with water in which there has been a good quantity of Tobacco stalks steeped, which will effectually destroy the insects, where it is carefully applied, especially if the plants are in health. Some of the top glasses of the stove should also be constantly drawn down every day in warm weather, for at this season most plants perspire freely; which, if pent up too close, will cause them to look sickly, and occasion their leaves to change their colour, so that insects will soon attack them.

*Plants now in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN and STOVE.*

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, and Shaddocks, Myrtles of several sorts, Amomum Plinii, Barba Jovis or Silver-bush, Cistus Halimi folio, Cistus Ledon three or four sorts,  
Male

July. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 241

Male Cistus of several sorts, Spanish Jasmine, Geraniums of several sorts, Tree Scabious of two sorts, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Azorian Jasmine, Ilex-leaved Lantana, Warner's or Cape Jasmine, and Arabian Jasmine, Colutea Æthiopica, Asclepias of several sorts, Blue and Scarlet Cardinal flowers, Cassias of three or four sorts, Acacia Indica, Grewia, Sensitive and Humble plants of several sorts, Coral tree, Lotus Argentea Cretica, Lotus Hæmorrhoidalis, Anonis two or three sorts, Passion flowers of many kinds, Coffee tree, White Spanish Broom, Fabago with round and oblong fruit, Fabago with winged fruit, Wackendorfia, Othonna of two or three sorts, Cape Phillyrea, Red and White Oleanders, Double Oleander, Sweet-scented Oleander, Stapelia of three sorts, several sorts of Mesembrythemis, Creeping Cereus, Large Upright Cereus, Hibiscus of several sorts, Cotyledons of several kinds, Ricinus or Palma Christi of several sorts, Papaya, Iatropha or French and common Physick-nuts, Belly-ache weed, Cotton-plant, Basella, Hæmanthus Colchici foliis, Double Indian Nasturtium, Minorca St. Johnswort, Shrubby Polygala, Digitalis Acanthoides, Heliotropium of several sorts, Gnaphaliums, Grass-leaved Marigold

R

from

242 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* July.

from the Cape, Shrubby Marigold from the Cape, Shrubby African Branching Starwort with blue flowers, Lantana of five or six sorts, Phalangiums, Blue African Crinum, Olives, Tetragonocarpos, Rhamnus, Lyciums, Shrubby Perwinkle from India, Shrubby African Sage with blue flowers, Lentiscus, Aloes of several sorts, Yucca, Indian-flowering Reed, Superb Lily, Turnera, Adhatoda two sorts, Momordicas, Melon-thistle, Quamoclit, Tamarind tree, Amber tree, Diosma three or four sorts, Sorrel tree, Jacobæa Lily, Phytolacca Mexicana, Phytolacca Malabarica, Celastrus of two sorts, Wormwood tree, Bermudiana Palmæ folio, Plumeria, Hedyfarums, Amaryllis, Broad-leaved Asphodel from the Cape, Pancratium of three sorts, Crinum, Iris Uvaria, Rauwolfia, Piercea, Martynia three sorts, Johnsonia, Phyllanthus, Spigelia, Chironia, China Agnus Castus, Crotolarias, Waltheria, Climbing Dragon, Saururus, Costus, Maranta, Kempferia, Clutia, Ceylon Leadwort, Lotus with black flowers, Ruellia of two or three kinds, Solanums of several sorts, Physalis of several sorts, Double Stramonium, Malpighias, Maurocenia, Shrubby African Alcea, Perennial Tobacco, Canary Ox-eye Daisy,  
African

July. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* 243

African Doria with Orach leaves, Chrysocoma of two or three kinds, Bupleurum arborescens, Caper-bush, Crassulas, Anthericums, African Passerina, Lavatera Africana frutescens, Royenia, Shrubby Heliotropium of Peru, Shrubby Phytolacca of Peru, D'ayena, Ternatea, Kleinia two or three sorts, with some others.





# A U G U S T.

---

## *Work to be done in the* KITCHEN- GARDEN.

**T**HE beginning of this month you must sow Onions, to supply the table early in the spring for sallets, &c. and, lest the winter should prove severe, it will be proper to sow a few Welsh Onions at the same time; for these will endure the greatest cold, when the common sorts are frequently destroyed; but these have a stronger flavour than the common sort, which is the only reason they are not so much esteemed.

You must also sow Spinach, to supply the kitchen in winter and spring. The best sort to endure cold, is the prickly-seeded kind, which is what most people sow at this season, it being much hardier than the round-leaved

leaved kind; of this there are two or three sorts, which differ in the size of their leaves; but the largest and most profitable sort is, what gardeners call the Burdock Spinach.

About the tenth or twelfth day of this month, you should sow your early Battersea and Yorkshire Cabbage seed; for that which is sown earlier, will in mild winters frequently run to seed in the spring: and if it is sown later than this time, the plants will not have strength to resist the cold, nor will they come so early, provided they stand through the winter, as those which are sown in this time.

The twenty-first or twenty-third day of this month you should sow some Cauliflower-seed for the early crop, to be planted under bell or hand-glasses, or close to south aspected walls where they are designed to stand open; there should also be some more seeds sown about the twenty-sixth day for a second crop, to plant under frames to abide the winter; for it often happens, in mild seasons, that many of those plants, which were first sown, run to seed in the spring; for four or five days difference in sowing of these seeds, occasions great alterations in these plants; therefore, where there is not a second supply, there will be a great disappointment when the first miscarry; besides,

these will come to flower after the first sowing is gone, so that the table will be supplied much longer with the second sowing, especially if the feeds which are last sown are of a late kind of Cauliflower.

About the middle, or toward the end of this month, you should sow some common Cabbage Lettuce, and some Brown Dutch Lettuce, to be planted under frames to come early in the spring; and part of the plants may be planted on warm borders without covering, which will live through the winter, provided it be not very severe: you may also, toward the end of the month, sow some Cos and Cilicia Lettuce, to plant on warm borders near walls, pales, or hedges, where, if the winter doth not prove severe, they will live without any covering; and some of these should be left in the spring upon the same borders, which will be fit for use very early the following season, before those which are transplanted out from these borders, or from under frames: but where they are left, they should not be too close together, nor too near the wall, because they are apt to draw up weak, near walls, pales, or hedges.

In moist weather transplant Endive and Celery for blanching, which should be well watered

tered to settle the earth to their roots; and if the weather should alter to drought, they must be duly watered until they have taken good root.

You may now transplant some of the Lettuces which were sown the former month, to supply the kitchen in autumn: these should be planted in a warm situation, lest the frosts, which often happen early in October, should injure them: they must also be duly watered until they have taken root.

Toward the latter end of the month you should sow several sorts of seeds, which remain a long time in the ground, which, if sown in the spring, will often miscarry; as Chervil, Angelica, Lovage, Masterwort, Scurvy-grass, Fennel, Alexanders, Sweet Sefeli, Corn sallet, and some others, which always succeed better when sown at this season, than when they are sown in the spring.

Your beds of Coleworts, &c. which were sown the last month, should be carefully weeded; and if the plants are very thick, some of them should be drawn out, and transplanted into another spot of ground, that those which remain may have more room to grow.

Cut off the flowering branches of most sorts of aromattick plants, which are past flowering; as Lavender, Rosemary, Savory, Hyssop, &c.

that they may make new shoots before winter ; but do not perform this work in very dry weather, for many times the plants are destroyed by it, especially if they are cut too close, when there happens to be a long drought after.

Pull up Onions, Garlick, Rocambole, and Eschalots, when their leaves begin to wither and fall, and spread them thin in an airy place to dry, before they are put up where they are to remain for winter use.

In dry weather you must earth up your Celery, which is large enough, observing not to bury the hearts of the plants, for that will rot them. You must also tie up your Endive, which is full grown, or cover them with boards or tiles, to blanch ; this must also be performed when the leaves are very dry, otherwise the plants will rot.

Your Artichokes which were planted the last spring, will now begin to shew their fruit ; therefore all small suckers, which come out on the sides of their stalks, should be cut off ; for if they are permitted to remain on, they will weaken, and starve the top fruit ; you should also clear them from weeds, or any other large growing plants, which stand near them.

Transplant Broccoli (which was not planted out the former month) into the place where  
it

it is to remain for flowering, observing to water it duly until it has taken root. These plants should be planted in rows about two feet and a half asunder, and a foot and a half distance from each other in the rows.

You may transplant some Savoys, to come late in the spring; but if the winter should prove severe, they will not grow to be large, nor will they cabbage so well; but in mild winters they often succeed, and come late in the spring.

Observe to keep the Melons from too much wet, which many times causes the plants to decay before the fruit is ripe; especially the Cantaleupe, and other curious sorts, which are very impatient of wet; so that, where they are treated in the common method, the plants generally decay before their fruit is ripe, so are of no value.

The Cucumbers for pickling are now in season; therefore they should be looked over twice or three times a week, to gather such as are fit; for, in a short time, they will grow too large for that purpose; these must also be frequently watered in dry weather, which will cause them to produce a greater quantity of fruit.

The Asparagus, which was planted the last spring, should be carefully cleared from weeds; for at this season it will make new shoots, which will be much stronger, where they are not injured by weeds, or other plants, than on the contrary.

All the winter crops, such as Parsneps, Leeks, Beets, Cabbages, &c. should be constantly kept clear from weeds, which, if suffered to grow, will greatly injure them, and the weeds will soon scatter their seeds at this season; whereby the ground will be plentifully stocked with them, which cannot be rooted out in many years.

The dunghills should also be cleared from weeds, particularly Chenopodii and Nightshade, which at this season are very common upon almost every dunghill; and if the seeds are permitted to scatter upon the dunghills, when the dung is carried into the garden, the seeds will be mixed therewith, and thereby fill the ground with weeds; therefore they should be pulled up, and cast into a heap, to rot at some distance from the garden or dunghill, or dried and burned; for if they are only hoed down, and permitted to lie upon the dunghill (as is by some practised), the seeds will ripen as they lie, and be almost as bad as if they had been suffered to grow to maturity.

You may, in this month, plant slips of Sage, Rosemary, Stœchas, Lavender, Mastich, and other aromattick plants, where it was omitted in the spring; but these will not be near so strong, nor so capable of resisting the cold of the next winter so well, as those planted in the spring; therefore will require to be sheltered, if the winter should prove severe.

Cut such herbs as are now in flower to distil, or to dry for winter use, always observing to do it when they are dry, and hang them up in a dry shady place; for if they are dried in the sun, they will shrink up, turn black, and be of little worth.

Continue to sow the seeds of Cresses, Rape, Turnep, Raddish, Mustard, and other kinds of Sallet herbs, every week, that the table may not be unfurnished, for these sorts soon grow too large for use at this season.

Gather all sorts of kitchen-garden seeds, which are now ripe, spreading them upon mats to dry; and then beat or rub them out of their husks or pods, and put them up till the seasons for sowing them.

The Raddish seed, which is now in pod, must be guarded, to prevent the birds from devouring it, which they will do in a short time, if they are not continually watched.

Sow

Sow Turneps for a latter crop, which may be done any time before the twentieth day of this month; but those which are sown later, seldom apple well, especially if the autumn proves cold.

Earth up Finnochia, which is full grown, to blanch it, that it may be fit for use; and continue to transplant Celery into drills, that there may be a succession to supply the table through the season.

The Spinach which was sown the end of the last month for winter use, will now be fit to hoe, which should be performed in dry weather, that the weeds which are cut may be soon killed; for in moist weather, they will take root again, so will require another cleaning. At this time the Spinach should be cut down, where it grows too close; for the plants should not be left closer to each other than three inches, that they may have room to spread, and produce large leaves, in which the goodness of winter Spinach consists.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Kidney Beans, several kinds of Peas, Artichokes, Garden Beans, Carrots, Cabbage Lettuces of several sorts, Finnochia, Celery,

lery, Turneps, Cucumbers, Melons, Onions, Purslane, all sorts of young faller herbs, some late Cauliflowers, Endive, Sorrel, Baum, Burnet, Marigolds, Beet, Spinach, Potatoes, Mushrooms, Tomatos, Basil, Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, Clary, Mint, Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Hyssop, Capficums for pickling, Cucumbers for pickling, large-rooted Parsley, Fennel, Dill, Sprouts from Cabbage stalks, Card Beet, Cicers, Raddishes, Scorzonera, Horfe-raddish, Nasturtium Indicum, the flowers for fallers, and the seeds for pickling; Pumkins, Gourds, Parsneps, and some other sorts.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN, *and*  
VINEYARD.

Look carefully over the wall-fruit trees, to destroy snails and other vermin, which will gnaw the choice fruits, and spoil them. You should also destroy sparrows and tomtits, which will peck your choice Pears, Figs, and Grapes, as fast as they ripen, where they are not defended; and where it was not done the former month, you should fix some phials with honey-water on different parts of your trees, to destroy the wasps, which will drown themselves by  
attempt-

attempting to drink of the water. These phials should be fixed before the fruit begins to ripen, when the wasps and flies will be much sooner inticed to the water, than they will after they have tasted the fruit : so that by the timely use of this method, the fruit may be preserved.

Where any branches of the trees project from the wall, or have been displaced by winds, &c. they should be carefully fastened to the wall in their due position, that the fruit may receive the benefit of the sun to ripen it ; but do not pull off the leaves of the trees (as is by some persons practised) ; for this exposes the fruit too much, whereby it becomes hard, and seldom ripens kindly, especially when it is done long before the fruit is ripe.

The Vines in the vineyard, and those against the walls, should now be gone over for the last time, pulling off all trailing branches which have been lately produced ; and fasten those branches which are loose in their proper places, that the fruit (which is now full grown) may receive the benefit of the sun and air to ripen it. You should also observe to keep the ground clear from weeds between the rows of Vines, that the sun may dry up the moisture of the ground every day ; so that the reflection of heat may be greater to ripen the fruit.

Untie the buds of fruit trees, which were inoculated the last month; otherwise their bandage will pinch the bark of the stocks, and prevent their growing equally in the part where the bud is put in: you should also observe to clear the lower part of your stocks from shoots where any are produced, and keep the ground clear from weeds, near the roots of your fruit trees.

FRUITS *in Prime.*

Apples; the Summer White Cousin, Margaret Apple, Codlin, Summer Pearmain, Summer Pippin, and some others.

Pears; the Jargonelle, Windsor, Cuiffe Madame, Orange Musc, Gros Blanquette, Musc Blanquette, Long-stalked Blanquette, Poir fans peau, Muscat Robine, Amber Pear, Green Orange, Cassolette, Magdalen Pear, Gros Oignonet, Poir Rose, Summer Boncretien, Cailot Rosat, Petit Ruffelet, with some others of less note.

Peaches; Red and White Magdalen, Early Newington, the Mignonne or Minion, Italian Peach, Noblest, Bellows or Bellis. Violette Hative, La Chevreuse or Belle Chevreuse; Early Admirable, Albermarle, Nivette-Peach,  
Montau-

256 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Aug.

Montaubon, Royal George, Purple Alberge, Chancellor, Bourdine, with some others.

Nectarines; Roman Red, Elruge, Newington, Brugnion, Italian, and Murray.

Plums; Orleans, White Perdrigon, Violet Perdrigon, Red Imperial, White Imperial or Bonum Magnum, Le Royale, Chestun Plum, Drap d'Or, St. Katharine, Roche Courbon, Reine Claude, commonly called in England Green Gage, La Mirabelle, Apricot Plum, Prune Monsieur, Maitre Claude, Royale Dauphin, with some others.

Grapes; the July, White Sweet-water, Black Cluster, Munier, Chasselas, White Muscadine, White Frankindal, Black Sweet-water, and Orleans.

Figs; the early White, Long Blue, Long White, Black Ischia, Brown or Chestnut Ischia, Large Yellow Ischia, Green with white flesh, Green with purple flesh, and Green with red flesh, Brunswick, Malta, Black Naples, and Cyprus Fig.

Filberts, Nuts, Mulberries, Alpine Strawberry, Gooseberries, Currants, Black Cherry, Hertfordshire Cherry, Amber, and Morello Cherries; Melons, and, in the stove, the Anana or Pine Apple, and the Musa.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

The beginning of this month you should look carefully over the stocks which were budded the last month, and loosen the bandage, lest the buds should be pinched thereby: and where there are any shoots produced below the buds, they should be cut off. You should also look over your trees which were budded the former year, or grafted in the spring, cutting off all such shoots as are produced below the place where they were budded or grafted; for if these are permitted to grow, they will starve the buds or grafts.

Keep your ground clear from weeds between your trees, and train up the several sorts of Evergreens, forest trees, and shrubs, for the several purposes they are designed; but do not trim the stems of standard trees too close; for if they have not some small shoots left on the sides of their stems, to detain the sap to strengthen the stems, they will not be able to support their heads.

You should, toward the end of this month, begin to clear and trench the ground, where you intend to plant out stocks, or young forest trees in autumn, that the rain may soak and mellow the ground before the season of planting;

258. *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Aug.  
ing; and if your land is stiff, the laying of it a  
month or six weeks in ridges, before it is plant-  
ed, will mellow the clods, and render them  
much easier to be broken, than if it was newly  
dug.

Look carefully to your young seedling trees,  
to observe that they do not suffer by drought,  
nor that they are over-borne by weeds, which,  
at this season, do soon get up to a considerable  
height.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

Transplant the layers of Carnations, Pinks,  
and double Sweet Williams, which by this time  
will have taken root, if timely laid. Those  
choice sorts of Carnations, which are designed  
for pots, may be planted at this time, each in a  
small halfpenny pot, filled with fresh light earth,  
and placed in a shady situation until they have  
taken root; after which they may be removed  
into a more open situation, where they may re-  
main until the end of October, when they  
should be placed under a hot-bed frame; or  
plunged into an old bark-bed without heat,  
and arched over with hoops, that they may be  
covered in winter, to protect them from hard  
rains, snow, and severe frost; but they should  
be always opened in mild weather, otherwise  
they

they will draw up weak. In this manner they may be much better preserved, than if they were planted out at first into the pots where they are to remain for blowing, because they will stand in a sixth part of the compass; and in the spring they may be turned out of the small pots with the earth to their roots, whereby they will not receive any check, and placed into larger pots to flower. But those Carnations, Pinks, and Sweet Williams, which are designed for the borders of the pleasure-garden, should be now planted in beds in the flower-nursery, to remain till the middle of October, when you must dig the borders of the pleasure-garden, and new plant them: at which time these may be taken up with a ball of earth to their roots, and planted in the borders with other flowers.

You may now shift your choice Auriculas into fresh rich earth, observing to clear them from dead leaves, and place them in a shady situation until they have taken root: this fresh earth will strengthen the plants greatly, and improve their flowers the following spring.

You may yet remove the roots of bulbous Irises, Fritillarias, and Hyacinths of Peru; and also the roots of Lilies, Martagons, Crown Imperials, Pæonias, and Flag Irises, whose leaves

are now decayed; but if suffered to remain much longer in the ground unremoved, many of the sorts will push out fresh fibres, when it will be too late to remove them; but especially white Lilies, because they soon put out new leaves; after which time, if they are removed, they rarely flower the following season.

Gather all sorts of flower seeds as they ripen, and spread them to dry in the sun; after which they should be preserved in their pods or husks, until the seasons for sowing them; for the seeds of most plants may be kept longer good in their pods, than when they are rubbed out.

Transplant Polyanthus, Primroses, and seedling Auriculas, observing to shade and water them until they have taken root, as also to close the earth to their roots, otherwise the worms will draw them out of the ground; to prevent which, some persons make a bed of cold dung, beating it down very close, then lay good earth thereon, three or four inches thick, and plant their seedling Auriculas into it: this dung keeps down the worms, and preserves the plants from being turned out of the ground.

Cut down the stalks of such plants as have done flowering, and are decayed; and fasten all tall-growing plants to sticks, to support them  
from

from being broken or blown down by strong winds, which often reign at this season.

The pots of annual plants must now be duly watered in dry weather, otherwise they will soon lose their beauty; and such of them as are tender should be removed into shelter when the nights begin to be cold, that they may perfect their seeds; which in bad seasons seldom ripen well, if they are not protected from the inclemency of the weather, particularly the Double Stramonium, Double Balsamine, Quamoclit, Deep blue Convolvulus, with some other tender sorts.

Toward the latter end of this month you should begin to prepare your beds to receive your choice Hyacinths, Tulips, and Ranunculuses, that the earth may settle before the roots are planted; otherwise, when the earth sinks unequally, there will be holes on the tops of the beds, which will detain the water, whereby the roots in those places will be rotted. If these beds are made three feet deep, and some very rotten neats dung laid in the bottom, the fibres of these roots will strike down into it in the spring; and, receiving great nourishment from the dung, it will cause them to flower very strong; but the earth of these beds should not be screened very fine, but only the larger

stones should be raked out, and all the clods well broken; for when the earth is screened fine, it is very apt to bind in winter.

Clean all the parts of your flower-garden from weeds; which if permitted to stand, will shed their seeds in a short time, whereby your garden will be so stocked with weeds, as not to be rooted out in several years.

You may now sow the seeds of Anemonies, Pulsatillas, Ranunculuses, Crocuses, Fritillarias, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, Cyclamen, Irises, Auriculas, Lilies, Martagons, Polyanthuses, &c. in pots or boxes filled with light rich earth, observing not to cover those seeds which are thin and light, too deep; for these will rot in the ground when buried deep, especially the Raunculuses, Pulsatillas, Anemonies, Auriculas, Polyanthuses, and Fritillarias; but the larger seeds may be covered thicker. Those pots or boxes should be placed where they may have the morning sun till ten or eleven o'clock; for if they are too much exposed to the heat of the sun at this season, the seeds will not succeed so well: they must also be frequently refreshed with water, but it should be given very gently, otherwise the seeds will be in danger of being washed out of the ground.

The seeds of several kinds of annual flowers may now be sown on warm borders to stand the winter, that they may flower early the following summer, whereby they will be much stronger, and produce a greater quantity of flowers, than those which are sown in the spring, and their seeds will constantly ripen better. Of these are the Sweet Pea, Venus Navelwort, Dwarf Annual Stock, Lobel's Catchfly, Xeranthemums, Sweet Sultan, Cereus of three or four sorts, Myosotis, Chrysanthemum, Adonis, Meadia, Cape Horn Pea, Indian Scabious, and most sorts of umbelliferous plants.

You may now propagate the Double Scarlet Lychnis, Double Rose Campion, Double Rocket, Gentianella, Double Ragged Robin, Batchelors Button Red and White, Double Catchfly, and Canada Leonurus, by slipping and parting of their roots; but these slips should be planted in shady borders, or otherwise they must be duly shaded every day in dry hot weather with mats, and constantly supplied with water, until they have taken root: these slips will make very good plants (provided they are carefully planted and duly watered) by the beginning or middle of October; when they may be either planted into pots, or the borders of the flower-

264 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Aug.  
garden, where they will flower strong the following season.

