

SHORT HINTS  
ON  
**Ornamental Gardening,**  
CONTAINING  
DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, TRAINING,  
AND PRUNING  
**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,**  
**SHRUBS & FLOWERS;**

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

**A Select List of Fruit Trees;**

AND

**A GENERAL PRICED CATALOGUE OF HARDY  
FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

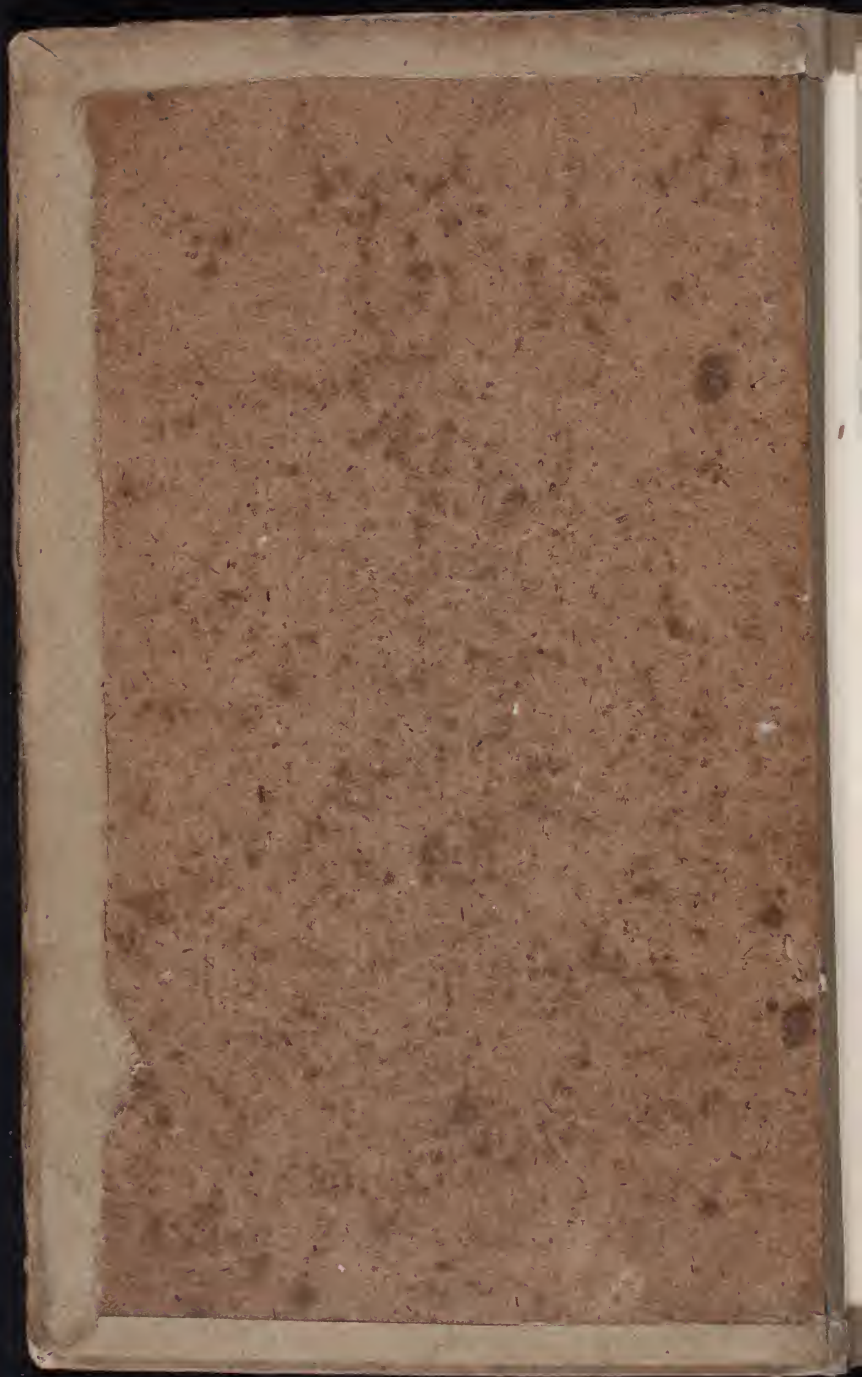
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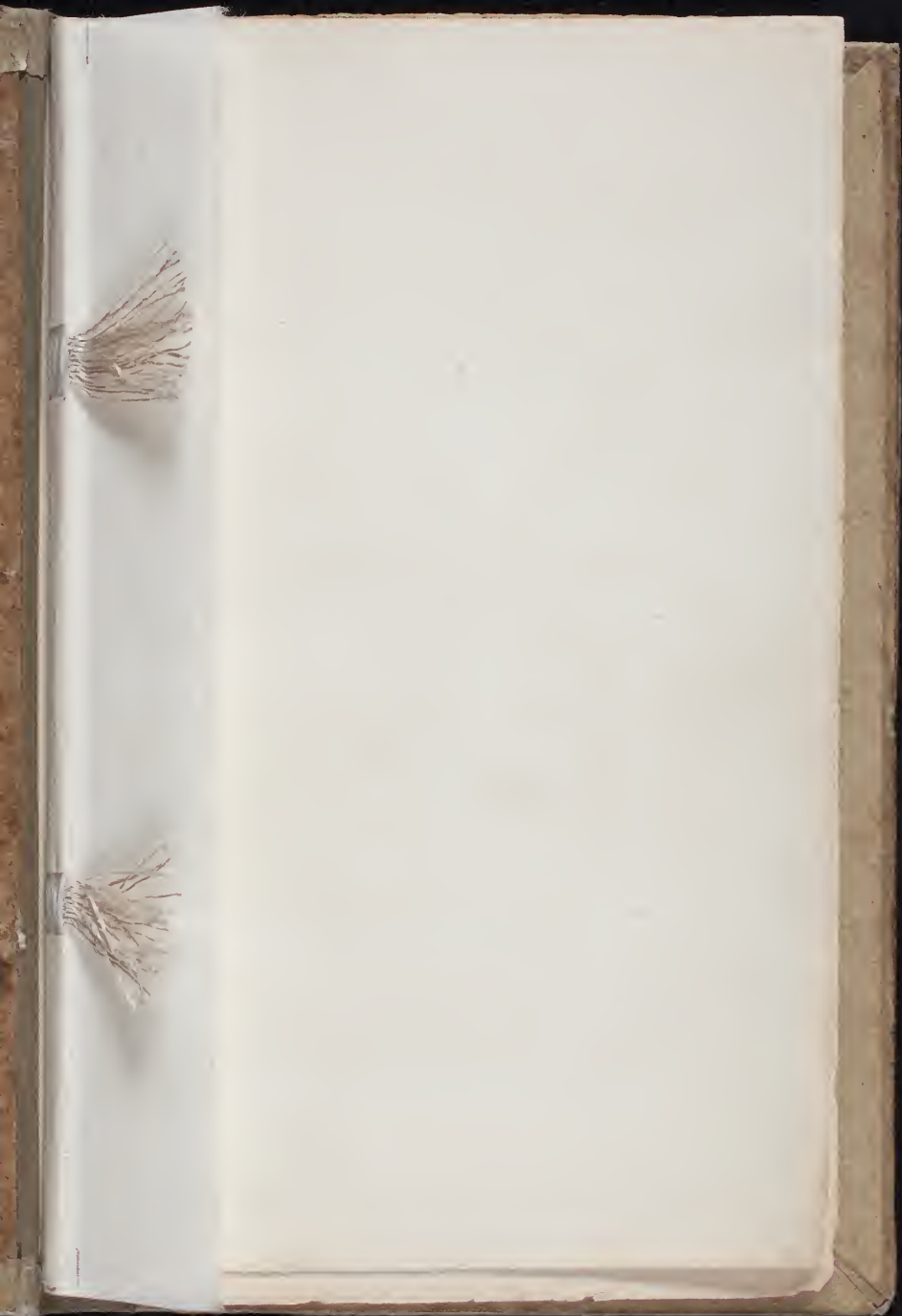
*Gardener at Levens to the Hon. Col. F. G. HOWARD, M. P.*

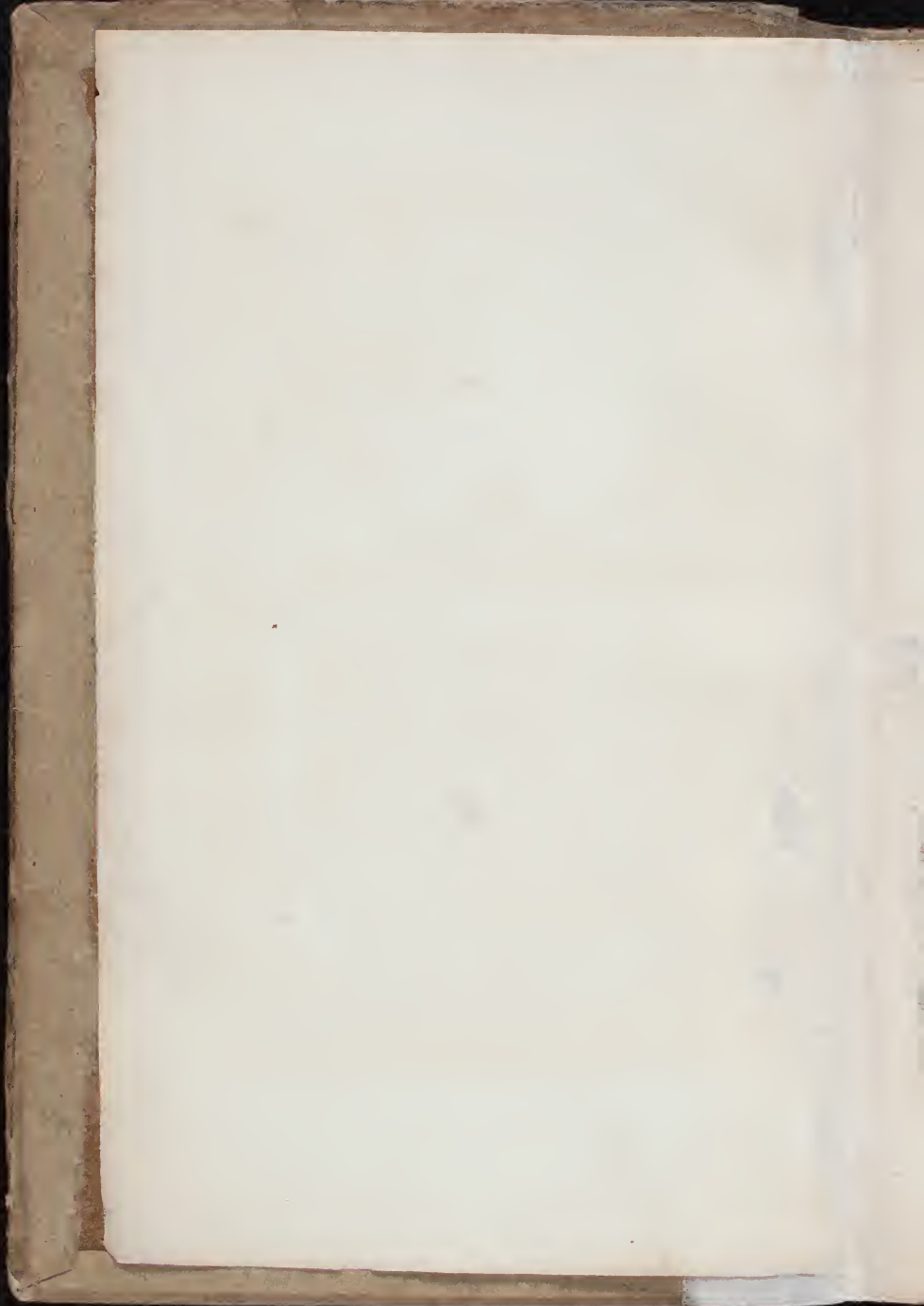
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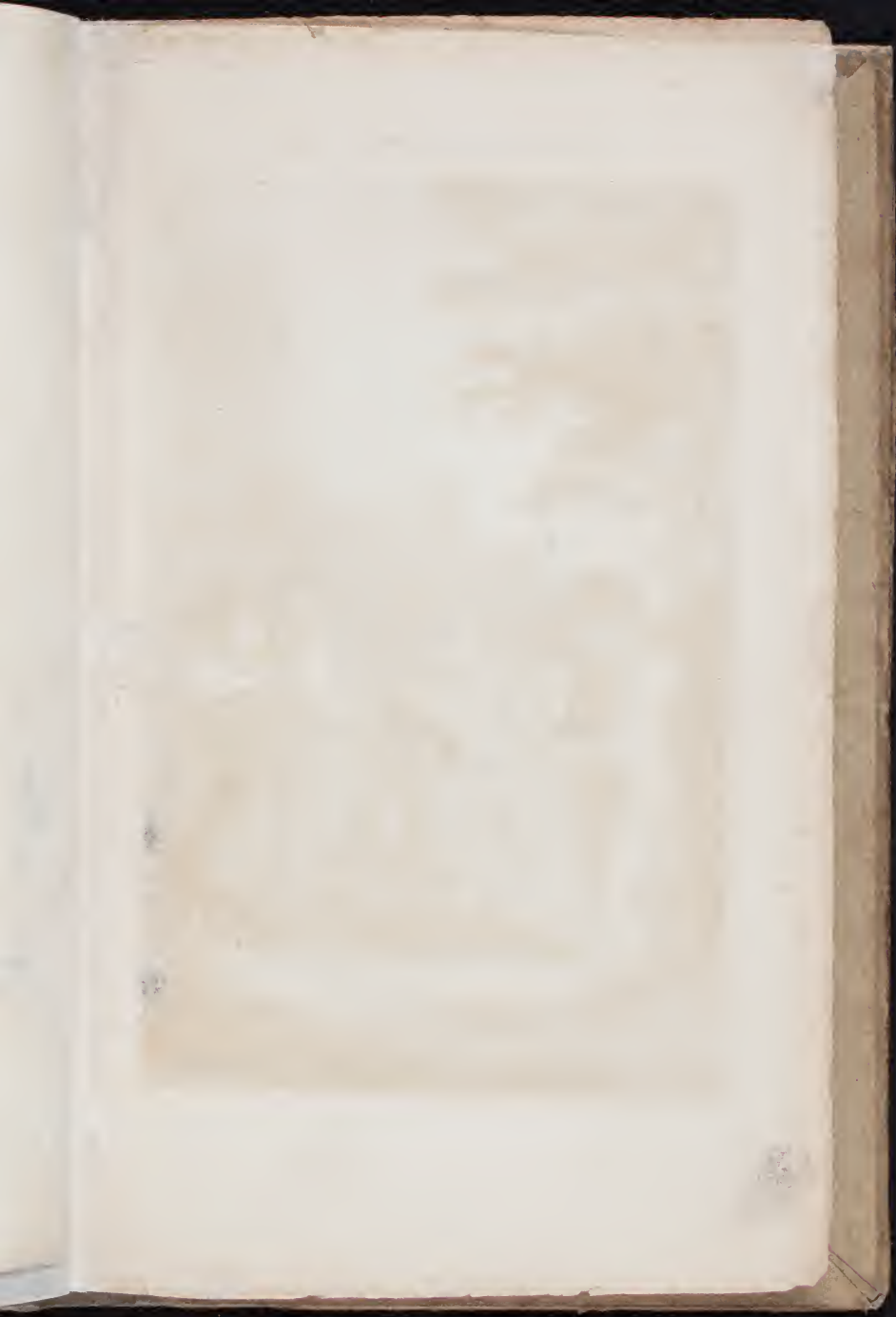
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1820.











FRONTISPIECE.



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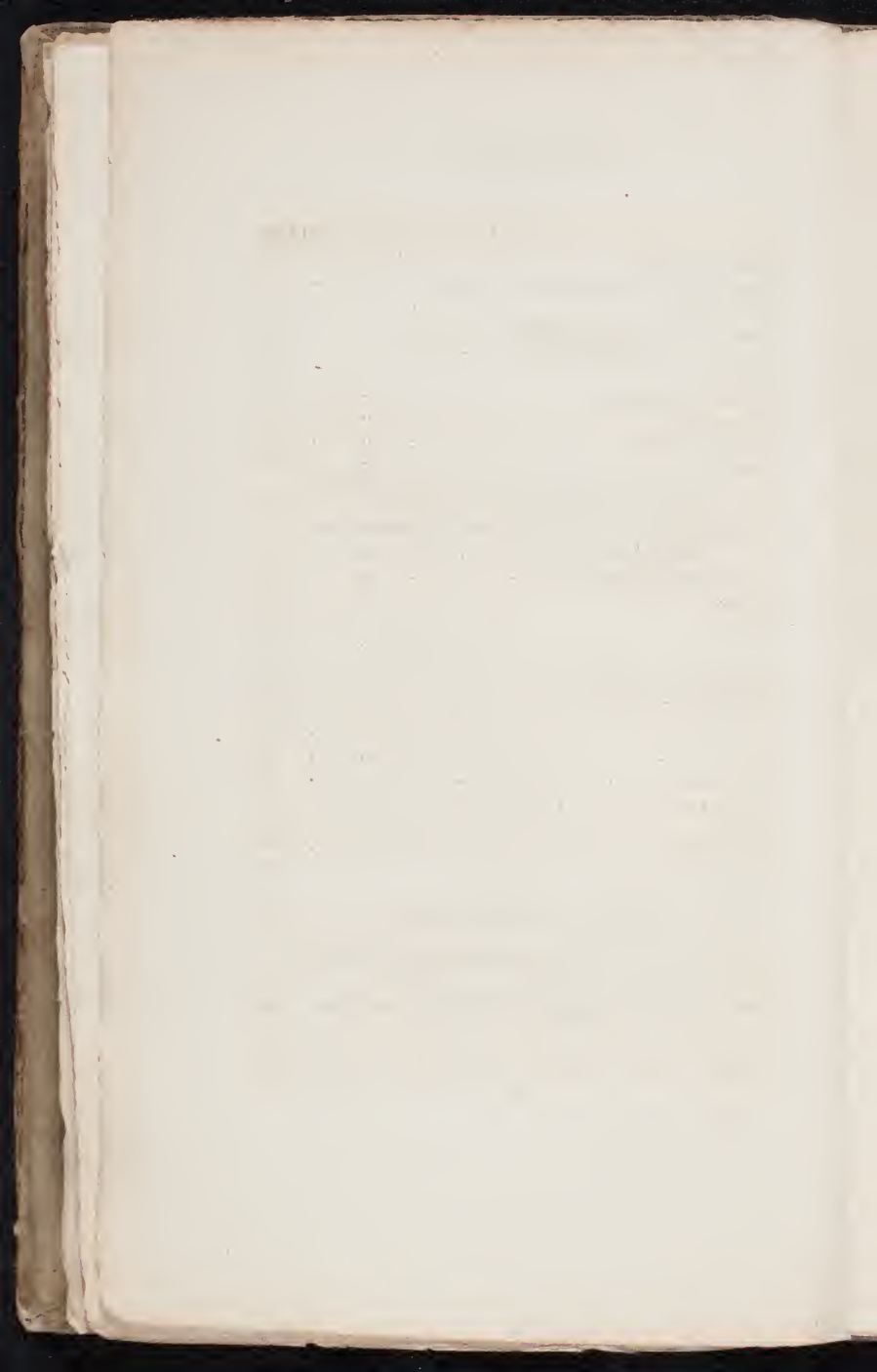
THE Author begs to observe, that the Volume he now lays before the Public is the substance of observations and remarks which were noted down during an experience of more than twenty years in the best Gardens in various parts of south and north Britain: these remarks were originally intended merely for his own perusal as a book of occasional reference for the assistance of his memory: he has, however, at length been induced, by the advice of several Gardeners, (whose well-known scientific skill in their profession, give additional importance to their approbation,) to publish the substance of his notes and observations in a condensed form:—he now endeavours to comply with that request; but the Public alone must determine how far his labours are worthy of patronage.

HE ventures, however, to express his confidence that this volume will be found, not only a useful guide and directory to the practised Gardener, but a pleasing and instructive companion to those Ladies and Gentlemen who take pleasure in the embellishment of their Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.



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# Ornamental Gardening.

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## FOREST TREES.

**ASH**, Beech, Birch, Chesnut, Elm, Fir, Lime, Maple, Oak, Plane, Poplar, Sycamore, Walnut, ought not to be planted in a shrubbery, except such as are extensive, and at a tolerable distance from the dwelling-house; neither should any of those trees be planted nearer than fifty yards to the garden wall. Hornbeam, Yew, and Holly may be planted among the larger shrubs, to screen a stable-yard or any other offensive object. The common Laurel and Holly thrive tolerably well under the drop of taller trees; and in winter make a pleasant contrast with the brown leaves of Beech and Hornbeam. This answers for a screening shelter, and may be lopped and pruned to any height, at pleasure.

The following is a list of such forest trees as make the best appearance when planted single, or in groups, in corners of fields, or dispersed in parks and extensive pleasure grounds:—Ash, Beech, Chesnut, Elm, Lime, Maple, Oak, are, of all others, the



best. Plane tree or Sycamore is adapted for cold and bleak situations; and seldom has what is termed a *weather side*, though planted and growing in the most exposed situations; it is also an ornamental tree, but indicates autumn too soon to be planted near the dwelling-house. Walnut is a very pleasant and useful tree, but requires good soil and situation, in order to thrive well.

On boggy grounds, Athenian woolly-leaved Abele Asp Poplars, and Alder; though with little trouble any of the first class of forest trees may be encouraged to thrive on swampy places, by taking off the sod or top about three feet deep, and four feet square, where you wish to plant a tree. Then about a cart load of stones, such as are gathered from clover fields, should be put in the bottom of the pit; and over the stones, one cart load of good mould, from a head land or compost heap, which has been laid up for that purpose. Let the tree be planted therein, and the sod or top which was taken off at first will be useful in forming a bank round the tree, to keep the soil from falling or washing from its roots. Some flat stones laid upon the top of the earth, round the stem, will help to steady the plant, until it establish new roots.

Red tough clay is unfavorable to the growth of trees; and to obviate this difficulty, a shallow pit may be made, and a bank formed round the margin: if the bottom of the pit should prove wet, be careful to put stones in before the mould; and it is a precaution always to be observed, not to plant any tree whatsoever too deep, even on the best land.