The pleasure-garden must now be duly looked after, to keep it neat; for in moist weather the grass must be frequently mowed, rolled, and polled, to have it fine; the gravel-walks must also be kept clean from weeds, and constantly rolled, and as the leaves of trees will often begin to fall at this time, so they should be daily swept up to have the whole garden decent.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-  
GARDEN.*

Some Carnations, Painted Lady Pink, Old-man's-head Pink, Female Balsamine, Marvel of Peru, Amaranthuses, Gomphrenas, several sorts of Starwort, Golden-rods of several kinds, Scarlet and Blue Cardinal's flower, Campanula of several sorts, Hollyhocks, Colchicum of Chio, Autumnal Cyclamens, Greater Convolvulus of several sorts, Flos Adonis, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Africans, and French Marigold, Sweet Sultans, Indian Scabious, Nigellas, Candy Tuft, Apocynums, Sweet Pea, Tangier Pea, Everlasting Peas, Sunflowers of many kinds, Lavateras, Mallows of several sorts,  
5 Linarias,

Linarias, Centaurias, Ketmia Vesicaria of four kinds, Stramoniums, Tuberoses, Sclareas, Geraniums, Lychnises, Annual Stocks, Blattaria lutea, Double Ptarmica, Xeranthemums, two sorts of Marigolds from the Cape of Good Hope, Onagras, Lyfimachias, Veronicas, Autumnal Hyacinth, Globe-thistles, Dwarf annual Stock, Nasturtium Indicum, Fairchild's Mule, Virginian Spiderwort, Catanance quorundam, Catanance flore luteo, Elichrysum Americanum, Stœchas Citrina, Double Feverfew, Coronilla herbacea, Chrysanthemums, Eryngiums, Glau-ciums, Asclepias or Swallow-wort with white, yellow, and black flowers, Periplocas, Cap-noides, Aconitum lycoctonum luteum, Aconitum salutarium, Napellus cœruleus, Alceas, Helianthemums, Double Sopewort, Argemone Mexicana, Antirrhinums, Lupines of several sorts, Lavendula folio dissecto, Iris Uvaria, Cerinthe with purple and yellow flowers, Persicaria Orientalis, Physalis of several sorts, Limoniums, Dracocephalum, Molucça lævis & spinosa, Solanums of various kinds, Melongena, Hedyfarums, Phalangium, Oriental Bugloss, Alyssums, Ambrosia of three sorts, Basil, Cap-sicum, Palma Christi, Tobacco, Clinopodium Virginianum, Commelina, China Starwort with single and double red, blue, and white flowers,

flowers, Monarda of three sorts, Trachelium Umbelliferum, Convolvulus minor with white, blue, and striped flowers, Hawkweeds of divers sorts, Purple Senecio, several sorts of Anonis, some sorts of Astragalus, Canary Lavender, Sherardia, Echiums, Globularia, Collinsonia, Poliums, Spigelia, Lychnideas, Perennial Blue Lupine, Eupatoriums, Dianthera, Rudbeckia of several sorts, Ruyschiana, Acanthus, Cirsiums, Greater Centuary, Carthamus, Glycine, Perennial Fumitories of several sorts, Gnaphaliums, Lunarias, Chrysocoma, three or four sorts of Bupthalmum, Zinnia, Gaura, Orobus, Tragopogon of two or three sorts, Scorzonera, Bifferula, Clitoria, Hibiscus of several sorts, Hæmanthus, with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Common White Jasmine, Passion flower, Periploca, Scorpion Sena, Shrubby Althæa of several sorts, Agnus Castus, Honeysuckles, Mal-low tree, Shrubby Canary Hypericum, Stinking Shrubby Hypericum, Laurustinus, Double Virgins-bower, Bignonia or Trumpet-flower, Angelica tree, Magnolia or Laurel-leaved Tulip tree, Traveller's-joy, Musk Rose, Bladder Sena of three sorts, Spanish Broom, Cistuses

tufes of feveral kinds, Phlomifes, Celastrus, Sumach of feveral forts, Double and fingle Pomegranate, Cytifufes of three or four forts, Catalpa, Clethra, Itea, Diervilla, Hydrangea, Lotus of two or three forts, Spireas, Prinos, feveral forts of Dyers-broom, Tamarisk, Medicago frutescens, Periclymenum Virginianum, Azalea, Kalmia, Rhododendron, Andromeda, Azederach, Kidney-bean tree, Caffioberry bush, Thymelea, Toxicodendron, Spartiums, Geniftas, with fome others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Ufe.*

Bear's-breech, Vervain-mallow, Garlick, Dill, Nightshade, Bifhopsweed-feed, Love-apple, Vervain, Gooseberry, Arum or Cuckow-pintle-roots, Italian-Starwort, Yellow Starwort, Golden Rod, Bafil, Summer Savory, Briony-berries, Navew-roots, Honeyfuckle, Capficam or Indian Pepper, Safflower, Knot-grafs, Nettle-feed, Onion-feed, Fleawort, Cornelian Cherry, Coriander-feed, Carrot-feed, Endive, Arfe-smart, Jafmine-flowers, Glaffwort, Lupine, Marjoram, Tobacco, Poppy-heads, Stœchas or French Lavender, Thorn Apple.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN, and STOVE.*

About the beginning of this month you may inoculate Orange trees, observing to turn that side of the stock where the bud is put in, from the sun. Cut off Oranges, Jasmines, and other exoticks, which were inarched the former spring, from their mother-trees, being careful in the operation, not to loosen the graft from the stock, nor should the clay or wax be rubbed off until the following spring.

The beginning of this month is a proper season for shifting Aloes, Sedums, Mesembryanthemums, Cereuses, Euphorbiums, and other exotick succulent plants, which now are in full growth, so will take root again sooner than at any other time of the year: you should at the same time take off the offsets of your Aloes, and plant them into small pots filled with fresh sandy earth, placing them where they may have the morning sun, observing to refresh them now-and-then with a little water in dry weather; which if duly observed, there will be no occasion to give them any artificial heat to encourage them to take root, for at  
this

this season they are greatly disposed to send forth roots.

The several kinds of tender exotick plants, which are constantly preserved in the bark-stoves, should now be shifted, that they may make strong roots before winter; for if they are shifted too late in the season, they do not recover it before the cold comes on, which checks their growth, so that they will not appear so vigorous, nor will they be so strong to maintain themselves in winter; but if they are not shifted at this season, their roots will be so matted in the pots that they will grow mouldy in winter, and decay; which has often been destructive to many choice plants.

The beds in which the Ananas are placed, should be now refreshed with some new tan-ners bark (provided it was not done the former month); for the evenings, toward the end of this month, often begin to grow cold; and if the heat of the beds also decline, the plants will receive a check; and this being the principal season of their growth, it will prevent their strengthening themselves for fruit the following year, nor will the heads of offsets which have been newly planted, be sufficiently furnished with roots before winter, if the beds are not kept in a kindly temperature of warmth; and,

as the nights grow cold, the glasses should be covered with mats, to keep them warm: but those plants which are designed to fruit the next year, should not be too much forced at this season, especially those which are forward, lest it should drive them into fruit in the winter, which is often the case: and even the suckers, taken off early the same season, are sometimes forced into fruit a year too soon, when they are kept too hot, or by receiving a great check in their growth. Those plants which are to produce fruit the following year, should now be shifted into the pots, where they are to remain, if it was not done in July; for if they are disturbed later in the season, they will not have time to make good roots before winter. This is to be understood of such plants as are designed to fruit in the pots: for those which are to be planted in the tan in autumn, should not be disturbed at this season; for they must never be transplanted after they shew their fruit, as that will greatly retard them, and cause their fruit to be small.

The several kinds of hardy green-house plants should now be shifted, and those which require it must have larger pots; for if their roots are too much confined, and matted about the pots, they will grow mouldy and decay.

When

When they are shifted, they should be placed in a shady situation, until they have taken fresh root; after which they may be exposed again to the sun, until the time of housing them: but you should not expose them too much to strong winds, which will blow them out of the pots again, when they have been lately removed, unless they are supported by stakes.

You should now take some of the earth out of the tubs or pots of Orange trees, filling them up again with rich fresh earth, which will encourage them to support their fruit in winter.

Wash and cleanse the leaves and stems of your Coffee trees, and other exotick plants, from filth, which they are very subject to contract at this season; and if it be not cleaned off, will entice vermin, to the great injury of your plants.

Towards the latter end of the month, you may remove your Cereuses, Euphorbiums, and other very tender succulent plants, which have been placed abroad, into the stove again; for, at this season, the nights begin to grow cold, and there often happens much rain; which is very injurious to these plants, when they are exposed thereto; but if the season is warm, they may continue abroad a fortnight longer.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Geraniums of several kinds, Mesembryanthemums of various kinds, Stapelia, several sorts of Aloes, Sedums, Cotyledons, Myrtles, Oranges, Cistuses, Colutea Æthiopica, several sorts of Passion flower, Sensitive Plant, Humble Plant, Indian Figs, Oleanders, Alceas, Ketmias of several sorts, Hæmanthus, Cardinal flower, Ægyptian Sea Lavender, Leonurus minor, Arctotuses, St. Johnswort of Minorca, Iatropa of several sorts, Quamoclit, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Azorian Jasmine, Indian Yellow Jasmine, Laurel-leaved Jasmine, Apocynums, Acacias, Sena Alexandrina, Cassias of several sorts, Hedyсарums, Elichrysums, Indian Nasturtiums with a double flower, Ragwort, Dorias, Senecio folio retuso, Canna Indica, Fabagos, Trachelium umbellatum Azurium, Limonium Asplenii folio, Limonium Siculum Gallas ferens, Turnera, Convolvulus of several sorts, Plumeria, Phytolacca, Piercea, Poliums, Solanums, Lotus argentea Cretica, Martynia, Indian Arrow root, Cestrum, Basella, Cotton plant, Indico plant, Guava, Costus Arabicus, Eupatoriums, Bupthalmums,

thalmuins, Papaya, Conyzas, Cereuses, Euphorbiums, Melon Thistles, Diosma of three sorts, Blue flowering Sage from the Cape, Crinum, Pancratiums, Limodorum, Kempferia, Clitoria, Spigelia, Passerina, Royenia, Arum scandens, Waltheria, Polyanthes, Sida, Caper, Chironia, China Chaste tree with cut leaves, several sorts of Ricinus, Crotolarias, Anonifes, Malpighia, Cacalia two or three sorts, Grewia, Volkhameria, Black flowering Lotus, Milleria, Guanabanus, Cornutia, Tournefortia, Polygala, Hermannias, Saururus, Plumbago, Wackendorfia, Ambrosia from Peru, D'Ayena, Shrubby Heliotropium of Peru, Blue branching Starwort from Africa, Erhetia, Robinia, Tradescantia, Commelina, Wormwood tree, Canary Convolvulus, Shrubby Convolvulus, Bignonias, Lantana of several sorts, Sorrel tree, Toxicodendron, Crassulas, Cyanella, with some others.





## S E P T E M B E R.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

**T**HE middle of this month you must plant out your Cauliflower-plants which were sown in the last month, placing them either upon old Cucumber or Melon-beds; for if they are put upon beds without any dung under them, the worms will draw them out of the ground; but if the season proves cold, and the plants are backward, it will be proper to make a slight bed with warm dung, which will bring them forward: the distance which these plants should be allowed in these beds is three inches from row to row, and about two inches asunder in the rows, which will be sufficient room for them to grow till toward the end of October, which is the time when they must be trans-

transplanted again into their winter-beds, or in rows to be covered with bell or hand-glasses.

Toward the middle of this month, you must sow some seeds of Cos, Cilicia, and Brown Dutch Lettuces, to plant under frames or hand-glasses, which may be covered in severe frost; so that if those on the warm borders are destroyed, these may be preserved: and if those should escape, these will come after them, and the table may be better supplied.

The Cardoons which were planted out in June, should now be earthed up; in doing of which, you must carefully tie up their leaves with an hay-band; then lay the earth up to each plant, about eighteen inches high, being careful not to bury their hearts. This work should always be performed in dry weather.

You may now make Mushroom-beds; in doing of which, you must observe to make choice of such dung as hath lain about three weeks or a month on an heap, whereby its great heat is lost; nor should the dung, intended for this purpose, be thrown on a heap to ferment, as is the practice for hot-beds; because if it ever is violently hot, it will not take the spawn of the Mushrooms near so well, as that dung which has not been much ferment-

276 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Sept.  
ed, which is the reason why some persons prefer the dung of stone horses to that of other animals; and let your knobs of spawn be laid to dry in a shady place a fortnight, before you put them into the bed. The particular directions for making of those beds may be seen in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

Hoe and clean Turneps; and the Spinach which was sown the last month, from weeds, cutting out the plants where they are too close; observing, if possible, to do this in dry weather; otherwise the weeds will take root again, and be very troublesome. You should also weed the beds of Onions, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cabbage plants, and Coleworts, which were sown the last month; for if the weeds are permitted to grow, they will soon over-top the plants and spoil them.

Earth up your Celery as it advances in height, observing always to do it in dry weather; and be careful not to earth it above the hearts of the plants, because that would prevent its growing tall, and many times occasion its rotting.

The middle of this month you may safely transplant most sorts of perennial aromatick plants; as Rosemary, Lavender, Stæchas, &c. which will take root again before the frost comes

comes on to prevent them; but this should be done in moist weather.

Continue to sow small Sallet herbs; such as Radish, Turnep, Cresses, Mustard, Chervil, &c. but as the cold increases, they should have a warmer situation, otherwise the morning frosts will loosen the ground, and thereby turn their roots out to the air, whereby they will be destroyed.

Gather all sorts of seeds as they ripen, and spread them to dry upon mats or cloths; and then beat them out of their husks, and put them up in a dry place, until the seasons for sowing them.

In moist weather you may transplant your Colewort plants, which were sown in July, into the places where they are to remain till spring; and you should also transplant your Cabbage plants which were sown the beginning of August, that they may acquire strength before they are planted out for good.

Transplant some of your late sown Endive on borders under warm walls, pales, or hedges, to stand till February before it is blanched; and in dry weather tie up such Endive as is full grown, to blanch it for use; or if the plants are covered close with tiles or boards, they will blanch equally well.

If the season should prove dry, you should water your last crop of Cauliflowers, which are to come the next month; otherwise their heads will be very small, especially if the ground is dry.

Continue to keep all your late crops clear from weeds; for if they are not well cleaned before the great rains of autumn fall, it will be difficult to destroy the weeds afterward; for, at this season, the weeds are generally produced in plenty.

Toward the latter end of this month you should transplant Lettuces of several sorts upon warm borders, where they may remain to cabbage early in the spring; but you may plant them pretty close together at this season, because, if they live through the winter, part of them may be transplanted out in the spring into an open spot of ground, where they will grow larger than those left in the border, but will not be fit for use so soon by a fortnight or three weeks; which is an advantage, in having them continue so much longer to supply the table.

At the end of this month you may cut down the haulm of Asparagus which is beginning to wither, and clear the weeds off from the beds into the alleys where they should be buried,  
and

and the earth of the alleys should be laid upon the beds to new mould them; and where the beds want dunging, there should be some very rotten dung taken out of old Cucumber and Melon-beds, and laid upon the Asparagus-beds, after the weeds are hoed off, and then the dung covered over with part of the earth from the alleys.

If there should happen much rain at this season, your young Cauliflower plants must be protected therefrom; otherwise it will cause their stems to turn black, and the outer skin will decay in a short time. This is what gardeners term black shanked.

Most of your summer crops being intirely cleared from off the ground, you should, in dry weather, hoe and clear the ground from weeds, which will preserve it neat and clean until you shall prepare it for fresh crops, or trench it up to lie till spring; the suffering of weeds to grow after the crops are taken off the ground, impoverishes it, though the weeds are not suffered to seed.

At the end of this month you may plant some Beans, and sow some early Peas, in warm borders; where, if they abide the winter, they will produce their crops early the succeeding spring.

Transplant your latter crop of Celery into drills, which, at this season, should always be planted on drier ground than the former crops; for as this is to remain till the spring, so it will be in danger of rotting on a very moist soil.

You should now transplant the last crop of Broccoli where it is to remain, that it may acquire strength before the frost comes on to check it; and you should draw earth up to the stems of your former crops, which will greatly protect them from the frost.

There may now also be some Carrot seeds sown upon warm borders, where, if they survive the winter, they will come early in the spring, whereby the table may be supplied with young Carrots for a month or six weeks, before those which are sown in the spring will be fit for use.

The Carrots which were sown in the fields for feeding of sheep, or deer, &c. should, toward the end of this month, be drawn out of the ground and housed, to preserve them; these should lie four or five days to dry, then they should be properly stacked up in a good dry barn, with dry sand laid between them to prevent their rotting, and when hard frost comes on they should be covered with straw or dried fern, to prevent their being frozen;

zen; where this is practised, these roots will be an excellent winter and spring pabulum for most sort of cattle.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Carrots Artichokes, Parsneps, Potatoes, Shallots, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, Celery, Endive, Cabbage Lettuce of several sorts, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Mushrooms, Cucumbers for pickling, Melons, Kidney Beans, Round-cival Peas, Marrowfat Peas, Garden Beans planted late, Beets, Turneps, Radishes, large rooted Parsley, Black and White Spanish Radishes, Sprouts from the early Cabbage stalks; and, for Soups, Chervil, Sorrel, Tomatos, Gourds, Squashes, Burnet, Cardoon, Chard Beets, Parsley, Origanum; as also Thyme, Basil, Marjoram, Hyssop, Winter-favory, and all sorts of young Sallet herbs.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN.

Your fruits should now be gathered as they ripen, for those which are in eating this month seldom continue long good; but toward the end of the month, some sorts of winter fruit will be fit to gather; but you should always suffer them to remain as long upon the trees as

the weather will permit; for when they are gathered too early, their skins will shrivel, so the fruit will not keep well: and there will be no danger of their suffering upon the trees until the mornings begin to be frosty, when you must not let the fruit hang longer, especially the melting Pears; because if the frost should pinch their skins, it would greatly injure them. You must always observe to gather your fruit when they and the leaves of the trees are perfectly dry, otherwise it will not keep.

The Grapes of the vineyard, which are now almost ripe, must be guarded from birds, otherwise they will make great havock of them where they are suffered to feed upon them without molestation; and where the birds have pecked any of the Grapes, the flies and wasps will immediately attack them, and eat them up.

Transplant Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Currants, towards the end of this month, if the weather proves moist, otherwise it will be better to defer it until the beginning of the next month: and this is the best season to plant cuttings of Gooseberries and Currants; which will take root and make better plants, than those which are propagated by suckers.

Your fruit trees against the wall of your forcing-frame must now be pruned and trained

close to the wall or espalier, that their buds may be preparing before the season for applying the heat.

You should now prepare the ground where fruit trees are designed to be planted the next month, that it may lie to mellow and sweeten; and where new borders are made, the ground will have time to settle, before the trees are planted; but if the borders were prepared in the former month, the ground should be now turned over again, which will prevent the growth of weeds, and be of great service in exposing the earth to the air, and hereby the clods will be broken, and rendered fit to receive the trees.

#### FRUITS *in Prime.*

Peaches; the Nivette, Portugal Peach, Bellegarde or Gallande, Rossanna, Pourpree tardive, Purple Alberge, Old Newington, Teton de Venus, Pavy Royal, Admirable, Monstrous Pavy of Pompone, Catherine, Rombouillete, Malacoton.

Plums; White Pear Plum, Bonum Magnum, Green Gage, Reine Claude, Perdrigon, St Catherine, and Imperatrice, Damsons, and Bullace.

Pears;

Pears ; Poir du Prince, Autumn Bergamot, Swiss Bergamot, Brute Bonne, Beurre-rouge, Doyenne or St. Michael, Verte-longue, Mouille Bouche d' Automne, Summer Boncretien, Rouffelet de Reins.

Grapes ; the Chaffelas, White Muscadine, Red Muscadine, Black Morillon, Red Morillon, White Morillon, Currant or Corinth Grape, Parsley-leaved Grape, Black, Red, and White Frontignacs, Warner's Red Hamburgh, Black Hamburgh, St. Peter or Hesperian Grape, Orleans, Malmsey, Miller Grape, Damask Grape, Pearl Grape, Party-coloured Grape, with some others.

Several sorts of Figs, Walnuts, Filberts, Hazle-nuts, Quinces, Medlars, Lazaroles ; and, against north walls, some Currants and Morella Cherries, upon hot-beds Melons.

Apples ; Embroidered Apple, Pearmain, Golden Rennet, Red Calville. White Calville, Courpendu, Aromatick Pippin, Rennet Grise, Catshead, Quince Apple, Spice Apple, with some others.

In the bark-bed, the Ananas, or Pine-apple.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

The middle or latter end of this month, you may plant cuttings of Laurel in shady borders, observing

observing to water them frequently in dry weather, which will promote their taking root; for at this season there is little danger of their growing, provided they are duly watered.

You may also plant cuttings of Honey-suckles, Gooseberries, Currants, and several other hardy trees and shrubs, which will grow from cuttings; for at this season they generally succeed better than in the spring.

The ground where you intend to plant out your young stocks for fruit trees, and other hardy trees and shrubs, should now be well dug (if it was not done the former month), that the rain may soak into it, and moisten it before the trees are planted.

Toward the end of the month you may begin to transplant some sorts of fruit trees, forest trees, hardy shrubs, &c. observing to remove those first, whose leaves are most decayed; but, if the season should prove dry, it will be better to defer it till rain falls; but if there is a necessity to remove them, they must be now and then watered, otherwise their bark will shrink; and those trees, which are thus early removed, will push out new fibres in a fortnight or three weeks time: but these trees should be well supported with stakes, otherwise the strong winds will blow them out  
of

of the ground in winter, or displace them so much as to injure their young roots; there should also be some mulch layed upon the surface of the ground about their roots the beginning of November, before the cold weather fits in, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground, which would greatly damage these new fibres. The trees thus managed will be so well settled and rooted before the succeeding summer, that dry weather will not injure them near so much as those planted in the spring; for which reason most good nursery-men choose to plant out their quarters of stocks for fruit, forest trees, and flowering shrubs, at this season; because, where there are large quantities, it would be very expensive to water them; but, for very moist land, it will be better to defer this planting till spring, because the wet in winter will often rot the tender fibres of new-planted trees, as fast as they are put out, but especially in very moist seasons.

Where Firs, Pines, and other resinous trees are grown so rude as to require some of their branches to be cut off, this is the best season for such operations; for now they are not so subject to weep, as in the spring; and there will be time for their wounds to heal over before the great rains in winter comes on or hard frost,

frost, both which are hurtful to fresh wounded trees: Walnut trees and Maples should also be trimmed at this season, where it is necessary for the same reason.

*Work to be done in the FLOWER-GARDEN.*

Dig the borders of your flower-garden, and, if they require it, add some fresh earth, or very rotten dung to them, and plant all sorts of hardy flowers therein, observing to mix them in such a manner, that there may be a regular succession of flowers throughout the season, in the different parts of the borders in the garden.

Now is the time for transplanting biennial and perennial flowers, which were sown and raised in the flower-nursery, into the borders of the pleasure-garden, where they are designed to flower.

The layers of Pinks, Carnations, and Sweet-Williams, which have not been transplanted from the old roots the former month, should be no longer deferred; because, if they are not planted early in September, they will not have time enough to take root before the frosty weather comes on, so that they will be in danger of suffering thereby.

Plant

Plant early Tulips in a warm situation, where they may be defended from cold winds; in which places they will flower in March, or earlier, according as the season is more or less forward.

The choice Hyacinth roots should now be planted; in doing of which, after having prepared the beds with good earth (mixed up according to the directions given in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY), about three feet deep, you should take the earth out of the beds about six or eight inches deep; then make the bottom level, and draw the lines lengthwise and across the beds, at the distance which the roots are to be placed, that they may stand equally in rows; then place the roots upright exactly in the middle of each square, and lay the earth on them gently, being careful not to displace the roots: these beds must be filled up about five inches thick with earth, above the top of the bulbs. This is a much better method of planting these roots, than that of making holes for each root with a dibble or other instrument.

The Box edgings, which are grown too thick, should now be taken up and parted, planting it down again according to the directions given in the GARDENERS DICTIONARY; and those  
edgings

edgings which were planted the last season, which have not succeeded well, may now be repaired.

Prepare the beds for the choice Anemonies, Ranunculuses, and Tulips, the beginning of this month, if it was not done the last; for the earth should be allowed some time to settle, before the roots are planted; otherwise it will settle unequally afterwards, when there will be danger of losing the roots in those places where the beds settle in holes, because the wet will be detained there, which will rot them.

The beginning of the month you should plant some of your ordinary double Anemonies in warm borders, where they may be screened from cold winds; in which places they will flower early in the spring, provided the season proves favourable.

Slip and plant out Polyanthus, Primroses, London Pride, Thrift, Double Catchfly, Pinks, Peach-leaved Bell-flower, Scarlet Lychnis, Rose Campion, Daisies, Double Camomile, Double Ragged Robin, Feverfew, and all sorts of hardy fibrous-rooted plants, which are propagated by parting their roots; observing to close the earth fast to their roots when you plant them, otherwise the worms will draw them out of the ground.