A single ancient Fir has a very romantic and venerable appearance; and an old spreading Yew, in a situation where nature or accident has planted it, adds much to the beauty of a landscape; but will not acknowledge any obligation to the fostering care of the gardener.

Single trees add much to the grandeur of farm lands: a very great improvement in the general aspect of the country would take place if farmers and owners of estates would plant an oak, or set an acorn, here and there, as they go along their hedges; and refrain from that barbarous practice of lopping and haggling the branches from their trees indiscriminately. A Pollard Ash does not look amiss when partially thinned, leaving about a third part of the youngest branches, and using a hand-saw instead of the clumsy axe.

Returning from the forest and farmers' fields to the landlords' pleasure grounds, a great variety of ornamental trees and tall shrubs attract our notice. Such as Accacia, Bird Cherry, Black Cherry, Elder, variegated Holly, Laburnum, Laurel, Maple, double-flowering Thorns, Snowball Geulderose, Quinces, Mulberries, Medlar, &c. &c.

A very beautiful variety of those trees and shrubs, is produced by grafting, by nurserymen; and are sold at various prices according to the general catalogue. They may be planted either single or in little groves, on grass-lawns; and some of the most elegant may be introduced nearer the windows of the dwelling-house.

No pains ought to be spared in securing single trees, whether they are meant for ornament or use; otherwise disappointment will follow, and the planter will have the mortification to find that his labor has been in vain.

The best and most simple method of securing young trees, in orchards or in grass-lawns, where they are liable to be damaged by hares, &c., is to tie a wreath of briars or sloe-thorns gently round the stem.—The

manner of performing this operation is as follows:—one person must hold the thorns with the brush end upwards, with both hands, at the height required, while another person binds them gently with tarry-spun yarn, or willow-wands. Another brush must be placed immediately below, and tied as before, until you come to the ground. Two men can secure many trees in a short time; and this may be so neatly performed, as not to be any eye-sore, even in pleasure grounds.

Young trees, when planted, should not be more than six or eight feet high: attention should be paid to the roots; and the stem should be well-grown: those which are tall and slender should always be rejected, as they never make hardy or thriving trees.

### TRAINING AND PRUNING.

In forest trees it is only necessary to observe to cut out, while young, all awkward shoots, such as grow across, or take an upright direction; and thus robbing the principal leader of its due share of nourishment. All such luxuriant shoots ought to be either cut entirely from the tree, or

shortened near a joint, leaving one of its feathers for the future branch. But if any of those shoots are wanted to fill a bare side in a tree, it may, whilst it is young, be tied downwards to its mother stem with a strand of bass-mat: this in the course of one season, stops the luxuriant growth, and gives it a horizontal direction. All upright branches are the most liable to be torn away by high winds; therefore they should be carefully watched in all kinds of trees, and cut off when they are young.

The same method answers for orchard trees: they should be trained as they advance in growth, with regular light tops, displacing all awkward shoots before they get to be two years old.

In seasons like 1816, when the frosty nights began to be severe in September, the young shoots of many trees, particularly orchard trees, were frosted before the wood had time to harden. A very disagreeable appearance was exhibited the season following, the young shoots being all killed: when this occurs, it not only destroys the appearance of the trees, but is injurious in producing the canker. The best method in this case is the following:—as soon as the fruit is gathered, before the fall of



the leaf, when the decayed parts begin to appear let two men go into the orchard, prepared with a proper step-ladder, a pair of handy snap-shears, and a long light pole, with an iron hook fixed at the small end, and covered with leather that it may not hurt the bark;—with this staff one person stands upon the ground and with his hook reaches the branches and holds them gently to the person in the step-ladder, who, with his snap-shears lops the decayed ends near a joint. It is better to cut some inches from the sound wood than to leave any of the damaged parts upon the branches. This operation is easily performed, and is certainly worth the trouble, were it only for the look of the orchard.

### SHRUBBERIES.

The beauty of shrubberies depends upon laying out the ground tastefully, and planting the shrubs properly, according to the various sizes, &c.

It is the situation of places that guides the laying out of grounds to the best advantage; and a judicious person ought to be consulted when that is to be performed, as much of the grandeur and future appear-

ance of a place depends upon the first planning and planting.

From the monthly list of shrubs, where their proportionate size, &c. is to be seen, it will be easy to select and plant with judgment, according to rule and good order. Begin planting with the tallest in the back ground, and let the next in size follow, and so on to the least class, which will be chiefly roses, &c. next to the walk.

To offer a fixed space for the distance to be allotted between each shrub, would be needless here, as that depends upon the nature and space of ground laid out for that purpose, as well as the selection of the plants. Therefore all that can be said on the subject is, not to crowd the plants too close, and to make the variety as pleasing as possible.

### PRUNING & TRAINING SHRUBS.

The greatest part of our beautiful shrubs ought to be trained on single stems. Laurels, (Portugal and common), have a grand appearance when trained and pruned in this manner, with light tops, something resembling large orange trees, when in lit-

the groves, or mixed in the shrubbery. Every shrub, according to its disposition, or manner of growth and size, ought to be trained on single stems, and pruned with a sharp knife, cutting clean and close, so that the stump of the branch may not be observed, nor any unpleasant roughness remain. It is entirely inconsistent with the true method of improved modern English Gardening when all shrubs are indiscriminately treated alike—clipped round with a pair of shears, and sitting upon the ground like hay-cocks. The only tool required is a good pruning knife, which must be used with judiciousness and care.

Clusters of Hollyhocks, and some of the taller herbaceous plants, such as the Bee Larkspur, Perennial Sun Flowers, Rudbeckias, Monk's Hood, Golden Rod, Asters, or Starworts, commonly called Michaelmas Daisies, Wall Flowers, Scarlet Lychness, Sweet William, Iris, or Flower de Luce, with many other beautiful flowering plants, may be planted promiscuously in shrubberies, and will add greatly to the liveliness of the borders in August and September, when very few shrubs are in blossom.

Persons who wish to keep a collection of native or indigenous plants, should allot a

piece of ground for that purpose, and let such plants be kept together in one place. In this manner they have a good effect, if the specimens are nicely arranged. But when native plants are mixed among the exotics they have the appearance of weeds.

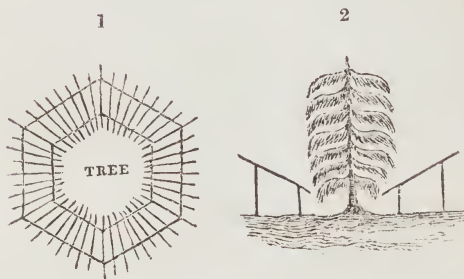
### HURDLE

*For preserving single trees in Parks or Pastures.*

This Hurdle has a sexangular form:—the first figure represents the whole when put round the tree: the second figure, with a tree in the centre, is a section of the first. The perpendicular supporters next the tree may be made a foot high—those on the outside of the Hurdle two feet high. The defending bars (as represented in figure 1.) should be about three feet long: their projection on the outside should not be uniform, but every second bar should project six or eight inches beyond the intermediate one; and they should be sufficiently rank to prevent cattle from approaching between them to injure the tree. The points should be made sharp. This Hurde may be made in a rustic style, of planed and painted wood, or of cast iron. Very

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urable bars may be made from the staves of old casks, cases, &c., at a very trifling expense. It is unnecessary to offer any remark as to the manner of fixing the Hurdle, or to give a scale of its proportionate parts: its size will vary according to the size of the tree, and other circumstances, which will easily guide a person of common ingenuity to the adoption of the best plan.



### DAHLIA.

*A short Treatise on the management of the Dahlia, for bringing the flowers to perfection in the Midland Counties and North Britain.*

The Dahlia is deservedly a much-admired Perennial,—said to be a native of Mexico; and according to the Linnæan system, ar-



ranged in the second order of the nineteenth class, (*syngenesia superflua*). The grand variety of the flowers of this plant add much brilliancy to our pleasure grounds; therefore to such persons as may not be acquainted with the management of the roots, &c., I will lay down the manner in which I have been successful, and have had the best early show of fine flowers.—When the plant is to be raised from seed, it must be sown in March, in pots of fine vegetable mould; the pots are then to be set in a moderate hot-bed, watered, and treated the same as Balsams, &c. Divide the seedlings when about two inches grown, into small pots, putting one seedling into each; then return them into the hot-bed until they are sufficiently strong, and the weather mild and settled for transplanting them into the open ground. They require a rich, open, but sheltered situation. Cover the plants with small bell or hand-glasses, until they are sufficiently rooted, observing to water them regularly if the weather should prove dry.—If the plants are strong enough, plant them out towards the latter end of May.—They will flower in September and October the same season.

The second week in April (should the weather prove favorable) is the best time

for re-planting the old roots, which must be laid up in sand during winter. The plants should be sheltered from frost and much wet, as those will be apt to destroy them. At the first period, a cover made of wood and oil-paper, answers well for that purpose, which may be made in the form of a hand-glass. Continue to cover the plants in the night time, until June. The Dahlia is a very luxuriant growing plant, and requires to be frequently watered during the heat and drought of summer. The first frosty night destroys its beauty and vigor;—therefore no pains ought to be spared in order to bring it to flower as early as possible.

I have had the Dahlia flowering in great perfection, from the middle of July, until the latter end of October, at Levens Gardens, Westmerland.

The soil which answers best, is a rich compost of very rotten old hot-bed dung, and fine mellow vegetable mould, mixed with about a sixth part of sea sand.

*Digging up and Preserving the roots during winter.*

As soon as the first frosty night has destroyed the flowers of the Dahlia, (which it never fails to do), let the stems be cut

down to the ground; and on a dry day the roots must be dug up carefully, being of a tender texture. When the roots are dug up, they are to be carried into a dry airy shade, and there spread to dry a few days; then pack them in boxes of dry sand; or if the roots are so large that you cannot conveniently have them in boxes, they may be packed up in a corner near the greenhouse stove, or in any dry place secure from frost. Be sure to have a sufficient quantity of very dry pit or drift sand, to pack among the roots, whether in boxes or in the corner of a shade. The same treatment answers for the beautiful variety of the plant called *Marvel of Peru*.

The *Dahlia* may be introduced into the shrubbery with great advantage in grand clusters on a south and sheltered side. When planting for this purpose, dig a pit and bring some of the aforesaid compost and plant therein. The roots, for the first three years from the seedling, should be kept entire; afterwards divide the cluster into two or four parts, according to its size. When they are set in the pit, (before the compost is put round them), fix three short sticks in a triangular form round the root, where it is meant to put the strong stakes afterwards, to tie the stems up as

they advance. The first, or short stakes, are merely to mark where the larger are meant to be driven into the ground when wanted; otherwise there would be danger of injuring the plants. Three stakes, five feet long, will be necessary for every cluster or large root: they must be tied round from stake to stake, with soft tarry spun-yarn, or strong double strands of bass-mat. Hollyhocks, &c. should be tied up in the same manner.

The roots of the Dahlia are said to be nutritious and wholesome; and the French gardeners enumerate them among their kitchen as well as their ornamental plants. In England, it is cultivated solely as an ornament to the flower garden.

### GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

It would be a very neat and not expensive improvement, to have a number of cover-pots of various sizes, according to the extent of the collection of plants required to furnish the stages.

The flower-pots which I wish to recommend are made at the potteries. They are of the same materials as the common pots,

but the colour and shape are different: instead of red or brick colour, free-stone colour, which has a much neater appearance.

The common pots, with the plants in them, may be put within the clean pots; and when the plants are taken out in order to be plunged in the borders of the flower-garden, the common pot is easily taken from the covered one, which is always to be kept clean.

Covers are made for these pots of the same materials, in the form of shallow saucers, in two pieces, a place being left in the centre for the stem of the plant, and small holes to fix the sticks for tying them up, as well as for admitting water to the roots of the plants.

Those pots are very neat when odoriferous and grand flowering plants are placed round the doors, porticos, colonades, windows, &c.;—and besides the neatness, they are of great benefit to the plants, by keeping the roots more cool, when exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, during the heat of summer.

Every person acquainted with the ar-





1 & 2 for Dwarf Orange Trees, Camellio Japonica &c.  
 3 for Heliotropiums, Geraniums &c.  
 4 & 5 for Hyacinths, Tulips &c.



ranging of Greenhouse Plants, knows the difficulty in placing them to advantage, as it very frequently happens that the plants and pots will not range according to their proper size. Lesser pots, having tall plants growing in them, must of course be placed among large pots. The plants and not the pots are generally considered: therefore, by keeping a sufficient number of case-pots, you will be able to put the whole in the neatest order, by putting the common pot with the plant in it, within the cover or clean one: if it should be too large press a little moss between to hold it firm.

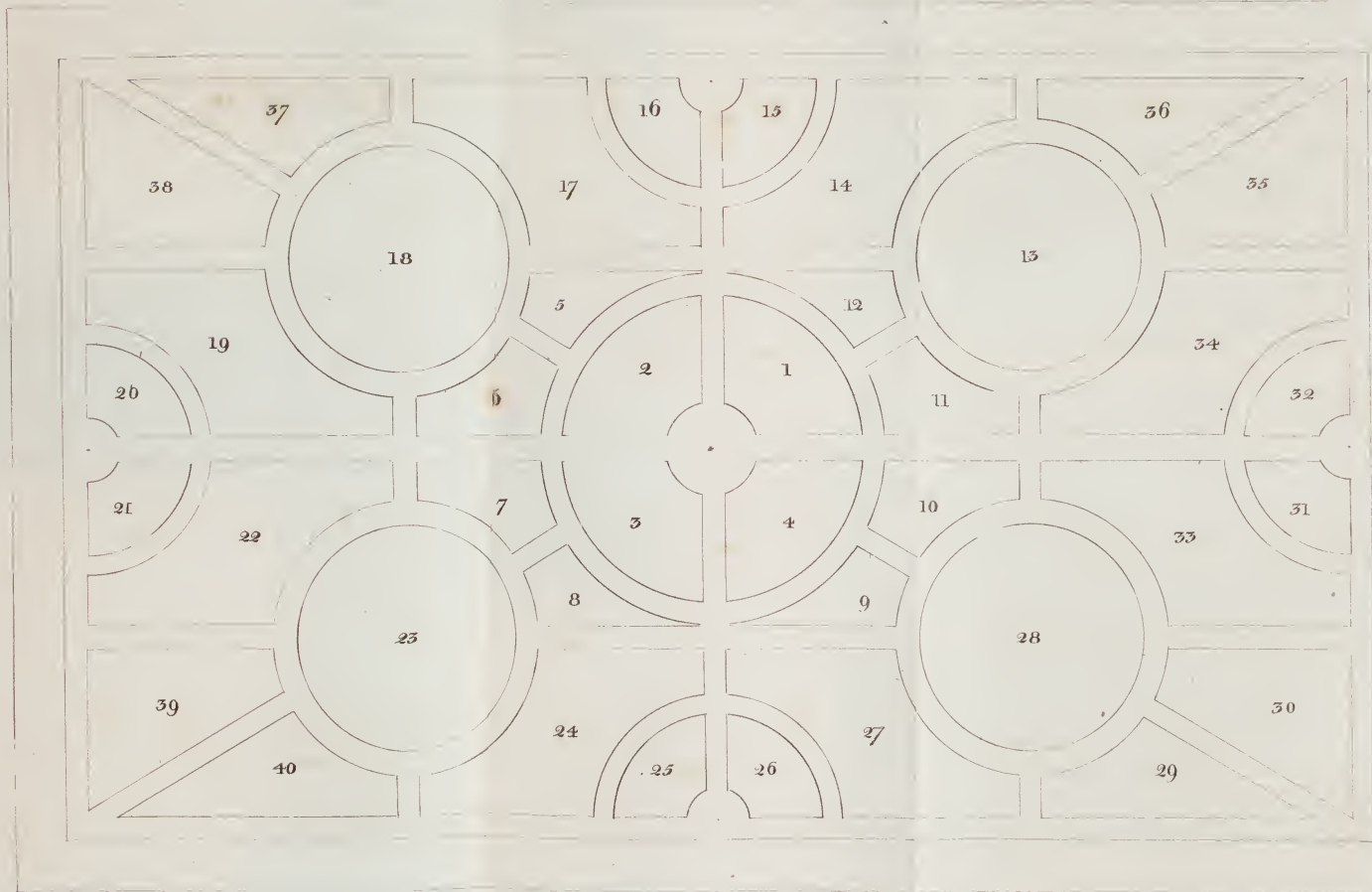
### THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Many and various are the designs for laying out flower gardens, as persons for the most part choose devices and forms, according to their taste and fancy. The plans laid down here (see plates) are only, by way of example, to give some idea for the direction of the ingenious mind to the adoption of a better method, according to system; because without good order in this department, whatever the form or ingenuity in laying out and dividing the ground may be, it cannot give the desired gratifi-

eration, unless a beautiful and regular succession of the choicest flowers is continued during the season. In order to obtain this delightful arrangement, when laying out or dividing any space of ground for that purpose, observe to make the division commodious where the larger plants are to be cultivated: though it ought at all times to be remembered, not to make any bed or plat broader than a person can conveniently reach to gather the flowers without stepping on the soil, which ought to be frequently stirred and raked neatly.

I am friendly to the fashion of laying out flower gardens on grass lawns, surrounded with a shrubbery of the choicest species, and at proper distances, clusters of Hollyhocks, Dahlias, Delphiniums or Bee-Larkspurs, Heleanthemums or perennial Sun Flowers, Rudbeckias, Solidagos or Golden Rods, Starry Asters or Michaelmas Daisies, &c.; those may be placed promiscuously in the fore-ground of the shrubbery. Walks should judiciously intersect the plantings, in such manner as to lead to the most advantageous points for viewing the flower garden and pleasure grounds. Plate II. is a specimen for laying out a flower garden on grass, either with or without Box edging round the beds.

Plate I.





## PLATE FIRST.

*Bed First.*—Dwarf Rododendrons, *Kalmia Glauca*, *Daphne Cneorum*, *Gaultheria Procumbens*, *Empetrum Nigrum*, *Vaccinium Venustum*, *Arbutus Alpina*, Dwarf Rose-de-meaux, &c., with patches of Double Snow Drops, Crocus of sorts, Single Anemonies of sorts, *Gentianella*, Lady's Slipper, Fly Orchis, &c.

*Bed Second.*—*Andromeda Pulverulenta*, *Andromeda Polifolia*, *Kalmia Hirsuta*, *Erica Dabeocia*, *Erica Cinerea*, *Erica Vagans*, Velvet Roses, with patches of Double Snow Drops, Crocus of sorts, Anemonies of sorts, Primrose of sorts, *Gentianella*, &c.

*Bed Third.*—*Daphne Pontica*, *Ledum Decumbens*, *Erica Herbacea*, *Erica Multiflora*, *Erica Stricta*, *Erica Vulgaris Plena*, &c., Celestial Double Marbled Scotch Roses, &c., with patches of Double Snow Drops, Crocus of sorts, Anemonies of sorts, American Cowslip, Calathian Violet, &c.

*Bed Fourth.*—*Andromeda Racemosa*, *Kalmia Angustifolia*, *Erica Mediterranea*, *Erica Australis*, &c., Rose Pomponne, Proliferous Carmine, White Province, &c., *Cistus Anglicus*, *Cistus Roseus*, *Stipa Pen-*

nata or Feather Grass, &c.—*Observe* :— It is not meant that no other variety of plants than what is here named is to be introduced : many others may be selected, remembering not to mix or crowd any larger size of growth, than those specified in each bed or division.

*Bed Fifth.*—Pinks of sorts.

*Bed Sixth.*—Ranunculus of sorts.

*Bed Seventh.*—Hyacinths of sorts.

*Bed Eighth.*—Piquettees of sorts.

*Bed Ninth.*—Sweet Williams of choice sorts, &c.

*Bed Tenth.*—Anemonies of choice sorts, &c.

*Bed Eleventh.*—Gladiolus and Jonquills of sorts, &c.

*Bed Twelfth.*—Carnations of sorts, &c.

*Bed Thirteenth.*—Rododendron Dauricum, Ledum Buxifolium, Azalea Calendulacea, Azalea Pontica, and Coccinia; Hybuscus, Syriacus, &c.; with choice roses.

*Bed Fourteenth.*—Cheloneas of sorts, Polyanthus, Narcissus of sorts, Double Wall Flowers, and Stocks of sorts, Perennial Lupins Squills, Alpine Thistles, Asphodel of sorts, Amaryllis Belladonna, and Lutea, Bupthalmum Helianthoides, Coreopsis Triopteris, Phlox, &c.

*Bed Fifteenth.*—Arbutus Rubra (trained to about four feet high, on a single stem, in the centre), Auricula of sorts, &c.

*Bed Sixteenth.*—Arbutus Andrachne (trained to about four feet high, on a single stem, in the centre), Hepatica of sorts.

*Bed Seventeenth.*—Delphinium Grandiflorum, Liliun Superbum, Iris of sorts, Rockets, Scarlet Lychnis, &c.

*Bed Eighteenth.*—Rododendron Feruginum, Ledum Odoratum, Azalea Rubra and Odorata, Kalmia Angustifolia, Hibiscus Syriacus, with choice Roses, and Jasmine, &c.

*Bed Nineteenth.*—Delphinium Staphisagria, Hemerocallis Flava, Aconitum, Cammarum, Convallaria Latifolia, Asphodelus Lutea, and Ramosum, Campanulas, and Veronicas of sorts, &c.

*Bed Twentieth.*—*Kalmia Latifolia* (in the centre), and choice Roses.

*Bed Twenty-first.*—*Kalmia Latifolia* (in the centre), and choice roses.

*Bed Twenty-second.*—*Delphinium Punicum*, *Hemerocallis Cœrulea*, *Pœonia Albiflora* and *Anomala*, *Antirrhinum* of sorts, Sweet Scabious, and *Veronica* of sorts.

*Bed Twenty-third.*—*Rhododendron Ponticum* and *Hirsutum*; *Azalea Salicifolia*, and *Præcox*, *Hibiscus Syriacus*, with choice Roses, *Jesmine*, &c.

*Bed Twenty-fourth.*—*Aconitum Napellus*, *Papaver Orientalis*, *Monarda Didyma*, *Ranunculus Plantanifolius*, *Tradescantia Virginiaca*, *Saxifraga Cordata*, and *Iris* of sorts, &c.