Cut down the stalks of such flowers as are decayed, and, where they are not to be transplanted, dig the ground about them, and add some rotten dung, or fresh earth, to the borders, which will greatly strengthen their roots.

You may yet sow the seeds of Irises, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Fritillarias, Colchicums, Cyclamens, Ranunculuses, Anemonies, and most other bulbous and tuberosed rooted flowers; though it were better if done the middle of the last month, especially if the season was moist; otherwise it is as well this month, provided it be done early. These seeds should be sown in pots or tubs, filled with light fresh earth; and the seeds should be sown pretty thick, observing not to cover them too thick with earth, especially the Ranunculuses and Anemonies, whose seeds are very thin, and subject to rot, if buried too deep. These pots or tubs must be placed to have only the morning sun until the beginning of the next month, when they must be removed into a warmer situation. But if the season should prove dry, they should be refreshed gently with water.

Sow the seeds of Auriculas and Polyanthus in pots or boxes of light rich earth, being very careful not to bury the seeds too deep;

deep ; which often destroys them, or at least will cause them to remain in the ground until the second spring, before the plants will come up.

Toward the latter end of the month you may plant your choice Anemonies, Ranunculuses, and Tulips, observing always to do it in showery weather, when the earth is not over dry ; for if it should continue dry weather any considerable time after the roots are planted, they will grow mouldy and decay. These roots must be planted about six inches asunder, and the Anemonies and Ranunculuses should be covered about two or three inches with earth, according as it is light or heavy, over the top of their roots ; but the Tulips should have at least six inches of earth above their roots, which will cause them to flower very strong.

If the season should prove very wet, you should shelter your pots of choice Auriculas and Carnations therefrom, or lay the pots down on one side, that the wet may run off ; for great rains, at this season, will fill the mould in the pots so full of moisture, that it will not dry again before winter, whereby the roots of choice flowers will be rotted, or at least greatly prejudiced.

Toward the end of the month you may transplant most sorts of hardy flowering trees and shrubs, which will succeed better when they are removed at this season, than in the spring, especially upon dry grounds, and will not require so much watering the following summer: for they will, at this season, take root in a short time; and so being well rooted before the drought of the spring comes on, there will be little danger of their miscarrying thereby.

This is a proper season for parting and transplanting all the sorts of Flag-leaved Irises, Peonies, Aconites, Fraxinellas, Gentianellas, Tubero-se-rooted Geraniums, Asphodel Lilies, Double Meadowsweet, Lily of the Valley, Solomon's Seal, Acanthus, Hardy Apocynums, Columbines, Scarlet Lychnis, Campanulas, Perennial Lathyrus, Digitalis, Perennial Poppy, &c. that they may be well rooted before the spring, otherwise they will not flower so strong the following summer. You may also part the roots of the early flowering Asters and Golden-rods, whose stalks are beginning to wither; and plant them out into large borders, allowing them proper room, otherwise their roots will spread over whatever plants grow near them.

This is the best season for transplanting all sorts of hardy wood plants and flowers into wilderness quarters, where they will make a fine appearance the spring following.

It is also the best season to transplant Laurels, Laurustinuses, and Arbutus; for the Laurels now begin to prepare their buds for the next year's shoots, and the other two begin now to produce their flowers: so that the sooner they are planted, when the rains begin to fall in the autumn, the better they will succeed.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-  
GARDEN.*

Annual Stock-gilliflowers, Scabioufes, Sweet Sultan, Marvel of Peru, Female Balsamine, China Pinks, Africans, French Marigolds, Hollyhocks, Chrysanthemums, Capsicums, Lupines of several sorts, Sweet-scented Peas, Tangier Peas, Double Ptarmica or Sneez-wort, True Saffron, Carthamus or Bastard Saffron, Autumnal Crocuses, Cyclamens, Colchicum, Autumnal Hyacinth, Asters of several sorts, five or six sorts of Golden-rod, Double Sops-wort, Double Camomile, Larkspurs, Tree Primrose, Polyanthus, Spiderwort, Auriculas, Snap-dragon, Venus Looking-glass, Venus

294 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Sept.

Navelwort, Candy Tuft, China Starwort, Helianthemums, Heliotropium, Lychnifes, Campanulas, Autumnal Gentians, Scarlet Bean, Oriental Perficaria, Stramoniums, Solanums, Alkekengi with large blue flowers, Santolinas, Chrysocoma, Chelone with white and red flowers, Poliums, Gomphrenas, Xeranthemums, Centaureas, Oriental Mallow, Lavatera, Hesperis two or three sorts, Hibiscus vesficaria three sorts, several sorts of Sun-flower, Gnaphaliums, Eupatoriums, Heart's-ease, Red Garden Valerian, Catanance quorundam, Ruyfchiana, Rudbeckia, Silphium, Large blue Aconite, Wholsome Wolfsbane, Cerinthe, Alysson fruticosum, Dianthera, Hydrangea, Tetragonotheca, Monarda, Ambrosia, Old Man's Head Pink, Anonis two or three sorts, Scrophularias, Dodartia, Echiums, Bugloss of three or four kinds, Convolvulus of several sorts, Double and Single Indian Nasturtium, with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Jasmine, Monthly Rose, Musk Rose, Passion-flower, Arbutus, Pomegranate with double flowers, Shrub Cinquefoil, Mallow tree, Lavatera frutescens, Hibiscus Syriaca, Larustinus, Honeyfuckle, Scorpion Sena, Agnus Castus,

tus, Sumach of several sorts, Celastrus, Medicago frutescens, Shrubby St. John's-wort, Itea, Clethra, Kalmia, Azalea, Dwarf Medlar from Crete, Spanish Broom, Pocock's Bladder Sena, Hamamelis, Symphoricarpos, Cistuses, Lucca Broom, Cytissus hirsutus, Tamarisk, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now  
be gathered for Use.*

Calamus aromaticus, the fruit of the Winter Cherry, Arum or Cuckow-pintle roots, Wholsome Wolfsbane roots, Berberry fruit, Hemp seed, Capsicum or Indian Pepper, Bastard Saffron, Cucumber seed, Bitter Vetch seed, Fennel seed, Fenugreek seed, Alisander seed, Walnut fruit, Lettuce seed, Lentil seed, Lovage seed, Gromwell seed, Flax seed, Hops, Millet seed, Sweet Fern seed, Garden Cress seed, Macedonian Parsley seed, Candy Carrot seed, Common Parsley seed, Raddish seed, Elder berries, Savin, Sefeli seed, Flixweed seed, Mustard seed, Nightshade, Golden-rod.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

The very tender sorts of succulent plants which were removed out of the stove in sum-

mer, must now be carried in again, especially if the season proves wet, or the nights cold; for, by the favourableness of the weather, these plants are sometimes permitted to remain abroad until the end of this month, when, at other times, the weather is often so bad as to render it necessary to carry them in at the beginning or middle of the month; for much wet is very prejudicial to them, and small morning frosts would destroy or greatly damage many of them: therefore every one should be directed by the season, when to remove these plants into the house.

If the bark-beds, in which the Pine apples are plunged, have lost their heat, they should be refreshed, by stirring the bark up with a fork, and adding some fresh tan thereto, which will renew the heat; and, if the nights prove cold, the glasses should be carefully covered, that the plants may be kept in a growing state; for it is better to keep them in the bark until the middle or end of October, if the season be not too cold, than to place them in the dry stove too early: because, whenever you remove them into the stove, there must be fires made every night, which will dry the earth in the pots so fast, that they will require to be frequently watered, which is not so proper for these plants at this

season: but this is to be understood of such plants only, as are placed in a dry stove in winter; for those plants which are designed to be plunged into a bark-bed in the stove, may be removed thither toward the end of the month; at which time the tan must be renewed with a sufficient quantity of that which is new, that it may retain a warmth through the winter; and those plants which are to be planted into the tan for the next year's fruit, should be now shaken out of the pots, and planted as they are designed to remain, that they may make good roots before winter; for upon this depends their producing large fruit.

Toward the latter end of this month the Orange trees should be removed into the greenhouse, observing always to do it in a dry day, when the leaves have no moisture upon them; and place them thinly in the house, and as near the windows as possible; for there will be no occasion for placing them as they are to stand during the winter, until the Myrtles and other hardy plants, are brought into the house, which need not be done until the middle or end of October, unless the nights should prove very cold and frosty; for the longer these plants can be kept abroad, the better they will thrive, and be in less danger of suffering in winter; but

298 . *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Sept. but if the Orange trees are kept abroad too long, their leaves will change to a pale yellowish colour ; and when this happens, they rarely recover their verdure till the following summer.

The other kinds of exotick plants, which are to be placed in the stove, or in glass-cases without fires, must be removed into shelter as the season grows cold, beginning with the tenderest first, and so proceed on to the more hardy kinds ; and never place them in exact order until they are all housed.

The latter end of this month, or the beginning of the next, tan-beds in the stove should be prepared, to receive the tenderest exotick plants, which should be placed therein, when the bark begins to warm ; but care must be taken not to suffer the bark to heat violently, for that would injure the roots of the plants, and endanger their health ; because, when they receive damage at this season, it is almost impossible to recover them in winter ; therefore if the bark should be found too hot, the pots must not be plunged therein until the heat be abated.

When the exotick plants are placed in the house, care should be taken to pick off all decayed leaves from them, and clear their leaves and branches from filth or insects, which, if permitted to remain upon them, will greatly injure

injure them; and the earth in the pots should be loosened with a small trowel, being careful not to injure the roots of the plants; and where the stems or branches of the plants have contracted filth, they should be well cleaned before they are placed in the stove.

*Plants now in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
GARDEN, and STOVE.*

Oleanders with double and single flowers, Colutea Æthiopica, Amomum Plinii, Myrtles, Tree Candy tuft, Scabious tree, Houfeleek tree, several sorts of Mesembryanthemum, Cottedons, Aloes, Indian Fig, Double Nasturtium, Spanish Jasmine, Azorian Jasmine, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Tuberose, Guernsey Lily, Belladonna Lily, Leonurus, Cytisus incanus, Capers, Granadillas, Sensitive and Humble Plants, Heliotropium arborescens, Amber tree, Apocynums, Asclepias of several sorts, Lantanas of several sorts, Abutilons, Stapelia, Canna Indica, Bean Caper, Indian Arrow-root, African Alcea, African Groundsel tree, Indigo, Palma Christi, Spurges, Euphorbium, Physick Nut, Gnaphaliums, Grewia, Papaw, Turnera, Stramoniums, Diosmas, Chironia, Arctotufes, Solanums, Spartiums, Dorias, Lotus Hæmorrhoidalis, Cardinal's

dinal's flower, Cassias, Sena Alexandrina, Sena Spuria, Hibiscus, Piercea, Pancratiums, Crinum two sorts, Hæmanthus with Colchicum leaves, and also the broad-leaved sort, Plumeria, Bauhinia, Martynia, Milleria, Cestrum, Limodorum, Rauwolfia, Malpighia, Convolvuluses, Bassella, Physalis three or four sorts, Spigelia, Oldenlandia, Maurocœnia, Cliffortia, Lotus with black flowers, African Wood Sorrel, Ornithogalum luteum, Kleinia, Saururus, Anthericums, Ginger, Costus, Kempferia, Volkhameria, Galingale, D'ayena, Ruellia, Barleria, Sweet-scented Heliotrope from Peru, Phylica, Commelina, Rondeletia, Upright Torch Thistle, Clutia, Geraniums of several sorts, Arums, Tournefortia, Zinnia, Clitoria, Centaurea, Shrubby Phytolacca, with some others.





# O C T O B E R.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

**S**UCH Asparagus-beds as were not dressed in the former month, should now be done by cutting down the withered haulm, and hoeing the weeds from off the beds into the alleys; then dig the alleys, and cast the earth over the beds, burying the weeds in the alleys; but where the beds want manuring, there should be some very rotten dung laid over them after the weeds are cleaned off, and then the earth of the alleys should be spread thereon. When this is finished, there may be one row of Cabbage or Colewort plants planted in the middle of each alley, where, in severe winters, these will often escape, when those planted on the level ground are destroyed; and as they will

will be taken away in March, by the time the Asparagus-beds are dressed in the spring, they will not injure it in the least.

In dry weather continue to earth up Celery and Cardoons to blanch them; and draw up some Endive, which is full grown, to plant down on the sides of the ridges to whiten; because the cold, at this season increasing, will injure it where it remains above ground tied up to blanch, as was directed in the former month, especially if it prove frosty; but in mild seasons the Endive, which is tied up, will continue good till the end of next month.

Transplant brown Dutch, and common Cabbage Lettuces, upon warm borders, near walls, pales, or hedges, to abide the winter; as you may also some Cos, Cilicia, and Imperial Lettuces; but it will be proper to plant some of all these sorts upon beds, to be covered with frames or mats in winter; because, if the frost should be very severe, it will destroy the Cos and Cilicia Lettuces, where they are exposed to the open air. But those plants which are put under frames, should be smaller than those planted in open borders; because the large plants, when covered, will be apt to be too forward in mild winters.

The Spinach, Carrots, Onions, &c. which were sown the end of July, or in August, must now be kept clean from weeds; for if they are permitted to grow, they will over-run and spoil the crops, especially the Spinach, which will rot off wherever the weeds spread over it.

Plant Beans, and sow Peas, upon dry grounds, and in warm situations, which should be repeated twice; the first at the beginning, and the other at the end of this month; because if the first should be too forward to stand the winter, the other, being put into the ground later, may succeed.

Toward the end of this month, transplant the Cauliflower plants into the places where they are to abide the winter; some of which should be put under bell or hand-glasses, if you have any, observing to plant two plants under each glass, because if one of them should fail, the other will be sufficient: for in the spring, if they both live through the winter, one plant must be transplanted out. These plants which are put under glasses, will come earlier than those which are wintered in beds, and transplanted out in the spring, by a fortnight, or more. You may also plant some of these plants on warm borders, near walls, pales, or hedges; where, if the winter doth not prove  
very

very severe, they will stand very well. But those plants which are for the general crop, should be planted under frames to secure them against hard frost.

The Cabbage plants, which were sown in the beginning of August, should now be transplanted out for good (especially those of the early kind); but it will be proper to have some plants in a warm situation reserved, lest the frost should destroy those which are planted out in the full ground; or if any of these now planted out, run up to seed in the spring, which is frequently the case in mild seasons, or when the seed is sown too early, there may be a supply of plants to make them good. As to the Long-sided Cabbage, which is a later sort, that need not be planted out for good till February.

Where any beds of Welsh or common Onions were sown, they should be cleaned from weeds; for at this season the blades of the Welsh Onions will intirely decay, so that before the culture of them was fully known, many persons have supposed the Onions were dead and dug up the beds; but in six weeks or two months after, they will come up again very strong, and resist the severest frost; so that when all the common sort of Onion is destroyed  
by

by the cold, these will remain; which was the occasion for their being so much cultivated in gardens near London, some years since; but their strong flavour renders them less esteemed than the other sort, so that of late years they have not been so generally propagated.

You must now sow all sorts of fallow herbs upon moderate hot-beds, either under frames, or arched over with hoops, where they may be covered with mats or cloths, to protect them from frost; otherwise they will be in danger of being destroyed thereby, as soon as they appear above ground: but where there are many bell or hand-glasses, the seeds may be sown under them, notwithstanding the two Cauliflower plants which are there planted; for if the seeds are not sown too near the stems of the plants, or the fallowing be not suffered to remain too long about them, it will not injure them; this being constantly practised by the gardeners near London, with good success.

Some of the Colewort plants, which were late sown, should now be planted out where they are to remain for spring use, that they may succeed those which were planted out the former month.

The Cauliflowers which were sown in May, will now begin to shew their heads: therefore

they must be diligently looked over two or three times a week, to break down some of the inner leaves upon them, which will protect them from the frost or wet, both which, as also their being exposed to the sun, will change their colour, and cause them to be unsightly.

The stems of Broccoli plants should be earthed up, to protect them from frost; but you must be careful, that the earth be not drawn into the hearts of the plants, for that will spoil their heads, if not destroy them.

Toward the end of this month some of the leaves of the Artichoke should be cut close to the surface of the earth, and the ground between them should be trenched, observing to lay a good ridge of earth over each row of plants, to protect them from frost; but by no means lay any new dung about them, as is by some unskilful persons too often practised, which renders the plants hard and woody in the spring, and causes them to produce small and ill-nourished heads; but where the ground wants amendment, there should be some very rotten dung buried between the rows, when the ground is trenched, which will greatly strengthen the plants. But if the season is likely to continue mild, this work had better be deferred a month later.

You may now sow some Radishes upon warm borders, to come early in the spring; and if some Carrot seed is mixed with the Radish seed, if the Radishes should be destroyed, the Carrots may stand, and come early in the spring.

Make some moderate hot-beds to plant Mint and Tansey upon, that both sorts may be fit for use by Christmas, when they are often required at the table; and these beds will continue to produce, until those in the open air come in, provided they are secured from frost.

Make hot-beds for Asparagus, when it is required to have it at table in December; but where it is not wanted so early, it is better to stay until December or January, before the beds are made, for the Asparagus will not be near so large, nor well coloured, which is produced in the middle of winter, when there is little sun, as those which come in February, and after: but in some families Asparagus is required all the winter; therefore there must be one bed, at least, made in this month.

The Mushroom-beds must be now carefully guarded from wet and frost, either with frames and glasses, or with thatch; for if the wet soaks into the beds, it will destroy them. If this be

carefully observed, a crop of Mushrooms may be continued all the winter.

At this time the dung of those Melon and Cucumber-beds which were made the last spring, should be laid on the quarters of the Kitchen-garden, as should also the dung of the lay-stall, that it may be spread on the surface, ready to be dug into the ground, when the quarters are trenched.

Cut down the decayed stalks of Mint, Tarragon, Baum, and other perennial rooted plants, whose stalks are annual: the beds should also be cleaned from weeds, and if a little rotten dung is spread over the beds, it will greatly amend them: the alleys also should now be dug, and the whole made clean.

Where there are beds of seedling Asparagus plants, which are intended for transplanting the succeeding spring, there should be some very rotten dung spread over them, toward the end of the month, when the haulm is decayed; this will prevent the frost from injuring the buds, if the winter should prove severe, and be of great use to the plants.

Where there are Reed fences in the Kitchen-garden, they should now be tied anew with Osiers, to prevent their being blown down by the  
the

the strong winds which usually happen at this season, or soon after.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoy, Cauliflowers, some Artichokes, Carrots, Parsneps, Turneps, Onions, Leeks, Potatoes, Rocambole, Shallots, Beets, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Turnep-rooted and Black Spanish Radishes, and sometimes the common sort in mild seasons are now plenty; Celery, Endive, Cardoons, Finnochia, Chervil, Corn sallet, Rape, Radish, Mustard, Cresses, Lettuce, Parsley roots, Chard Beet, Cauliflower Broccoli, and all sorts of young Sallet herbs; and on warm borders some Cabbage Lettuce, Spinach, Coleworts, Borecole, Turnep-rooted Cabbage, Sorrel, Marigolds, Mushrooms, Sprouts, with Sage, Rosemary, Thyme, Winter Savory, Pot Marjoram, and many other aromack plants.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN.

The middle or latter end of this month is a good time for to prune Peach trees, Nectarines, Apricots, and Vines; which is much better than to stay until the spring, as is the common

practice; for if this work be performed early in autumn, the wounds will heal over before any hard frost comes on to injure the shoots, so will be in no danger of injury therefrom; and by cutting off all the useless branches at this season, and shortening those which are left, the trees will be the stronger, and the blossom buds will be better nourished; for when the shoots are left to their full length till spring, the buds upon the upper part of the branches will be larger, and more turgid, than those upon the lower part: the sap flowing more plentifully towards the ends of the shoots, whereby the buds below upon those parts of the shoots, which are designed to be left for bearing, are thereby rendered weaker: besides by pruning at this season, the borders may be dug and made clean before winter; whereby there will be less business to do in the spring, when the ground is to be cropt; so that the sooner this work is done, when the leaves begin to fall, the better.

You may also prune Pears, Apples, and Plums, which work may be continued until the latter end of the next month, according as the season proves favourable; but this work should never be performed in hard frosty weather, because then the shoots which are weak, are subject to perish at those places where they are cut.

**This**

This month the Grapes in the vineyard should be gathered, which should always be done in dry weather, when there is no moisture on the Vines; you should also be careful not to put any unripe or decayed Grapes among the good ones, for those will spoil the wine.

Those Grapes which are designed to be preserved for the table in winter, after those upon the Vines are gone, should now be cut, with a joint of the Vine to each bunch, and hung up in rows, so as not to touch each other, in a warm room, where fires are pretty constantly kept in winter, in which places they will keep till February.

If the soil of the garden is dry, this is the best season for transplanting all sorts of fruit trees; and if the trees are to be purchased from Nursery-gardens, you may have much greater choice of plants now, than in the spring, when the Nurseries are generally cleared of the best trees: in the choice of them, take such as are upon young stocks, which have not been headed down, and whose grafts or buds are of one year's growth; nor should those trees which are designed for walls or espaliers be cut down until the spring; their roots only should be pruned, and all the small fibres entirely cut off;

for if these are left on, they soon grow mouldy and perish, frequently injuring the new fibres which are sent out from the roots. After the trees are planted, their branches should be fastened to the wall, pale, espalier, or stakes, to prevent their being loosened by the winds; and some mulch should be laid upon the surface of the ground about their roots before winter, to prevent the frost from penetrating to them; but this mulch need not be laid about the trees, until there is danger of hard frost; because, where the mulch is laid about them early, and pretty thick, it will keep out the autumnal rains, and thereby do more hurt than good.

Plant Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries, that they may take root before winter; for many of those which are planted at this season, will produce fruit the following summer; whereas when they are planted in the spring, they have seldom strength enough to produce any (or at least very few) until the second year.

You may now transplant stocks of all kinds of fruit into the Nursery, to graft or bud the most generous kinds of fruit upon; in doing of which, if you observe to mulch the ground about their roots before winter to keep  
the

the frost out, it will be of great service to them.

The old beds of Strawberries should now be dressed ; in doing of which, they should be cleaned of weeds, and the strings or runners taken off close to the stems of the plants ; then the alleys should be dug, and after breaking the earth fine, it should be spread over the beds between the plants, being careful not to bury them. The rows of Raspberries should also be planted, and those intended to remain should be pruned, cutting out the old wood, and the ground between the rows should be dug, which will make the place neat, and greatly encourage the plants.

The Currant bushes may now be pruned, and their branches may be tied up with a withy, and the ground between them dug, which may be planted with Coleworts or Cabbage plants, to remain till spring, in which place they will sometimes abide the winter, when they are destroyed in more open situations ; for the Currant bushes will prevent the frost from penetrating so deep into the ground, as it will where the ground is entirely clear : you may also prune Gooseberry bushes, and dig up the ground between them ; and, where there is room, you may plant some of the like sorts of plants, which will be taken off the ground

ground in the spring, before the bushes put out their leaves, and by digging of the ground, the fruit of both sorts will be greatly improved.

Preserve the stones or kernels of such sorts of fruit as you intend to sow for to propagate for stocks, in sand, until the season for sowing them; but you must place them out of the way of mice and rats, which will destroy them if they get to them; and, whenever you put any of them into the ground, the same caution must be observed; for these vermin will soon destroy your kernels, where they can come to them, if they are not prevented.

You should now gather all sorts of winter fruit; but this should always be done when the trees are perfectly dry, otherwise the fruit will not keep so well. Your choice sorts of winter Pears should be laid in an heap in a dry place, for about a fortnight or three weeks, to sweat; after which time they should be carefully wiped dry, and each sort put up into a separate basket, with paper put round the side and the bottom of each, as also over the fruit, to exclude the external air; in which method they will keep much better than where they are spread thin on shelves, and exposed to the air, whereby their skins will become flaccid; and if some of the most choice sorts are each wrapped in  
white

white paper, it will prevent their touching each other, and preserve them longer.