*Bed Twenty-fifth.*—*Arbutus Longifolia* (trained in the centre, on a single stem, to about three feet high, with a nice light top), *Polyanthus*, and *Primroses* of sorts.

*Bed Twenty-sixth.*—*Arbutus Rubra* (trained in the centre, on a single stem, to about three feet high, with a nice light

top), Gentianella, and large double Daisies.

*Bed Twenty-seventh.*—Aconitum Alba and Variegata, Actæa, Spicata Campanulas of sorts, Catananche Cœrulea, Liliium of sorts, Iris and Narcissus of sorts, Papaver Orientalis, Veronica of sorts, Double Wall Flower, Stocks, &c.

*Bed Twenty - eighth.*—Rododendron Maximum, Kalmia Latifolia, Azalea Rubra and Tomentosa, Hibiscus Syriacus of sorts, with choice Roses, Jasmine, &c.

*Bed Twenty-ninth.*—Dahlia of choice colors.

*Bed Thirtieth.*—Fritillary of sorts.

*Bed Thirty-first.*—Kalmia Latifolia, (trained in the centre) choice Roses.

*Bed Thirty-second.*—Kalmia Latifolia, (trained in the centre) choice Roses.

*Bed Thirty-third.*—Delphinium Azureum and Intermedium, Spiræa Philpendula Flore Pleno, Aquiligia var., Melissa Grandiflora, Monarda Didyma, Orobus Lathyroides, Narsissus, &c., of sorts.



*Bed Thirty-fourth.*—Delphinium Tricorne, Lilium Candidum and Aurantium, Persian Iris of sorts, Scarlet Lychmes, Rose-campion, Rockets of sorts, &c.

*Bed Thirty-fifth.*—Martagon Lilies of sorts.

*Bed Thirty-sixth.*—Dahlia of choice colors.

*Bed Thirty-seventh.*—Dahlia of choice colors.

*Bed Thirty-eighth.*—Iris of choice sorts.

*Bed Thirty-ninth.*—Tulips of choice sorts.

*Bed Fortieth.*—Dahlia of choice colors.

In order to know satisfactorily what is planted, and where to look for each plant, prepare a sufficient quantity of number sticks, and mark as follows:—(for instance take bed Thirteenth)

Nos.	Nos.
1 Rododendron Dauricum,	4 Azalea Pontica,
2 Ledum Buxifolium,	5 Azalea Coccinia,
3 Azalea Calendulacea,	6 Hybuscus Syriacus,

Persons having the advantage and convenience of a good greenhouse, with forcing frames, will be able to keep up the most beautiful succession of brilliant and odorous flowers. During the summer months, Geraniums, Heliotropiums, Balm of Gilead, Fuchsia Coccinia, Verbena trifida, &c., turned out of small pots, and plunged into the beds of the flower garden, will thrive and have a good effect. The Lobelia Fullgens to succeed, when the Tulips have done flowering and the roots are dug up. Balsams, Amaranthus of sorts, African and French Marigolds, China Asters of sorts, Scarlet, Purple, and White Ten Week Stocks, Convolvulus major and minor, &c., to succeed on the other vacant beds, where the Jonquils Anemonies, Ranunculus, Fritillaries, Hyacinths, &c. have done flowering. The bulbous roots being previously dug up, and the beds prepared, by adding and mixing a little mellow Compost. The Annuals here enumerated may be transplanted in the hottest months. If reared in a glass frame, upon a slender hot bed, and divided at the proper period. Three seedlings may be put into each small pot, until they are well-rooted, and sufficiently strong to be transplanted into the open ground. This is by far the best method for raising and transplanting tender Annu-

als, and certainly well repays the requisite pains and trouble.

Keeping the different plants tied up nicely as their stems advance in growth adds much to the neatness of the flower garden.

Though a volume might be filled with a rotationary system and rules for managing the flower garden, what I have inserted may suffice to form the idea.

## COMPOST.

*Of Compost heaps which ought to be prepared and kept in reserve for the purpose of refreshing the divisions of the flower garden.*

For the shrubs generally termed American Plants, good bog earth one half, the mould of decayed tree leaves one fourth, fine rich vegetable soil one fourth, those must be well mixed and incorporated together, by frequent turning and chopping with the spade for a twelve month at least before it is used. All kinds of bulbous-rooted plants thrive well in this compost.

For plants in general, the mould of de-

cayed leaves, half-burnt sods from any waste or common, vegetable soil, with a third share of neat's dung; those should be turned and chopped from time to time, for two years before it is used.

Vegetable soil alone agrees with the most part of plants, trees, and shrubs.

Whatever the nature of the compost may be, it should be well mixed previous to its being wanted or used. Raw composts and hot manures are prejudicial to the roots of all kinds of trees and shrubs.

Covering the compost heaps with stable dung, or the short grass mowings from lawns, &c., will keep down the weeds, hasten the ripening, and improve the quality of the soil.

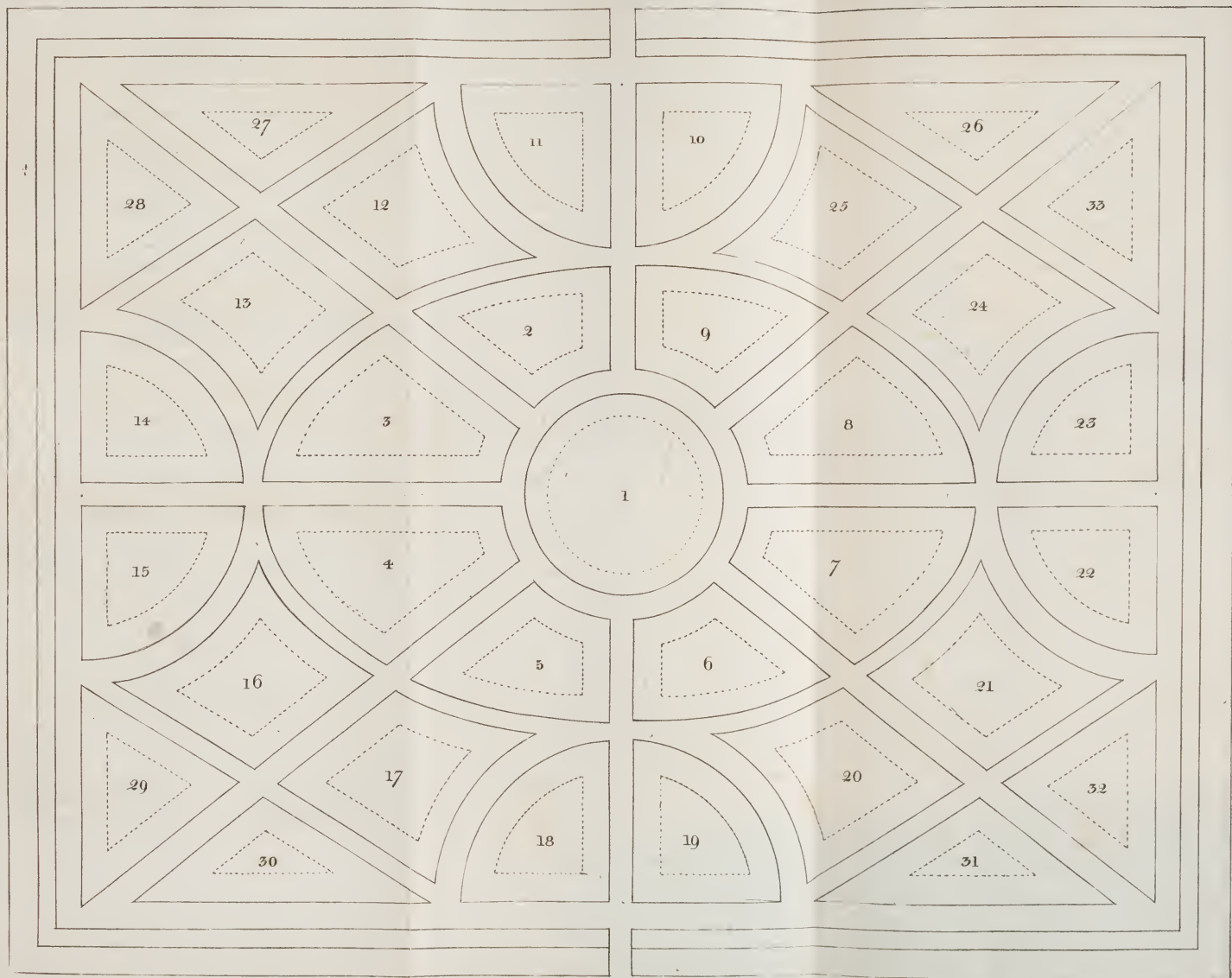
The following is a good method for preparing beds for Pinks, Carnations, Ranunculus, and Anemonies:—Where the ground is cankerous, and subject to the wire-worm, let the old earth be dug up fifteen inches deep, and wheeled to a convenient place, where it may be laid up in narrow ridges: a quantity of brush wood and leaves must then be collected and burned on the top of the ridges; but the fire should be checked

from bursting into a flame, by continually covering it with wet leaves, rotten grass, &c., until the whole is consumed. While the ashes are hot, mix it up with the earth in one ridge, and in this state it may remain a few days. When it is to be used and brought back to the beds, break the clods, and throw it through a coarse screen, at the same time adding a sixth part of good bog earth: but before the prepared earth is brought back, a layer of decayed lime must be put three inches thick into the bottom of each bed; old rough cast, or that from ceilings, is preferable: but if lime-rubbish is not at hand, sea-coal ashes may be taken in lieu.

Dress the surface of the Carnation and Pink beds occasionally with fine rich vegetable soil.



Plate II.



*January.*

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
RUSCUS	BUTCHER'S BROOM					
1 aculeatus	prickley	mixed	2	Brit.	22	13
DAPHNE	DAPHNE					
1 laureola	spurge laurel	mixed	3	Brit.	3	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

<i>HELLEBORUS</i>	<i>HELLEBORE</i>					
1 hyemalis	winter-aconite	white	1	Austria	13	7
2 niger	christmas-rose	white	1	Austria	13	7

*February.*

## FOREST TREES.

(The Forest Trees marked with a Star are Evergreen.)

<i>TAXUS</i>	<i>YEW TREE</i>					
1 baccata*	common	mixed	20	Brit.	22	12

*March.*

## FOREST TREES.

<i>PINUS</i>	<i>PINE (FIR)</i>					
1 larix	larch common	red	70	Alps	21	6
POPULUS	POPLAR.					
1 alba	white	mixed	80	Brit.	22	7
2 nigra	black	mixed	70	Brit.	22	7
3 angulata	angular	mixed	60	Carol.	22	7

## FOREST TREES.

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft. native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
POPULUS	POPLAR				
tremula	trembling	mixed	60 Brit.	22	7
ULMUS	ELM TREE				
1 campestris	English	mixed	50 Brit.	5	2

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

CORYLUS	HAZEL				
avelana	common	red	16 Brit.	21	7
DAPHNE	DAPHNE				
1 mezereum	mezereum	mixed	4 Brit.	3	1

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

BUXUS	BOX TREE				
1 sempervirens	common	mixed	12 Brit.	21	4
LEDUM	LEDUM				
1 buxifolia	box-leaved	mixed	2 Amer.	10	1
RODODENDRON	ROSE BAY				
1 dauricum	dauric	mixed	5 Siber.	10	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

CROCUS	CROCUS				
1 vernis	spring	yellow	4 in. Brit.	3	1
2 susianus	cloth-of-gold	yellow	4 in. S.Eur.	3	1
CYNOGLOSSUM	HOUND'S TONGUE.				
1 omphalodes	comfrey-leaved	blue	6 in. S.Eur.	5	1
GALANTHUS	SNOW DROP				
1 nivalis	common	white	6 in. Brit.	6	1
HELLEBORUS	HELLEBORE				
1 viridis	green	mixed	1 Brit.	13	7
HEPATIC	HEPATIC				
1 anemone	common	purple	6 in. Switz.	13	7
IRIS	IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE				
1 persica	Persian	mixed	1 Persia	3	1
LEUCOJUM	SNOWFLAKE				
1 vernus	spring	white	1 Germ.	6	1
NARCISSUS	DAFFODIL				
1 pseudo	common	yellow	1 Brit.	6	1

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>orig.</i>
NARCISSUS	DAFFODIL					
2 albus	white	white	1	Spain	6	1
3 calinthus	double	yellow	1	S. Eur.	6	1
4 tazette	polyanthus	yellow	1	Spain	6	1
5 jonquilla	jonquil	yellow	1	Spain	6	1
SAXIFRAGA	SAXIFRAGE					
1 crassifolia	thick-leaved	blue	1	Siberia	10	2
2 cordifolia	heart-leaved	mixed	1	Siberia	10	2
SCILLA	SQUILL					
1 siberica	Siberian	blue	1	beria	6	1

## April.

### FOREST TREES.

ACER	MAPLE					
1 negundo	ash-leaved	mixed	16	N.Am.	23	1
2 montanum	mountain	mixed	15	N.Am.	23	1
CRATEGUS	THORN					
1 coccinea	scarlet-fruited	mixed	15	N.Am.	12	2
FAGUS	BEECH					
1 sylvatica	common	mixed	70	Brit.	21	7
JUGLANS	WALNUT					
1 regia	common	white	60	Persia	21	7
PINUS	PINE (FIR).					
1 rubra*	red spruce	mixed	70	H. Bay	21	8
2 abies*	Norway spruce	mixed	70	N.Eur.	21	8
3 strobus*	Weymouth	mixed	70	N.Am.	21	8
PLATANUS	PLANETREE					
1 orientalis	oriental	mixed	50	Levant	21	7
PRUNUS	BIRDCHERRY					
1 padus	tree	white	25	Siberia	12	1
ROBINIA	ROBINIA					
1 spinosa	thorny	white	30	Siberia	17	3

### SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

MESPILUS	MESPILUS					
1 canadensis	snowy	white	3	N.Am.	12	4

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
SYRINGA	LILAC					
1 vulgaris	common	purple	8	Persia	2	1
2 alba	white	white	8	Persia	2	1
3 persica	Persian	purple	4	Persia	2	1
4 chinensis	Chinese	purple	4	China	2	1

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

ARBUTUS	STRAWBERRY TREE					
1 andrachne	eastern	white	8	Levant	10	1
DAPHNE	DAPHNE					
1 pontica	two-flowered	yellow	3	Amer.	8	1
2 cneorum	trailing	mixed	tr.	E. Alps	8	1
ERICA	HEATH					
1 herbacea	early dwarf	purple	1	Austria	8	1
RUSCUS	BUTCHER'S BROOM					
1 hypoglossum	double-leaved	mixed	1	Hung.	22	13
VACCINIUM	WHORTS					
1 virgatum	1 twiggly	yellow	1	N. Am.	8	1

## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

LONICERA	HONEYSUCKLE					
1 alpigena	yellow-berried	white	cl.	Switz.	5	1
2 cœrulea	blue-berried	red	cl.	Switz.	5	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

ANEMONE	ANEMONE					
1 ranunculoides	ranunculus	yellow	6 in.	Brit.	13	7
2 hortensis	garden	mixed	6 in.	Italy	13	7
	In great variety.					
CALTHA	MARSH MARIGOLD					
1 paltistrus	common	yellow	7 in.	Brit.	13	7
DELPHINIUM	LARKSPUR					
1 staphisagria	stavesacre	blue	2	S. Eur.	13	3
FRITILLARIA	FRITILLARY					
1 imperialis	crown-imperial	yellow	2	Persia	6	1
2 persica	Persian	orange	2	Persia	6	1
3 latifolia	broad-leaved	yellow	3	S. Eur.	6	1
4 obliqua	violet flowered	mixed	2	S. Eur.	6	1
5 racemosa	clustered	yellow	3	S. Eur.	6	1



## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ords.</i>
<b>GENTIANA</b>						
<b>GENTIANA</b>						
1 verna	spring	blue	4 in.	Spain	5	2
2 acaulis	gentianella	blue	3 in.	Alps	5	2
<b>HYACINTHUS</b>						
<b>HYACINTH</b>						
1 cernuus	nodding	blue	9 in.	Spain	6	1
2 orientalis	common	blue	9 in.	Levant	6	1
3 muscari	musk	mixed	6 in.	Levant	6	1
4 comosus	grape	purple	4 in.	S. Eur.	6	1
5 botryoides	blue grape	blue	4 in.	S. Eur.	6	1
6 racemosus	cluster flowered	blue	5 in.	S. Eur.	6	1
<b>IRIS</b>						
<b>IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE</b>						
1 pumila	dwarf	mixed	1	Germ.	3	1
2 lutescens	yellowish	yellow	1	Germ.	3	1
3 tuberosa	snake's head	mixed	2	Levant	3	1
4 biflora	two-flowered	blue	2	S. Eur.	3	1
5 verna	spring	blue	2	N. Am.	3	1
<b>NARCISSUS</b>						
<b>NARCISSUS</b>						
1 odorus	sweet	mixed	1	Portug.	6	1
2 bulbocodium	hoop-petticoat	mixed	1	Portug.	6	1
3 incomparabilis	peerless	mixed	1	Portug.	6	1
4 sibthorpia	sibthorps	yellow	1	Brit.	6	1
5 poeticus	poets	mixed	1	Brit.	6	1
<b>PRIMULA</b>						
<b>PRIMROSE</b>						
1 veris	cowslip	mixed	6 in.	Brit.	5	1
2 vulgaris	common	yellow	6 in.	Brit.	5	1
3 elatior	oxlip	mixed	6 in.	Brit.	5	1
4 longifolia	longleaved	mixed	6 in.	Brit.	5	1
5 villosa	villous	mixed	6 in.	Switz.	5	1
6 nivalis	snowy	white	6 in.	Dauria	5	1
7 marginata	marginated	mixed	6 in.	Switz.	5	1
8 auricula	auricula	mixed	6 in.	Switz.	5	1
	In great variety.					
<b>PULMONARIA</b>						
<b>LUNG WORT</b>						
1 virginica	virginian	mixed	6 in.	Virginia	5	1
<b>SAXIFRAGA</b>						
<b>SAXIFRAGE</b>						
1 unbrosia	London-pride	mixed	1	Brit.	10	2
<b>TULIPA</b>						
<b>TULIP</b>						
1 sylvestris	single	yellow	2	Brit.	6	1
2 gesnerian	common	mixed	2	Levant	6	1

## May.

## FOREST TREES.

<i>Linnaean name</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower</i>	<i>ft. native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>ACER</b>	<b>MAPLE TREE</b>				
1 campestre	common	mixed	25 Brit.	23	1
2 sacarinum	sugar	mixed	16 N.Am.	23	1
3 platanoides	plane tree leaved	mixed	18 Eur.	23	1
4 opalus	Italian	mixed	20 Italy	23	1
5 mospensulanum	montpelier	mixed	20 S. Fr.	23	1
6 creticum	cretan	mixed	15 Levant	23	1
7 pensylvanicum	striped barked	mixed	15 N.Am.	23	1
8 tartaricum	tartarian	mixed	25 Tartary	23	1
9 rubrum	scarlet	mixed	25 N.Am.	23	1
10 pseudo-platanus	sycamore tree	mixed	60 Brit.	23	1
<b>CARPINUS</b>	<b>HORNBEAM TREE</b>				
1 betulus	common	mixed	25 Brit.	21	7
<b>CRATÆGUS</b>	<b>THORN</b>				
1 azarolus	azarole	white	16 S. Eur.	12	2
2 crus-galli	cockspur	white	15 N.Am.	12	2
3 odoratissima	sweet-scented	scarlet	15 Crimea	12	2
4 oxycantha	white thorn	white	20 Brit.	12	2
5 cordata	maple leaved	white	15 N.Am.	12	2
<b>PINUS</b>	<b>PINE (FIR)</b>				
1 pinea*	stone	mixed	50 S. Eur.	21	8
2 cedrus*	cedar of Lebanon	mixed	20 Leb.	21	8
3 balsamea*	balm of gilead	mixed	80 N.Am.	21	8
4 canadensis*	hemlock spruce	mixed	70 N.Am.	21	8
5 nigra*	black spruce	mixed	50 N.Am.	21	8
6 alba*	white spruce	mixed	40 N.Am.	21	8
7 picea*	silver fir	mixed	60 Alps	21	8
8 pinaster*	cluster	mixed	50 S. Eur.	21	8
9 sylvestris	scotch fir	mixed	80 Brit.	21	8

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

<b>CYTISUS</b>	<b>CYTISUS</b>				
1 laburnum	laburnum	yellow	10 Austria	17	3
<b>COLUTEA</b>	<b>BLADDER SENNA</b>				
1 pocockii	pocock's	mixed	7 Levant	17	3
<b>CUPRESSUS</b>	<b>CYPRESS</b>				
1 disticha	deciduous	mixed	10 N.Am.	21	8

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

<i>Latin name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
	WILLOW					
SALIX						
1 amygdalia	almond-leaved	mixed	10	Brit.	22	2
2 vitellina	yellow-barked	mixed	10	Brit.	22	2
SALISBURIA	SALISBURIA					
1 adiantifolia	maid.-hair-leaved	mixed	10	Japan	21	7
VIBURNUM	VIBURNUM					
1 opulus	gelder rose	white	10	Brit.	5	3
2 lantanoides	large flowered	white	10	N.Am.	5	3

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

ANDROMEDA	ANDROMEDA					
1 axillaris	notch-leaved	mixed	6	Carol.	10	1
ARBUTUS	STRAWBERRY TREE					
1 alpina	trailing	white	tr.	Brit.	10	1
CUPRESSUS	CYPRESS					
1 sempervirens	common	mixed	10	Crete	21	3
JUNIPERUS	CEDAR					
1 virginiana	virginian or red	mixed	10	Crete	22	12
2 sabina	savin	mixed	5	S. Eur.	22	12
KALMIA	KALMIA					
1 glauca	glaucous	mixed	2	N.Am.	10	1
LEDUM	LEDUM					
1 palustre	marsh	mixed	3	S. Eur.	10	1
2 decumbens	dwarf	mixed	2	Amer.	10	1
3 latifolia	labrador tea	mixed	3	Amer.	10	1
MESPILUS	MESPILUS					
1 pyracantha	evergreen thorn	white	6	S. Eur.	12	4
PRUNUS	CHERRY TREE					
lauro-cerasus	common laurel	white	10	Levant	12	1
RODODENDRON	ROSE BAY					
1 feriginum	rusty-leaved	mixed	5	Switz.	10	1
2 hirsutum	hairy	red	3	Amer.	10	1
3 ponticum	purple	purple	6	Gibral.	10	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