FRUITS *in Prime:*

There is yet the Bloody, Malacoton, Old Newington, Double Swalsh, and some Catherine Peaches, Grapes, late Figs, Medlars, Services, Quinces, Black and White Bullace, Imperatrice Plum, with Walnuts, Hazle-nuts, and Almonds.

Pears ; the Doyenne or St. Michael, Beurre-rouge, Swiss Bergamot, Verte-longue, Long-stalked Muscat, Monsieur Jean, Rouffeline, Green Sugar, Befidery, Marquis, Muscat Fleury, Besi de la Mote, Chat-Brulé, Swan's Egg, Crasan, St. Germain, Bessy Chaumontelle, and Autumn Boncretien from a warm wall, with others of less note.

Apples ; Golden Rennet, Golden Pippin, Loan's Pearmain, Quince Apple, Red Rennet, Autumn Pearmain, Red Calville, White Calville, Rennet Grise, Royal Ruffet, Embroidered Apple, with some others.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

The beginning of this month continue to trench the ground for planting out young stocks,

stocks, to ingraft and bud the several sorts of fruits upon; as also to plant out flowering shrubs, and other wilderness trees. And about the middle of the month you may begin transplanting of them into quarters, placing them in rows, allowing them a proper distance, according to their several growths.

This month is the most proper season for transplanting most sorts of hardy trees, especially in dry soils; for at this time they will soon push out new roots, whereby they will be established before the drought of the succeeding summer, so will be in much less danger of suffering than those transplanted in the spring. But you must be careful to stake all standard trees; and those planted against walls, pales, or espaliers, should be fastened thereto, otherwise the wind will turn them aside and displace them, by which the tender fibres, which are newly pushed out from their roots will suffer much, to the great injury of the trees.

In dry weather carry dung into such parts of the Nursery where it is wanted, and spread it upon the surface of the ground round the stems of young trees; this will keep the frost out of the ground, and the rains of winter will wash in the salts to the roots of the trees; and in the  
spring,

spring, when the ground is dug between the trees, the dung may be buried.

You may now put into beds the stones of Muffel Plums for stocks, observing to cover them an inch thick with light earth; and then lay some light mulch over the surface of the bed, to keep out the frost, and prevent the mice from getting to them.

This is the proper season to sow Acorns, which will sprout if they are kept long out of the ground, and are thereby spoiled. You may also sow Beech-mast as soon as it is ripe, for this will not keep good long out of the ground. Hawthorns of all sorts, Yewberries, and Hips of Roses, should now be sown, observing to cover the beds, as was directed for the Muffel Plums: these feeds, sown at this season, will often come up the succeeding spring; whereas those sown in the spring, if they do grow, will not come up until the spring following; but many people dig a trench in the ground about a foot deep, and lay the Haws, Hips, and Hollyberries therein, covering them over with earth pretty thick, letting them remain one year; then they take them out, and sow them in beds the following October, and the plants will come up the spring after.

This

This is also the best season for sowing all the sorts of Maple seed ; for those which are kept out of the ground till spring, rarely grow, or at least not until the year after.

Prune all sorts of forest trees and flowering shrubs ; in doing of which, all rude branches should be cut off close to the stems, and not leave spurs, as is too often practised, which will render them very unsightly ; there should also be care taken to leave a sufficient quantity of branches on the stems of young standard trees, to detain the sap for the augmentation of their trunks, otherwise they will not be strong enough to support their heads.

Now is the best time to make layers of Elms, Limes, and all other hardy trees and shrubs which shed their leaves in winter ; the doing of which at this season, will greatly promote their taking root ; for the moisture in winter will settle the ground about them, and prepare them for pushing out roots early in the spring.

Take off the layers of Elms, Limes, and other forest trees, or flowering shrubs, which were laid down the former year ; then prune their roots, and plant them in rows in the Nursery. You may now plant out suckers of Lillacs, Roses, and such other flowering trees and shrubs, which are propagated this way, into the Nursery,

Nursery, where they may remain two years, to get strength before they are placed where they are to remain.

Plant cuttings of the several sorts of Honey-suckles, Laurels, Portugal Laurel, and other hardy trees and shrubs: these should be planted in a loamy soil, where they will succeed much better than in a light, rich, or sandy ground.

This month is a proper season for planting the cuttings of Plane trees, Poplar trees, and Alders: these should be planted in a moist ground but not in very wet soils; and, in making the cuttings, a knot of the former year's wood should be preserved at the bottom of each. When this is observed, few of these cuttings will fail.

The best sorts of Gooseberries and Currants may now be propagated from cuttings, which, if properly chosen, and carefully planted at this season, will make good plants in one year, and the plants so raised are much preferable to suckers.

Lay down the shoots of Laurustinus and Phillyrea this month: the former of these will be rooted well in one year, but the latter should remain two years before they are disturbed.

*Work to be done in the FLOWER-GARDEN.*

The middle or latter end of this month finish planting all the sorts of flower roots, which are designed to be put into the ground before Christmas; as Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, Crocuses, Jonquils, Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Bulbous Irises, Martagons, Orange Lily, and all such as have been kept above ground since their leaves decayed in summer; for if any of these roots are suffered to remain in the ground a few weeks after their leaves are decayed, they will push out fresh fibres, when it will be too late to take them up. Nor should these roots remain long out of the ground; for if some of the sorts are kept long out of the ground, they will decay: so that such bulbous rooted flowers as were not taken up at the proper season, should not be now disturbed, lest thereby they should be destroyed; or, if they do live, they will be so much weakened, as to prevent their flowering the following summer; and sometimes they are two or three years before they recover.

Transplant into the borders of the flower-garden most sorts of hardy tuberose rooted or fibrous rooted plants; such as Hollyhocks,  
Canter-

Canterbury-bells, French Honeyfuckles, Columbines, Monks-hoods, Daifies, Chrysanthemums, Polyanthuses, Sweet Williams, London Pride, Campanulas, Asters, Golden-rods, Spiderwort, Asphodel or Kingspear, Pionies, Wall flowers, Thalictrums, Eryngiums, Thrift, Perennial Sun flowers, Great Bluebottle, Tuberose-rooted Irises, Centaureas, Double Feverfew, Double Camomile, Doronicum, Cirsiums, Cassida or Skullcap, Everlasting Pea, Perennial Astragalus, Hardy Apocynums, Perennial Poppy, Yellow and Tangier Fumitaries, Bean Caper, Foxgloves, Horned Poppy, Perennial Navelwort, several sorts of Phlox, Alyssum of Crete, Tree Primrose, Rudbeckia or Dwarf Sun flower, Perennial Geraniums, St. Peter's-wort, Violets, Honesty or Satten flower, Globe Ranunculus, Lyfimachias, Dwarf Cistuses, Double and single Rose Campion, Ragged Robin, Monarda of three sorts, Ruyfchiana, Double Pilewort, with many other sorts, observing to intermix them in such a manner, that there may be a succession of flowers preserved throughout the season.

Clean all the borders of the flower-garden from weeds; and those which were not dug the former month, should be no longer deferred; observing to renew them with fresh earth, or some very rotten dung, in the manner directed

in the former month. You may also continue to plant Box-edgings to borders where they are wanted, and repair those which are decayed: this may be done any time before the frost sets in so as to freeze the ground.

Those borders which were dug and planted the beginning of September, should now be raked over again, which if properly done in dry weather, will destroy all young weeds which may have come up since, and make the borders clean and handsome all the winter season.

The beds of seedling Hyacinths, Tulips, Fritillaria, and other bulbous rooted flowers, which have remained in the ground all the year, must now be carefully cleared from weeds, and have fresh rich earth sifted over the beds, half an inch thick, which will preserve the roots from frost, and greatly strengthen them.

The pots and boxes of seedling flowers should now be removed out of their shady situation, where they have remained during the heat of summer and autumn, and placed in a warmer position, where they may enjoy as much of the benefit of the sun as possible, and be screened from cold winds: they should also be cleaned from weeds. In doing of this, there  
must

must be great care taken not to draw the bulbs out of the ground: for as these roots are very small, so they are easily drawn out with the roots of the weeds, especially if the weeds are large, or have taken deep root; and after this is done, they should have a little fresh earth sifted over them: but this must not be laid too thick, lest the roots should be buried so deep as to rot in the ground.

The end of this month the pots of choice Carnations should be placed under cover, where they may be defended from violent rains, snow, and severe frost, all which are enemies to these flowers: therefore, if they are planted in small halfpenny pots, as was directed in the month of August, they may be placed very close together, in a garden frame, or upon a bed arched over with hoops, that they may be covered with mats in bad weather; but in mild dry weather they cannot have too much air; or if these pots are plunged either into the ground, or in rotten tan up to their rims, to prevent the frost from penetrating quite through them to the roots of the plants, it will be a more secure method.

The pots of choice Auriculas should have their decayed leaves taken off, and the pots must be laid on one side, or placed under cover, to prevent their receiving too much wet,

324 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Oct.  
which will be apt to rot them; though they  
will endure cold very well.

Transplant most sorts of flowering shrubs  
and trees; as Roses, Honeyfuckles, Spanish  
Broom, Cytifus, Laburnums, Althæa frutex,  
Spiræas, Gelder Rose, Lilacs, Scorpion Sena,  
Bladder Sena, Virgins Bower, Double flower-  
ing Peach, Almonds, Double flowering Cher-  
ry, Bird Cherry, Robinia, Scarlet Horse Chest-  
nut, Scarlet flowering Maple, Syringa, Jas-  
mines, Catalpa, Mezereons, Upright Honey-  
fuckle, Trumpet Honeyfuckle, Flowering  
Raspberry, Double Bramble, Cockspur Haw-  
thorn, Double Hawthorn, Shrub Cinquefoil,  
Cornelian Cherry, Quick-beam, Privet, Cherry  
Plum, Sumach, Coccygria, Sea Buckthorn,  
Bladder-nut, Arbutus, Laurustinus, Glaston-  
bury thorn, several sorts of Sumach, Tama-  
risks, &c. which, if planted at this season, will  
take root before winter, whereby they will be  
in less danger of suffering from drought the  
following spring, and most of them will flower  
the next summer; whereas those which are re-  
moved in the spring will require to be con-  
stantly watered in dry weather, and rarely  
flower the same year: but such of these shrubs  
which are not hardy and are planted at this sea-  
son, must have some mulch laid upon the sur-  
face

face of the ground about their stems in winter, to prevent the frost from penetrating the earth to their roots: but this should not be done till the frost comes on; before which time the mulch will do more harm than good, by preventing the rain from entering the ground to their roots.

Clean the walks and lawns near your wildernesses, of the leaves which have fallen from the trees; for if they are suffered to rot upon the grass, they will greatly injure it; and if they remain upon gravel walks to rot, they will discolour the gravel, and render it unfightly: and where there are large gravel walks, which are seldom used in winter, they may now be trenched up, and layed in ridges, which will prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon during that season, and preserve the gravel fresh. But this is only to be practised where the walks are not used during the winter season, or where there is not sufficient help allowed to roll them constantly.

Prune all sorts of flowering shrubs; as Roses, Honeyuckles, Spiræas, &c. taking off all suckers which come from their roots, which, if suffered to remain, will starve the old plants, and prevent their flowering; the Lilac, in particular, which sends forth great numbers of suckers

from their roots, if they are not annually taken off, will spread over the ground to a great distance, and make a thicket; but will not flower near so well, as when the trees are kept clear and single. These suckers, if wanted, may be planted in the nursery; where, in two or three years time, they will get strength enough to be transplanted where they are to remain.

Where there is any ground which is designed to be laid out for pleasure, either in a flower-garden or wilderness, which cannot be got ready for planting before the spring, there should be no time lost at this season, in preparing of it, that it may be exposed to the frost in winter, which will mellow it; besides, if the frost should continue long, it may prevent working till the season is too far spent for planting in the spring, whereby a whole season will be lost.

The beginning of this month plant some cuttings of the Double Chrysanthemums, both white and yellow, in pots filled with good earth, and place them in a shady situation, observing to water them frequently, if the season proves dry. These cuttings will soon take root; and, if they are placed under a common frame, where they may be protected from frost in winter, and have as much free air as possible in mild weather,

ther, the plants will be strong enough, by the spring, to plant in the borders of the flower-garden; and by this method they will all have double flowers, and no single ones among them, but the plants so propagated, will soon become barren and produce no seeds.

In this month you should put the bulbous roots of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissuses, &c. upon glasses filled with water, for to flower in rooms early in the spring: these glasses should be placed where they may have as much free air as possible, while the weather continues mild; for if they are kept in close rooms, their leaves and stalks will be drawn up so weak, that their flower-stalks will not be able to support the flower as they should do; therefore they should not be set into the rooms, until the flowers are almost ready to open: nor should they be exposed to bad weather after they begin to put out their leaves; so that if they are placed near the windows of a Greenhouse where they may have free air in mild weather, and be screened from cold, they will produce much stronger flowers. The glasses for this purpose, are now well contrived, and so generally known, as to render their description here unnecessary.

*Plants now in Flower in the PLEASURE-  
GARDEN.*

Several sorts of Starworts (and in open mild seasons there still continues Africans, French Marigolds, Marvel of Peru, Balsamine, Sweet-smelling Reseda, Amaranthus Tricolor and Cockscomb, Gomphrena with white and purple flowers, Palma Christi, Diamond Ficoides, and some other tender annual plants), several sorts of Golden-Rod, Autumnal Crocuses, Yellow Autumnal Amaryllis, Cyclamens, Colchicums, China Pinks, Sweet Sultans, Polyanthus, Auriculas, Three coloured Violets or Heart's Ease, China Starwort of three colours, Oriental Persicaria, Chrysanthemum Creticum, Linaria, Stock-gilliflowers, Physalis, Buphthalmum, Tuberoses, Guernsey Lily, Belladonna Lily, Rudbeckia or Dwarf Sun flower, Heliotropium, Oriental Bugloss, American Dogbane of several sorts, Atclepias of three or four sorts, Snapdragon, Saffron, Bastard Saffron, Double Feverfew, Convolvuluses of several sorts, Sweet-scented Peas, Lupines, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Double Thorn apple, Centaurea of several sorts, Hawk-weeds, some single Anemonies, Sun flowers, Indian Scabious, Broad-

Broad-leaved Phlox, Trachelium, Dianthera, Eupatoriums, Alysson fruticosum, Dracocephalum of several sorts, Oriental Sage, Helenia, Honeywort, Autumnal Gentian, Old Man's Head Pink, several sorts of Lychnis, Double Sopewort, Tradescant's Spidewort, Commelina, Chelone, some sorts of Scrophularia, Tobacco, Aconite with large blue flowers, wholesome Wolfsbane, Campanula patula, with some others.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Arbutus, or the Strawberry tree, Late flowering Honeyfuckle, Evergreen Honeyfuckle, Althæa frutex, Passion flower, Cytifus, Lunatus, Kermia Syriaca, Laurustinuses, Monthly Rose, Musk Rose, Shrub Cinquefoil, Flowering Raspberry, Male Cistus, Phlomis, Hamamelis, Double Pomegranate, Scorpion Sena, Agnus Castus, Pyracantha in fruit, Euonymus or Spindle tree in fruit, Groundsel tree, several sorts of Sumach, Tamarisk, Eastern Bladder Sena, Bigonia or Trumpet flower, Hydrangea, Itæa, Clethra, Spanish Broom, Luca Broom, Red Spriæa, White American Spiræa, Galeopsis frutescens, American trailing Arbutus, Shrubby St. John's-wort, with some others.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

Calamus Aromaticus Roots, Winter Cherry, Wholsome Wolfsbane root, Arum roots, Asarabacca roots, Berberry fruit, Saffron, Beet root, Eringo root, Ash-tree seed, Henbane root and seed, Juniper-berries, Lovage seed, Valerian root, Savin, Sopewort root, Sea Lavender root, Scorzonera root, Skirret root.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE, and STOVE.*

The beginning of this month, if it was not done in the former, you should remove your Orange trees into the green-house, observing, as hath been already directed, to do it in a dry day; as also to clean their heads and stems before they are housed, and stir the earth on the top of the tubs or pots, adding a little very rotten neat's dung thereto; which will refresh the trees, and prevent moss from growing in the tubs or pots.

You must now also carry into the conservatory your tender Geraniums, Double Indian Nasturtium, Spanish Jasmines, Azorian Jasmines, Yellow Indian Jasmines, Mesembryanthemi,

them, Sedums, Cotyledons, Amber tree, Sorrel tree, Malabar Nut, Leonurus, Hermannias, Diosma, Celastrus Africanus, Phylica, Lotus Sancti Jacobi, striped and spotted Aloes, Kleinias, Arctotufes, Canary Campanula, Sisyrynchiums, Elichrysums, Clutia, Arbor Molle, Chironia, Lyciums, Watsonia, Ixia, African Wood Sorrel, Gladiolus Indicus, Indian flowering Reed, Lentiscus, Solanums, Physalis frutescens, Persian Cyclamen, African King's Spear, with many other sorts, which are hardy enough to remain abroad until morning frosts begin to come on, when they should be removed into shelter; but these must have as much free air as possible, when they are in the house during the continuance of mild days; for if they are too close shut up, when they are first housed, they will take damp, and their leaves will sometimes decay, and fall off; they must also be frequently refreshed with water, and the decayed leaves constantly picked off.

If the tan-beds in the stove are not already renewed, it must now be no longer deferred; for the cold increasing, will check the tender exoticks, if they are not placed into new beds; in doing of which, there must be care taken not to plunge the pots into the bark until it begins to warm; nor should they be put deep  
 into

into the bark, if it be too hot, in which case it will be safer to plunge them but a small depth at first, until the violent heat is abated; for if the roots of the plants are scorched with the heat, they rarely recover again. You must also observe to wash the leaves and stems of such plants as have contracted any filth, or that are infested with insects; otherwise the insects will spread themselves over all the plants which are placed near them, and be very injurious to them.

Toward the latter end of the month it will be proper to take into shelter the Myrtles, Oleanders, Cytisuses, Dorias, Gum Cistus, Common Aloe, Candytuft tree, Osteospermum, Perennial Bupthalmum, Wormwood tree, Royenias, Olives, Tetragonias, Large Magnolia, Indian Bay, African Tansey, Heliotropiums, Cliffortia, Wackendorfia, Shrubby Aster, and other hardy exotick'plants; at which time all the plants in the green-house should be placed in the order they are to remain during the winter, observing where there is room to place them in such a manner, that the branches of the plants may not interfere with each other, but that their heads may stand single, and the air freely pass between them.

The Ananas or Pine-apples, which are to fruit the next season, must now be placed in the bark-bed in the stove, where they are designed to remain to ripen their fruit, that they may enjoy a proper degree of heat; and during the winter, the plants should be refreshed frequently with water, which, in hard frosts, should be placed in the stove twenty-four hours before it be used, but not too near the fireplace or flues, lest it is made too warm, but only to acquire a proportionable warmth with the air of the house; for if the roots of the plants should have their fibres much dried in winter, the plants will receive so great injury as to render the fruit small; and by this neglect also many times the young plants, raised from the last year's crowns and offsets are brought to fruit, which were not designed for fruiting until the following year; and so, consequently, their fruit will be very small, and of little value: but, on the other hand, there must be great care taken, not to give them too much water, nor to repeat it too often; for much wet, at this season, will be equally injurious to them.

The beginning of this month, if the season has proved so favourable as to permit those plants which are tender to remain so long  
abroad,

abroad, should now be removed into the stove the following sorts, American Viburnum of several sorts, Acacias, Apocynums, Indian flowering Reed, Coral tree, Lotus Sancti Jacobi, African Aloes, Torch Thistles, Malpighia, Tithymals, Hemanthus, Phillyrea Capensis, Indian Figs, Volkhameria, Protea, Fiddle Wood, Turnera, Solanums, Hibiscus of several sorts, Justicia, Tree Phytolacca, Myrtus Zelanica, Euphorbia of several sorts, and such other plants as will bear to be exposed to the open air in summer: these should be first placed in the green-house for a fortnight or three weeks, where they may have free air; but toward the middle of the month they must be placed in the stove, where they are to remain during the winter.

Toward the end of the month, as the nights grow cold, you must begin to make fires in the stoves; but this must be done with caution: for if you make the heat too great, it will cause the plants to shoot, whereby they will be weakened; and the season being too far advanced to permit their shoots to grow strong, their leaves will often decay, and fall off. Observe also to refresh the plants with water pretty often; for when fires are made in the stoves, they will dry the air of the house, and occasion the plants to perspire more freely than before,  
whereby

whereby they will require more water: but you must not give it to them in large quantities, but rather frequently, and no more than is sufficient to reach the fibres of the plants which are toward the bottom of the pots, at each time. When the leaves of any plants decay, they should be picked off, and the stove constantly kept clear from fallen leaves, cobwebs, or any other filth; which not only renders the house neat, but is very necessary to preserve the plants in health.

*Plants now in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

The Scarlet flowering Geranium, Geranium with an Asarabacca leaf, Mesembryanthemi of several sorts, Cotyledons, Chrysanthemums, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Ilex-leaved Lantana, Indian yellow Jasmine, Arctotus, Persian Cyclamens, Aloes of many kinds, Canary Campanula, Cassia Bahamensis, Sensitive and Humble Plants, Guernsey Lily, Belladonna Lily, several sorts of Passion flower, Leonurus, Euphorbia of several sorts, Alcea Grossulariæ folio, Double flowering Myrtle, Yucca Indica, Polygala arborescens, Shrubby St. Johnswort from Minorca, Papaya, Hibiscus

cus of several sorts, Senecio folio retuso, Opuntia, Plumeria, Turnera, Sherardia, Malpighia, Sena Spuria, Limodorum with purple flowers, Solanums, Conyza, Martynia, Clutia, Milleria, Lantana, Rauwolfia, Maranta, Ginger, Costus, Salvia Africana, Arum caulescens, Arum scandens, Spigelia, Diosma, Polyanthes, Crinum, Phytolacca, Piercea, Kleinia, Crassula, African King's-spear, Phylica, Pancratium, Bassella, Plumbago, Zygophyllum, Acacia, Hæmanthus, Double Oleander, Lotus Sancti Jacobi, Branching Aster from the Cape of Good Hope with blue flowers, Canary Lavender, Grass-leaved African Marigold, Volkhameria, Amaryllis with ciliated leaves, with some others.





# N O V E M B E R.

---

## *Work to be done in the* KITCHEN- GARDEN.


**T**HE ground between Artichokes must now be trenched, and the earth between the rows laid in ridges over the roots, equally on their sides and tops, to prevent their being injured by frost; this will preserve them much better than long dung, which is by some ignorant persons used for that purpose. But before this is done, the plants should be cut off quite close to the surface of the ground, unless where there are some very strong plants which are knit for fruit, which may be tied up with a small hayband, and the earth laid up close to them, to preserve them from frost; but if afterwards the weather should be very severe, it will be proper to cover them over with

a little dry litter, which should always be taken off again when the weather is mild. By this method, some Artichokes may be preserved all the winter: but if the season continues mild, this work should be deferred to the end of this month, or the beginning of the next: for when they are earthed too early, they are apt to shoot through the ridges of earth before Christmas, and are then in danger of being cut off by frost; so that, where there is but a small quantity, which may be earthed in a little time, it should be done as late in the season as the mild weather will permit; but in those gardens where there are great quantities, they must begin earlier, lest the frost should set in before they have finished. These ridges of earth will be sufficient to preserve the Artichokes in all common winters; but if the frost happens to be very severe, it will be proper to lay straw, long dung, peas haulm, fern, or tanners bark, over the ridges, which if either of these coverings is laid pretty thick, will intirely secure them from being destroyed in the greatest frost; but this covering should be removed, as soon as the severe frost is over.

The Asparagus-beds, which were not dressed the last month, should not be deferred any longer than the beginning of this; therefore  
the

the haulm should be cut down, and the weeds should be hoed from off the beds in the alleys, where they must be buried; and the earth of the alleys should be spread over the beds, in the manner directed in the former month.