ACONITUM	MONK'S HOOD					
1 napellus	common	blue	4	Europe	13	0
AQUILEGIA	COLUMBINE					
1 vulgaris	common	mixed	2	Brit.	13	5

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>fl. native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>BORAGO</b>	<b>BORAGO</b>				
1 orientalis	perennial	purple	1 Constan.	5	1
<b>CHEIRANTHUS</b>	<b>WALL FLOWER</b>				
1 chieri	yellow	yellow	2 Brit.	15	2
2 armeniacus	armenian	mixed	1 Arm.	15	2
<b>CORTUSA</b>	<b>BEAR'S EAR (SANICLE)</b>				
1 mathioli	broad-leaved	red	1 Alps	5	1
<b>FUMARIA</b>	<b>FUMITORY</b>				
1 formosa	red flowered	red	1 Canada	17	1
2 nobilis	large flowered	mixed	1 Siber.	17	1
<b>FRITILLARIA</b>	<b>FRITILLARY</b>				
1 pyrenaica	pyrenian	mixed	2 Pyren.	6	1
<b>HEMORACALLIS</b>	<b>DAY LILY</b>				
1 cœrulea	blue flowered	blue	2 Japan	6	1
<b>HESPERIS</b>	<b>ROCKET</b>				
1 inodora	scentless	white	1 Brit.	15	2
2 matronalis	dame's violet	mixed	1 Brit.	15	2
<b>HELONIAS</b>	<b>HELONIAS</b>				
1 bulata	spear-leaved	mixed	1 N.Am.	6	3
<b>HYACINTHUS</b>	<b>HYACINTH</b>				
1 monstrosus	feathered	blue	1 S. Eur.	6	1
<b>IRIS</b>	<b>IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE</b>				
1 susiana	chalcedonian	mixed	2 Levant	3	1
2 florintina	Florentine	mixed	2 S. Eur.	3	1
3 germanica	purple flowered	purple	2 S. Eur.	3	1
4 variegata	variegated	mixed	2 Hung.	3	1
5 graminea	grass leaved	mixed	1 Austria	3	1
6 pallida	pale flowered	pale blue	2 Levant	3	1
7 tenuifolia	slender leaved	mixed	1 Daurica	3	1
8 cristata	crested	mixed	2 N.Am.	3	1
<b>LAMIUM</b>	<b>ARCHANGEL</b>				
1 album	white	white	1 Brit.	14	1
2 purpureum	purple	purple	1 Brit.	14	1
<b>LUPINUS</b>	<b>LUPINE</b>				
1 perennis	perennial	blue	2 N.Am.	17	3
<b>PHLOX</b>	<b>LYCHNIDEA</b>				
1 glaberima	red flowered	red	1 N.Am.	5	1
2 divaricata	early blue	blue	1 N.Am.	5	1
<b>POTENTILLA</b>	<b>CINQUEFOIL</b>				
1 aurea	golden	yellow	1 Brit.	12	5
<b>PRIMULA</b>	<b>PRIMROSE</b>				
1 cortusoides	cortusa leaved	mixed	6 in. Siber.	5	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
PRIMULA	PRIMROSE					
2 helvetica	Swiss	mixed	6 in.	Switz.	5	1
3 integrifolia	entire leaved	mixed	6 in.	Pyren.	5	1
RANUNCULUS	CROW FOOT					
1 acontifolia	aconite leaved	white	1	Alps	13	7
2 plantanifolia	plane tree leaved	yellow	1	Ger.	13	7
3 asiaticus	garden	mixed	6 in.	Levant	13	7
	In great variety.					
SAXIFRAGA	SAXIFRAGE					
1 pensylvanica	Pennsylvania	mixed	1	N. Am.	10	2
2 hirsuta	hairy	mixed	1	Brit.	10	2
THALICTRUM	MEADOW RUE					
1 alpinum	alpine	white	1	Brit.	13	7
TULIPA	TULIP					
suaveolens	sweet, or van tol	mixed	2	S. Eur.	6	1
	In great variety.					
TRADESCAUTIA	SPIDERWORT					
1 virginiana	virginian	purple	1	S. Am.	6	1
VERBASCUM	MULLIEN					
1 feuginium	rusty	mixed	5	S. Eur.	5	1

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### June.

## FOREST TREES.

CRATÆGUS	THORN					
1 pyrola	pear leaved	white	16	N. Am.	12	2
2 sanguinea	red	mixed	16	N. Am.	12	2
3 flava	yellow fruited	white	16	N. Am.	12	2
4 punctata	large fruited	white	16	N. Am.	12	2
FAGUS	CHESNUT					
1 castanea	Spanish	white	30	Spain	21	7
MESPULUS	MEDLAR					
1 germanica	common	white	25	Brit.	12	4
QUERCUS	OAK					
1 gramuntia	holly leaved	mixed	50	S. Eur.	21	7
2 suber	cork tree	mixed	30	S. Eur.	21	7



## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
ANDROMEDA 1 mariana	ANDROMEDA oval leaved	mixed	6	N.Am.	10	1
AZALEA 1 pontica	AZALEA yellow flowered	yellow	5	N.Am.	5	1
CORNUS 1 sanguinea 2 alba 3 sericea	DOGWOOD common white berried blue berried	white white white	6 6 6	Brit. N.Am. N.Am.	4 4 4	1 1 1
HYPERICUM 1 calycineum	SAINT JOHN WORT great flowered	yellow	1	Greece	18	4
LIGUSTRUM 1 vulgare	PRIBET common	white	5	Brit.	2	1
RHUS 1 radicans	SUMACH upright poison oak	white	5	N.Am.	5	3
Roses in the greatest profusion and variety.						
VACCINIUM 1 amœonum 2 venustum 3 frondosum 4 stamineum	WHORTS broad leaved red twiggèd obtuse leaved green wood	yellow yellow yellow yellow	1 1 1 1	N.Am. N.Am. N.Am. N.Am.	8 8 8 8	1 1 1 1
VIBURNUM 1 lantana	VIBURNUM wayfaring tree	white	6	Brit.	5	3

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

CISTUS 1 marifolius 2 roseus	ROCK ROSE marum rose coloured	white purple	3 2	S. Eur. Levant	13 13	1 1
ERICA 1 vulgaris	HEATH common	mixed	1	Brit.	8	1
RUSCUS 1 racemosus	BUTCHER'S BROOM Alexandrian laurel	mixed	2	Portug.	22	13
RODODENDRON 1 chrysanthemum 2 maximum 3 punctatum	ROSE BAY yellow flowered large dotted	yellow mixed mixed	5 7 5	Siber. N.Am. N.Am.	10 10 10	1 1 1
SPARTIUM 1 multiflorum	BROOM Portugal	white	5	Portug.	17	3

## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS 1 quinquefolia	VIRGINIAN CREEPER five leaved ivy	mixed	cl.	N.Am.	5	1
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## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
CLEMATIS	VIRGIN'S BOWER					
1 virgiana	Virginian	blue	cl.	N.Am.	13	7
LONICERA	HONEYSUCKLE					
1 capria	early red	red	cl.	Brit.	5	1
2 sempervirens	trumpet	scarlet	cl.	N.Am.	5	1
3 grata	evergreen	mixed	cl.	N.Am.	5	1
4 dioica	glaucous	whitish	cl.	N.Am.	5	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

ACONITUM	WOLF'S BANE					
1 cammarum	purple	purple	4	Ger.	13	3
ANEMONE	ANEMONE, or WIND FLOWER					
1 palmata	palmated	white	6 in.	Portug.	13	7
ASPHODELUS	ASPHODEL					
1 luteus	yellow	yellow	4	Sicily	6	1
2 ramosus	king's spear	white	3	S. Eur.	6	1
3 fistulosus	onion leaved	white	2	S. Eur.	6	1
CENTAUREA	CENTUARY					
1 montana	mountain	blue	2	Austria	19	3
CONVALLARIA	SOLOMON'S SEAL					
1 latifolia	broad leaved	white	2	Grem.	6	1
2 majalis	lily of the valley	white	4 in.	Brit.	6	1
DELPHINIUM	LARKSPUR					
1 elatum	Bee	purple	4	Siber.	13	3
2 exaltum	American	blue	5	N.Am.	13	3
DIANTHUS	PINK					
1 fragrans	fragrant	mixed	1	Austria	10	2
2 barbatus	sweet William	mixed	1	Germ.	10	1
	In great beauty and variety.					
DIGITALIS	FOX GLOVE					
1 lutea	small yellow	yellow	2	S. Eur.	14	2
DRACÆNA	DRACÆNA					
1 borealis	oval leaved	greenish	2	Canada	6	1
ERYNGIUM	ERYNGO					
1 alpina	alpine	blue	2	Switz.	5	2
GENTIANA	GENTIAN					
1 purpurea	purple	purple	1	Alps	5	2
HEMORACALLIS	DAY LILY					
1 flava	bright	yellow	3	Hung.	6	1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft</i>	<i>natvic.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>IRIS</b>	<b>IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE</b>					
1 <i>lurida</i>	dingy	mixed	2	S. Eur.	3	1
2 <i>pseud'acorus</i>	yellow	yellow	3	Brit.	3	1
3 <i>versicolor</i>	various colored	mixed	3	N. Am.	3	1
4 <i>virginian</i>	virginian	mixed	3	N. Am.	3	1
5 <i>flexuosa</i>	zig-zag	mixed	2	Siber.	3	1
6 <i>squalens</i>	crown flowered	mixed	3	S. Eur.	3	1
7 <i>sambucina</i>	elder scented	mixed	3	S. Eur.	3	1
8 <i>chinensis</i>	Chinese	mixed	1	China	3	1
9 <i>xiphium</i>	bulbous-rooted	mixed	2	Spain	3	1
10 <i>xiphioides</i>	English bulbous	mixed	2	Eng.	3	1
<b>LILIUM</b>	<b>LILY</b>					
1 <i>chalcedonicum</i>	martagon	scarlet	3	Levant	6	1
2 <i>martagon</i>	martagon	purple	3	Eur.	6	1
3 <i>bulbiferum</i>	bulb bearing	mixed	3	Italy	6	1
4 <i>superbum</i>	great yellow	yellow	4	N. Am.	6	1
5 <i>aurantium</i>	orange	yellow	5	Italy	6	1
6 <i>candidum</i>	white	white	4	Levant	6	1
<b>LYCHNIS</b>	<b>LYCHNIS</b>					
1 <i>chalcedonica</i>	scarlet	scarlet	2	Russia	10	4
2 <i>flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin	mixed	1	Brit.	10	4
3 <i>diurna</i>	red flowered	red	1	Brit.	10	4
4 <i>vespertina</i>	white flowered	white	1	Brit.	10	4
<b>OPHRYS</b>	<b>OPHRYS</b>					
1 <i>lilifolia</i>	lily leaved	mixed	1	N. Am.	20	1
2 <i>nidus-avis</i>	bird's nest	mixed	6in.	Brit.	20	1
3 <i>ovata</i>	tway blade	green.	6in.	Brit.	20	1
<b>ORNITHOGALUM</b>	<b>STAR OF BETHLEHEM</b>					
1 <i>pyramidale</i>	pyramidal	white	1	S. Eur.	6	1
<b>OROBUS</b>	<b>BITTER VETCH</b>					
1 <i>lathyroides</i>	lathyrus	blueish	1	Siber.	17	3
<b>PEONIA</b>	<b>PEONY</b>					
1 <i>albiflora</i>	white flowered	white	2	Siber.	13	2
2 <i>anomala</i>	jagged leaved	red	2	Siber.	13	2
3 <i>officinalis</i>	official	red	2	Switz.	13	2
<b>PAPAVER</b>	<b>POPPY</b>					
1 <i>orientale</i>	eastern	scarlet	2	Levant	13	1
2 <i>cambricum</i>	Welch	yellow	1	Brit.	13	1
<b>PHLOX</b>	<b>LYCHNIDEA</b>					
1 <i>suavioleus</i>	white flowered	white	1	N. Am.	5	1

## July.

## FOREST TREES.

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
BETULA	BIRCH					
1 alba	common	mixed	40	Brit.	21	4
LIRIODENDRON	TULIP TREE					
1 tulipifera	saddle leaved	mixed	20	N.Am.	13	7

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

<i>HYDRANGÆA</i>	<i>HYDRANGÆA</i>					
1 arborescens	tree	mixed	5	Virg.	10	2
2 glauca	glaucous	white	3	Car.	10	2
3 radiata	rayed	mixed	3	Car.	10	2
OLEA	OLIVE TREE					
1 europæa	European	mixed	6	S. Eur.	2	1

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

<i>AUCUBA</i>	<i>AUCUBA</i>					
1 japonica	blotch leaved	mixed	5	Japan	21	4
ANDROMEDA	ANDROMEDA					
1 pulverulenta	powdered	mixed	1	Amer.	10	1
2 polifolia	wild rose mary	purple	1	Brit.	10	1
BUXUS	BOX TREE					
1 balearicus	Minorca	yellow	1	Min.	21	4
GAULTHERIA	GAULTHERIA					
1 procumbens	procumbent	white	1	N.Am.	10	1
KALMIA	KALMIA					
1 latifolia	broad leaved	mixed	5	Amer.	10	1
2 angustifolia	narrow leaved	mixed	3	Amer.	10	1

## CLIMBING SHRUBS.

<i>ARISTOLOCHIA</i>	<i>BIRTH WORT</i>					
1 sipho	broad leaved	brown cl.	N.Am.	20	4	
BIGNONIA	TRUMPET FLOWER					
1 sempervirens	evergreen	yellow cl.	Virg.	14	2	
2 capreolata	four leaved	mixed cl.	N.Am.	14	2	
PASSIFLORA	PASSION FLOWER					
1 cœrulea	blue flowered	blue cl.	Brazil	20	3	

All the above Climbers must have a south aspect.

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

<i>Linneæan name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>ACONITUM</b>	<b>MONK'S HOOD.</b>					
1 album	white	whitish	5	Levant	13	3
2 anthora	wholesome	sulphur	3	Pyr.	13	3
3 variegatum	variegated	mixed	4	Ger.	13	3
4 lycocotum	great yellow	yellow	5	S. Eur.	13	3
5 pyrenaicum	long-spiked	yellow.	4	S. Eur.	13	3
<b>ACTÆA</b>	<b>HERB CHRISTOPHER</b>					
1 spicata	bane berry	white	4	Brit.	13	1
2 racemosa	black snake root	straw	5	N.Am.	13	1
<b>ARUNDO</b>	<b>REED GRASS</b>					
1 donax	manured	cream	3	S. Eur.	3	2
2 colarata	striped	cream	3	Brit.	3	2
<b>CAMPANULA</b>	<b>BELL FLOWER</b>					
1 pyramidalis	pyramidal	blue	4	Car.	5	1
2 rotundifolia	round leaved	blue 9 in.	Brit.	5	1	
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM</b>	<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM</b>					
1 argenteum	silvery	white	1	Levant	19	2
<b>CATANANCHE</b>	<b>CATANANCHE</b>					
1 cœrulea	blue	blue	2	S. Eur.	19	1
<b>DELPHINIUM</b>	<b>LARKSPUR</b>					
1 aconitifolium	aconite leaved	blue	4	Levant	13	3
2 grandiflorum	large flowered	blue	2	Siber.	13	3
3 hybridum	bastard	mixed	4	Siber.	13	3
4 intermedium	palmated	lt. blue	4	Silesia	13	3
<b>DIANTHUS</b>	<b>PINK</b>					
1 hortensis	garden	mixed	1	Germ.	10	2
	In great variety.					
<b>DIGITALIS</b>	<b>FOX GLOVE</b>					
1 purpurea	common	purple	2	Brit.	14	2
2 alba	white	white	1	Spain	14	2
3 feruginea	iron colored	dark	4	Italy	14	2
4 ambigua	large yellow	yellow	3	Switz.	14	2
<b>GENTIANA</b>	<b>GENTIAN</b>					
1 catesbia	catesby's	blue	1	Car.	5	2
2 lutea	yellow	yellow	3	Alps	5	2
3 asclepiada	swallow wort leaved	fineblue	1	Austria	5	2
4 saponaria	soap wort	blue	1	N.Am.	5	2
<b>GLADIOLUS</b>	<b>CORN FLAG</b>					
1 communis	sword lily	mixed	2	S. Eur.	3	1
2 segetum	round seeded	mixed	1	S. Eur.	3	1
3 byzantinus	Turkish	mixed	2	Turkey	3	1
<b>HEMORACALLIS</b>	<b>DAY LILY</b>					
1 fulva	copper colored	copper	3	Levant	6	1



## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>IRIS</b>	<b>IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE</b>					
1 ochroleuca	pale yellow	yellow	3	Levant	3	1
2 guildanstaditii	cream colored	cream	3	Germ.	3	1
<b>LILIUM</b>	<b>LILY</b>					
1 philadelphicum	Philadelphia	mixed	3	N.Am.	6	1
<b>LATHYRUS</b>	<b>LATHYRUS</b>					
1 tuberosus	tuberous	lilac	2	Hol.	17	3
<b>MALVA</b>	<b>MALLOW</b>					
1 alcea	vervain	mixed	2	Brit.	16	7
2 moschata alba	musk	white	2	Brit.	16	7
<b>ORCHIS</b>	<b>ORCHIS</b>					
1 ciliaris	fringed	yellow	9 in.	N Am.	20	1
2 pyramidafis	pyramidal	mixed	9 in.	Brit.	20	1
<b>POLEMONIUM</b>	<b>GREEK VALERIAN</b>					
1 œruleum	common	blue	1	Brit.	5	1
2 fol var	leaves variegated	white	1	Siber.	5	1
<b>SATYRIUM</b>	<b>SATYRIUM</b>					
1 hircinum	lizard, or goot orchis	mixed	2	Brit.	20	1
2 viride	green, or frog orchis	dark	1	Brit.	20	1
<b>VERONICA</b>	<b>SPEEDWELL</b>					
1 siberica	Siberian	blue	2	Siber.	2	1
2 virginica	Virginian	whitish	3	N.Am.	2	1
3 spicata	spiked	blue	1	Brit.	2	1
4 officinalis	officinal	blue	1	Brit.	2	1
5 carnea	flesh colored	mixed	2	Auttria	2	1
6 candida	white	white	2	Siber.	2	1
<b>VERBASCUM</b>	<b>MULLEIN</b>					
1 nigrum	black	yellow	4	Brit.	5	1
2 ferrugineum	rusty	mixed	4	S. Eur.	5	1

## PLANTS (ANNUAL).

<b>BORAGO</b>	<b>BORAGE</b>					
1 officinalis	common	blue	1	Brit.	5	1
2 indica	Indian	mixed	1	India	5	1
<b>CENTAUREA</b>	<b>CENTAURY</b>					
1 cyanus	blue bottle	blue	2	Brit.	19	3
2 crupina	black seeded	mixed	2	S. Eur.	19	3
<b>CONVOLVULUS</b>	<b>BIND WEED</b>					
1 tricolor	trailing or minor	mixed	tr.	S. Eur.	5	1
2 nil	azure	blue	cl.	Amer.	5	1
3 purpureus	purple or major	purple	cl.	Amer.	5	1

## PLANTS (ANNUAL).

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower. fl. native. class. ord.</i>		
<b>DELPHINIUM</b>	<b>LARKSPUR</b>			
1 consolida	branching	mixed	2 Brit.	13 3
2 ajacis	rocket	mixed	1 Switz.	13 3
<b>HELIANTHUS</b>	<b>SUN FLOWER</b>			
1 annuus	annual	yellow	4 Mexico	19 3
2 indicus	dwarf	yellow	2 Egypt	19 3
<b>LUPINUS</b>	<b>LUPINS</b>			
1 luteus	yellow	yellow	1 Sicily	17 3
2 pilosus	rose	rose	2 S. Eur.	17 3
2 hirsutus	great	blue	2 S. Eur.	17 3
4 varius	white	white	2 S. Eur.	17 3
<b>SCABIOSA</b>	<b>SCABIOUS</b>			
1 integrefolia	red flowered	red	2 S. Eur.	4 1
2 palæstina	Palestine	mixed	2 Pal.	4 1

—♦—

### August.

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower. fl. native. class. ord.</i>		
<b>COLUTEA</b>	<b>BLADDER SENA</b>			
1 arborescens	common	yellow	9 S. Eur.	17 3
2 cruenta	red flowered	red	7 Levant	17 3
<b>STUARTIA</b>	<b>STUARTIA</b>			
1 marilandica	mary land	white	5 Amer.	16 7

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

<i>Linnaean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower. fl. native. class. ord.</i>		
<b>ERICA</b>	<b>HEATH</b>			
1 cinerea	gray	mixed	1 Brit.	8 1
2 vulgaris	common, or ling	mixed	2 Brit.	8 1
3 tetralix	cross leaved	mixed	1 Brit.	8 1
4 daboeci	Irish	mixed	1 Brit.	8 1
5 vagans	cornish	mixed	1 Brit.	8 1
<b>KALMIA</b>	<b>KALMIA</b>			
1 hirsuta	hairy	blue	2 Amer.	10 1
<b>CLEMATIS</b>	<b>VIRGIN'S BOWER</b>			
1 florida	large flowered	whitish cl.	Japan	13 7

## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

<i>Latin name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower. ft. native. class. or &amp;c.</i>
CLEMATIS	VIRGIN'S BOWER	
2 verticella	purple	purple cl. Spain 13 7
3 flammula	sweet scented	mixed cl. S. Eur. 13 7
4 vitalba	traveller's joy	mixed cl. Brit. 13 7
PERIFLOCA	VIRGINIAN SILK	
1 græca	common	mixed cl. Syria 5 2

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

ANTIRRHINUM	SNAP DRAGON	
1 purpureum	purple	mixed 2 Italy 14 2
2 repens	creeping rooted	pale blue 2 France 14 2
3 linaria	common	yellow 2 Brit. 14 2
ASTER	STARWORT	
1 umbellatus	umbelled	mixed 3 N. Am. 19 2
2 amellus	Italian	mixed 3 S. Eur. 19 2
CAMPANULA	BELL FLOWER	
1 grandiflora	great flowering	blue 1 Siberia 5 1
2 latifolia	broad leaved	blue 2 Brit. 5 1
3 medium	Canterbury bells	mixed 2 Brit. 5 1
4 bonienseis	panicled	light blue 3 Austria 5 1
5 urticifolia	nettle leaved	mixed 3 Germ. 5 1
6 persicifolia	peach leaved	mixed 2 N. Eur. 5 1
CHELONE	CHELONE	
1 obliqua	red flowered	red 2 N. Am. 14 2
2 glabra	white flowered	white 2 N. Am. 14 2
3 barbata	bearded	red 3 Chili 14 2
DELPHINIUM	LARKSPUR	
1 tricornis	three horned	mixed 4 N. Am. 13 3
2 azureum	azure	blue 4 N. Am. 13 3
DICTAMNUS	FRAXINELLA	
1 albus	common	white 2 Germ. 10 1
2 purpureus	purple	purple 2 Germ. 10 1
DIANTHUS	PINK	
1 superbus	fringed	mixed 2 Europe 10 2
DIANTHUS	PINK (CARNATION)	
1 caryophyllus	clove	various 2 Brit. 10 2
2 hortensis	garden	mixed 2 Germ. 10 2

The variety of the Carnation and Pink is very beautiful and numerous, and well known to almost every cottager. This flower has long been and continues to be generally cultivated and deservedly admired.