In mild weather the Cauliflower and Lettuce plants, which are under glasses, or in frames, should have as much free air as possible, by setting off the glasses every day, in dry weather; and, in wet weather, the glasses should be kept over them: but they must be raised on one side with props, to let in as much free air as possible; for they should not receive too much wet at this season, lest it should cause them to rot: nor must they be too closely covered, lest they draw up too weak, which will endanger them, if there should afterwards be much frosty weather, without sun in the day-time, when they will require to be closely covered, perhaps for several days together.

Sow Peas, and plant Beans, in dry weather, to succeed those which were planted the former month; and draw some earth to the stems of those Peas and Beans which are come up, which will preserve them from being injured by the frost.

Sow all sorts of Sallet herbs upon moderate hot-beds; as Lettuce, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, &c. that the table may be constantly furnished with them; and in dry weather take up your Endive which is full grown, and lay it into trenches to blanch, observing always to place it horizontally on the sides of the ridges, that the wet may run off, otherwise it will rot the plants: earth up Celery to blanch it, being careful not to bury the heart of the plants; but this work must always be done in dry weather.

Dung and trench the ground which is designed for early crops, laying it in ridges until the time it is wanted, which will be of great service to refresh and sweeten the ground; and where the land is stiff, the frost will mellow and soften it: besides, by getting as much of this work performed as can be conveniently, it will put the work forward in the spring, when many other things will require to be done.

The beginning of this month sow some Carrots and Radishes on warm borders, near pales and hedges, to come early in the spring, provided it was not performed the latter end of the last month; if so, there may be some more seeds sown the latter end of this, whereby there will be a greater chance of succeeding.

The

The Spinach, Onions, and other crops which were sown in July and August, must be constantly kept clear from weeds; which, if permitted to remain at this season, will over-spread the crops, and, by detaining the moisture, cause them to rot.

Pick all decayed leaves from off the Cauliflower plants, and draw some earth up to the stems of those which are under bell or hand-glasses, being careful not to draw the earth into the heart of the plants, for that will destroy them.

Make hot-beds for Asparagus to supply the table at Christmas; but these will not produce so large, nor so many heads, as those beds which are made the beginning of January, nor will the Asparagus be near so well coloured: so that those persons who are desirous to have green well-coloured Asparagus, should not make beds at this season.

Take up the roots of Carrots, Parsneps, Potatoes, Beets, Salsafy, Scorzonera, Large rooted Parsley, &c. toward the end of this month, and lay them in sand, in a place where they may be defended from frost, wet, and vermin. For frost and much wet will destroy them, and vermin will devour the roots; where this is neglected, if the ground should be frozen up for any con-

tinuance, there will be no possibility of getting the roots out of the ground for use ; and when the frost is over, those which were left in the ground will soon decay.

If this month should prove dry and frosty, you must carry dung into the quarters of the kitchen-garden, that it may be ready when you want to dig the ground, which will forward your affairs greatly. The not observing of this, many times causes a great hurry of business together, which should be avoided as much as possible ; because, whenever this happens, either some things are intirely neglected, or are slighted over too carelessly.

Fresh tie the reed-hedges with osiers, if they were not done in the former month ; otherwise the strong winds which usually happen at this season, will tear them from the stakes, and break the reeds, which will render them troublesome to repair.

Where there are hot-beds either for Salletting, Cucumbers, or any other purpose, they must be carefully attended at this season ; for the nights are now long and cold, and the days either frosty, wet, or foggy, so that little air can be given to them ; whereby the plants often grow mouldy, and rot off ; and the heat of the beds is often greatly abated either by rain or snow,

fnow, which renders it difficult to manage hot-beds at this season.

The autumnal Cauliflowers should now be carefully looked over two or three times a week, to break down the leaves over those whose heads appear, to guard them from wet and morning frosts, which will discolour those which are exposed thereto, and to pull up those whose heads are full grown, for use.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoys, Cauliflowers which were sown in May, Browncole or Borecole, some late Artichokes, Red Cabbages, Spinach, Sprouts of Cabbages, Onions, Leeks Garlick, Rocambole, Shallots, Turneps, Beets, Carrots, Parsneps, Skirrets, Salsafy, Potatoes, Scorzonera, Horse-radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, Black and White Spanish Radishes, Large-rooted Parsley, Sage, Coleworts, Mushrooms, and, on the hot-beds, some Asparagus, &c.

For sallets; Lettuce, Cressés, Turnep, Mustard, Corn sallet, Coriander, Burnet, and other small herbs from the hot-bed, or warm borders near walls; as also, Endive, Celery, and, if the season is mild, some brown, Dutch, and common Cabbage Lettuces.

For soups ; Beets, Cardoons, Thyme, Celery, Chervil, Marigold, Winter Savory, Hyssop, Sorrel, Parsley, Pot-marjoram, with some others.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN.

If the season is mild, you may still prune Peach trees, Nectarines, Apricots, Pear trees, Apple trees, Vines, and other kinds of fruit trees, either against walls, espaliers, or standards ; but it is not proper to do it too late in the month, especially if the season is inclinable to hard frost and snow, particularly the tender kinds of stone fruit ; because great snows, succeeded by severe frost, sometimes hurt the branches of the trees, when the wounds are fresh ; but Pears and Apples are not in much danger of being injured thereby.

You must now divest your Fig trees of all their late fruit, which, if left on, will rot and infect the tender branches ; then nail the shoots of the trees close to the wall, whereby they will be protected from the injuries of the frost much better than if they were left at a distance from it. You may also place some pannels of reeds before them, if the frost should be very severe in winter ; which will preserve the young fruiting branches from being killed, and  
cause

cause the fruit to come out much earlier the following spring than those which were left open; and those Fig trees which grow against espaliers, should be loosened, and their branches may be tied together, and covered with hay-bands, straw, or Peas haulm, to protect them from frost; by which management, a good crop of Figs may be constantly obtained.

Such fruit trees as were planted the former month for standards should be carefully staked, and those against walls and espaliers must be fastened thereto, to prevent their being displaced by the violence of the wind, whereby their new fibres, which have been sent forth from their roots since they were planted, would be destroyed, to the great prejudice of the trees. You must also observe to lay some mulch upon the surface of the ground, about their roots (where it has not been done already), to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to the roots of the trees.

The beginning of this month transplant fruit trees upon a warm dry soil, if the weather is mild; but it would have been better done the former month, because the ground being then warm, the trees put out fibres very soon after planting, which strengthens them to endure the

the cold ; whereas those which are late planted, rarely take fresh rooting until the spring.

Plant Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Currants, if the weather is mild ; and dig between the rows of Gooseberries and Currants which were formerly planted, to clear the ground from weeds ; but you should first prune the trees, that there may be no litter upon the ground afterwards ; and if you want ground for kitchen herbs, you may plant some Coleworts, for spring use, between them.

Clear the Strawberry-beds from weeds and runners, and dig up the alleys between the beds, spreading a little of the earth between the plants upon the beds, which will greatly strengthen them ; but if the ground be very poor, it will be proper to spread a little very rotten dung over the beds, which will be very serviceable to them.

If any late fruits are still remaining upon the trees, they should be gathered the first dry day ; for if they are suffered to hang longer upon the trees, they will be in danger of perishing by frost and wet : and the fine winter Pears and Apples, which were gathered the last month, must now be packed up close in baskets, which should have double papers at their bottom, and round their sides ; and when  
the

the fruit is well placed therein, and double papers over them, there should be a good covering of wheat straw laid over the paper, and then placed where neither the frost nor too much air can get to them, otherwise they are liable to perish, -or their skins shrink, in a short time.

### FRUITS *in Prime.*

Pears; Sucre-vert, La Chasserie, La Marquise, Chat-brulé, Le Besidery, Crasane or Bergamot Crasane, Martin Sec, L'Amadote, Louise-bonne, Colmar, St. German, Bezy de Chaumontelle, Petit Oin, Virgouleuse, Spanish Boncretien, Ambrette, with some others.

Apples; Rennette Grise, Aromatic Pippin, Nonpareil, Golden Pippin, Calville rouge, Calville blanc, Courpendu, Fenouillette, Herefordshire Pearmain, Holland Pippin, French Pippin, Kentish Pippin, Harvey-apple, Pile's Ruffet, Golden Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Winter Queening, Winter Permain, Pear Ruffet, with some others of less note.

Bullace, Chestnuts, Hazlenuts, Walnuts, Medlars, Services, Almonds, with some late Grapes.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

If in the former month could not be completed transplanting all the trees in the nursery, that work may be continued the beginning of this; for when this is completed early in the season, new fibres will push out from their roots before winter; whereas all such trees as are planted at the end of this month, or in the two following months, seldom put out roots until the spring: the ground being then rendered cold, vegetation is at a stand, till the warmth of the spring puts the juices into motion again.

This is the time to lay some mulch upon the surface of the ground, about the stems of the new planted trees, to prevent the frost from penetrating to their roots, which often destroys the young fibres, and greatly weakens, and in a very wet ground frequently kills the trees.

Continue to carry dung into such parts of the nursery as require it, when it is dry weather, and spread it upon the surface of the ground between the trees, that the rain in winter may wash the salts into the ground, before it is dug up in the spring.

Where new plantations are intended to be made in the spring, the ground should now be  
prepared

prepared by trenching of it well, and laying it in ridges, that the frost may mellow it.

Fasten all new planted trees with stakes, &c. that the strong winds of this season may not displace them.

Where there are hardy exotick trees or shrubs in pots, they should now be plunged either into the earth, or some old tan-bed, in a warm situation, to prevent the frost from freezing the roots through the sides of the pots, which is often destructive to them while they are young.

The beds of young seedling exotick trees and shrubs should now be protected from severe frost, by plunging the pots in the manner before mentioned, and by arching of them over with hoops, and covering of them with mats, before the frost is severe, or by laying some Peas haulm, or other light covering, over them; which coverings should always be taken off in mild weather.

*Work to be done in the* FLOWER-GARDEN.

The beginning of this month all the bulbous rooted flowers, which are designed for planting before Christmas, should be planted; for if they are deferred till late in the month, there is seldom time enough for them to strike

root before the frost comes on, which will prevent them, so that they will be in danger of suffering by this neglect.

The boxes and pots of seedling bulbous rooted flowers should now be placed in a warm situation, where they may enjoy the sun, and be screened from cold winds.

Cut down the stalks of such late flowering plants as now begin to decay, and rake over the borders of the pleasure-garden, to stir the surface of the ground, which will prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon; but be very careful not to stir the earth too deep, lest the roots which are under ground should be thereby injured.

If the season continues mild, you may yet transplant Peonies, Monk's-hood, Flag-leaved Irises, and many other knobbed rooted plants, as also Lychnises, Veronicas, Canterbury-bells, London Pride, Fraxinella, Gentianella, Yellow Gentian, Late flowering Starworts and Golden-rods, Wall-flowers, French Honey-suckle, Honesty, Double Rocket, Double Rose Campion, and other hardy fibrous rooted plants; though this would have been better if performed the former month; because, if the frost should set in soon after they are planted, it will prevent their taking root.

The beds of seedling bulbous rooted flowers, which were not removed the last season, should be raked over, to prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon, if it was not done the former months; and some fresh earth should be spread over their surface, to prevent the frost from injuring the roots; and when there is danger of very severe frost, if the beds are covered over with some rotten tan, it will secure the young roots effectually from danger.

The pots of choice Auriculas and Carnations must be sheltered from hard rains, frost, and snow, by coverings either of mats, cloths, or frames where they can be spared; but where there is not conveniency of either sort, the pots should be laid down on one side, to prevent the moisture from soaking into the earth, which often rots them.

If the season continues mild, the following flowering shrubs may be yet transplanted, Roses, Lilacs, Syringas, Jasmines, Laburnums, Spiræa frutex, Honeysuckle, Hypericum frutex, Colutea, Bladder Nut, Hydrangea, Rhododendron, Arbutus, Viburnum, Scarlet Horse Chestnut, and most other hardy flowering shrubs, if the soil be dry where they are to be planted, otherwise it is better to defer it till February.

Turn over the compost which have been prepared for pots or borders, that the parts may be equally mixed, and that they may receive the benefit of air and frost, to sweeten them, and render them looser. And prepare fresh composts at this season, that there may not be wanting a supply the following year ; for it is much better to have three or four stocks under each other, that they may lie the longer, whereby they will be better meliorated and prepared for use ; for if their parts are not well mixed, the plants will not thrive near so well which are planted therein.

Toward the latter end of this month, if the season should prove wet or frosty, the beds of choice Anemonies, Ranunculuses, and Hyacinths, which begin to appear above ground, should be arched over with hoops, that they may be covered with mats or cloths in bad weather, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to the roots, and to keep off heavy rains and snow, which, if permitted to soak into the beds, will often cause the roots to rot in the spring : but as the Hyacinth rarely comes up so soon, the bed, in which they are planted, may be covered with old tan, which will prevent the frost from penetrating the ground, and secure the roots.

The wilderness quarters should now be trimmed, and the ground dug between the trees, if it was neglected the former months, which will render it neat, and encourage the growth of the trees; but where there are flower roots growing therein, there must be care taken not to destroy them in digging.

In very wet or frosty weather, when little work can be done in the garden, you should prepare your seeds ready for sowing in the spring, and make a large quantity of numbers to label your choice flowers; and be sure to prepare your tools of all sorts, that they may be ready for use when the weather is favourable.

Roll and pole your grass well at this season; for the ground being well moistened, the roller will press the ground close, which will make the grass fine and be a great advantage to the sward.

Keep the gravel walks clean from weeds and moss, for at this season they will spread greatly, so will be difficult to eradicate in the spring.

*Plants in Flower in the open Air.*

Some sorts of late Starworts, two or three sorts of Golden-rods, Annual Stock-gilliflower, Double Colchicum, Heart's-ease or Pansies,

A a

three

three or four sorts of Perennial Sun-flowers, Plumbago or Leadwort, Indian Scabious, Iron coloured Fox-glove, Old Man's-head Pink, Antirrhinum, Tansey-leaved Ox-eye; and, if the season is mild, some Single Anemonies, and Polyanthus Narcissuses, where they were not removed the last summer; as also the Purple Ragwort, Eupatoriums, Clinopodiums, and Helenias.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Arbutus, or Strawberry tree with flowers and ripe fruit, Laurustinus, Musk-rose, Passion flower, Clematis Bœtica, Medicago frutescens, Genista spinosa, and, in mild seasons, the Eastern Colutea, Diervilla, Pyracantha, Cretan Mespilus, and two sorts of Euonymus in fruit.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

Calamus Aromaticus roots, Iris roots, Asparagus roots, Swallow-wort roots, Beet roots, Elecampane roots, Eryngo roots, Fennel roots, Henbane root, Artichoke roots, Savin, Scorzonera root, Skirret root, Tormentil root.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

The beginning of this month all the hardy exotick plants which have been permitted to remain abroad till this time, but which require protection in winter, should be removed into the green-house, or the place designed for them in winter; and now it is full time to place the plants in the green-house, in the order they are to remain all the winter; in doing of which, observe to place the tallest plants backward, and to let them slope down gradually toward the front; but they should not be placed so close as that their branches may interfere, for that would greatly injure their heads.

In mild weather the hardy exotick plants should have as much free air as possible admitted to them, by opening the glasses every day; and the plants should be daily looked over, to see which of them want water; for there are some sorts of plants which will require to be watered three or four times in a week, when many others do not require it above once; so they must not be all watered at the same time, but only those which require it; this should also be performed in a morning, that the damp

may pass off before the windows are close shut in the evening, otherwise the damp occasioned thereby will injure the plants.

You should also frequently pick off all decayed leaves from the plants, and not permit them to fall among the pots and tubs, which make a litter in the house, and, as they rot, will infect the air, which being imbibed by the plants, will cause them to change the verdure of their leaves to a pale sickly complexion.

As the cold advances, the fires in the stove should be increased proportionably, being careful not to over-heat the air, lest thereby the plants shoot too freely, which is injurious to them at this season; nor should the air be too cold, lest their leaves decay and fall off, and the extreme parts of the plants perish: therefore the success in managing tender exotick plants, greatly depends on keeping the air of the stove in a proper temperature of heat, and in duly proportioning the quantity of water given to them at this season of the year.

In winter pick off all decayed leaves from the tender plants in the stove, and clean their leaves and stems from filth, which they are very subject to contract, and wash off all insects, which often infest many of the sorts, but especially

pecially the Coffee tree, which will require to be frequently cleaned.

The Anana or Pine apple plants must not be suffered to remain longer in the bark-beds under frames than the beginning of the month, at which time they should be removed into the stove, observing to do it in a warm day, and place them where they may have a great share of heat, without which they seldom produce fruit: this is only to be understood of such as are kept in a dry stove in winter; for where there is a tan-bed in the stove, the plants must be placed therein before this time.

*Plants in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and*  
STOVE.

Several sorts of Aloes, some Geraniums, Sedum arborescens, Cotyledons, Arctotufs, Phylica, Leonurus two sorts, Canary Campanula, Candytuft tree, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Indian Nasturtium with a double flower, Spanish Jasmine, American and Ilex-leaved Lantana, Senecio folio retuso, Large Blue Virginian Starwort, Double-flowered Myrtle, Cassia Bahamensis, Papaw tree, Chrysanthemum arborescens, African Shrubby Doria, Perennial Bupthalmum, Canary Base-horehound, In-

dian Flowering Reed, *Malpighia mali punici* facie, *Cacalia*, Sensitive Plants, Azorian Jasmine, *Clusia*, *Tetragonia*, several sorts of *Mesembryanthemi*, *Craffulas*, Guajava, *Poinciana*, *Crinum*, *Melocactus minor*, *Piper*, *Arum scandens*, *Turnera*, African Shrubby Sage with blue flowers, Persian Cyclamen, African Asphodel, *Gnaphalium* two or three sorts, *Teucrium Bœticum*, *Heliotropium Canariense*, *Apocynums*, Oriental *Parmica*, *Chrysocoma*, *Stœchas* with sawed leaves, two or three sorts of Passion flower, African Shrubby Mallow, Shrubby Heliotrope from Peru, Branching China Starwort, *Crinum* with blue umbellated flowers, African Wood Sorrel with large purple flowers, *Anthericums*, Shrubby *Phytolacca* from Peru, *Adhotada* or Snap tree, *Hermannias*, *Diosma*, Mexican Clary, Guernsey Lily, *Belladonna Lily*, with some others.





## DECEMBER.

---

*Work to be done in the* KITCHEN-  
GARDEN.

**T**HIS month (the days being at the shortest) is commonly the darkest of the whole year, and is subject to different sorts of weather; sometimes the ground is frozen up, so that little can be done in the garden; and at other times there are hard rains and thick stinking fogs, which render it very uncomfortable stirring abroad, but especially to persons of tender constitutions; and this weather is also very injurious to tender plants.

If this season is mild, you may earth up those Artichokes which were neglected the former months; in doing of which, if the ground is not very good, bury some rotten dung in it, which will greatly promote the growth of the Artichokes the following spring.

Carry dung into the quarters of the kitchen-garden, and spread it on the ground, and trench up the quarters, where there are no crops on the ground, laying the earth in ridges, that it may be mellowed by frost, and be fit for use when the season for cropping the ground comes on; for if this is neglected in winter, there will be so much other business to do in the spring, that there will not be time to trench the ground properly, which frequently occasions its being slightly performed.

Pick snails out of the holes of old walls, or from under pales, hedges, broken pots, or other rubbish; as also behind the stems and branches of wall fruit trees, in which places they lay themselves up during the winter season, and may be then easily taken before they get abroad again.

Sow Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, and other sallit herbs, upon a moderate hot-bed, which should be either covered with frames, or arched over with hoops, and covered with mats; for at this season these seeds will not come up, where they are exposed to the open air.

In mild weather observe to uncover the Cauliflower plants under frames every day, that they may enjoy the free air, otherwise they will

will draw up week ; and constantly pick off all decayed leaves, which, if suffered to remain on, will be very injurious to the plants ; especially if it should happen, that the weather will not permit the beds to be uncovered for two or three days together ; which is often the case at this season, in hard frosts, when these decayed leaves, rotting in the beds, will emit a rancid vapour ; which, mixing with the confined air of the beds, will render it unwholesome for the plants.

Earth up Celery to blanch it ; but this must be done in dry weather, otherwise it will rot the plants. At this time it should be earthed up as near the tops of the plants as possible, to protect it from frost ; and at the approach of hard frost, it will be necessary to cover some Celery and Endive with fern, straw, or peas haulm, to prevent the ground being frozen, otherwise it cannot be taken up during the frost's continuance in the ground. And earth up Cardoons as near their tops as possible, for the same reason.

In mild weather take up Endive in a dry day, and hang it up in a dry place for two or three days, that the moisture may drain from between the leaves ; and then lay it in ridges on a dry spot of ground horizontally to blanch it,  
observing

362 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Dec.  
observing to close the leaves up regularly, and put it into the ground, almost to the tops of the plants.

You may now make hot-beds for Asparagus, to supply the table about the latter end of January; for, at this season, it will be near six weeks from the time of making the beds, before the Asparagus will be fit to cut, if the beds are of a due temperature of heat.

About the middle of this month, if the weather is mild, sow some early Peas on warm borders, to succeed those which were sown the former months; and observe to draw some earth up about the stems of those Peas and Beans which are come up, and in bad weather cover them with straw or reeds, to protect them from the frost; and if some old tan is laid over the surface of the ground about their stems, it will prevent the frost from penetrating the ground, and greatly protect the plants.

Take up Cabbages and Savoys which are designed for seed, and hang them up in a dry room by their stalks for a week or ten days, to drain them of moisture; and then plant them down in a warm border, almost over their heads, leaving only the upper part of their heads above ground; but the earth should be raised in a hill about each, the better to throw off the  
wet,

wet, which if detained about them, will cause them to rot: but in the planting of these, there should be particular care taken to plant each kind separately at a distance; for when they are planted near each other, the farina of the flowers will intermix, whereby their seeds will be degenerated: and if after they are planted the frost should prove severe, it will be proper to cover them over with dry straw or peas haulm, or fern, to keep out the frost; for where this is neglected in hard winters, they are frequently destroyed.

Sow some Radishes, Carrots, and Lettuce, on warm borders near walls or pales, for an early crop, because it may happen that those which were sown the former months may be destroyed, and these may escape; for which reason it is proper always to have two or three crops, one under the other, which will allow a better chance than where there is but one.

Toward the latter end of this month plant some Sandwich and Toker Beans, which are hardier than the Windsor kind, and will be very proper to succeed the Mazagan or Lisbon Beans, which were planted the former months, so that there may be a constant supply for the table.

When

When the ground is frozen so hard that it cannot be dug, the fences of the garden may be repaired where it is necessary; dung should be carried into the quarters, that it may be ready when the frost goes off; and where persons have any feeds remaining in their pods or capsules, they should now be made clean and ready for sowing; and prepare all tools fit for use, that there may be no delay, when the season is favourable, for cropping the ground.

You must now be very careful of your Mushroom-beds, to cover them with fresh dry straw, so thick as to keep out the frost and wet, both which are injurious to these beds; but where proper care is taken, there will be a constant supply of these for the table in the most rigorous seasons.

*Products of the* KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoys, Red Cabbages, Borecole, some Cauliflowers, if the season proves mild; Purple and White Broccoli, Carrots, Parsneps, Turneps, Potatoes, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Beets, Large-rooted Parsley, and Horseradish.

Onions, Leeks, Garlic, Rocombole, Shallots, Thyme, Winter Savory, Hyssop, Sage, Rosemary,

mary, Chard Beets, Cardoons, Celery, Endive, Sorrel, Turnep-rooted Cabbage, Parsley, Chervil, and some other herbs for soup.

For falllets; Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, small Lettuce, and other falllet herbs, upon the hot-bed; Celery, Endive, Burnet, and some Brown Dutch Lettuce from under glasses in mild weather; with Mint and Tarragon upon hot-beds made the beginning of last month, and Asparagus upon hot-beds made in October.

*Work to be done in the* FRUIT-GARDEN *and*  
ORCHARD.

If the season proves mild, the ground designed for planting fruit trees in February, should now be trenched for that purpose, and the borders of the fruit-garden should be mended where they require it, with some fresh earth, and very rotten dung well mixed together, which will greatly encourage the growth of the trees, and also add to the size and goodness of their fruit.

It will not be proper to prune fruit trees, either against walls or espaliers, at this season, unless it should be very mild weather, lest the frost should follow soon after, which would injure

injure the wounded branches, especially of Peaches, Apricots, and other tender stone fruit trees.

Examine the trees in orchards, and cut out all dead branches out of them, as also such as cross each other; in doing of which observe to make the wound sloping, and as smooth as possible, that the wet may the easier pass off without entering the wounds of the tree; but these branches should be cut off close to the stems, and not left in spurs, as is by some unskilful persons too often practised.

Dung and plough the ground of Orchards between the standard trees, which will be of great service to them, and cause the fruit to be much fairer, and better tasted.

The Vines in the vineyard should now be pruned, if it was not done the former month; for where there is much of this work to perform, it should be begun as soon as the leaves fall, otherwise it may occasion part of them to be left undone till the spring, when the sap will flow out at the wounds, and weaken the plants.

In frosty weather be careful to cover the ground about new planted trees with mulch, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground

to their roots, for that would greatly injure the young fibres.

You must also be very careful to keep the frost out of the room where the choice winter fruits are put up; for whenever any of the fruit are frozen, they certainly decay soon after. Where orchards or nurseries are inclosed with quick hedges, these may now be trimmed; and if they are grown thin, they may now be plashed and laid so as to make the fences close at bottom.

#### FRUITS *in Prime.*

Pears; the Colmar, St. Germain, St. Andrew, Virgouleuse, Ambrette, Leschafferie, Epine d'Hyver, St. Augustine, Beurre d'Hyver, Louise-bonne, l'Amadotte, Spanish Boncretien, Poire de Livre, Ronville, Citron d'Hyver, Roufelle d'Hyver, Martin Sec, Holland Bergamot, Muscat d'Alleman, Bezy de Chaumontelle, with some others.

Apples; the Nonpareil, Golden Pippin, French Pippin, Holland Pippin, Kentish Pippin, Pile's Ruffet, Winter Pearmain, Wheeler's Ruffet, Haute-bonne, Rennet Grise, Aromatic Ruffet, Winter Gilliflower, Golden Ruffet, Pear Ruffet, Harvey Apple, Winter Queening, with some others of less note.

As also Medlars, Services, Almonds, some Grapes, where they have been carefully preserved, Chestnuts, Walnuts, and small Nuts.

*Work to be done in the NURSERY.*

In this month and the next it is very unsafe to transplant trees; therefore little can be done in the nursery, except carrying in dung where it is wanted; and in mild weather to prepare the ground, where trees are designed to be planted in the spring.

Observe now to lay mulch about the stems of new planted trees, where it has been omitted in the former months; otherwise the frost will enter the ground, and pinch all the new fibres, whereby the trees will be greatly weakened.

In frosty weather look well to such nurseries as are exposed to hares, rabbits, &c. for in such seasons these animals will be apt to bark young trees, and spoil them.

If the weather is mild, continue to dig between the rows of trees in the nursery, where it has not been already done; observing, as was before directed, not to injure their roots.

Be careful also to secure such young exotick trees as have not strength to resist the cold of our climate, by laying mulch round their stems,

and in severe frost cover their tops with peas haulm, fern, straw, or other light covering; but this must not remain after the frost is over, least it cause a mouldiness upon the tender shoots of the plants for want of the free air.

Cover the beds of seeds and Acorns, which were sown in October, so as to prevent the vermin from getting at them; and also to keep the frost out of the ground, which might greatly injure such of them as are sprouting.

You should now plash hedges round your nursery or orchard, and repair your other fences, for this is the most leisure time of the whole year in the nursery.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.*

The beds of choice Ranunculuses, Anemones, and Hyacinths, should be carefully covered in very wet or frosty weather, both which are equally prejudicial to them.

The pots or boxes of seedling flowers should also be covered in very hard rains or severe frost, otherwise they will be in danger of being destroyed thereby.

Cover the choice Carnations and Auriculas, to protect them from great rains and snow, which are very injurious to them; but in mild

weather they should have as much free air as possible; otherwise they will draw up weak, and become very tender.

Lay some mulch about the roots of new planted trees and shrubs, as also about exotick trees, which are planted in the open air, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to their roots, which would greatly injure, if not destroy them.

Turn over the several heaps of earth which are prepared for the flower-garden, that the frost may mellow them; and mix up some new heaps, that there may be a quantity always prepared eight or ten months, at least, before it is used.

In mild weather dig and prepare beds and borders ready for planting flower roots in the spring; in doing of which, it will be proper to lay the earth up in a ridge, that the heavy rains may run off, which would render the earth too wet for planting, if the beds were laid flat to receive all the moisture.

Continue to dig up the ground in the wilderness quarters, that the whole may be rendered neat against the next spring, when the trees begin to bud, and the flowers blow, which will invite persons to walk out; but in doing of this, there must be care taken not to injure

any of the plants which grow between the trees.

Prepare such parts of the garden in which flowering shrubs or tender sorts of exotick trees are designed to be planted in the spring: but this ground should be laid in ridges till the season for planting is come, that it may mellow and sweeten.

In hard frosty weather, when little work can be done in the garden, except the covering and uncovering of tender plants and shrubs, prepare the tallies to number flowers and seeds when they are planted or sown, and make all the tools ready for use against spring, when there will be full employment abroad.

*Plants now in Flower.*

Some single Anemonies, Polyanthus, Primroses, Stock-gilliflowers, Narcissuses, Heliboraster or Bear's foot, Alysson Halimi folio, Red flowered Spring Cyclamen, Tangier Fumitory, Narrow leaved Golden Rod; and in mild weather sometimes the Winter Aconite, and Snowdrops toward the end of the month.

*Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in Flower.*

Laurustinus, Arbutus or the Strawberry tree, in flower with ripe fruit, Spurge Laurel, Glastonbury Thorn, Virginian Groundsel tree, Upright blue-berried Honey-suckle, Genista Spinosa, Clematis Boëtica, Medicago frutescens, and, in mild weather, the Mezereon, and the Pyracantha in fruit.

MEDICINAL PLANTS *which may now be gathered for Use.*

Beet root, Elecampane root, Fennel root, Henbane root, Helleboraster or Bear's foot, Lovage root, Spignel root, Butterbur root, Hogs Fennel root, Harts Tongue, Polypody root, Solomon's Seal root, Savin, Sopewort root, Scorzonera root, Skirret root.

All these roots may be taken up, whenever the frost does not prevent it: for as most of these plants are, at this season, in an inactive state; so they are in the greatest perfection, either for medicine, or the table.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE,  
and STOVE.*

If the season is very cold, keep the windows and doors of the green-house closely shut; and in frosty nights the shutters should be duly fastened to prevent the frost from entering; but in mild weather they should be opened every day, to give light to the plants; and when there is sun in frosty weather, and the air is warmed, some of the glasses should be drawn down, to let fresh air into the house: but this should be done with caution, for at this time of the year, there is frequently a damp moist air, which if pent up in the house will cause the tender shoots of the plants to grow mouldy and decay; therefore whenever any mouldiness appears upon the plants, it should be immediately cleaned off; otherwise it will spread, and infect the neighbouring plants: and diligently pick off all decayed leaves, never suffering them to fall upon the floor, or at least do not let them remain in the house, for they will rot and infect the air, to the injury of the plants.

The plants should now be watered very sparingly, especially such of them as are of a succulent nature; as Aloes, Cereuses, Sedums,

Euphorbia, Cotyledons, &c. but the Myrtles, Amomum Plinii's, Leonurufes, Oleanders, Bays, Adhatoda, with many other woody plants, must be frequently watered; but in cold weather they should not have too much given them at a time, but rather give it them often, and in less quantities, so as only to prevent their leaves from shrinking and curling up.

The fires in the stoves must now be carefully kept up, as well in dark foggy weather as in severe frost; for if the air is damp, it is equally injurious as a sharp air to the plants; so that in this you must be directed by a well graduated thermometer, as to the degree of heat which the plants require.

The Ananas, or Pine apples, must have a good share of heat, otherwise they will not produce fruit the following summer: they will also require to be refreshed often with water, which should be given to them in small quantities at this season, which should be placed in the stove to warm, at least twelve or fourteen hours before it is used: where this watering is neglected, or unskilfully performed, the plants are often so checked, as not to be recovered in some months after.

The tender exotick plants, which are plunged in the bark-bed, must now be carefully tended,

tended, to water them as they shall require it; and pick off all decayed leaves, and clear them from insects and filth, which they are subject to contract, especially the Coffee trees, which must be often cleansed, otherwise their leaves will decay.

Mix up the several composts of earth for the exotick plants, and turn over those heaps which have been already prepared, that their several parts may be better united together.

*Plants now in Flower in the GREEN-HOUSE  
and STOVE.*

Leonuruses, Candy-tuft tree, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Aleppo Cyclamens, Ascyron Balearicum, Geraniums, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Ilex-leaved Lantana, Polygala arborefcens, Double flowered Indian Nasturtium, Onion-leaved Asphodel, several sorts of Aloes, Arctotus, Canary Chrysanthemum, Rudbeckia, Dwarf Sunflower, Canary Campanula, African Shrubby Mallow, Piercea in flower and fruit, Virginian large blue Aster, Senecio folio retuso, Phyllica, Diosma, some sorts of Mesembryanthemi, Sensitive Plants, Indian flowering Reed, Malpighia mali punici facie, Elichrysums, Teucrium Bœticum, Heliotropium Scorodonæ folio, Clutia, Plumbago Cey-

376 *The Gardeners Kalendar.* Dec.

lanense, Oriental Ptarmica, African Wood Sorrel with large purple, and with yellow flowers, Black flowering Lotus, Mexican Clary, Heliotrope from Peru, Sedum arborescens, Zygophyllum. Calendula-Africana, Apocynums, with some others; and in fruit Lycium Pycnanthæ foliis, Solanums of several sorts, Alkekengi, Amomum Plinii.



I N D E X.



# I N D E X.

## A.

- A** Butilon 208, 299.  
Acacia 96, 136, 166,  
173, 198, 233,  
241, 272, 334, 336.  
Acanthoides 241.  
Acanthus 195, 230, 266, 292,  
329.  
Achillæa 232.  
Aconite 26, 61, 191, 195,  
230, 265, 292, 294, 371.  
Acorn 120, 317, 369.  
Adders-tongue 167.  
Adhatoda 208, 242, 358, 374.  
Adonis 61, 91, 95, 123, 165,  
195, 197, 231, 263, 264.  
African 191, 196, 264, 293,  
328.  
Agnus Castus 233, 242, 266,  
294, 329.  
Agrimony 199, 234.  
Alaternus 27, 62, 93, 94,  
119, 128, 156.  
Alcæa 197, 242, 265, 272,  
299, 335.  
Alder 319.  
Alexander 247.  
Alifander 28, 77, 113, 199,  
247, 295.  
Alkekengi 191, 208, 294,  
376.  
Almond 20, 95, 130, 166,  
315, 324, 347, 368.
- Aloe 34, 35, 72, 73, 104,  
135, 170, 174, 206, 207,  
242, 268, 272, 299, 331,  
332, 334, 335, 357, 373,  
375.  
Althæa 197, 233, 266, 324,  
329.  
Alyffion 27, 62, 95, 129, 165,  
232, 265, 294, 321, 329,  
371.  
Amaranthus 25, 60, 92, 93,  
124, 159, 161, 191, 228,  
231, 264, 328.  
Amaryllis 35, 105, 127, 158,  
173, 242, 328, 336.  
Amber 96, 171, 236, 242,  
299, 331.  
Ambrosia 265, 273, 294.  
Amelanchier 130, 166.  
Amethystea 232.  
Amomum Plinii 35, 100, 102,  
207, 240, 299, 374, 376.  
Amorpha 198.  
Ananas 33, 43, 71, 102, 134,  
172, 187, 205, 230, 238,  
269, 284, 333, 357, 374.  
Anastatica 228.  
Andromeda 267.  
Androsace 165.  
Anemone 21, 23, 26, 58,  
61, 89, 95, 127, 129,  
157, 161, 163, 192, 262,  
289, 290, 291, 320, 328,  
352, 354, 369, 371.

# I N D E X.

- Angelica 247, 266.  
 Anonis 130, 167, 208, 233,  
 241, 266, 273, 294.  
 Anthericum 135, 165, 174,  
 208, 243, 300, 358.  
 Antholyza 74, 105, 136, 174,  
 203.  
 Anthora 230.  
 Antirrhinum 230, 265, 354.  
 Apocynum 35, 173, 195, 232,  
 236, 264, 272, 292, 299,  
 321, 334, 358, 376.  
 Apple 14, 20, 55, 65, 85,  
 88, 118, 154, 187, 221,  
 255, 284, 310, 315, 344,  
 346, 347, 367.  
 Apricot 84, 116, 119, 148,  
 153, 183, 187, 188, 222,  
 309, 344, 366.  
 April 106.  
 Arbor Judæ 96, 130, 166.  
 Arbor Vitæ 62.  
 Arbutus 94, 156, 293, 294,  
 324, 329, 351, 354, 372.  
 Archangel 167.  
 Arctotus 35, 73, 104, 135,  
 171, 173, 201, 207, 236,  
 272, 299, 331, 335, 357,  
 375.  
 Argemone 265.  
 Aria Theophrasti 130, 166.  
 Arrow-root 272, 299.  
 Arsefmart 267.  
 Artichoke 2, 40, 46, 50, 81,  
 84, 108, 112, 144, 145,  
 147, 183, 214, 216, 248,  
 252, 281, 306, 309, 337,  
 338, 343, 354, 359.  
 Arum 27, 129, 136, 165,  
 174, 208, 267, 273, 295,  
 300, 330, 336, 358.  
 Asfarabacca 27, 62, 164, 330.  
 Asarina 165.  
 Asarum, see Asfarabacca.  
 Asclepia 207, 208, 241, 265,  
 299, 328.  
 Ascyrum 35, 208, 375.  
 Ash 62, 96, 130, 166, 167,  
 199, 330.  
 Asparagus 3, 8, 9, 13, 27,  
 41, 45, 46, 50, 79, 84,  
 113, 114, 147, 182, 183,  
 213, 250, 278, 301, 302,  
 307, 308, 338, 341, 343,  
 354, 362, 365.  
 Asphodel 35, 164, 173, 196,  
 242, 321, 358, 375.  
 Aster 88, 160, 194, 292,  
 293, 321, 332, 336, 375.  
 Astragalus 123, 231, 266,  
 321.  
 Atraphaxis 174.  
 Avens 165, 167, 199.  
 August 244.  
 Auricula 24, 26, 56, 57, 89,  
 90, 95, 125, 126, 127,  
 129, 161, 229, 259, 260,  
 262, 290, 323, 328, 351.  
 Azalea 267, 295, 269.  
 Azederach 233, 267.

## B.

- Baccharis 27, 35.  
 Bachelors-button 58, 165,  
 196, 263.  
 Balsamine 60, 92, 124, 159,  
 161, 191, 196, 230, 231,  
 261, 264, 293, 328.  
 Barba Jovis 207, 240.  
 Bark-bed 102, 133, 172, 258,  
 296, 333.  
 Barleria 300.  
 Barley 82.

# I N D E X.

- Basil 191, 216, 234, 253,  
 265, 267, 281.  
 Baffella 35, 173, 207, 241,  
 272, 300, 336.  
 Bacteria 167, 208.  
 Bauhinia 173, 300.  
 Baum 78, 84, 147, 183, 216,  
 231, 253, 308.  
 Bay 93, 96, 100, 101, 119,  
 131, 156, 332, 374.  
 Beech 317.  
 Bean-caper 196, 208, 299,  
 321.  
 Bean-flower 167.  
 Beans 2, 4, 12, 36, 37, 40,  
 48, 76, 108, 110, 137,  
 139, 140, 147, 175, 182,  
 183, 209, 213, 216, 232,  
 252, 279, 281, 294, 303,  
 339, 362, 363.  
 Bears-breech 167, 199, 234,  
 267.  
 Beets 12, 13, 27, 36, 45,  
 50, 77, 83, 143, 176,  
 216, 250, 253, 281, 309,  
 330, 341, 343, 344, 354,  
 364, 372.  
 Bell-flower 88, 225, 289, see  
 Campanula.  
 Belly-ache-weed 241.  
 Benjamin tree 95, 130.  
 Berberry 130, 295, 330.  
 Bermudiana 105, 242.  
 Betony 167, 197, 198, 199.  
 Bignonia 233, 266, 273, 329.  
 Bilberry 130.  
 Birch tree 63.  
 Bird Cherry 130, 166.  
 Birds-eye 164.  
 Birthwort 27, 74, 164, 174,  
 196.  
 Bishopsweed 267.  
 Bifferula 266.  
 Biffort 27, 164.  
 Bladder-nut 130, 166, 324,  
 351.  
 Bladder Sena 197, 233, 266,  
 295, 324, 329.  
 Blattaria 195, 265.  
 Blue bottle 167, 199, 321.  
 Borage 77, 95, 114, 147,  
 165, 167, 183, 199, 216.  
 Borbonia 208.  
 Borecole 12, 50, 83, 309,  
 343.  
 Box edging 59, 226, 288,  
 322.  
 Box tree 27, 62.  
 Bramble 324.  
 Briony 27, 267.  
 Broccoli 13, 50, 83, 113,  
 145, 146, 178, 180, 210,  
 215, 248, 280, 306, 309,  
 364.  
 Brooklime 96, 131, 167, 199.  
 Broom 167, 173, 197, 199,  
 207, 232, 233, 241, 266,  
 295.  
 Brown Jolly 159.  
 Brunfelsia 208.  
 Buckthorn 95, 166, 324.  
 Buglofs 27, 77, 147, 165,  
 167, 183, 195, 199, 216,  
 234, 265, 294, 328.  
 Bugule 129, 131, 167.  
 Bullace 315, 347.  
 Buphthalmum 88, 162, 165,  
 231, 266, 272, 328, 332,  
 357.  
 Bupleurum 208, 243.  
 Burnet 13, 50, 77, 84, 113,  
 148, 167, 177, 183, 198,  
 216, 253, 281, 343, 365.  
 Butterbur-root 28, 372.  
 Button-tre: 167.

# I N D E X.

## C.

- Cabbage 8, 9, 12, 36, 39, 44, 45, 50, 76, 83, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 140, 144, 146, 147, 175, 183, 210, 213, 216, 245, 250, 276, 277, 281, 301, 304, 309, 313, 343, 362, 364, 365.  
 Cacalia 32, 35, 73, 136, 273, 358.  
 Cactus 236.  
 Calamint 199, 234.  
 Calamus 295, 330, 354.  
 Calceolula 129, 376, see Margold.  
 Calla 74, 105, 173.  
 Camomile 78, 196, 199, 231, 289, 293, 321.  
 Campanula 35, 58, 88, 91, 92, 104, 164, 194, 197, 203, 207, 231, 264, 292, 294, 321, 329, 331, 335, 357, 375.  
 Cana y Lavender 208, 336.  
 Candy-tuft 91, 105, 123, 135, 159, 174, 196, 231, 264, 294, 299, 332, 357, 375.  
 Canna 105, 272, 299.  
 Cannacorus 136, 232.  
 Canterbury-bell 58, 88, 92, 124, 160, 194, 225, 321, 350.  
 Caper 169, 198, 243, 273, 299.  
 Capnoides 195, 265.  
 Capsicum 80, 92, 147, 159, 191, 196, 231, 253, 265, 267, 293, 295.  
 Cardispermum 191.  
 Cardoons 13, 50, 81, 83, 180, 275, 281, 302, 309, 344, 361, 365.  
 Carduus benedictus 180, 199.  
 Carnation 24, 25, 56, 88, 90, 124, 125, 160, 163, 191, 193, 194, 225, 226, 227, 230, 258, 259, 264, 287, 291, 323, 351, 369.  
 Carob 131.  
 Carragana 167.  
 Carrot 2, 9, 10, 12, 36, 37, 45, 50, 77, 79, 83, 108, 114, 143, 146, 147, 176, 183, 210, 216, 252, 267, 276, 280, 281, 295, 303, 307, 309, 340, 341, 343, 363, 364.  
 Carthamus 123, 266, 293.  
 Cassioberry-bush 267.  
 Cassia 35, 104, 174, 208, 241, 272, 300, 335, 357.  
 Cassida 196, 232, 321.  
 Cassine 93, 119.  
 Catalpa 198, 233, 267, 324.  
 Catananche 92, 231, 265, 294.  
 Catchfly 58, 91, 92, 123, 159, 164, 195, 196, 263, 289.  
 Caterpillar plant 92, 123, 159.  
 Cat-mint 198, 234.  
 Cats-foot 129, 164.  
 Cauliflower 5, 6, 7, 39, 46, 47, 76, 109, 110, 139, 140, 142, 147, 175, 176, 177, 182, 183, 209, 210, 216, 245, 253, 274, 276, 278, 279, 303, 305, 309, 339, 341, 343, 360, 364.  
 Ceanothus 233.  
 Cedar 93, 94, 96, 99, 119, 120, 122, 156.  
 Celandine

# I N D E X.

- Celandine 27.  
 Celastrus 105, 171, 174, 198,  
 208, 233, 242, 267, 295,  
 331.  
 Celery 4, 45, 50, 76, 84,  
 109, 112, 113, 140, 178,  
 183, 210, 212, 214, 216,  
 246, 248, 252, 276, 280,  
 281, 302, 309, 340, 343,  
 344, 361, 365.  
 Centaurea 123, 124, 196,  
 230, 231, 265, 266, 294,  
 300, 321, 328.  
 Cerasus, see Cherry.  
 Cereus 34, 105, 136, 169,  
 174, 202, 208, 236, 241,  
 268, 271, 273, 373.  
 Cerinthe 263, 265, 294.  
 Cestrum 35, 174, 272, 300.  
 Chamælxæa 166.  
 Chard Beet 113, 281, 309,  
 365.  
 Chaste-tree 273.  
 Chelone 231, 294, 329.  
 Chenopodium 250.  
 Cherry 27, 53, 65, 95, 102,  
 119, 153, 154, 184, 187,  
 222, 234, 284.  
 Cherry (double flowering)  
 130, 324.  
 Cherry Plum 95, 130, 324.  
 Chervil 12, 13, 50, 77, 114,  
 148, 167, 216, 247, 277,  
 281, 309, 344, 365.  
 Chestnut 64, 130, 198, 347,  
 368.  
 Chickweed 62, 137.  
 China Pink 231, 293, 328.  
 China Rose 136.  
 Chinquapin 96.  
 Chironia 174, 208, 242, 273,  
 299, 331.  
 Christophoriana 196.  
 Chrysanthemum 88, 162, 164,  
 173, 191, 195, 231, 263,  
 265, 293, 321, 326, 328,  
 335, 357, 275.  
 Chrysocoma 104, 136, 243,  
 266, 294, 358.  
 Cicer 253.  
 Cinquefoil 166, 194, 197,  
 233, 324, 329.  
 Cirsium 197, 266, 321.  
 Cistus 74, 93, 101, 104,  
 119, 131, 135, 136, 164,  
 166, 171, 173, 198, 201,  
 207, 233, 240, 241, 266,  
 272, 295, 321, 329, 332.  
 Citron 102, 174, 194, 207,  
 240.  
 Cives 39, 81, 114, 147.  
 Clary 84, 177, 181, 195,  
 234, 253, 358, 376.  
 Claytonia 165.  
 Clematis 27, 95, 167, 233,  
 354, 372.  
 Clethra 198, 233, 267, 295,  
 329.  
 Cliffortia 300, 332.  
 Clinopodium 265, 354.  
 Clitoria 266, 273, 300.  
 Cliver 167.  
 Clove-gilliflower 232, 234.  
 Clover 82.  
 Clutia 73, 136, 174, 208,  
 242, 300, 331, 336, 358.  
 Coccygria 198, 324.  
 Cockscorn 25, 328.  
 Coffee 33, 71, 74, 104, 135,  
 172, 174, 207, 241, 271,  
 357, 375.  
 Colchicum 95, 127, 129,  
 158, 264, 290, 293, 328,  
 353.  
 Coleworts 13, 50, 83, 113,  
 147.