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>HELIANTHUS</b>	<b>SUN FLOWER</b>					
1 <i>atrorubens</i>	dark red	redish	3	Carol.	19	3
2 <i>decapetalus</i>	ten petalled	yellow	4	Canada	19	3
3 <i>divaricatus</i>	divaricated	yellow	4	N.Am.	19	3
4 <i>multiflorus</i>	many flowered	yellow	4	Virg.	19	3
<b>HELIENIUM</b>	<b>HELIENIUM</b>					
1 <i>autumnale</i>	smooth	yellow	3	N.Am.	19	2
<b>IRIS</b>	<b>IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE</b>					
1 <i>dichotoma</i>	forked	mixed	3	Levant	3	1
<b>MALVA</b>	<b>MALLOW</b>					
1 <i>sylvestris</i>	common	mixed	2	Brit.	16	7
<b>RUDBECKIA</b>	<b>RUDBECKIA</b>					
1 <i>laciniata</i>	jagged leaved	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	3
2 <i>purpurea</i>	purple	purple	4	N.Am.	19	3
<b>SOLIDAGO</b>	<b>GOLDEN ROD</b>					
1 <i>procera</i>	great	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
2 <i>serotina</i>	upright	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
3 <i>gigantea</i>	gigantic	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
4 <i>reflexa</i>	reflexed leaved	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
5 <i>lateriflora</i>	lateral flowered	yellow	4	N.Am.	19	2
6 <i>eliptica</i>	eliptic	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
7 <i>odorata</i>	sweet smelling	yellow	4	N.Am.	19	2
8 <i>mexicana</i>	thick leaved	yellow	5	N.Am.	19	2
9 <i>arguta</i>	sharp notched	yellow	4	N.Am.	19	2
10 <i>latifolia</i>	broad leaved	yellow	4	N.Am.	19	2

## PLANTS (ANNUAL).

<b>AMARANTHUS</b>	<b>AMARANTHUS</b>					
1 <i>hypochondriacus</i>	prince's feather	red	2	N.Am.	21	5
2 <i>caudatus</i>	love lies bleeding	red	2	E. Ind.	21	5
<b>CATANANCHE</b>	<b>CATANANCHE</b>					
1 <i>lutea</i>	yellow	yellow	2	S. Eur.	19	1
<b>CENTAUREA</b>	<b>CENTUARY</b>					
1 <i>moscata</i>	sweet sultan	mixed	3	Persia	19	3
2 <i>suavioleus</i>	yellow sultan	yellow	3	Levant	19	3
<b>DIANTHUS</b>	<b>PINK</b>					
1 <i>armeria</i>	Deptford	mixed	9in.	Brit.	10	2
2 <i>prolifera</i>	proliferous	mixed	9in.	Brit.	10	2
3 <i>diminutum</i>	small flowered	mixed	9in.	S. Eur.	10	2
<b>NICOTIANA</b>	<b>TOBACCO</b>					
1 <i>tabacum</i>	virginian	whitish	5	N.Am.	5	1

## PLANTS (ANNUAL).

<i>Latin name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>native.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
NICOTIANA	TOBACCO					
2 rustica	common	whitish	5	N.Am.	5	1
SILENE	CATCH FLY					
1 anglica	English	red	1	Brit.	10	3
TAGETES	MARIGOLD					
1 patula	French	mixed	2	Mexico	19	2
2 erecta	African	yellow	2	Mexico	19	2
ZINNIA	ZINNIA					
1 violacea	purple flowered	purple	2	Mexico	19	2
2 pauciflora	yellow flowered	yellow	2	Persia	19	2
3 multiflora	red flowered	red	2	N.Am.	19	2

Though the ten-week stock is generally classed among the Annuals, by sowing the seeds and transplanting at successive periods, its flower may be kept in perfection throughout the year, if kept from the frost.

*September.*

## SHRUBS DECIDUOUS.

JASMINUM	JASMINE					
1 officinale	common	white	3	China	2	1
ROBINIA	ROBINIA					
1 hispida	rose acacia	redish	10	Carol.	17	3
2 caragana	yellow acacia	yellow	10	Siber.	17	3
SPARTIUM	BROOM					
1 junceum	Spanish	yellow	6	S. Eur.	17	3
2 flore pleno	double flowering	yellow	6	S. Eur.	17	3

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

HYSSOPUS	HYSSOP					
1 officinale	officinal	blue	2	S. Eur.	14	1
LAVENDULA	LAVENDER					
1 spicata	common	blue	2	S. Eur.	14	1

## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

BIGNONIA	TRUMPET FLOWER					
1 radicans	ash leaved	mixed cl.	N.Am.	14	2	



## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>natvic.</i>	<i>class.</i>	<i>ord.</i>
<b>ANTIRRHINUM</b>	<b>SNAP DRAGON</b>					
1	trionithophorum	three bird's head	purple	5	N.Am.	14 2
<b>ASTER</b>	<b>STARWORT</b>					
1	foliosus	leafy	mixed	4	N.Am.	19 2
2	divaricatus	divaricated	whitish	2	N.Am.	19 2
3	dumosus	bushy	whitish	2	N.Am.	19 2
4	ericoides	heath leaved	whitish	3	N.Am.	19 2
5	linarifolius	savory leaved	blue	1	N.Am.	19 2
6	mutabilis	changeable	blue	4	N.Am.	19 2
7	linifolius	flax leaved	whitish	2	N.Am.	19 2
8	novæ anglica	New England	blue	4	N.Am.	19 2
9	punicus	red stalked	mixed	7	N.Am.	19 2
10	rigidus	rigid	purple	3	Virg.	19 2
11	nndulatus	wave leaved	blueish	3	N.Am.	19 2
<b>CAMPANULA</b>	<b>BELL FLOWER</b>					
1	versicolor	various colored	mixed	2	Greenl.	5 1
2	pulla	dark flowered	blue	2	Austria	5 1
<b>CROCUS</b>	<b>CROCUS</b>					
1	offinalis	saffron	mixed	4 in.	Brit.	3 1
2	uudiflorus	naked flowered	purple	4 in.	Brit.	3 1
<b>DAHLIA</b>	<b>DAHLIA</b>					
1	pinnata	elder leaved	red	4	Mexico	19 2
2	coccinia	scarlet flowered	scarlet	5	Mexico	19 2
3	rosea	rose colored	rose	6	Mexico	19 2
4	crocea	saffron colored	yellow	6	Mexico	19 2
5	purpurea	fine purple	purple	7	Mexico	19 2
		With a variety of other grand colors.				
<b>HELIANTHUS</b>	<b>SUN FLOWER</b>					
	giganteus	gigantic or tallest	yellow	7	N.Am.	19 3
<b>SOLIDAGO</b>	<b>GOLDEN ROD</b>					
1	aspera	rough leaved	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2
2	altissima	tallest	yellow	5	N.Am.	19 2
3	cæcia	Maryland	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2
4	virminea	twiggy	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2
5	sempervirens	narrow leaved	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2
6	bicolor	two colored	mixed	3	N.Am.	19 2
7	stricta	upright	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2
8	flexicanlis	bending stalked	yellow	4	N.Am.	19 2

*October.*

## SHRUBS CLIMBERS.

<i>Linnean name.</i>	<i>English name.</i>	<i>flower. ft. native. class. ord.</i>
HEDERA		
IVY		
1 helix	common	mixed cl. Brit. 5 1
2 Hibernia	Irish	mixed cl. Ireland 5 1
3 pontica	striped leaved	mixed cl. — 5 1

## HERBACEOUS PLANTS (PERENNIAL).

ASTER		STARWORT	
1 grandiflora	great flowering	purple 4 N.Am. 19	2
2 speciosus	large	purple 5 N.Am. 19	2
3 mutabilis	changeable	mixed 5 N.Am. 19	2
4 flexuosus	zig-zag	mixed 4 N.Am. 19	2
SOLIDAGO		GOLDEN ROD	
1 laevigata	smooth	yellow 5 N.Am. 19	2
2 peteolaris	late flowering	yellow 6 N.Am. 19	4

*November and December.*

## SHRUBS EVERGREEN.

ARBUTUS		STRAWBERRY TREE	
1 unedo	common	white 10 Brit.	10 1
VIBURNUM		VIBURNUM	
1 tinus	laurestine	white 3 S. Eur.	5 3

H

It is impossible to ascertain correctly the various altitude that trees, shrubs, or other plants, will ultimately attain, as that depends upon the soil and situation in which they may be cultivated. What I have remarked will show the proportion they bear to each other; and this is all that can be required in the arrangement of a flower garden.

Though many more might be added to the number of Herbaceous Plants, &c. in the monthly list, a very grand and extensive collection may be selected from the foregoing list, which contains as much variety as will be of real utility. To avoid a tiresome repetition, I have endeavored to mark the month in which the various plants &c. come into flower, though many of them, in early seasons and in warm situations, may flower in the month before that in which I have classed them; and may frequently continue in great beauty for two months or more; and some flower twice in one season, viz. first in the spring and afterwards in autumn.—A very elegant succession of flowers may be selected from the foregoing list, and planted according to their magnitude and color of blossom.

Of Indigenous Plants, such as are ge-

nerally cultivated for ornament and are almost familiar, I have arranged specimens, to convey more readily the meaning of the classes and orders.

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*A List of the Classes and Orders,*

WITH

SPECIMENS OF PLANTS

BELONGING EACH.

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The Specimens marked with a Star are exotic.

- I. MONANDRIA  
 1 Monogynia Mare's Tail  
 2 Digynia Water Star Wort
- II. DIANDRIA  
 1 Monogynia Privet  
 2 Digynia Spring Grass  
 3 Trigynia Pepper\*
- III. TRIANDRIA  
 1 Monogynia Valerian  
 2 Dignia Panic Grass  
 3 Trigynia Holosteum
- IV. TETRANDRIA  
 1 Monogynia Teasel  
 2 Digynia Dodder  
 3 Tetragynia Holly
- V. PENTANDRIA  
 1 Monogynia Bell Flower  
 2 Digynia Gentian  
 3 Trigynia Elder  
 4 Tetragynia Grass of Parnassus  
 5 Pentagynia Flax  
 6 Polygynia Mouse Tail

## VI. HEXANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Snow Drop
2 Digynia	Rice*
3 Trigynia	Dock
4 Tetragynia	Guinea Hen Weed <sup>h</sup>
5 Hexagynia	Damasonium*
6 Polygynia	Water Plantain

## VII. HEPTANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Chick Weed
2 Digynia	Limeum*
3 Tetragynia	Lizard's Tail*
4 Heptagynia	Septas*

## VIII. OCTANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Heath or Ling
2 Digynia	Galenia*
3 Trigynia	Snake Weed
4 Tetragynia	One Berry

## IX. ENNEANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Laurel*
2 Trigynia	Rhubard
3 Hexagynia	Flowering Rush

## X. DECANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Wild Rose Mary
2 Digynia	Pink
3 Trygynia	Campion
4 Pentagynia	Wood Sorrel
5 Decagynia	Phytolacca*

## XI. DODECANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Asarabacca
2 Digynia	Agrimony
3 Trigynia	Dyer's Weed
4 Pentagynia	Glinus*
5 Dodecagynia	House Leek

## XII. ICOSANDRIA

1 Monogynia	Cherry Tree
2 Digynia	Hawthorn
3 Trigynia	Mountain Ash
4 Pentagynia	Medlar
5 Polygynia	Rose



- XIII. POLYANDRIA
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 Monogynia  | Water Lily     |
| 2 Digynia    | Paeony         |
| 3 Trigynia   | Larkspur       |
| 4 Tetragynia | Bugwort*       |
| 5 Pentagynia | Columbine      |
| 6 Hexagynia  | Water Soldier  |
| 7 Polyginia  | Virgin's Bower |
- XIV. DIDYNAMIA
- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1 Gymnospermia | Hyssop    |
| 2 Angiospermia | Pox Glove |
- XV. TETRADYNAMIA
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Siliculosa | Honesty     |
| 2 Siliquosa  | Wall Flower |
- XVI. MONADELPHIA
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Triandria   | Tamarind Tree* |
| 2 Pentandria  | Heron's Bill   |
| 3 Heptandria  | Stork's Bill*  |
| 4 Octandria   | Aitonia*       |
| 5 Decandria   | Crane's Bill   |
| 6 Dodecandria | Screw Tree*    |
| 7 Polyandria  | Marsh Mallow   |
- XVII. DIADELPHIA
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 Hexandria | Fumitory  |
| 2 Octandria | Milk Wort |
| 3 Decandria | Broom     |
- XVIII. POLYADELPHIA
- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 Decandria   | Chocolate Nut Tree* |
| 2 Dodecandria | Bastard Cedar*      |
| 3 Icosandria  | Lemon Tree*         |
| 4 Polyandria  | St. John's Wort     |
- XIX. SYNGENESIA
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 Æqualis    | Sow Thistle    |
| 2 Superflua  | Tansy          |
| 3 Frustranea | Sun Flower*    |
| 4 Necessaria | Marygold       |
| 5 Segregata  | Globe Thistle* |
- XX. GYNANDRIA
- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1 Diandria | Orchis |
|------------|--------|

2 Triandria	Ferraria*
3 Pentandria	Passion Flower*
4 Hexandria	Birth Wort
5 Polyandria	Wake Robin
<b>XXI. MONŒCIA</b>	
1 Monandria	Bread Fruit Tree*
2 Diandria	Duck's Meat
3 Triandria	Bur Reed
4 Tetrandria	Box Tree
5 Pentandria	Prince's Feather*
6 Hexandria	Guettarda*
7 Polyandria	Oak Tree
8 Monadelphia	Scotch Fir
9 Syngenesia	Gourd*
<b>XXII. DICŒCIA</b>	
1 Monandria	Screw Pine*
2 Diandria	Willow
3 Triandria	Crow Berry
4 Tetrandria	Misseltoe
5 Pentandria	Hop
6 Hexandria	Black Briony
7 Octandria	Poplar Tree
8 Enneandria	Mercury
9 Decandria	Bonduc*
10 Dodecandria	Hyæna Poison*
11 Polyandria	Cliffortia*
12 Monadelphia	Juniper
13 Syngenesia	Butcher's Broom
14 Gynandria	Gluytia*
<b>XXIII. POLYGAMIA</b>	
1 Monœcia	Maple Tree
2 Diœcia	Ash Tree
3 Triœcia	Fig Tree
<b>XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA</b>	
1 Filices	Brake
2 Palmæ	Cocoa Nut

## FRUIT TREES.

*A select List of all the various kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in our Gardens, with the proper situation and aspect for each, the quality of Fruit, and the period at which it comes to maturity; with useful remarks on their Planting, Pruning, Washing, Grafting; also, a Catalogue, to which is prefixed the prices generally charged by regular Nurserymen.*

## APPLE TREES BEST ADAPTED FOR THE WALL.

Name	Character	Aspect	In perfection.
1 Golden Pippin	well known—excellent	sse or sw	Dec to Apr.
2 Downton Pippin	resembles the G. P. good	se w	Nov. Jan.
3 Ingestree Pippin	beautiful and good	se w	Sept.
4 Ringwood Pippin	excellent & productive	se w	Dec. Jan.
5 Newton Pippin	fine large yellow & red	se w	Nov. Jan.
6 Ribston Pippin	larger than the former	se w	Nov. Mar.
7 Nonpareil	allowed to be superior	se w	Dec. May
8 White Rennet	large yellowish green	se w	Dec. Mar.

## A SELECT LIST OF APPLES FOR HALF STANDARDS, DWARFS, OR ESPALIERS.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING LISTS:—Golden Pippin *g p*—Below Golden Pippin size *b g p*—Above Golden Pippin size *a g p*—Middle size *m*—Below middle size *b m*—Above middle size *a m*—Large *l*—very or uncommon large *v l*.

Name and size.	Color when ripe.	In perfection.
1 Aromatic Pippin <i>b g p</i>	bright russet and yellow	Oct.
2 Beauty of Kent* <i>l</i>	fine red yellow striped	Sept. to Apr.
3 Brandy Apple* <i>g p</i>	red and yellow russet	Dec. Mar.

Name and size.	Color when ripe.	In perfection.
4 Bursd. or Queen's* <i>g p</i>	fine red and yellow	Nov. Feb.
5 Carnation Apple* <i>m</i>	yellowish striped with red	Jan. Mar.
6 Codlin old English <i>b g p</i>	pale greenish and little red	July Dec.
7 Court of Wick Pip.* <i>a g p</i>	yellowish tinged red	Feb. & Mar.
8 Dalmahoy Pippin* <i>g p</i>	pale green tinged red	Nov. to Dec.
9 Dredges White Lily <i>m</i>	whitish tinged with red	Nov. Mar.
10 Gilliflower Apple <i>m</i>	handsome fine red & yellow	Nov. Feb.
11 Golden Rennet* <i>m</i>	handsomestriped red&yellow	Nov. Feb.
12 Golden Russet* <i>a m</i>	rough yellow russet	Dec. Apr.
13 Golden Pearmain* <i>m</i>	deep red and yellow	Nov. Dec.
14 Juneting <i>g p</i>	red and white	July Aug.
15 Lemon Pippin* <i>m</i>	handsome golden yellow	Nov. Jan.
16 Loans Pearmain* <i>l</i>	dull green and red	Dec. Apr.
17 Margaret Apple* <i>a g p</i>	yellow striped with red	Aug. Sept.
18 Nonsuch <i>l</i>	yellow with faint red streakes	Sept. Oct.
19 Old Red Pippin* <i>m</i>	red and greenish	Dec. Mar.
20 King Apple <i>g p</i>	pale with faint red streakes	Aug. Sept.
21 Quince Apple* <i>m</i>	yellowish with little red	Jan. Apr.
22 Red Pearmain* <i>b m</i>	deep red and fine yellow	Nov. Mar.
23 Royal Pearmain* <i>l</i>	fine yellow striped with red	Jan. Mar.
24 Seek no further* <i>l</i>	beautiful green and red	Jan. Apr.
25 Stone Pippin* <i>m</i>	yellowish streaked red	Jan. May.
26 Strawberry Apple <i>b m</i>	beautiful red streaks	Aug. Sept.
27 Ward Apple* <i>b m</i>	fine red and yellow	Dec. June
28 Winter Pearmain* <i>m</i>	fine red striped deep red	Nov. Mar.

N. B. Any of the above list will do for orchards also ; and those marked with a Star are the most useful.

### ORCHARD APPLES.

1 Apius* <i>b g p</i>	beautiful bright red	Nov. to Jan.
2 Auklam Russet* <i>b m</i>	yellowish russet	Jan. Mar.
3 Bakster's Pearmain* <i>m</i>	handsome palish green	Oct. Apr.
4 Bell's Pearmain* <i>l</i>	handsome red and yellow	Oct. Jan.
5 Broad-eyed Pip.** <i>l</i>	fine greenish yellow	Nov. Mar.
6 Calville* <i>m</i>	beautiful red and white	Sept. Oct.
7 Carlisle Codlin* <i>b m</i>	dull red and palish russet	Sept. Dec.
8 Common Codlin <i>g p</i>	pale green and little red	July Sept.
9 Codlin Dutch* <i>l</i>	dull red and greenish yellow	Sept. Nov.
10 Dumplin Apple** <i>a m</i>	handsome palish red streakes	Oct. Mar.
11 English Rennet* <i>m</i>	streaked beautiful red	Nov. Mar.
12 Embroidered Apple* <i>l</i>	beautiful fine red streaked	Nov. Jan.
13 Flower of Kent* <i>l</i>	yellow with little red	Dec. Apr.