# I N D E X.

- 147, 210, 247, 276, 277,  
 301, 305, 309, 313, 343,  
 346.  
*Collinsonia* 266.  
*Coltsfoot* 63, 96, 131.  
*Columbine* 58, 88, 92, 129,  
 160, 164, 167, 194, 196,  
 225, 292, 321.  
*Colutea* 136, 166, 197, 198,  
 207, 241, 272, 299, 351,  
 354.  
*Comfrey* 167, 199, 234.  
*Commelina* 265, 273, 300,  
 329.  
*Compost* 24, 138, 171, 204,  
 352, 375.  
*Convolvulus* 91, 92, 123,  
 124, 136, 159, 173, 191,  
 208, 232, 261, 264, 266,  
 272, 273, 294, 300, 328.  
*Conyza* 201, 232, 273, 336.  
*Coral-tree* 74, 105, 136, 173,  
 208, 241, 334.  
*Coriander* 13, 50, 148, 267,  
 343.  
*Coriaria* 62.  
*Cork tree* 93.  
*Cornelian Cherry* 267, 324.  
*Cornflag* 164, 196, 203.  
*Cornish Cherry* 130.  
*Cornfallet* 38, 183, 212, 247,  
 309, 343.  
*Cornutia* 273.  
*Corona Regalis* 74.  
*Coronilla* 104, 130, 135,  
 167, 195, 232, 265.  
*Costus* 242, 272, 300, 336.  
*Cotton-plant* 207, 241, 272.  
*Cotyledon* 32, 72, 73, 104,  
 136, 169, 174, 202, 207,  
 236, 241, 272, 299, 331,  
 335, 357, 374.  
*Cowslip* 131.  
*Cranes-bill* 167, 196, 199.  
*Craffula* 35, 136, 174, 202,  
 208, 243, 273, 336, 358.  
*Cress* 3, 13, 45, 50, 80, 81,  
 148, 179, 212, 216, 234,  
 251, 277, 295, 309, 340,  
 343, 360, 365.  
*Crinum* 35, 74, 104, 136,  
 173, 203, 208, 242, 273,  
 300, 336, 358.  
*Crocus* 61, 95, 158, 161,  
 191, 262, 293, 320, 328.  
*Croffwort* 167.  
*Crotolaria* 208, 242, 273.  
*Crowfoot* 165.  
*Crown Imperial* 95, 129, 192,  
 259, 290.  
*Cucumber* 3, 6, 16, 25, 41,  
 42, 75, 80, 84, 106, 110,  
 114, 141, 146, 147, 177,  
 180, 183, 210, 214, 216,  
 248, 253, 281, 295, 308,  
 342.  
*Cudweed* 234.  
*Cunonia* 105, 136, 173, 203.  
*Cyanella* 273.  
*Cyanus* 164, 196.  
*Cyclamen* 23, 27, 35, 61,  
 73, 95, 104, 129, 135,  
 158, 171, 191, 199, 203,  
 262, 264, 290, 293, 328,  
 331, 335, 358, 371, 375.  
*Cypress* 27, 62, 93, 96, 119,  
 120, 156.  
*Cytifus* 96, 104, 119, 130,  
 135, 166, 167, 198, 201,  
 233, 267, 295, 299, 324,  
 329, 332.

D.

*Daffodil* 95, 129, 197.

*Dahoon*

# I N D E X.

- Dahoon Holly 233.  
 Daifey 58, 88, 95, 129, 131,  
 163, 164, 165, 167, 242,  
 289, 321.  
 Dames Gilliflower 194.  
 Dandelion 77, 131, 138, 167,  
 182.  
 Datura 230.  
 Dayenia 243, 273, 300.  
 Dead-nettle 131, 167.  
 December 359.  
 Dens Canis 95, 129, 191,  
 225.  
 Devil's-bit 198.  
 Dianthera 232, 266, 294,  
 329.  
 Diervilla 167, 198, 233, 267,  
 354.  
 Digitalis 292.  
 Dill 77, 234, 253, 267.  
 Diosma 35, 136, 174, 208,  
 242, 273, 299, 331, 336,  
 358, 375.  
 Diospyros 198.  
 Dittander 198, 234.  
 Dittany 196, 232.  
 Dock-root 28.  
 Dodartia 165, 232, 294.  
 Dodder 234.  
 Dogbane 195, 328.  
 Dogwood 96, 99, 130, 167,  
 198, 233.  
 Doria 201, 243, 272, 299,  
 332, 357.  
 Doronicum 197, 321.  
 Dracocephalum 91, 232, 265,  
 329.  
 Dragon 28, 164, 196, 199,  
 242.  
 Dropwort 28, 234.  
 Ducksfoot 129.  
 Dumb Cane 136.  
 Dwarf Annual Stock 91, 164,  
 196, 228, 230, 263, 265.  
 Dyers-broom 267.  
 Dyers-weed 167.  
  

## E.

  
 Echium 266, 294.  
 Elder 27, 96, 199, 234, 295.  
 Elecampane 28, 354, 372.  
 Elichrysum 136, 173, 201,  
 265, 272, 331, 375.  
 Elm 63, 318.  
 Endive 4, 5, 11, 13, 45, 50,  
 77, 84, 113, 139, 179,  
 183, 210, 212, 214, 215,  
 216, 246, 248, 253, 267,  
 277, 281, 302, 309, 340,  
 343, 361, 365.  
 Erhetia 273.  
 Eryngium 265, 321.  
 Eryngo 28, 232, 330, 354.  
 Eschalot 212, 248.  
 Espaliers 13, 17, 51, 52, 116,  
 148, 183, 216, 218, 221.  
 Evergreens 29, 59, 63, 64,  
 93, 96, 97, 119, 121,  
 128, 157, 189, 223, 224,  
 257.  
 Everlasting Pea 124, 195,  
 230, 264, 321.  
 Euonymus 167, 329, 354.  
 Eupatorium 196, 231, 266,  
 272, 294, 329, 354.  
 Euphorbium 34, 35, 72, 73,  
 105, 136, 169, 174, 202,  
 208, 236, 368, 271, 273,  
 299, 334, 335, 374.  
 Exoticks 66, 67, 72, 94, 97,  
 100, 101, 102, 103, 119,  
 120, 132, 135, 161, 169,  
 171, 189, 190, 201, 203,  
 236,

# I N D E X.

- 236, 237, 239, 268, 269,  
271, 298; 331, 332, 349,  
355, 356, 368, 370, 371,  
374, 375.  
Eyebright 199, 234.
- F.
- Fabago 171, 174, 201, 232,  
241, 272.  
Fairchild's Mule 230, 265.  
February 36.  
Fennel 28, 77, 247, 253,  
295, 354, 372.  
Fennel-giant 196.  
Fenugreek 295.  
Fern 28, 295, 361, 363, 369.  
Feverfew 165, 198, 231, 234,  
265, 289, 321, 328.  
Ficoides 25, 72, 73, 173,  
328, 375.  
Fiddlewood 334.  
Figs, or Fig-tree 13, 14, 51;  
118, 253, 256, 284, 299,  
315, 344, 345.  
Figwort 164, 196, 198.  
Filbert 62, 256, 284.  
Finnochia 82, 113, 143, 178,  
179, 216, 252, 309.  
Fir 62, 94, 96, 119, 120,  
122, 156, 224, 286.  
Flammula Jovis 195.  
Flax 82, 112, 198, 234, 295.  
Fleabane 104.  
Fleawort 267.  
Flixweed, 295.  
Flower-fence 35.  
Flower-Garden work 88, 157,  
190, 287, 320, 349.  
Fluellin 234.  
Foreft tree 29, 30, 59, 63,  
121, 223, 257, 285, 318.  
Foxglove 58, 136, 160, 165,  
174, 194, 196, 199, 208,  
225, 321, 354.  
Fraxinella 88, 164, 196, 292,  
350.  
French Honeysuckle 58, 88,  
92, 124, 160, 194, 195,  
225, 321, 350.  
Friars Cowl 129.  
Fritillary 129, 191, 192,  
225, 259, 262, 290, 322.  
Fruit-Garden work 13, 51,  
84, 114, 148, 183, 216,  
253, 281, 309, 344, 365.  
Fruits in Prime 20, 55, 87,  
118, 187, 221, 255, 283,  
315, 347, 367.  
Fruit-trees 15, 16, 29, 30,  
48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 84,  
85, 86, 97, 115, 116,  
117, 121, 152, 153, 210,  
220, 221, 282, 283, 285,  
311, 345, 360, 365, 366.  
Fumitory 95, 129, 138, 167,  
196, 232, 266, 321, 371.
- G.
- Galeopsis 329.  
Galingale 300.  
Garlick 12, 39, 50, 212;  
216, 248, 267, 281, 343.  
Gaura 92, 266.  
Gelder Rose 166, 324.  
Genista 198, 233, 267, 354;  
372.  
Genistella 233.  
Gentian 28, 164, 196, 294,  
329, 350.  
Gentianella 58, 129, 195,  
263, 292, 350.  
Geranium 34, 67, 73, 88,  
104, 135, 164, 171, 173,  
201;

# I N D E X.

- 201, 208, 236, 241, 265,  
 272, 292, 300, 321, 330,  
 335, 357, 375.  
 Germander 197, 199, 234.  
 Gesneria 208.  
 Ginger 300, 336.  
 Ginseng 232.  
 Gladiolus 35, 74, 105, 331.  
 Glawwort 267.  
 Glaucium 265.  
 Globe Thistle 197, 231, 265.  
 Globularia 165, 266.  
 Glycine 231, 233, 266.  
 Gnaphalium 207, 241, 266,  
 294, 299, 358.  
 Goats-rue 234.  
 Golden Rod 58, 88, 195,  
 231, 264, 267, 292, 293,  
 295, 321, 328, 350, 353,  
 371.  
 Gomphrena 60, 124, 230,  
 231, 264, 294, 328.  
 Gooseberry 14, 54, 65, 187,  
 222, 234, 267, 282, 285,  
 312, 313, 319, 345.  
 Gourd 146, 253, 281.  
 Grafting 15, 53, 65, 85, 98,  
 120, 133, 155, 220, 257,  
 268, 311.  
 Granadilla 299.  
 Grape 21, 152, 187, 253,  
 256, 282, 284, 311, 315,  
 347, 368.  
 Grass 60, 123, 163, 264,  
 325, 353.  
 Grass-plat 226.  
 Grass Walks 122, 163, 226,  
 325.  
 Gravel Walks 60, 122, 163,  
 264, 325, 353.  
 Green-house work 30, 66,  
 100, 131, 168, 199, 235,  
 268, 295, 330, 355, 373.  
 Grewia 208, 241, 273, 299.  
 Gromwell 295.  
 Ground Ivy 131, 167.  
 Groundfel 35, 138, 167, 182,  
 299, 329, 372.  
 Guajava 358.  
 Guanabanus 273.  
 Guava 272.
- H.
- Hæmanthus 136, 158, 174,  
 203, 208, 241, 266, 272,  
 300, 334, 336.  
 Halleria 201.  
 Hamemelis 27, 62, 295, 329.  
 Hare-bell 131.  
 Harts-tongue 372.  
 Haw 96, 167, 317.  
 Hawk-weed 266, 328.  
 Hawthorn 130, 166, 197,  
 317, 324.  
 Hazle-nuts 62, 284, 315,  
 347.  
 Hearts-ease 27, 62, 95, 129,  
 164, 294, 328, 353.  
 Hedges 2, 3, 28, 78, 226,  
 342, 367, 369.  
 Hedyfarum 165, 208, 242,  
 265, 272.  
 Helenia 329, 354.  
 Helianthemum 196, 232, 265,  
 294.  
 Heliotrope 136, 173, 174,  
 208, 232, 241, 243, 273,  
 294, 299, 300, 328, 332,  
 358, 375.  
 Hellebore 26, 61, 95, 174,  
 196, 230, 371, 372.
- C c                      Hemlock

# I N D E X.

- Hemlock 38, 199.  
 Hemorocallis 129.  
 Hemp 82, 112, 295.  
 Henbane 28, 234, 330, 354,  
     372.  
 Hepatica 58, 61, 88, 95, 129.  
 Herb Paris 167.  
 Herb Robert 199.  
 Hermannia 35, 73, 104, 135,  
     171, 173, 201, 208, 236,  
     273, 331, 358.  
 Hermodactyl 95.  
 Hesperis 294.  
 Hibiscus 35, 52, 61, 91, 124,  
     191, 207, 241, 266, 294,  
     300, 334, 335.  
 Hieracium 81, 88, 92, 123,  
     195, 230.  
 Hips 317.  
 Hollow-root 95.  
 Holly. 64, 93, 97, 99, 119,  
     120, 156, 197, 231, 233,  
     317.  
 Hollyhock 124, 160, 194,  
     225, 231, 264, 293, 320.  
 Honesty 165, 321, 350.  
 Honeyfuckle 58, 59, 62, 88,  
     95, 130, 166, 197, 199,  
     233, 234, 266, 267, 285,  
     294, 319, 324, 325, 329,  
     351, 372.  
 Honeywort 129, 164, 197,  
     232, 329.  
 Hops 49, 112, 113, 295.  
 Horehound 198, 234, 357.  
 Horminum 232.  
 Horse-chestnut 166, 324, 351.  
 Horse-radish 216, 253, 343,  
     364.  
 Horsetail 167.  
 Hot-bed 3, 10, 13, 18, 25,  
     41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48,  
     50, 54, 60, 61, 66, 67,  
     68, 69, 73, 75, 76, 80,  
     84, 92, 93, 94, 99, 101,  
     102, 111, 114, 124, 125,  
     161, 162, 169, 170, 190,  
     202, 203, 205, 236, 237,  
     239, 275, 305, 307, 340,  
     341, 342, 343, 360, 362,  
     365.  
 Hound's-tongue 199.  
 Houfleeck 74, 104, 136, 199,  
     299.  
 Humble plant 136, 241, 272,  
     299, 335.  
 Hyacinth 21, 22, 23, 27, 61,  
     89, 95, 127, 129, 136,  
     157, 158, 164, 192, 225,  
     259, 261, 262, 265, 288,  
     290, 293, 320, 322, 327,  
     352, 369.  
 Hydrangea 233, 267, 294, 329,  
     351.  
 Hypericum 74, 130, 136,  
     171, 197, 232, 266, 351.  
 Hyssop 13, 50, 78, 81, 84,  
     113, 144, 176, 177, 183,  
     195, 199, 234, 247, 253,  
     281, 344, 364.  

I.

 Jacea 195, 228.  
 Jacobæa 104, 242.  
 January 1.  
 Jasmine 35, 59, 73, 104,  
     130, 133, 166, 169, 171,  
     173, 194, 197, 207, 208,  
     226, 232, 234, 239, 241,  
     266, 267, 268, 272, 294,  
     299, 324, 330, 335, 351,  
     357, 358, 375.  
 Iatropha 173, 207, 241, 272.  
Indian

# I N D E X.

Indian Fig 173, 202, 272, 334.  
 Indian Pink 92, 124, 232.  
 Indian flowering Reed 358, 375.  
 Indian Yellow 35.  
 Indigo 272, 299.  
 Indigo (Bastard) 233.  
 Inula 231.  
 Johnsonia 242.  
 Johnswort 104, 197, 199, 234, 241, 272, 295, 329, 335.  
 Jonquil 129, 320, 327.  
 Iris 23, 28, 61, 95, 129, 162, 164, 191, 196, 225, 232, 242, 259, 262, 265, 290, 292, 320, 321, 350, 354.  
 Itea 198, 233, 267, 295, 329.  
 Jujube 173.  
 July 209.  
 June 175.  
 Juniper 93, 96, 99, 120, 156, 330.  
 Justicia 105, 334.  
 Ivy 28, 62.  
 Ixia 35, 74, 105, 136, 173, 203, 331.

## K.

Kalmia 233, 267, 272, 295.  
 Kempferia 174, 242, 273, 300.  
 Ketmia 25, 197, 265, 329.  
 Kidney-bean 43, 44, 81, 84, 107, 114, 139, 148, 179, 183, 209, 216, 252, 267, 281.  
 Kiggelaria 174, 208.  
 King's Spear 331, 336.

Kitchen Garden products 12, 50, 83, 113, 147, 183, 216, 252, 281, 309, 343, 364.  
 Kitchen Garden work 1, 36, 75, 106, 137, 175, 209, 244, 274, 301, 337, 359.  
 Kleinia 202, 243, 300, 331, 336.  
 Knotgrafs 199, 234, 267.

## L.

Laburnum 59, 130, 166, 324, 351.  
 Ladies bedstraw 199, 234.  
 Ladies mantle 164, 167, 199.  
 Ladies slipper 164.  
 Ladies smock 129, 165, 167.  
 Lamium 197.  
 Lantana 35, 73, 104, 135, 201, 207, 208, 241, 273, 299, 335, 336, 357, 375.  
 Larch-tree 96.  
 Larkspur 61, 92, 195, 228, 231, 293.  
 Lathyrus 230, 292.  
 Lavatera 35, 91, 123, 174, 196, 208, 230, 243, 264, 295.  
 Lavender 50, 78, 108, 144, 176, 181, 183, 191, 196, 234, 247, 251, 253, 266, 272, 276, 330.  
 Lavender Cotton 78, 108, 199.  
 Lavender-spike 199.  
 Lavendula 265.  
 Laurel 130, 166, 198, 233, 284, 293, 319.  
 Laurus Regia 208.  
 Laurustinus 27, 62, 95, 101, 128,

# I N D E X.

- 128, 130, 131, 266, 293,  
 294, 319, 324, 329, 354,  
 372.  
 Lawn 60, 163, 324.  
 Layers 63, 66, 169, 189, 191,  
 225, 228, 239, 258, 287,  
 318.  
 Lazarole 96, 284.  
 Leadwort 242, 354.  
 Leeks 9, 12, 45, 50, 77, 82,  
 108, 114, 143, 146, 176,  
 182, 250, 281, 309, 341,  
 364.  
 Lemon 35, 102, 174, 194,  
 207, 240.  
 Lentil 295.  
 Lentiscus 171, 208, 242, 331.  
 Leontopetalon 129.  
 Leonurus 35, 201, 236, 263,  
 272, 299, 331, 335, 357,  
 374, 375.  
 Leopardbane 129, 164.  
 Lettuce 2, 12, 13, 36, 37,  
 44, 45, 50, 78, 79, 109,  
 111, 114, 143, 147, 179,  
 183, 215, 216, 246, 247,  
 252, 275, 278, 281, 295,  
 302, 309, 339, 340, 343,  
 363, 365.  
 Leucanthemum 88.  
 Lilac 59, 130, 166, 318, 324,  
 325, 351.  
 Lily 74, 129, 136, 162, 164,  
 167, 192, 195, 196, 198,  
 204, 225, 230, 234, 242,  
 259, 260, 262, 292, 299,  
 320, 328, 335, 358.  
 Lime 63, 174, 197, 199,  
 207, 240, 318.  
 Limodorum 273, 300, 336.  
 Limonium 231, 265, 272.  
 Lunaria 123, 195, 230, 265,  
 266, 328.  
 Lionstail 74.  
 Liquorice 28, 41.  
 Liverwort 62, 96.  
 London Pride 164, 289, 321,  
 350.  
 Loosestrife 195, 198.  
 Lotus 35, 105, 123, 136,  
 166, 173, 174, 201, 208,  
 299, 300, 331, 334, 336,  
 376.  
 Loveage 234, 247, 295, 330,  
 372.  
 Love Apple 92, 191, 267.  
 Love-lies-a-bleeding 92.  
 Lucern 82.  
 Lungwort 95, 129, 165, 167.  
 Lupine 123, 159, 196, 228,  
 231, 265, 266, 267, 293,  
 328.  
 Lychnidea 160, 165, 266.  
 Lychnis 58, 88, 91, 92, 123,  
 129, 159, 160, 194, 195,  
 196, 225, 227, 231, 263,  
 265, 289, 292, 294, 328,  
 350.  
 Lycium 104, 136, 174, 208,  
 242, 331, 376.  
 Lyfimachia 232, 265, 321.

## M.

- Madder 28.  
 Magnolia 93, 120, 198, 233,  
 266, 332.  
 Maidenhair 27, 62.  
 Malabar Nut 331.  
 Mallow 35, 123, 166, 197,  
 198, 199, 207, 231, 233,  
 234, 264, 266, 294, 358,  
 375.  
 Malpighia 35, 73, 105, 136,  
 173, 208, 273, 300, 334,  
 336, 358, 375.  
 Mandrake

# I N D E X.

- Mandrake 28, 165, 167.  
 Manna Ash, see Ash.  
 Maple 95, 96, 130, 167, 287,  
 318, 324.  
 Maranta 207, 242, 336.  
 March 75.  
 Marigold 35, 38, 77, 84, 92,  
 104, 105, 124, 136, 159,  
 174, 177, 181, 191, 195,  
 199, 201, 216, 231, 232,  
 234, 241, 242, 253, 265,  
 293, 309, 328, 336, 344.  
 Marjoram 50, 81, 107, 113,  
 177, 216, 253, 267, 281,  
 309, 344.  
 Martagon 164, 196, 225,  
 230, 259, 262, 320.  
 Martynia 191, 208, 230, 242,  
 272, 300, 336.  
 Marvel of Peru 92, 124, 159,  
 191, 231, 264, 293, 328.  
 Marum 144, 183.  
 Masterwort 27, 234, 247.  
 Mastich 108, 144, 183, 234,  
 251.  
 Maudlin 164, 199.  
 Maurocena 242, 300.  
 May 137.  
 Meadia 129, 165, 263.  
 Meadowsweet 292.  
 Medicago 104, 119, 135,  
 197, 267, 295, 354, 372.  
 Medicinal Plants 27, 62, 96,  
 130, 167, 198, 233, 267,  
 295, 330, 354, 372.  
 Medlar 21, 96, 166, 284,  
 295, 315, 347, 368.  
 Melianthus 131, 136, 173,  
 198, 207, 236.  
 Melilot 198, 234.  
 Melocactus 174, 358.  
 Melon 6, 16, 41, 43, 75, 80,  
 106, 107, 110, 141, 142,  
 148, 177, 178, 181, 183,  
 213, 216, 249, 253, 281,  
 284, 308.  
 Melongena 25, 265.  
 Melon Thistle 34, 72, 208,  
 242, 273.  
 Mercury 167.  
 Mesembrianthemum 32, 35,  
 60, 104, 135, 169, 202,  
 207, 230, 241, 268, 272,  
 299, 330, 335, 358, 375.  
 Mespilus 354.  
 Mezereon 27, 62, 95, 234,  
 324, 372.  
 Milfoil 234.  
 Milleria 273, 300, 336.  
 Millet 295.  
 Mimosa 207.  
 Mimulus 232.  
 Mint 10, 13, 50, 78, 84,  
 111, 147, 181, 183, 216,  
 253, 307, 308, 365.  
 Moldavica 123.  
 Molle 331.  
 Molucca 265.  
 Moly 164.  
 Momordica 61, 242.  
 Monarda 232, 266, 294, 321.  
 Monkshood 164, 321, 350.  
 Moon Trefoil 93, 166.  
 Morea 105.  
 Moss 15, 53, 57, 62, 65, 91,  
 97, 204, 330.  
 Motherwort 234.  
 Moth-Mullein 129, 164, 196,  
 198, 231, 234.  
 Mouse-ear 131, 167.  
 Mugwort 199.  
 Mulch 97, 117, 119, 128,  
 157, 169, 183, 189, 211,  
 286, 312, 317, 324, 345,  
 348,

# I N D E X.

- 348, 366, 368, 370.  
 Mulcari 95, 129.  
 Mushroom 5, 13, 43, 50,  
 148, 253, 275, 281, 307,  
 308, 309, 343, 364.  
 Musk Rose 266, 294, 329,  
 354.  
 Mustard 3, 13, 45, 50, 81,  
 109, 148, 179, 183, 199,  
 210, 234, 251, 277, 295,  
 309, 340, 343, 360, 365.  
 Myofotis 263.  
 Myrica 233.  
 Myrsine 173.  
 Myrtle 35, 67, 100, 101,  
 119, 131, 166, 169, 173,  
 200, 207, 233, 236, 240,  
 272, 297, 299, 332, 335,  
 357, 374.  
 Myrrus 334.
- N.
- Napellus 265.  
 Narcissus 22, 27, 61, 95,  
 129, 162, 164, 192, 225,  
 262, 320, 327, 354, 371.  
 Nasturtium 34, 91, 123, 159,  
 207, 231, 241, 253, 265,  
 272, 294, 299, 330, 357,  
 375.  
 Navelwort 61, 95, 165, 167,  
 321.  
 Navew-root 267.  
 Nectarine 84, 149, 150, 184,  
 187, 188, 222, 256, 309,  
 344.  
 Nettle 96, 130, 165, 197,  
 267.  
 Nigella 92, 195, 231, 264.  
 Nightshade 182, 250, 267,  
 295.
- Noli me tangere 164.  
 November 337.  
 Nursery work 28, 63, 96,  
 119, 154, 187, 222, 257,  
 284, 315, 348, 368.  
 Nuts 21, 96, 368.
- O.
- Oaks 93, 96, 119.  
 October 301.  
 Oculus Christi 234.  
 Oldenlandia 300.  
 Oleander 131, 171, 208, 241,  
 272, 299, 332, 336, 374.  
 Oleaster 197, 233.  
 Olive 131, 136, 207, 242,  
 332.  
 Omphalodes 165.  
 Onagra 265.  
 Onion 12, 39, 41, 50, 77,  
 108, 114, 143, 146, 147,  
 176, 210, 212, 216, 244,  
 248, 253, 267, 276, 281,  
 303, 304, 309, 341, 343,  
 364.  
 Onobrychis 165.  
 Opuntia 336.  
 Orach 77, 182, 199.  
 Orange 30, 35, 67, 68, 69,  
 70, 100, 101, 102, 131,  
 132, 133, 168, 174, 194,  
 199, 207, 235, 240, 268,  
 271, 272, 297, 198, 330.  
 Orchard work 365.  
 Orchis 28, 129, 164.  
 Origanum 183, 234, 281.  
 Ornithogalum 104, 129, 136,  
 165, 196, 203, 224, 230,  
 300.  
 Orubus 164, 228, 266.  
 Orpine 199, 234.