<i>Name and size.</i>	<i>Color when ripe.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>
14 Fullwood* <i>l</i>	pale yellow and red	Nov. to Mar.
15 French Crab* <i>l</i>	green and dull red	Dec. Mar.
16 French Codlin* <i>a m</i>	dull green and red	Jan. Mar.
17 Grey Leadington* <i>l</i>	greyish russet and dull red	Dec. Jan.
18 Golden Monday** <i>a m</i>	good & beautiful yel. russet	Dec. Feb.
19 Golden Gloucester* <i>m</i>	handsome yellow and red	Dec. Mar.
20 Greenup's Pippin** <i>a m</i>	red and pale green	Nov. Jan.
21 Gargay Pippin* <i>b m</i>	handsome yellow & little red	Dec. Mar.
22 Holland Pippin* <i>m</i>	palish yellow and red	Nov. Mar.
23 Hubbard's Pearmain* <i>m</i>	dark russet and greenish	Jan. Apr.
24 Jerusalem Apple <i>a m</i>	red all over	Oct. Nov.
25 John Apple* <i>m</i>	handsome green & little red	Nov. Mar.
26 King Apple* <i>m</i>	beautiful fine yellow & red	Nov. Apr.
27 Kirk's Seedling <i>l</i>	fine yellow and red	Nov. Dec.
28 K's Scarlet Admirable* <i>m</i>	beautiful scarlet	Nov. Jan.
29 Kentish Fill-basket* <i>a m</i>	whitish Square Codlin	Sept. Oct.
30 Kirton or Crack Pippin* <i>m</i>	greenish and dull yellow	Nov. Jan.
31 Lisbon Pippin <i>m</i>	pale green and red	Oct. Nov.
32 L. Calville* <i>a m</i>	red and whitish yellow	Nov. Dec.
33 Lemon Square* <i>a m</i>	pale yellow and red	Nov. Dec.
34 Long-laster** <i>m</i>	fine yellow and red	Dec. May
35 London Pippin* <i>l</i>	green streaked red	Nov. Dec.
36 Longstart* <i>m</i>	dull red and greenish	Sept. Nov.
37 Mank's Codlin** <i>l</i>	red and pale yellow	Oct. Dec.
38 Margil* <i>a m</i>	red and yellow russet	Nov. Jan.
39 Minchall Crab** <i>m</i>	yellow with brown spots	Dec. Apr.
40 Nine Square** <i>l</i>	fine red and yellow	Jan. Apr.
41 Norfolk Storeing* <i>l</i>	dark red and green	Dec. Apr.
42 Norfolk Beafing* <i>a m</i>	deep red and rather pale	Oct. Nov.
43 Northern Greening* <i>l</i>	pale green with little red	Nov. Jan.
44 Oak, or Oaken Peg* <i>m</i>	green with pale streaks	Dec. June
45 Old Red Must* <i>l</i>	dark with red spots	Dec. Jan.
46 Old Eng. Pearmain* <i>b m</i>	fine red and little yellow	Dec. Mar.
47 Orange Pippin* <i>m</i>	handsome yellow	Oct. Dec.
48 Paradise Pippin* <i>m</i>	handsome fine red	Oct. Nov.
49 Pearson's Pippin <i>a g p</i>	yellowish russet	Jan. Mar.
50 Pile's Russet* <i>a m</i>	yellowish dull russet	Dec. Apr.
51 Pound Pippin* <i>l</i>	greenish dull red	Nov. Jan.
52 Purse Mouth** <i>l</i>	handsome red and white	Nov. Jan.
53 Prussian Pippin <i>l</i>	pale yellow	Sept. Oct.
54 Poor Man's Profit* <i>b m</i>	dingy red (very productive)	Oct. Jan.
55 Queening* <i>a m</i>	deep red and lighter red	Nov. Apr.
56 Red Streak* <i>m</i>	deep red streaks	Nov. Jan.
57 Red Bag <i>l</i>	streaked dark red	Oct. Nov.
58 Royal Russet* <i>a m</i>	rough brownish leathery rus.	Dec. Apr.



<i>Name and size.</i>	<i>Color when ripe.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>	
59 Summer Pearmain <i>a g p</i>	red and pale yellow	Aug.	Sept.
60 Summer Queening <i>b m</i>	bright red and whitish	Sept.	Oct.
61 Summer Pippin* <i>b m</i>	handsome golden yellow	Sept.	Oct.
62 Summer Red Streak <i>b m</i>	deep red streaks	Sept.	Oct.
63 Silver Pippin* <i>m</i>	bright yellow and pale red	Dec.	Apr.
64 Stoup Codlin* <i>v l</i>	handsome pale green & red	Dec.	Mar.
65 Spice Apple* <i>m</i>	handsome yellow and paler	Dec.	Mar.
66 Spanish Pearmain <i>m</i>	carnation and dark red	Dec.	Apr.
67 Thorel Pippin* <i>m</i>	pretty apple, red & greenish	Sept.	Oct.
68 Ten Shillings** <i>l</i>	dull red and green	Nov.	Jan.
69 Winter Queening* <i>m</i>	red and pale yellow	Nov.	Jan.
70 Winter Pomroy <i>a m</i>	pretty dark green streak. red	Dec.	Jan.
71 Winter Box* <i>m</i>	light green	Dec.	Feb.
72 Wiltshire Cat's Head* <i>v l</i>	handsome red and green	Dec.	Jan.
73 Wt. Hawthorndean** <i>a m</i>	handsome red and white	Oct.	Jan.
74 Wheeler's Russet* <i>a m</i>	grayish dull russet	Dec.	May.
75 Whitmore Pippin* <i>m</i>	dark red and little yellow	Oct.	Mar.
76 Wheeler's Extreme <i>b m</i>	red yellowish russet	Dec.	Apr.
77 Woodcock Apple* <i>m</i>	dark red streaked faint yel.	Sept.	Feb.
78 Wright's Nonpariel* <i>m</i>	greenish russet	Dec.	Mar.
79 Yorkshire Greening* <i>a m</i>	dull red and green	Nov.	June

To the above many more might be added; but the preceding list contains a large variety of the best sorts, and orchards to any extent may be furnished from it.

Such persons as want only a few trees, will find sufficient choice amongst those marked with two stars: but regard must be had to the time of their being in perfection, in order to ensure a regular succession of ripe fruit. Those who wish to plant extensive orchards, must always choose two of the double marked for every one of the single, and three of the single marked, for every one of the unmarked. Though the

time of ripening—being in perfection, as well as the size, depend much upon the season, &c., yet what I have stated will suffice to give the idea of the difference between each sort. It would be well to caution farmers and owners of orchards, to be careful whom they employ in lopping their fruit trees, as I am aware that several individuals in the country, go about prepossessing farmers and others, what wonders they can effect by pruning and grafting; such bunglers are too frequently employed haggling and spoiling young trees, ready for bearing; changing the sorts, as they term it. Their favorite grafts, or kinds, are generally of the large soft codling species, which will not keep, consequently are poured into the markets in September and October, in such quantities, that, in the present season, (1818), when the crops are abundant, Apples were in the said months cheap as potatoes; but towards, and after Christmas, keeping fruit sold well.

When by winds, or accident, large branches are damaged, so that they must be cut from the tree, saw the limb (not too close), say half an inch, from the armpit; smooth with a draw knife the roughness left by the saw, then apply to the wound

the following cere:—Boil tar, while you mix it with soot, to the consistence of thick paint. It must be laid on hot, with a painter's brush, touching the wounded part of the tree only, a thin coat; and dash a little dry ashes against it as soon as you cover each wound. This is the safest and best remedy for the purpose of excluding rain, &c., that I know of. I have given several other compositions, which have been much extolled, a fair trial, and recommend the above as proving by far the simplest and best; besides a little quantity will go a long way in using. Any shoot or branch that can be neatly cut away with a sharp knife, will soon heal without the aid of compositions.

#### A SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

Most deserving of a Wall \* Good Bearers on Standards †

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING LIST:—*Small size* s *m—Middle size* m—*Below middle size* b m—*Above middle size* a m—*Large* l—*Vcry or uncommon large* v l.

Name and size.		Color when ripe.	Aspect. In perfection.	
1	Ashton Town† <i>b m</i>	dark brownish russet	SE or W	Nov. to Jan.
2	August Muscat† <i>m</i>	whitish green	SE W	Sept.
3	Autumn Bergamot† <i>a m</i>	brownish russet	SE W	Nov. Dec.
4	Bergamot d' Pasque* <i>a m</i>	handsome yellowish	SE W	Feb. Mar.
5	Beurre Rouge* <i>m</i>	redish yellow	SE W	Oct.
6	Brown Beurre* <i>a m</i>	brownish russet	E W	Oct. Dec.
7	Brier Bush* <i>b m</i>	brownish russet	Any	Nov. Dec.
8	Brown St. Germain† <i>m</i>	brownish russet	ditto	Dec. Mar.
9	Carnoch† <i>m</i>	greyish russet		Sept. Oct.

Name and size.	Color when ripe.	Aspect.	In perfection.
10 Cadillac † <i>l</i>	the best for baking		Sept. to Dec.
11 Choumontille* <i>b</i>	light brown russet	SE	sw Dec. Apr.
12 Citron d'Camnus* <i>b m</i>	greenish yellow	SE	w July Aug.
13 Colmiar* <i>l</i>	greenish russet	SE	w Dec. Jan.
14 Cresanne* <i>a m</i>	greyish russet	SE	w Dec. Jan.
15 D'Auch* <i>l</i>	dark brown russet	SE	w Nov. Jan.
16 Doyenne* <i>a m</i>	greyish russet	SE	w Oct. Nov.
17 Double Flowering † <i>l</i>	beautiful for preserv.	E	w Nov. Dec.
18 Gansel's Bergamot* <i>l</i>	light greenish russet	E	w Jan. Mar.
19 German Muscat † <i>m</i>	paleish russet	E	w Jan. Apr.
20 Golden Beurre* <i>a m</i>	beautiful red and yel.	SE	w Oct. Nov.
21 Golden Nip † <i>b m</i>	fine yellow and red	SE	w Aug. Sept.
22 Gray Goodwife † <i>m</i>	grey russet	Any	Sept. Oct.
23 Green Sugar † <i>b m</i>	beautiful green	E	w Aug. Sept.
24 Green Pear of Yair † <i>b m</i>	dark green russet	Any	Sept. Oct.
25 Gross Blanquet † <i>l</i>	pale green	E	w Sept. Oct.
26 Hanging Leaf † <i>m</i>	beautiful red and yel.	SE	w Aug. Sept.
27 Holland's Bergamot* <i>l</i>	greenish russet	E	w Jan. Apr.
28 Henhead † <i>s m</i>	coarse greenish russet		Nov. Dec.
29 Jargonelle* <i>l</i>	russet yellowish green	SE	sw Aug. Sept.
30 Knave's Pear † <i>a m</i>	dark coarse russet	E	w Oct. Nov.
31 Lady's Lemon † <i>m</i>	bright yel. and paler	SE	w Sept. Oct.
32 Lansac † <i>m</i>	dullish yel. and russet	E	w Nov. Dec.
33 L'Eschasserie † <i>l</i>	brownish russet	Beston	Stand. Jan. Feb.
34 Little Must † <i>s m</i>	yellow orange	E	w July Aug.
35 Little Blanquet † <i>s m</i>	pale greenish	E	w July Aug.
36 Marchioness* <i>b m</i>	beautiful streaked red	SE	w Sept. Oct.
37 Moorfowl Egg † <i>s m</i>	dark brownish russet	Stand.	Oct.
38 Orange Bergamot* <i>l</i>	beautiful orange	SE	w Oct. Nov.
39 Prince Pear † <i>a m</i>	greenish russet	SE	w Oct.
40 Pear d'Auch* <i>l</i>	brownish russet	E	w Dec. Mar.
41 Red Muscatelle* <i>l</i>	beautiful yel. and red	SE	w Aug. Sept.
42 Round Winter † <i>l</i>	coarse dark russet	Any	Dec. Jan.
43 Rose Water Pear † <i>m</i>	brown russet	E	w Oct.
44 Swan's Egg † <i>m</i>	greenish russet	Any	Nov. Dec.
45 Skinless* <i>m</i>	greenish russet	SE	w Sept. Oct.
46 Summer Boncreiten* <i>m</i>	coarse brownish russet	E	w Sept.
47 Spanish ditto* <i>l</i>	coarse dark russet	E	w Dec. Jan.
48 St. Germain* <i>l</i>	greyish russet	E	w Dec. Feb.
49 Swiss Bergamot* <i>a m</i>	yellowish russet	SE	w Oct.
50 Scotch ditto † <i>l</i>	yel. and ruddy russet	E	w Aug. Sept.
51 Summer ditto* <i>a m</i>	dark coarse russet	SE	w Sept. Oct.
52 Thorny Rose* <i>l</i>	brownish russet	E	w Oct. Nov.
53 Virgolouse* <i>l</i>	dull russet	SE	w Dec. Jan.
54 Warden, or Pound † <i>l</i>	coarse dark green. rus.	Any	Oct. Dec.

<i>Name and size.</i>	<i>Color when ripe.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>
55 Winter Achan* <i>l</i>	brownish russet	E or w	Nov. to Jan.
56 Winter Thorn† <i>a m</i>	rough dull russet	Any	Dec. Jan.
57 Windsor† <i>v l</i>	greenish yellow russet		Sept.
58 Bonchtreiten* <i>v l</i>	dull green russet	E w	Mar. May
59 Wonder of Winter* <i>b m</i>	coarse dark russet	Any	Dec. Jan.
60 York Bergamot† <i>a m</i>	greenish russet		Aug. Sept.

The same may be said of Pears as has been remarked on Apples, respecting country grafting &c., only the quantity brought into the markets is few, compared with that of Apples; and they are in general of inferior quality and short duration.

Pears grafted on good healthy wild Pearstocks, raised by layers, come sooner to bearing: observe at the same time that the grafts are taken from good full-bearing healthy trees. The most part of our fruit trees answer better on stocks raised by layers, (if well performed, and selected from their respective wild kinds), especially such as are intended for walls.

I look upon the proper method of layering the various kinds of trees and shrubs which may be propagated in this manner, to be the nicest practical or working part of the art of gardening, or nursery. It is practice alone that can teach any person to be expert and successful.



## A SELECT LIST OF PLUMS.

Those marked with an Asterisk for a small collection.

<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>
1 Apricot Plum, fine large pale yellow	SE or W	Oct.
2 Cheston, good, & a great bearer, dark blue*	SE W	Sept. Oct.
3 Damson, abundant bearer, best for preserving	Stand.	Oct.
4 Drap'd or, orclash of gold, good bearer, &c.*	SE W	Sept. Oct.
5 Early Damask, or Morocco, good bearer*	SE W	Aug.
6 Fotheringham, excellent, large dark red*	SE W	Aug. Sept.
7 Great Damask of Tours, large bluish*	E W	Aug. Sept.
8 Greengage, allowed to be superior*	SE W	Aug. Sept.
9 Large Queen Claudia, or Daphne, much resembling the Greengage, and good flavored*	SE W	Oct.
10 Little Queen Claudia, small, round, redish	SE W	Sept.
11 La'Mirabelle, small, best for sweetmeats	SE W	Sept.
12 Little Black Damask, a good bearer	E W	Sept.
13 La'Royal, good bearer, and high flavored*	SE W	Sept. Oct.
14 Maitre Claud, large, round, whitish	SE W	Oct.
15 Orleans, or Red Damask large purple*	Any.	Aug. Sept.
16 Red Imperial, for baking, large purple	E W	Oct.
17 White do. or Bonum Magnum, large yellow	E W	Oct.
18 St. Catharine, good, & used for confectionary*	E W	Sept. Oct.
19 Violet, or Blue Imperatrice, bluish	E W	Oct.
20 Violet, or Blue Perdrigon, redish purple*	E W	Aug. Sept.
21 White Perdrigon, pale yellow	E W	Sept.
22 White Damask, or Orlean, yellowish	E W	Sept.
23 Wine Sour, best for preserving, bluish	E W	Oct.

I find the Mucle Plum Stock, raised by layers, answers better than any other, for almost every purpose that Plum Stocks are wanted.

Plums will do tolerably well on standards, in sheltered situations, and are much better planted on grass, being liable to drop from the tree when ripe.

## A SELECT LIST OF APRICOTS.

	<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>
1	Breda, large round, of a deep yellow	SE or SW	Aug. Sept.
2	Brussels, middle size, red & greenish yellow	SE SW	Sept.
3	Moor Park, large fine fruit russet yellow	SSE SW	Sept.
4	Orange, beautiful large fruit, best for tarts	SE SW	Aug.
5	Roman, fine large fruit, deep yellow	SE SW	Aug. Sept.
6	Turkey, larger than the former, and deeper color	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.

## A SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

	<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection<sup>n</sup>.</i>
1	Admirable, large, fine red towards the sun	SSE or SW	Sept.
2	Chancellor, one of the very best sort	SSE SW	Sept.
3	Early Anne, fine fruit and good bearer	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.
4	Early Avant, is apt to be stringy, good	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.
5	Early Mignonne, good fruit and bearer	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.
6	French Mignonne, large fine fruit, and good bearer	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.
7	Montaban, large, purplish red fruit, good	SSE SW	Sept.
8	Malta Peach, large, fine red fruit, and good bearer	SSE SW	Sept.
9	Noblesse, large, bright red next the sun, good bearer	SSE SW	Sept.
10	Old Newington, large, fine red, excellent	SSE SW	Sept.
11	Royal George, beautiful dark red next the sun	SSE SSW	Sept.
12	Royal Kensington, bright red and yellowish, good	SSE SW	Aug. Sept.

## A SELECT LIST OF NECTARINES.

	<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>
1	Elruge, excellent, dark red and pale greenish	SSE or SSW	Sept.
2	Fairchild's Early, small, round fruit, beautiful red	SSE SSW	Aug. Sept.
3	Newington, excellent, fine red & yellow	SSE SSW	Sept.
4	Red Roman, good fruit and bearer, red and yellow	SSE SSW	Sept.
5	Scarlet, beautiful fruit, fine scarlet, and pale red	SSE SSW	Sept.
6	Temple's Middle Size, the fruit shrivels when ripe, and is of a delicious flavor, pale red and yellowish	SSE SSW	Sept.

## A SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.

<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Aspect.</i>	<i>In perfection.</i>	
1 Arch Duke, large black fruit, good bearer	SE or W	July	Aug.
2 May Duke, excellent fruit and bearer	SE W	July	Aug.
3 Duke, black when ripe, very sweet	SE W	July	Aug.
4 Black Heart, large black fruit, and good flavored	SE W		Aug.
5 White Heart, large fine fruit, red & white	SE W		Aug.
6 Harrison's Heart, a fine fruit, red & white	SE W		Aug.
7 Graffion, resembles the former	SE W	July	Aug.
8 Moralla, best for preserving, and Cherry Brandy	E, W, or N		Oct.

Washing wall fruit-trees in the course of the winter, with soap-suds, does much good: but the using of pernicious mixtures, such as tobacco, brimstone, lime-water, &c. in order to destroy insects at the time of fructification, is very injurious to the tender fruit and foliage.

The author has found from experience, that clean soft water alone, answers a much better purpose, if sprinkled occasionally over the trees, with an engine\* at the declining sun.

## FIGS.

- 1 Black Ischia, middle size, skin black when ripe, good flavored.
- 2 Brown Ischia, large, the best for hot-walls, good flavored.

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\* A patent has been lately obtained by Mr. Charles Seward, of Lancaster, for the invention of a garden water engine of a peculiar construction. The author has had the opportunity of trying its merits, which he found to be superior.

- 3 Black Genoa, fruit long, of a dark purple color, good flavored.
- 4 Black Italian, small round fruit, good bearer, & delicious flavored.
- 5 Malta Fig, small brown fruit, and high flavored.
- 6 Small White, pale yellow when ripe, inside white.

## MULBERRIES.

- 1 Black, the most esteemed for its fruit.
- 2 Red, a handsome ornamental tree on grass laws.
- 3 White, more for ornament than use.

## MEDLARS.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 Dutch,           | } Commonly planted in pleasure grounds. |
| 2 Large Bay-leaved |   |

## QUINCE.

- 1 Portugal, the best for baking and stewing.
- 2 Apple Quince, planted for ornament in shrubberies.
- 3 Oblong, ditto

## FILBERTS, &amp;c.

- |                   |  |                                  |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Red Kernels.    |  | 5 Spanish Nut.                   |
| 2 White Kernels.  |  | 6 Common Wood, with red kernels. |
| 3 Large Cob Nut.  |  | 7 Large Cluster Wood.            |
| 4 Large Long Nut. |  |                                  |

## BARBERRIES.

- 1 Red, without stones, most esteemed for pickling and preserving.
- 2 White Fruited, planted for ornament in shrubberies.
- 3 Black Sweet, ditto.
- 4 Common Red, ditto.

Filberts, as well as Barberries, are generally planted in shrubberies, and when

properly trained and pruned, make a beautiful variety and appearance, besides their fruits being very useful.

## VINES.

Wall or Vinery—*w v.* Hot-house or Vincry—*h v.* Hot-house—*h.*

- 1 Black July, small round black berries, esteemed for being early *w v.*
- 2 Muscadine Royal, bunches and berries large, amber color, good bearer, &c., *h v.*
- 3 Muscadine Black, the berries powdered with a blueish bloom *h v.*
- 4 Muscadine Common, berries white, excellent bearer *w v.*
- 5 Muscadine Malmsy, resembles the Royal Muscadine *w v.*
- 6 Frontiniac Alexandrian, berries white, oval, and bunches large *h.*
- 7 Frontiniac Red, resembles the former, only the bunches are red *h.*
- 8 Frontiniac Grizzly, berries round, mixed color, excellent flavor *h v.*
- 9 Hamburgh Black, berries large oval, bunches large, good bearer, *h v.*
- 10 Hamburgh Red, berries and bunches large, dark red *h v.*
- 11 Hamburgh White, large oval berries and bunches, tolerable bearer *h.*
- 12 Black Prince, fine large berries and bunches, good bearer, &c. *h v.*
- 13 White Tokay, berries and bunches large, good bearer *h v.*
- 14 St. Peter's, large oval black berries, bunches large *v.*
- 15 Lombardy, fine large flame colored berries, very large bunches *h v.*
- 16 White Sweet Water, berries large, good bearer *w v.*
- 17 Small Black Cluster, leaves covered with a hoary down *w v.*
- 18 Aleppo, middle size, berries frequently striped black and white *h v.*

As much trouble and expense are required to bring all kinds of fruit to perfection, particularly such as require glass, hot-walls, &c., none ought to be reared or cultivated but the very best and most profitable sorts.



## GOOSEBERRIES.

Small size—*s m.* Middle size—*m.* Above middle size—*a m.* Below middle size—*b m.* Large size—*l.* Very large—*v l.*

<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Flavor &amp; Size.</i>	<i>Color.</i>
1 Adam's Snowball, large roundish little hairy	tolerable <i>l</i>	white
2 Alcock's King, oblong, little hairy	<i>v l</i>	red
3 Alcock's Duke of York, roundish oval, little hairy	good <i>v l</i>	red
4 Alexander, round, little hairy, good	preservers <i>m</i>	yellow
5 Anthony's Triumph, oblong, hairy	good <i>l</i>	red
6 Astrachan, oblong greenish veins	good <i>l</i>	yellow
7 Ashton's Seedling, oval hairy, tree weeping	good <i>l</i>	red
8 Bell Tongue, round, smooth tree, upright	tolerable <i>m</i>	red
9 Belmont, round smooth	high <i>m</i>	yellowish
10 Black Prince, round, dark hairy	good <i>v l</i>	black
11 Black Rambler, oblong, blackish, brown tinged	good <i>l</i>	green
12 Bullock's Heart, oblong green on one side	good <i>l</i>	red
13 Captain, oblong, smooth	high <i>l</i>	red
14 Cæsar, round, smooth, dark	good <i>l</i>	red
15 Cassandra, oblong, smooth, whitish veins	high <i>a m</i>	green
16 Champaign, downy, with strong prickles, tree upright	high <i>m</i>	red
17 Conqueror, oblong, smooth	high <i>a m</i>	yellow
18 Crystal, round, clear	high <i>a m</i>	white
19 Dumpling, oblong, hairy	high <i>l</i>	red
20 Duke of Normond, oblong, smooth, clear	good <i>a m</i>	white
21 Early red, round, hairy	good <i>m</i>	green
22 Early green, round, hairy,	good <i>m</i>	green
23 Early black, round, hairy, thin skin	good <i>m</i>	blackish
24 Fisher's Conqueror, roundish, little hairy	good <i>v l</i>	red
25 Gsgoin, round, hairy	high <i>m</i>	green
26 General Howe, oblong, smooth russet	good <i>l</i>	yellow
27 Goliah, oblong, with strong prickles	good <i>v l</i>	red
28 Goliah's Green, oblong, smooth, with white veins	high <i>l</i>	green
29 Golden Ball, oblong, smooth, downy	high <i>a m</i>	red
30 Golden Lion, oval, smooth russet	good <i>l</i>	yellow
31 Gold-finder, oblong, little hairy	good <i>l</i>	yellow
32 Golden Knap, round, clear, tinged yellow	good <i>a m</i>	white
33 Gregory's Perfection, oblong, hairy, white veins	good <i>l</i>	red
34 Gregory's Spencer, oblong, smooth thin skin	good <i>l</i>	green

<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Flavor &amp; Size.</i>	<i>Color.</i>
35 Gregory's Colonel, oblong, clear hairy,	high <i>m</i>	green
36 Green Chance, oblong, smooth, yellowish	good <i>l</i>	green
37 Green Walnut, round, dark, smooth	good <i>v l</i>	green
38 Green Hornit, egg shaped, smooth	high <i>n</i>	green
39 Hedgehog, oblong, roundish russet on one side	high <i>m</i>	yellow
40 Hector, oblong, hairy, good bearer	high <i>m</i>	red
41 Honey Comb, round, smooth	good <i>m</i>	yellow
42 Hoggetson's Elliot's Ball, round, clear, smooth	high <i>m</i>	white
43 Hogbean's King, roundish, oblong, green on one side	good <i>l</i>	brown
44 Hay's Triumphant, roundish, oval, fine fruit	high <i>l</i>	red
45 Jackson's Claremont, oblong, light red, tinged with yellow	good <i>a m</i>	red
46 Jackson's Beauformont, round hairy	good <i>s m</i>	yellow
47 Ironmonger, oval, light red, little hairy	high <i>l</i>	red
48 Kenyon's red Canary, round smooth, green on one side	high <i>a m</i>	yellow
49 Kenyon's White Noble, roundish, little hairy	good <i>l</i>	white
50 Large Amber, roundish, oval, tinged with yellow	good <i>m</i>	green
51 Large Hairy, roundish oval, hairy	high <i>l</i>	green
52 Little John, oblong, smooth russet on one side	good <i>b m</i>	green
53 Lord Hood, oblong, little hairy	good <i>l</i>	red
54 Morris White Bearer, oblong, greenish	high <i>l</i>	white
55 Mill's Seedling, roundish, smooth, clear	high <i>a m</i>	green
56 Mogul, oblong, smooth, yellowish, one side	high <i>l</i>	green
57 Mush Green, roundish, hairy	musk <i>s m</i>	green
58 Nield's Greengage, oblong, smooth, with white veins	high <i>l</i>	green
59 Nield's White Rose, oblong, clear, little hairy	high <i>l</i>	white
60 Nonsuch, oblong, smooth, dark	high <i>l</i>	red
61 Ostrich Egg, oblong, smooth, tinged red	high <i>a m</i>	white
62 Purple Nutmeg, oblong, dark, hairy	high <i>l</i>	red
63 Purple Astrachan, roundish, hairy	high <i>l</i>	red
64 Red Walnut, round, dark, hairy	high <i>l</i>	red
65 Red Nutmeg, round, hairy, green on one side	good <i>a m</i>	red
66 Rider's Hellebore, oblong, smooth, greenish	high <i>a m</i>	yellow
67 Royal George, oblong, hairy	high <i>l</i>	white
68 Rhumbullion, round, smooth,	high <i>l</i>	red
69 Robin Hood, roundish, hairy	high <i>a m</i>	green
70 Sir Sidney, oblong, little hairy	good <i>v l</i>	yellow

<i>Name and Character.</i>	<i>Flavor &amp; Size.</i>	<i>Color.</i>
71 Smooth Red, oblong, smooth	high <i>m</i>	red
72 Supreme, roundish, dark, little hairy	good <i>v l</i>	red
73 Striped, Golden Lion, oblong, little hairy, light	good <i>a m</i>	red
74 Taylor Triumphant, oblong, dark	excellent <i>v l</i>	yellow
75 Taylor's Goldfinch, roundish, smooth greenish	good <i>a m</i>	yellow
76 Thorp's Lamb, round, smooth, clear	high <i>a m</i>	white
77 Thorp's Admirable, oblong, brownish	high <i>l</i>	red
78 Trial, oblong, yellow veins	high <i>l</i>	green
79 Triumph, ovate smooth, rusty on one side	good <i>l</i>	green
80 Tubb's, round, yellowish, smooth	high <i>l</i>	green
81 Wringly's Melon, round, hairy	high <i>l</i>	green
82 White Orleans, oblong, greenish, little hairy	high <i>l</i>	white
83 White Bear, oval, hairy, thin skinned	good <i>l</i>	white
84 Worthington's Conqueror, round dark, with yellow veins	good <i>a m</i>	green
85 Worthington's Red Chance, oblong, little hairy, light	high <i>a m</i>	red
86 Woodward's Whitesmith, roundish	excellent <i>v l</i>	white

Gooseberries are more various in their kind than any other fruit commonly cultivated in our gardens; and the foregoing list probably does not contain one-tenth part of the various provincial and fancy names given to this useful fruit in the different counties throughout Britain: but the best sorts may be purchased by the aforesaid names, from almost any extensive nursery.

Volumes have been written concerning goosberries, and the best method of preventing their destruction by caterpillars. The author begs to observe, that during his long experience, he has seldom or never

had occasion to apply any remedy for this species of vermin, because the plan he adopts in rearing and managing the trees most effectually *prevents their being brought into existence*.—It is common for persons when they first discover the caterpillar, to apply some remedy in order to destroy them or prevent their increase: this plan cannot have a good consequence, for whatever destroys the caterpillar at *that* period will injure the tree, and spoil the fruit.—The author has adopted the following plan with unvariable success.

When a new plantation or quarter of gooseberries is to be made or renewed, trench the ground about eighteen inches deep, mixing plenty of rotten manure from top to bottom, leaving the surface smooth and level. When measuring, it is best to drive a stake, at proper distances, according to the best size and manner of pruning, &c., with stems from one and a half to two feet, forming nice light round heads. The distance from plant to plant should be eight feet. When you have done planting, tie them gently with willow wands to the stakes, in order to keep them steady in the ground, to be trained as aforesaid.

Gooseberry bushes are apt to be blown

aside, and without the assistance of stakes cannot be trained properly, to obtain clean good-flavored fruit, besides they have the advantage in the neatness of their appearance, particularly in a gentleman's garden.

In training young plants, attend them during the summer season, encouraging proper shoots, and rubbing away all awkward and useless ones; leaving what is only convenient for the winter pruning: what you take off at that time, cut neat and close, leaving no stumps or spurs. Top the principal branches or shoots, according to their strength, &c.

Should your trees be in danger of breaking by an over-load of fruit, drive four-forked stakes at right angles round each bush; then upon the fork ends rest four rods, or slender rails, in order to support the branches until the fruit is gathered.

Watering the roots of berry-trees, with dunghill or farm-yard drainings, at the time the fruit is setting and swelling, encourages and very much improves both the berries and bushes.

Gooseberries and Currants require cool, rich ground, but should not be shaded too



much from the sun, if it is intended to have the fruit good flavored, which is more important than that it should be of an extraordinary size.—Short grass mowings, from lawns, &c. spread under the bushes, will keep the ground moist, and the fruit clean.

When the trees begin to be mossy, rub it off, and wash them in winter with a mixture of soap-suds, cow-dung, and soot, made to the consistency of thick paint, and laid on with a large soft painter's brush.

The same sort of mixture and washing answers well for old mossy orchard trees.

#### CURRENTS.

- |             |  |               |
|-------------|--|---------------|
| 1 Black     |  | 3 Red Dutch   |
| 2 Champagne |  | 4 White ditto |

#### RASPBERRIES.

- |                     |  |                                 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Early White       |  | 5 Large Antwerp white           |
| 2 Double bearing    |  | 6 Smooth Cane                   |
| 3 Large red         |  | 7 Woodward's new rasp-<br>berry |
| 4 Large Antwerp do. |  |                                 |

#### STRAWBERRIES.

- |                     |  |               |
|---------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 Hautboy           |  | 6 Red Wood    |
| 2 Pine, or Green    |  | 7 White ditto |
| 3 White Bath        |  | 8 Red Alpine  |
| 4 Virginian Scarlet |  | 9 White ditto |
| 5 Chili             |  |               |

The Strawberry plant requires rich cool soil; marine shells, such as cockles, muscles, oysters, &c. spread over the surface of the beds, between the plants, will help to keep the ground moist during summer, and at the same time will keep the fruit clean.

## PRICES OF FRUIT TREES

*At which they are generally sold by regular  
Nurserymen.*

The trees must be understood to be *Maidens*, (viz. of one year's growth after grafting), unless expressed otherwise.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Apple, Standards - - -	0	9	to	1	6
Dwarfs, upon Crab Stocks	0	8		1	6
Ditto, upon Paradise ditto	0	9		1	6
Pears, standards - - -	1	8		3	4
Dwarfs, trained - - -	2	6		5	0
Dwarfs - - - - -	1	3		2	6
Cherries, standards - - -	1	8		3	4
Dwarfs, trained - - -	5	0		10	0
Dwarfs - - - - -	1	3		2	6
Plums, standards - - -	1	3		3	0
Dwarfs, trained - - -	2	6		5	0
Dwarfs - - - - -	1	3		2	6
Quinces (Portugal), standards	1	8		3	4
Dwarfs - - - - -	1	3		2	6
Medlars (Dutch), standards -	1	8		3	4
Dwarfs - - - - -	1	3		2	6
Apricots, standards, trained -	3	6		7	0
Dwarfs, trained - - -	3	0		6	0
Dwarfs, maiden - - -	1	6		3	0
Peaches, standards, trained -	7	6		15	0
Dwarfs, trained - - -	6	0		8	0
Dwarfs, maiden - - -	1	6		3	0
Ditto, French kind - - -	2	6		5	0
Nectarines, standards, trained	7	6		15	0
Dwarfs, trained - - -	3	0		10	0
Ditto, French kind - - -	2	6		5	0
Fig Trees, in sorts - - -	0	6		1	0
Filberts - - - - -	0	3		0	6
Spanish Nuts - - - - -	0	3		0	6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Gooseberries, in sorts - -	0	2	to	0	4
newest sorts - -	0	6		1	0
Currants, White and Red, Black } and Champagne - -	0	2		0	4
Raspberries, best sorts - -	0	3		0	6
Strawberry Plants, of the best } sorts, per 100 - -	2	6		5	0
Vines in Pots, in sorts - -	2	6		5	0
Mulberry, standards - -	5	0		10	0

## A GENERAL PRICED CATALOGUE

OF

*Hardy Trees, Shrubs, &c.*

Evergreen Shrub—*ev.* American Evergreen Shrubs—*a c s.* Deciduous Shrub, or leaves falling—*d s.* High Tree—*h t.* Climber—*cl.* Creeper—*cr.* Trailing—*tr.*

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 ACUBA, Japonica <i>a c s</i>	GOLD PLANT, blotch leaved	2	6
1 ACER, hybridum <i>h t</i>	MAPLE	1	6
2 opalus <i>h t</i>	Italian	1	6
3 creticum <i>h t</i>	cretan	1	6
4 montanum	mountain	1	6
5 negundo <i>h t</i>	ash leaved	1	0
6 palmatum <i>h t</i>	palmated	2	6
7 pensylvanicum <i>h t</i>	striped leaved	2	6
8 rubrum <i>h t</i>	scarlet	1	0
19 sacharinum <i>h t</i>	sugar	1	0
10 tartaricum <i>h t</i>	Tartarian	1	6
11 platanoides <i>h t</i>	plane leaved	1	0
12 campestre fol. var. <i>h t</i>	comm. variegated leaved	0	8
13 pseudo platanus fol. var. <i>h t</i>	plane variegated leaved	2	6
1 ÆSCULUS, flava	H. CHESNUT, yel. flowered	1	6
2 parviflora <i>a s</i>	small flowered	10	6
3 pavia <i>h t</i>	red flowered	2	6
4 hippo castanum fol. var. <i>h t</i>	comm. variegated leaved	2	6
1 AILANTHUS, glandulosa <i>h t</i>	AILANTHUS, glandulous	1	6
1 AMORPHA, fucifosa <i>d s</i>	BASTARD, Indigo, shrubby	1	6
2 cœrulea <i>d s</i>	blue	2	6
1 AMYGDALUS, nana <i>d s</i>	ALMOND, dwarf	1	6
2 communis <i>h t</i>	common	2	6
3 orientalis <i>d s</i>	silvery leaved	2	6
4 persica flo. ple. <i>d s</i>	peach double blossomed	3	0
5 pumila <i>d s</i>	rough leaved	1	6
6 siberica <i>d s</i>	Siberian	1	6
1 ANDROMEDA, accuminata	ANDROMEDA, acute leaved	2	6
2 angustifolia <i>c s</i>	narrow leaved	3	6
3 axillaris <i>a c s</i>	axil flowering	2	6



		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4	ANDROMEDA, calyculata <i>acs</i>	ANDROMEDA, box leaved	1 6
5	cassinefolia <i>as</i>	cassine leaved	1 1
6	coriacea <i>acs</i>	shining leaved	7 6
7	catesbai <i>as</i>	Catesby's	7 6
8	pulverulenta <i>acs</i>	powdered	5 6
9	dabocia <i>es</i>	Irish	1 6
10	erecta <i>acs</i>	upright	1 6
11	hypnoides <i>acs</i>	moss	1 6
12	latifolia <i>es</i>	broad leaved	1 6
13	mariana <i>as</i>	oval leaved	5 0
14	paniculata <i>as</i>	panicled	2 6
15	polifolia <i>es</i>	wild rosemary	1 6
16	racemosa <i>as</i>	cluster flowered	2 6
1	ANONA, trilopa <i>as</i>	CUSTARD, apple	5 0
1	ARALIA, spinosa <i>as</i>	ANGELICA, tree	5 0
1	ARBUTUS, andrachne <i>es</i>	STRAWBERRY, tree the eastern	7 0
2	unedo <i>es</i>	common	1 6
3	rubra <i>es</i>	red	5 0
4	thymifolia <i>acs</i>	thyme leaved	5 0
5	longifolia <i>acs</i>	long leaved	2 6
6	sarratus <i>es</i>	serrated	7 6
7	uva ursi <i>es</i>	bearberry	2 6
8	alpina <i>es</i>	Alpine	1 6
1	ARISTOLOCHIA, siphocli	BIRTH WORT, broad leaved	1 6
1	ATRIPLEX, halimus <i>ds</i>	ORACHE, great shrubby	0 6
1	ATRAGENE, austriana <i>cl</i>	ATRAGENE, Austrian	2 6
2	Americana <i>cl</i>	American	2 6
3	Alpina <i>cl</i>	Alpine	2 6
1	AZALEA, bicolor <i>as</i>	AZALEA, two-flowered	5 0
2	carnica <i>as</i>	carnica	5 0
3	erecta <i>as</i>	upright	5 0
4	floribunda <i>as</i>	large flowered	5 0
5	glauca scabra <i>as</i>	glaucous	5 0
6	nudiflora fagiata <i>as</i>	red flowered	7 6
7	ditto papilenacea <i>as</i>	do papilious	5 0
8	ditto staminibus rubra <i>as</i>	do. stringy red	5 0
9	calendulacea <i>as</i>	orange flowered	7 6
10	do. pleno <i>as</i>	ditto double flowered	7 6
11	pontica <i>as</i>	yellow flowered	7 6
12	præcox <i>as</i>	præcox's	5 0
13	procumbens <i>ds</i>	procumbent	2 6
14	rubra <i>as</i>	red	5 0
15	do. odorata <i>as</i>	ditto sweet scented	5 0
16	do. coccinia <i>as</i>	scarlet	7 6
17	salicifolia <i>as</i>	willow leaved	5 0

			<i>s</i>	<i>d.</i>
18	AZALEA tomentosa <i>a s</i>	AZALEA, downy	2	6
19	viscosa variegata <i>a s</i>	white flowered variegated	10	6
1	BERBERIES, canadensis <i>d s</i>	BERBERRY, yellow fruited	1	0
2	critica <i>d s</i>	white fruited	0	6
3	vulgario <i>d s</i>	red fruited	0	6
4	<i>d s</i>	ditto without stone	1	0
1	BETULA angulata <i>h t</i>	BIRCH, angular	1	6
2	glauca <i>h t</i>	glaucous	1	6
3	excelsa <i>h t</i>	tall	1	6
4	lenta <i>h t</i>	Canadian	1	6
5	nana <i>d s</i>	smooth dwarf	1	0
6	urticifolia <i>h t</i>	nettle leaved	1	6
7	papyracea <i>h t</i>	paper	1	6
8	pendula <i>h t</i>	weeping	1	0
9	populifolia <i>h t</i>	poplar leaved	1	6
10	pumila <i>h t</i>	hairy dwarf	1	0
1	BIGNONEA, Cataipha <i>h t</i>	TRUMPET FLOWER, 4 leav.	1	6
2	radicans <i>cl</i>	ash leaved	1	6
3	sempervirens <i>cl</i>	ever green	1	9
1	BUPLEURUM, fruticosum <i>d s</i>	THOROUGH WAX, shrubby	1	0
1	BUDDLEA, globosa <i>a s</i>	BUDDLEA, round headed	2	6
1	BUXUS, angustifolia <i>c s</i>	BOX TREE, narrow leaved	1	0
2	balearicus <i>c s</i>	Minorca	1	0
3	marginata <i>c s</i>	marginated	0	6
4	myrtifolia <i>c s</i>	myrtle leaved	1	0
5	variegata fol. <i>c s</i>	variated leaved	1	0
	CLEMATIS	VIRGIN'S BOWER		
1	florida <i>cl</i>	large flowering	2	6
2	flamula <i>cl</i>	sweet scented	2	6
3	villicella <i>cl</i>	purple flowering	2	6
4	ochroleuca <i>cl</i>	yellowish	2	6
5	cirrhosa <i>cl</i>	evergreen	3	6
6	angustifolia alba. <i>cl</i>	narrow leaved, white	2	6
7	integrifolia <i>cl</i>	entire leaved	2	6
8	vitalba <i>cl</i>	common traveller's joy	0	6
1	CLETHRA, alnifolia <i>a s</i>	CLETHRA, alder leaved	2	6
1	COLUTEA, arborescens <i>d s</i>	BLADDER, sena	1	0
2	cruenta <i>d s</i>	red flowered	1	6
1	CORCHORUS, Japonicus <i>a s</i>	CORCHORUS, yellow flowered	2	6
1	CORYLUS, columna <i>h t</i>	HAZEL, Constantinople	1	6
2	rostrata <i>d s</i>	cuckold	2	6
3	avellana <i>d s</i>	common	0	6
4	maxima <i>h t</i>	largest	1	0
1	CORONILLA, emerus <i>d s</i>	SCORPION, sena	1	6
1	CRATÆGUS, aria <i>h t</i>	THORN, white beam	1	6

			s.	d.
2	CRATÆGUS, aria dentata <i>h t</i>	THORN, toothed	1	6
3	arifolius <i>h t</i>	white leaved	2	6
4	azarolus <i>h t</i>	azarole	2	6
5	coccinea <i>h t</i>	scarlet fruited	3	6
6	cordata <i>h t</i>	maple leaved	2	6
7	crus-galli-splendens <i>h t</i>	cockspur	2	6
8	ditto pyracantha folia <i>h t</i>	ditto pyracantha leaved	3	6
9	elliptica <i>h t</i>	oval leaved	2	6
10	flava <i>h t</i>	yellow fruited	2	6
11	glandulosa <i>h t</i>	hollow leaved	3	6
12	intermedia <i>h t</i>	Swedish	2	6
13	incissa <i>h t</i>	cut leaved	3	6
14	odoratissima <i>h t</i>	sweet scented	3	6
15	oxycantha aurea <i>h t</i>	white	2	6
16	parvifolia <i>h t</i>	small leaved	2	6
17	pleno <i>h t</i>	double blossom	2	6
18	præcox <i>h t</i>	præcox	2	6
19	punctata <i>h t</i>	spot fruited	1	6
20	pyrifolia <i>h t</i>	pear leaved	3	6
21	rubra <i>h t</i>	red	2	6
22	sanguinea <i>h t</i>	bloody	3	6
23	salicifolia <i>h t</i>	willow leaved	3	6
24	succia <i>h t</i>	woolly leaved	2	6
25	tanacetifolia <i>h t</i>	tansy leaved	2	6
26	tormalis <i>h t</i>	wild service	1	6
27	fol. variegatus <i>h t</i>	variegated leaved	3	6
1	CUPRESSUS, disticha <i>h t</i>	CYPRESS, deciduous	2	6
2	horizontalis <i>h t</i>	horizontal	1	6
3	pendula <i>h t</i>	weeping	5	0
4	sempervirens <i>h t</i>	commor	1	6
5	thyoides <i>h t</i>	white	1	6
1	CYTUSSUS, capitatus <i>d s</i>	CYTISSUS, headed	1	0
2	biflorus <i>d s</i>	two-flowered	1	6
3	laburnum <i>h t</i>	laburnum	0	6
4	nigricans <i>d s</i>	black rooted	1	0
5	purpureus <i>d s</i>	purple flowered	1	6
6	sempervirens <i>e s</i>	whins	0	6
7	sessilifolius <i>d s</i>	common	0	6
8	var. latifolius <i>h t</i>	variety broad leaved	1	0
1	DAPHNE, alpina <i>a s</i>	DAPHNE, alpine	2	6
2	autumnalis <i>a s</i>	autumnal	2	6
3	encorum <i>cr</i>	trailing	3	6
4	collina <i>a e s</i>	hairy	2	6
5	fol. variegata <i>a s</i>	leaves variegated	2	6
6	guidium <i>a s</i>	flax leaved	5	0