# I N D E X.

- Osteospermum* 35, 332.  
*Othonna* 105, 136, 173, 201, 241.  
*Ox-eye* 196, 234, 354.  
**P.**  
*Pæonia* 259.  
*Palm tree* 208.  
*Palma Christi* 191, 265, 299.  
*Pancratium* 35, 74, 104, 136, 158, 173, 208, 242, 273, 300, 336.  
*Papaw* 208, 299, 357.  
*Papaya* 35, 174, 241, 273, 335.  
*Parsley* 12, 13, 28, 36, 38, 50, 77, 79, 84, 111, 113, 148, 183, 216, 253, 281, 295, 309, 341, 343, 344, 364, 365.  
*Parsnep* 9, 12, 36, 45, 50, 77, 83, 108, 114, 143, 146, 176, 250, 253, 281, 309, 341, 343, 364.  
*Parthonia* 232.  
*Passerina* 174, 208, 243, 273.  
*Passiflora*, or *Passion-flower* 169, 174, 188, 197, 207, 233, 239, 241, 266, 272, 294, 329, 335, 354, 358.  
*Pavia* 233.  
*Pea* (*Cape Horn*) 263.  
*Peach* (*double flowering*) 324.  
*Peaches* 84, 148, 149, 150, 183, 184, 187, 188, 222, 255, 315, 366.  
*Peach-tree* 130, 309, 344.  
*Pears* 14, 20, 52, 55, 65, 118, 154, 187, 221, 222, 253, 282, 284, 310, 314, 315, 346, 347, 367.  
*Pear-tree* 130, 344.  
*Peas* 2, 4, 12, 36, 57, 40, 41, 48, 76, 83, 84, 108, 110, 112, 114, 123, 137, 139, 147, 159, 183, 213, 216, 252, 255, 279, 281, 293, 303, 339, 362.  
*Pellitory* 198.  
*Penny-royal* 78, 183, 198, 234.  
*Peppermint* 198, 234.  
*Periclymenum* 267.  
*Periploca* 198, 233, 265, 266.  
*Periwinkle* 27, 62, 129, 164, 196, 242.  
*Perficaria* 162, 265, 294, 328.  
*Perfimon* or *Pishamin* 96, 167, 233.  
*Peterwort* 27, 196, 321.  
*Phalangium* 242, 265.  
*Phlomis* 131, 166, 171, 173, 197, 198, 207, 233, 236, 267, 329.  
*Phlox* 194, 195, 231, 321, 329.  
*Phylica* 34, 73, 104, 171, 300, 331, 336, 357, 375.  
*Phyllanthus* 208, 242.  
*Phyllyrea* 27, 62, 93, 94, 119, 128, 156, 241, 319, 334.  
*Physalis* 242, 265, 300, 328, 331, see *Alkekengi*.  
*Phytic-nut* 299.  
*Phytolacca* 208, 242, 243, 272, 300, 334, 336, 358.  
*Piercea* 174, 208, 242, 272, 300, 336, 375.  
*Pilewort* 27, 95, 129, 321.  
*Pimpernel* 138, 167, 182, 199.  
*Pine* 28, 62, 94, 96, 119, 120,

# I N D E X.

- 120, 122, 156, 190, 224,  
286, 296.
- Pinks 58, 88, 92, 124, 125,  
159, 160, 161, 162, 163,  
165, 191, 194, 195, 225,  
227, 230, 258, 259, 264,  
287, 289, 294, 328, 354.
- Piony 28, 164, 167, 292,  
321, 350.
- Piper 208, 358.
- Pistachia-nut 96, 166, 198.
- Plane 96, 167, 319.
- Plantain 163, 199.
- Plants in flower 26, 34, 61,  
73, 95, 104, 129, 135,  
163, 173, 195, 207, 230,  
240, 264, 272, 293, 299,  
328, 335, 353, 357, 371,  
375.
- Pleasure Garden work 21, 56,  
122, 190, 224, 258, 369.
- Plumbago 273, 336, 354,  
375.
- Plumeria 208, 242, 272, 300,  
336.
- Plums 53, 62, 65, 184, 222,  
256, 283, 310, 315, 317.
- Poinciana 358.
- Poley-mountain 196, 231.
- Polium 266, 272, 294.
- Polyanthes 273, 336.
- Polyanthus 26, 27, 56, 61,  
95, 125, 129, 225, 260,  
262, 289, 290, 293, 321,  
328, 371.
- Polygala 73, 104, 136, 171,  
173, 207, 241, 273, 335,  
375.
- Polypody 372.
- Pomegranate 168, 169, 194,  
197, 207, 233, 267, 294,  
329.
- Pompion 146.
- Pomum Amoris, or Tomata  
92.
- Poplar 96, 167, 319.
- Poppy 91, 164, 195, 196,  
198, 231, 267, 292, 321.
- Potatoe 12, 46, 50, 83, 216,  
253, 281, 309, 341, 343,  
364.
- Primrose 27, 92, 95, 131,  
195, 225, 232, 260, 289,  
293, 321, 371.
- Prinos 267.
- Privet 167, 198, 233, 324.
- Protea 334.
- Pforalea 174, 207.
- Ptarmica 195, 231, 265, 293,  
358, 376.
- Ptelia 197.
- Pulsatilla 129, 164, 262.
- Pumkin 213, 253.
- Puiflane 48, 80, 82, 84, 108,  
114, 139, 148, 183, 216,  
235, 253.
- Pyracantha 27, 119, 130,  
166, 329, 354.

## Q.

- Quamoclit 242, 261, 272.
- Quick-beam 166, 324.
- Quince 284, 315.

## R.

- Radish 2, 13, 36, 37, 45,  
50, 76, 80, 81, 108, 109,  
213, 140, 147, 179, 183,  
214, 216, 251, 253, 277,  
281, 295, 307, 309, 340,  
343, 360, 363, 365.
- Ragged Robin 58, 88, 165,  
196,

# I N D E X.

- 196, 230, 263, 289, 321.  
 Ragwort 74, 165, 196, 197,  
 272, 354.  
 Rampion 13.  
 Ranunculus 21, 23, 58, 89,  
 127, 129, 157, 163, 165,  
 192, 261, 262, 289, 290,  
 291, 320, 321, 352, 369.  
 Rape 3, 13, 45, 50, 81,  
 109, 179, 183, 216, 251,  
 309, 340, 360, 365.  
 Raspberry 15, 17, 54, 86,  
 197, 199, 222, 235, 282,  
 312, 313, 324, 329, 346.  
 Raspberry (flowering) 233.  
 Rauwolfia 136, 174, 208, 242,  
 300, 336.  
 Reeds 173, 207, 308, 331,  
 334, 342.  
 Refeda 159, 191, 197, 242,  
 328.  
 Restharrow 166, 167, 199,  
 232, 234.  
 Rhamnus 242.  
 Rhapontic 164.  
 Rhododendron 267, 351.  
 Rhubarb 28.  
 Rhus 171.  
 Ricinus 61, 231, 242, 273.  
 Robinia 167, 273, 324.  
 Rocambole 12, 39, 50, 82,  
 114, 212, 216, 248, 309,  
 343, 364.  
 Rocket 164, 234, 263, 350.  
 Rondeletia 300.  
 Ros Solis 198, 234.  
 Rose 59, 130, 166, 194, 197,  
 199, 226, 232, 233, 294,  
 317, 318, 324, 325, 329,  
 354.  
 Rose Champion 58, 88, 91, 92,  
 195, 225, 231, 263, 289,  
 321, 350.  
 Rosemary 13, 50, 78, 84, 108,  
 114, 144, 164, 166, 167,  
 176, 183, 199, 247, 251,  
 253, 276, 309, 364.  
 Rose-root 95, 129.  
 Royenia 173, 243, 273, 332.  
 Rudbeckia 232, 266, 294,  
 321, 328, 375.  
 Rue 108, 234.  
 Ruellia 242, 300.  
 Rupturewort 199.  
 Ruyschiana 196, 232, 266,  
 294, 321.  
 Rye 82.
- S.
- Safflower 267.  
 Saffron 123, 127, 158, 191,  
 293, 295, 309, 328, 330.  
 Sage 30, 50, 78, 84, 108, 114,  
 136, 144, 164, 173, 176,  
 181, 183, 198, 201, 207,  
 216, 234, 236, 242, 251,  
 253, 273, 343, 358, 364.  
 Saintfoin 82.  
 Sallet herbs 3, 4, 13, 37, 45,  
 50, 76, 81, 84, 109, 113,  
 139, 179, 183, 215, 251,  
 253, 277, 281, 305, 309,  
 340, 360, 365.  
 Salfasy 13, 37, 50, 114, 145,  
 216, 281, 309, 341, 342,  
 343, 364.  
 Salvia 336.  
 Sanguinaria 129.  
 Sanicle 198.  
 Santolina 195, 232, 294.  
 Saffras 96, 99, 233.  
 Savin 295, 330, 354, 372.  
 Savory

# I N D E X.

- Savory 13, 38, 50, 84, 107,  
 108, 113, 131, 147, 176,  
 183, 247, 253, 267, 281,  
 309, 344, 364.  
 Savoy 9, 12, 44, 45, 50,  
 76, 78, 83, 111, 112,  
 113, 140, 146, 175, 210,  
 234, 249, 309, 343, 362,  
 364.  
 Saxifrage 28, 62, 95, 129,  
 131, 165, 198.  
 Scabious 92, 105, 135, 162,  
 165, 171, 173, 194, 196,  
 198, 207, 225, 231, 241,  
 263, 264, 293, 299, 328,  
 354.  
 Scallion 39, 81, 114.  
 Sclarea 232, 265.  
 Scordium 234.  
 Scorpion Sena 198, 266, 294,  
 324, 329.  
 Scorzonera 13, 37, 50, 145,  
 216, 253, 266, 281, 309,  
 330, 341, 343, 354, 364,  
 372.  
 Scrophularia 92, 231, 294,  
 329.  
 Scurvy-grafs 167, 247.  
 Sea-Cabbage 165.  
 Securidaca 123.  
 Sedum 32, 35, 72, 95, 169,  
 202, 207, 268, 272, 331,  
 357, 373, 376.  
 Self-heal 198.  
 Sena 59, 73, 130, 166, 272,  
 300, 328, 336.  
 Senecio 73, 104, 236, 266,  
 272, 336, 357, 375.  
 Senlitive plant 272, 299, 335,  
 358, 375.  
 September 274.  
 Service 21, 130, 166, 315,  
 347, 368.  
 Seffeli 247, 295.  
 Shaddock 207, 240.  
 Shallot 12, 39, 50, 82, 281,  
 309, 343, 364.  
 Shepherds-pouch 138.  
 Shepherds-purse 131, 167,  
 182, 199.  
 Sherardia 266, 336.  
 Sida 231, 273.  
 Silphium 232, 294.  
 Silverweed 167, 199.  
 Sifyrinchium 74, 105, 136,  
 173, 203, 331.  
 Skirret 13, 28, 37, 50, 78,  
 145, 309, 330, 343, 354,  
 364, 372.  
 Smallage 27, 77.  
 Smilax 196.  
 Snail-plant 92, 123, 159.  
 Snapdragon 195, 293, 328.  
 Sneezwort 234, 293.  
 Snowdrop 27, 61, 95, 129,  
 161, 191, 198, 371.  
 Solanum 174, 208, 242, 265,  
 272, 294, 299, 331, 334,  
 335, 376.  
 Soldanella 62.  
 Solidago 34.  
 Solomon's Seal 28, 129, 164,  
 292, 372.  
 Sopewort 232, 265, 293,  
 329, 330, 372.  
 Serrel 13, 35, 38, 50, 74,  
 77, 105, 113, 131, 136,  
 147, 167, 171, 177, 183,  
 208, 216, 236, 242, 253,  
 273, 281, 300, 309, 331,  
 344, 358, 365, 376.  
 Southernwood 78.  
 Sowthistle 182, 199.  
 Spartium 233, 267, 299.  
 Spearmint 198, 234.      Speed-

# I N D E X.

- Speedwell 88, 165, 198, 234, 245.  
 Spiderwort 164, 196, 231, 265, 293, 321, 329.  
 Spigelia 242, 266, 273, 300, 336.  
 Spignel 28, 372.  
 Spinach 12, 13, 36, 37, 50, 76, 77, 80, 83, 113, 140, 147, 199, 210, 212, 216, 244, 252, 253, 276, 303, 309, 341, 343.  
 Spindle-tree 119, 130, 198.  
 Spiræa 130, 166, 197, 198, 233, 267, 324, 325, 329, 351.  
 Spleenwort 27.  
 Sprouts 13, 50, 83, 113, 253, 281, 309, 343.  
 Spurge 165, 299.  
 Spurge-laurel 27, 62, 95, 372.  
 Squashes 281.  
 Squills 197, 203.  
 Stapelca 241, 272, 299.  
 Star Flower 95.  
 Starwort 58, 61, 74, 105, 125, 136, 159, 160, 174, 191, 201, 231, 242, 264, 265, 267, 273, 294, 328, 350, 353, 357, 358.  
 Statice 231.  
 Stock-gilliflowers 92, 124, 161, 164, 194, 225, 231, 293, 328, 353, 371.  
 Stocks 28, 30, 53, 65, 86, 98, 102, 112, 115, 116, 120, 121, 155, 159, 188, 223, 255, 257, 268, 285, 286, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 351.  
 Stœchas 108, 136, 167, 176, 183, 199, 234, 251, 265, 267, 276, 358.  
 Stonecrop 167, 198.  
 Stove, work to be done 30, 66, 100, 131, 168, 199, 235, 268, 295, 330, 335, 355, 373.  
 Stramonium 25, 60, 92, 191, 242, 261, 265, 294, 299.  
 Strawberry 17, 18, 27, 54, 86, 94, 117, 119, 187, 199, 222, 282, 312, 313, 329, 346, 354, 372.  
 Succory 199, 234.  
 Suckers 145, 270, 282, 318, 319, 325, 326.  
 Sultan 91, 92, 124, 159, 162, 191, 195, 228, 231, 263, 264, 293, 328.  
 Sumach 136, 166, 197, 201, 208, 233, 267, 295, 324, 329.  
 Sunflower 88, 91, 196, 231, 264, 294, 321, 328, 354, 375.  
 Swallowwort 27, 195, 232, 354.  
 Sweetbriar 198.  
 Sweet Cicily 234.  
 Sweet-scented Pea 91, 228, 230, 263, 264, 328.  
 Sweet-William 58, 88, 92, 124, 160, 191, 194, 195, 225, 228, 230, 258, 259, 287, 321.  
 Symphoricarpos 295.  
 Syringa 197, 324, 351.

## T.

- Tabernemontana 208.  
 Tamarind-tree 242.  
 Tamarisk 197, 233, 267, 295, 324, 329.  
 Tangier

# I N D E X.

- Tangier Pea 91, 230, 264.  
 Tansey 10, 50, 74, 78, 84,  
     105, 136, 183, 198, 234,  
     307, 332.  
 Tarconanthus 35.  
 Tarragon 13, 50, 78, 84,  
     111, 148, 199, 308, 365.  
 Teasle 167.  
 Ternatea 243.  
 Tetragonia 105, 136, 332,  
     358.  
 Tetragonocarpos 242.  
 Tetragonotheca 294.  
 Teucrium 104, 131, 136,  
     173, 208, 358, 375.  
 Thalictrum 164, 321.  
 Thorn Apple 159, 182, 208,  
     267, 328.  
 Thorn (Christ's) 166.  
 Thorn (Glastonbury) 27,  
     62, 130, 324, 372.  
 Thorn (White) 166.  
 Thrift 58, 88, 164, 196,  
     289, 321.  
 Thyme 13, 78, 81, 107,  
     108, 113, 177, 183, 199,  
     216, 234, 235, 253, 281,  
     309, 344, 364.  
 Thymelea 267.  
 Tithymalus 104, 208, 334.  
 Toad-flax 136, 165, 234.  
 Tobacco 191, 232, 240,  
     242, 265, 267, 329.  
 Tomatoe 80, 147, 216, 253,  
     281.  
 Torch Thistle 72, 300, 334,  
     see *C. reus*.  
 Tormentil 28, 234, 354.  
 Tournefortia 208, 273, 300.  
 Toxicodendron 166, 198,  
     267, 273.  
 Trachelium 197, 232, 266,  
     272, 329.  
 Tradescantia 273.  
 Tragacantha 164.  
 Tragopagon 114, 147, 266.  
 Travellers Joy 62, 95, 266.  
 Trees and Shrubs in flower  
     27, 62, 95, 130, 166,  
     197, 232, 266, 294, 329,  
     354, 372.  
 Trefoil 198, 232.  
 Trumpet-flower 233.  
 Tuberose 61, 125, 162, 205,  
     265, 299, 328.  
 Tulip 23, 27, 58, 61, 89,  
     95, 127, 129, 157, 162,  
     163, 192, 193, 261, 262,  
     288, 289, 290, 291, 320,  
     322, 327.  
 Tulip-tree 96, 119, 120,  
     161, 198, 238.  
 Tupelo 119.  
 Turnep 3, 12, 13, 45, 50,  
     82, 83, 109, 111, 113,  
     145, 148, 178, 179, 183,  
     210, 216, 251, 252, 253,  
     276, 277, 281, 309, 340,  
     343, 360, 364, 365.  
 Turnera 73, 104, 136, 173,  
     208, 242, 272, 299, 334,  
     336, 358.  
 Turpentine-tree 130.  

V.

 Valerian 28, 92, 164, 196,  
     231, 294, 330.  
 Valerian, the Greek 92, 160,  
     165, 196, 225.  
 Valerianella 195.  
 Venetian Vetch 95, 129, 295.  
 Venus Looking-glass 91,  
     123, 159, 195, 231, 264,  
     293, 328.  

Venus

# I N D E X.

- Venus Navelwort 91, 123,  
159, 195, 228, 231, 263,  
264, 293, 328.
- Verbascum 129, 165.
- Veronica 92, 164, 165, 195,  
232, 265, 350.
- Vervain-mallow 199, 234,  
267.
- Viburnum 130, 167, 197,  
334, 351.
- Vinca 208.
- Vines 14, 15, 98, 116, 117,  
141, 142, 150, 153, 177,  
186, 187, 219, 220, 254,  
309, 311, 344, 366.
- Vineyard 186, 219.
- Vineyard work 216, 253.
- Violet 62, 63, 95, 96, 129,  
164, 321, 328.
- Virgins-bower 156, 188,  
195, 198, 230, 266, 324.
- Volkhameria 273, 300, 334,  
336.
- Vulneraria 165, 197.
- Water-dock 234.
- Watfonia 74, 105, 136, 173,  
203, 331.
- Wheat 82.
- Whitlow-grafs 62, 96, 131.
- Wilderness work 21, 60,  
224.
- Willow 230.
- Willowweed 195.
- Winter Cherry 330.
- Woad 167.
- Wolfsbane 88, 196, 294,  
295, 329, 330.
- Woodroof 131, 167.
- Wood Sorrel 167.
- Wormwood 78, 101, 131,  
174, 198, 199, 208, 233,  
242, 273, 332.
- Woundwort 234.

## X.

- Xeranthemum 195, 2228, 31,  
263, 265, 294.

## W.

- Wackendorfia 241, 273, 332.
- Wallflower 61, 92, 95, 124,  
161, 164, 194, 195, 225,  
321, 350.
- Walnut 96, 284, 287, 295,  
315, 347, 368.
- Waltheria 136, 174, 208,  
242, 273.
- Water-crefs 63, 96, 131,  
167.

## Y.

- Yarrow 198.
- Yew 93, 99, 119.
- Yewberry 317.
- Yucca 242, 335.

## Z.

- Zinnia 60, 159, 191, 266,  
300.
- Zygophyllum 336, 376.

# F I N I S.

*Lately Published,*

(Neatly printed in one Volume Quarto, Price 1 l. 5 s.)

THE  
ABRIDGEMENT  
OF THE  
Gardeners Dictionary :

CONTAINING,

The best and newest Methods of cultivating and improving the Kitchen, Fruit, Flower Garden, and Nursery ; as also for performing the practical Parts of Husbandry :

TOGETHER WITH

The Management of Vineyards, and the Method of making Wine in England.

In which likewise are included,

Directions for propagating and improving, from real Practice and Experience, Pasture Lands, and all Sorts of Timber Trees.

By PHILIP MILLER, F. R. S.

Gardener to the Worshipful Company of APOTHECARIES, at their Botanick Garden at Chelsea, and Member of the Botanick Academy at Florence.

. . . . *Digna manet divini gloria ruris.* VIRG. G. I. V. 168.

THE FIFTH EDITION. Corrected and Enlarged.

Printed for JOHN RIVINGTON in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, H. WOODFALL, A. MILLAR, J. WHISTON and B. WHITE, G. HAWKINS, J. HINTON, R. BALDWIN, L. HAWES and W. CLARKE and R. COLLINS, W. JOHNSTON, T. LONGMAN, T. CASLON, B. LAW, C. RIVINGTON, Z. STUART, J. DODSLEY, and M. RICHARDSON.