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
7	DAPHNE, <i>Laureola es</i>	DAPHNE, <i>spirge laurel</i>	0	6
8	<i>mezereum rubra ds</i>	<i>mezereon red</i>	1	0
9	<i>ditto alba ds</i>	<i>ditto white</i>	1	0
10	<i>pontica a cs</i>	<i>two flowered</i>	5	0
11	<i>tartonnaira ds</i>	<i>silvery</i>	5	0
1	DIRCA, <i>palustris ds</i>	LEATHERWOOD, <i>marsh</i>	5	0
1	DIOSPIROS, <i>virginiana ht</i>	DATE PLUM, <i>Persimon</i>	1	6
1	ELEAGNUS, <i>angustifolia ht</i>	OLEASTER, <i>narrow-leaved</i>	1	6
1	EMPETRUM, <i>nigrum es</i>	CROWBERRY, <i>black fruited</i>	1	6
2	<i>scoticum cs</i>	<i>scotch</i>	1	6
1	EMPHEDRA, <i>disticha cs</i>	EMPHEDRA, <i>great</i>	1	6
2	<i>mostachya a cs</i>	<i>small</i>	1	6
1	EPIGÆA, <i>repens cr</i>	EPIGÆA, <i>creeping</i>	1	6
1	ERICA, <i>alba es</i>	HEATH, <i>white</i>	1	6
2	<i>australis cs</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	1	6
3	<i>ciliaris cs</i>	<i>ciliated</i>	1	6
4	<i>cinerea es</i>	<i>grey</i>	1	6
5	<i>dabœcia cs</i>	<i>Irish</i>	1	3
6	<i>Mediterranea es</i>	<i>Mediterranean</i>	1	6
7	<i>herbacea cs</i>	<i>early dwarf</i>	1	6
8	<i>multiflora cs</i>	<i>many flowered</i>	1	6
9	<i>stricta cs</i>	<i>straight</i>	1	6
10	<i>tetralix alba es</i>	<i>cross leaved</i>	1	6
11	<i>vagans cs</i>	<i>cornish</i>	1	6
12	<i>vulgaris alba es</i>	<i>common ling, white</i>	1	9
13	<i>ditto pleno</i>	<i>ditto double</i>	1	6
14	<i>umbellata es</i>	<i>umbel flowered</i>	1	6
15	<i>cœrulea cs</i>	<i>blue</i>	1	6
1	EVONYMUS, <i>Americanus a cs</i>	SPINDLE TREE, <i>American</i>	1	6
2	<i>angustifolia ds</i>	<i>narrow leaved</i>	1	6
3	<i>atropurpurens ds</i>	<i>purple flowered</i>	1	6
4	<i>europeus ds</i>	<i>common</i>	0	6
5	<i>fruite alba ds</i>	<i>white fruited</i>	1	0
6	<i>latifolius ds</i>	<i>broad leaved</i>	1	6
7	<i>verucosus ds</i>	<i>warted</i>	1	6
1	FAGUS, <i>asplinifolia ht</i>	BEECH, <i>fern leaved</i>	5	6
2	<i>feruginea ht</i>	<i>rusty leaved</i>	4	6
3	<i>pumila ds</i>	<i>cinquapine</i>	5	0
4	<i>purpurea ht</i>	<i>purple</i>	2	6
5	<i>contanca fol. var. ht</i>	<i>Span. chesnut leaves var.</i>	2	6
1	FOTHERGILLA, <i>alnifolia ds</i>	FOTHERGILLA, <i>alder leaved</i>	3	6
2	<i>glauca ds</i>	<i>glaucous</i>	5	0
3	<i>latifolia ds</i>	<i>broad leaved</i>	5	0
1	FRAXINUS, <i>americana ht</i>	ASH, <i>American</i>	1	6
2	<i>chinensis ht</i>	<i>walnut leaved</i>	1	6

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3	FRAXINUS, ornus <i>h t</i>	ASH, flowering	1 6
4	pendulus <i>h t</i>	weeping	2 6
5	pubescens <i>h t</i>	black American	1 9
6	rotundifolia <i>h t</i>	manna	1 9
7	sambroifolia <i>h t</i>	elder leaved	2 6
8	diversifolia <i>h t</i>	diverse leaved	2 6
9	atra <i>h t</i>	tallest	2 6
10	excelsior <i>h t</i>	common	0 6
1	GENISTA, germanica <i>d s</i>	GENISTA, German	1 6
2	linifolia <i>d s</i>	flax leaved	0 6
3	sagittalis <i>d s</i>	jointed	1 6
4	triquetra <i>d s</i>	triangular	1 6
5	anglica <i>d s</i>	petty whin	0 6
6	florida <i>s</i>	large flowered	2 6
1	GLEDITSIA, horrida <i>h t</i>	HONEY LOCUST, long spin.	5 0
2	triacanthos <i>h t</i>	triple thorn	1 6
1	GLYCINE, fruticosa <i>d s</i>	GLYCINE, shrubby	3 6
1	GORDONIA, pubescens <i>d s</i>	LOBLOLLY, bay	5 0
1	GUALTHERA, procumbens <i>acs</i>	GUALTHERA, procumbent	1 6
1	GULLANDIA, bonduc <i>h t</i>	NICHER TREE, yel. seeded	7 6
1	GYMOCLADUS, canadensis <i>d s</i>	GYNOCLADUS, Canadian	3 6
1	HALESIA, tetrapetra <i>d s</i>	SNOW DROP TREE, f. w. s.	3 6
1	HAMAMELIS, virginica <i>d s</i>	WITCH HAZEL, virginian	1 6
1	HEDERA, helix <i>c cr</i>	IVY, common	0 3
2	fol. var. <i>c cr</i>	leaves variegated	0 6
3	latifolia <i>c cr</i>	broad leaved	1 0
4	pontica <i>c cr</i>	pontic	1 6
1	HIBISCUS, syriacus <i>d s</i>	ALTHEA, frutex	2 6
1	HIPPOPHAE, ramnoides <i>d s</i>	SEABUCK THORN, common	0 6
1	HYDRANGEA, caerulea <i>d s</i>	HYDRANGEA, blue	5 0
2	arborescens <i>d s</i>	tree	1 6
3	glauca <i>d s</i>	glaucous	2 6
4	quingefolia <i>d s</i>	oak leaved	2 6
1	HYPERICUM, calycinum <i>c s</i>	TUTSAN, common	0 6
2	prolificum <i>d s</i>	canary	1 0
1	JSAMINUM, fruticans <i>d s</i>	JASMINE, yellow	0 6
2	humile <i>d s</i>	duf. yellow	1 0
3	officinale <i>d s</i>	common white	0 9
4	fol. var. <i>d s</i>	leaves variegated	1 0
1	ILEX, aquifolia <i>e s</i>	HOLLY, common	0 6
2	fol. var. <i>c s</i>	leaves variegated	1 6
3	opaca <i>c s</i>	Carolina	5 0
4	prnoides <i>d s</i>	deciduous	1 6
5	canadensis <i>c s</i>	Canadian	2 6
1	ITEA, virginica <i>d s</i>	ITEA, virginian	1 6



			<i>s.</i>	<i>ā.</i>
1	JUGLANS, regia <i>ht</i>	WALNUT, hickery	1	6
2	nigra <i>ht</i>	black	1	6
3	cinerea <i>ht</i>	grey	1	6
4	angustifolia <i>ht</i>	narrow leaved	1	6
5	alba <i>ht</i>	white	1	6
6	glabra <i>ht</i>	smooth	1	6
7	minima <i>ht</i>	least	1	6
8	amara <i>ht</i>	bitter	1	6
9	hispida <i>ht</i>	hisped	1	6
10	pubescens <i>ht</i>	downy	1	6
1	JUNIPERUS, communis <i>cs</i>	JUNIPER, common	0	6
2	montanna <i>cs</i>	mountain	1	6
3	oxycedrus <i>cs</i>	brown berried	5	0
4	phœnicea <i>cs</i>	phœnician	5	0
5	repens <i>cs</i>	trailing	1	6
6	sabina <i>cs</i>	savin	1	0
7	siberica <i>cs</i>	Siberian	1	6
8	suecia <i>cs</i>	Swedish	1	0
9	tamariscifolia <i>cs</i>	tamarisk leaved	1	0
10	thurifera <i>cs</i>	Spanish	7	0
11	fol. variegata <i>cs</i>	variegated leaved	1	0
12	virginiana <i>ht</i>	red cedar	1	6
1	KALMIA, glauca <i>acs</i>	KALMIA, glaucous	2	6
2	angustifolia <i>acs</i>	narrow leaved	2	6
3	latifolia <i>acs</i>	broad leaved	7	6
4	serotina <i>acs</i>	serated	3	6
5	variegata <i>ds</i>	variegated	3	6
1	LAURIS, benzoin <i>ds</i>	LAUREL, benjamin tree	2	6
2	nobilis <i>cs</i>	sweet bay	1	6
3	sassafras <i>ht</i>	sassafras tree	7	6
1	LEDUM, buxifolium <i>acs</i>	LEDUM, box leaved	5	0
2	decumbens <i>acs</i>	dwarf	3	6
3	latifolium <i>acs</i>	labrador tea	3	6
4	odoratum <i>acs</i>	sweet scented	3	6
5	palustre <i>acs</i>	marsh	2	6
1	LIGUSTRUM, vulgare <i>ds</i>	PRIVET, common	0	6
2	fructa alba <i>ds</i>	white fruited	1	0
3	fol. var. <i>ds</i>	leaves variegated	1	0
4	sempervirens <i>cs</i>	evergreen	0	6
1	LIQUID AMBER, stiraflua <i>ht</i>	SWEET GUM, maple leaved	1	6
2	imberbe <i>cs</i>	eastern	1	6
1	LIRIODENDRON, tulipifera <i>cl</i>	TULIP TREE, common	2	6
1	LONICERA, alpigena <i>cl</i>	HONEYSUCKLE, red berried	0	6
2	cœrulea <i>cl</i>	blue berried	0	3
3	dieurilla <i>cl</i>	yellow flowered	0	3

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4	LYCICERA, early white <i>cl</i>	HONEYSUCKLE, early white	0 6
5	early red <i>cl</i>	early red	0 4
6	late Dutch <i>cl</i>	late Dutch	0 6
7	sempervirens <i>cl</i>	trumpet	1 0
8	giata <i>cl</i>	evergreen	1 6
9	implexa <i>cl</i>	small leaved	1 6
10	long blowing <i>cl</i>	long blowing	0 6
11	nigra <i>cl</i>	black berried	0 6
12	quircifolia <i>d s</i>	oak leaved	0 3
13	symphoricarpos <i>d s</i>	St. Peter's wort	0 6
14	tartarica <i>d s</i>	Tartarian	0 6
15	hylostecum <i>d s</i>	fly	0 4
16	præcox <i>cl</i>	Carolina trumpet	1 6
17	pyriclymenum <i>cl</i>	woodbine	0 3
1	LYCIUM, barbarum <i>c s</i>	BOX THORN, willow leaved	0 6
2	MAGNOLIA, glauca <i>a s</i>	MAGNOLIA, swamp	7 0
1	acuminata <i>d s</i>	blue flowered	7 6
3	grandiflora <i>a c s</i>	laurel leaved	5 0
4	anquistifolia <i>a c s</i>	narrow leaved	7 6
5	tripetala <i>d s</i>	umbrella	7 6
6	cordata <i>d s</i>	heart leaved	7 6
1	MENISPERMA, canadense <i>d s</i>	MOONSEED, Canada	1 6
2	carolinum <i>d s</i>	Carolina	1 6
1	MESPILUS, arbutifolia <i>h t</i>	MEDLAR, arbutus leaved	3 6
2	amelanchier <i>h t</i>	alpine	2 6
3	canadensis <i>h t</i>	snowy	2 6
4	carolinean <i>d s</i>	Carolina	1 6
5	chamæ mespilus <i>d s</i>	bastard quince	1 6
6	cotoneaster <i>d s</i>	downy leaved	1 6
7	grandiflora <i>h t</i>	large flowered	5 0
8	latifolia <i>d s</i>	broad leaved	1 6
9	prunifolia <i>d s</i>	plum leaved	1 6
10	tementosa <i>d s</i>	downy fruited	1 6
11	pyracantha <i>c s</i>	evergreen thorn	1 6
1	MORUS, alba <i>h t</i>	white	2 6
2	nigra <i>h t</i>	black	2 6
3	rubra <i>h t</i>	red	5 0
1	MYRICA, cerifera <i>a c s</i>	CANDLEBERRY, myrtle Am.	l 9
2	latifolia <i>d s</i>	broad leaved	1 6
3	sempervirens <i>d s</i>	sweet gale	1 0
1	NYSSA, integrifolia <i>d s</i>	TUPELO, entire leaved	5 0
2	villosa <i>d s</i>	many flowered	2 6
3	biflora <i>d s</i>	two flowered	2 6
4	candicans <i>d s</i>	hoary	2 6
5	denticulata <i>d s</i>	dented	2 6

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	ONONIS, fruticosa <i>aes</i>	RESTHARROW, shrubby	3	6
1	PEREPLLOCA, græca <i>cl</i>	VIRGINIAN, silk common	1	6
1	PHILLYREA, buxifolia <i>cs</i>	PHILLYREA, box leaved	1	6
2	latifolia <i>cs</i>	broad leaved	1	6
3	angustifolia <i>cs</i>	narrow leaved	1	6
4	media <i>cs</i>	privet leaved	1	6
5	oleafolia <i>cs</i>	olive leaved	1	6
6	pendula <i>cs</i>	weeping	1	6
7	romanifolia <i>cs</i>	nettle leaved	1	6
8	spinosa <i>cs</i>	prickly	1	6
1	PINUS, abies <i>ht</i>	PINE FIR, Norway spruce	0	6
2	taeda <i>ht</i>	franciscence	2	6
3	alba <i>ht</i>	white spruce	1	6
4	alopecuris <i>ht</i>	fine leaved	3	6
5	balsamea <i>ht</i>	balm of gilead	1	0
6	canadensis <i>ht</i>	hemlock spruce	1	6
7	cedrus <i>ht</i>	cedar of Lebanon	3	6
8	cembra <i>ht</i>	Siberian stone	5	0
9	larix <i>ht</i>	common larch	1	6
10	nigra <i>ht</i>	black spruce	1	6
11	rubra <i>ht</i>	red spruce	1	6
12	picea <i>ht</i>	silver fir	1	6
13	pinaster <i>ht</i>	cluster pine	1	9
14	picnea <i>ht</i>	stone pine	1	6
15	pumilia <i>ht</i>	mugho	1	9
16	rigida <i>cs</i>	rigid	2	6
17	sylvestris <i>ht</i>	Scotch fir	1	6
18	strobis <i>ht</i>	weymouth	1	6
19	variabilis <i>cs</i>	varous leaved	1	0
20	pendula <i>ht</i>	black larch	2	6
21	microcarpa <i>ht</i>	red larch	2	6
22	resinosa <i>ht</i>	pitch pine	1	6
23	maritima <i>ht</i>	sea	1	6
24	palustris <i>ht</i>	swamp	1	6
1	PLATANUS, hispanica <i>ht</i>	PLANE, Spanish	1	6
2	occidentalis <i>ht</i>	lope leaved	1	6
3	orientalis <i>ht</i>	oriental	2	6
1	POLYGALA, chamæbuxusa <i>cs</i>	MILK WORT, box leaved	3	6
1	POPULUS, alba <i>ht</i>	POPLAR, white or abele	1	0
2	angulata <i>ht</i>	angular	1	0
3	balsamifera <i>ht</i>	balsam	0	9
4	græca <i>ht</i>	Athenian	1	6
5	heterophylla <i>ht</i>	various leaved	2	6
6	monlifera <i>ht</i>	Canada	0	9
7	nigra <i>ht</i>	black	0	6

8	POPULUS, stricta <i>h t</i>	POPULAR, Lombardy	s. d.
9	tremula <i>h t</i>	trembling, or asp	0 6
10	canescens <i>h t</i>	hoary	0 9
1	PRINOS, caroliniana <i>a c s</i>	WINTER BERRY, Carolina	5 0
2	glaber <i>a c s</i>	evergreen	2 5
3	lavigatus <i>d s</i>	smooth	5 0
4	verticillabus <i>d s</i>	deciduous	1 6
1	PRUNUS, susquchana <i>c s</i>	CHERRY TREE, glaucous	3 6
2	lauro cerasus <i>c s</i>	common laurel	0 9
3	lusitanica <i>c s</i>	Portugal laurel	1 0
4	mahelcb <i>d s</i>	perfumed	1 6
5	nigra <i>d s</i>	black plum	1 6
6	padus <i>h t</i>	bird cherry	0 9
7	pendula <i>h t</i>	weeping	1 6
8	pumila <i>d s</i>	dwarf	1 0
9	rubra <i>h t</i>	red, or cornish	2 6
10	virginiana <i>d s</i>	Virginian	0 9
11	serotina <i>h t</i>	American bird	1 0
12	spinosa <i>d s</i>	sloe thorn	0 3
1	PUNICA, granatum <i>d s</i>	POMGRANATE, common	1 6
1	PTELEA, trifoliata <i>d s</i>	SHRUBBY, trefoil	1 0
1	PYRUS angustifolia <i>h t</i>	PYRUS, narrow leaved	2 6
2	baccata <i>h t</i>	small crab apple	3 6
3	coronaria <i>h t</i>	sweet scented crab	3 6
4	pollveria <i>h t</i>	powdered	1 6
5	præcox <i>h t</i>	early flowering	1 6
6	rubra <i>h t</i>	— red	2 6
7	salicifolia <i>h t</i>	willow leaved	3 6
8	siberica <i>h t</i>	Siberian crab	2 6
9	spectabilis <i>h t</i>	Chinese apple	2 6
10	nivalis <i>d s</i>	snowy	1 6
1	QUERCUS, esculus <i>h t</i>	OAK, Italian	5 0
2	ditto alba <i>h t</i>	ditto white	5 0
3	ditto alba multifida <i>h t</i>	ditto multifida	5 0
4	aquatica attenuata <i>h t</i>	water	1 6
5	elongata <i>h t</i>	sickle leaved	3 6
6	heterophylla <i>h t</i>	various leaved	1 6
7	banisterii <i>h t</i>	Banister's	5 0
8	candida <i>h t</i>	hoary white	5 0
9	cerris angustifolia <i>h t</i>	Turkey narrow leaved	0 9
10	ditto latifolia <i>h t</i>	ditto broad leaved	0 9
11	coccinea <i>h t</i>	scarlet	1 6
12	ilex <i>h t</i>	evergreen	1 6
13	ditto latifolia <i>h t</i>	ditto broad leaved	1 6
14	montana <i>h t</i>	mountain	1 0

		<i>s. d.</i>
15	QUERCUS, nigra <i>h t</i>	OAK, black 2 6
16	pinus <i>h t</i>	chestnut leaved 0 9
17	robur <i>h t</i>	common 0 6
18	rubra <i>h t</i>	red 0 9
19	pedunculata <i>h t</i>	long peduncled 0 9
20	pubescens <i>h t</i>	durmast 0 6
21	suber <i>h t</i>	cork tree 2 6
22	fol. var. <i>h t</i>	leaves variegated 5 0
23	virens <i>h t</i>	live 5 0
24	imbricaria <i>h t</i>	tile cupped 2 6
25	laurifolia <i>h t</i>	laurel leaved 3 6
26	gramuntia <i>h t</i>	holly leaved 2 6

With several other new varieties in the London Catalogues.

1	RHAMNUS, alaternus <i>cs</i>	BUCKTHORN, alaternus	1 0
2	alnifolia <i>ds</i>	alder leaved	3 6
3	alpina <i>ds</i>	alpine	1 6
4	angustifolia <i>cs</i>	narrow leaved	1 0
5	argentea <i>cs</i>	silvery	1 6
6	aurea <i>cs</i>	golden	1 6
7	fol. var. <i>cs</i>	leaves variegated	1 6
8	catharticus <i>ds</i>	purging	0 6
9	frangula <i>ds</i>	berry bearing	0 6
10	latifolius <i>cs</i>	broad leaved	2 6
11	maculata <i>cs</i>	spotted	1 0
12	infectorius <i>cs</i>	yellow berried	2 6
1	RHODODENDRON, dauricum <i>as</i>	ROSE BAY, dauric	15 0
2	hirsuta <i>acs</i>	hirsuti	5 0
3	ditto variegatum <i>acs</i>	ditto variegated	5 0
4	maximum <i>acs</i>	large	7 6
5	ponticum <i>acs</i>	purple	2 6
6	punctatum <i>acs</i>	dotted	5 0
7	chrysanthemum <i>acs</i>	yellow flowered	7 6
1	furrugineum <i>acs</i>	rust leaved	2 6
1	RHODORA, canadensis <i>ds</i>	RHODORA, Canadian	1 6
1	RHUS, radicans <i>ds</i>	SUMACH, upright poison oak	0 6
2	copallinum <i>ds</i>	lentiscus leaved	2 6
3	cotinus <i>cs</i>	Venice	0 6
4	elegans <i>ht</i>	Carolina	1 6
5	glabrum <i>s</i>	smooth	1 6
6	typhinum <i>ht</i>	Virginian	1 6
7	vernix <i>ht</i>	varnish tree	1 6
8	suaveolens <i>ds</i>	sweet smelling	1 0
9	toxicodendron <i>ds</i>	trailing poison oak	0 6



		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	RIPES, alpina <i>d s</i>	CURRENT, alpine	0 6
2	cinobati <i>d s</i>	prickly fruited	0 6
3	fol. var. <i>d s</i>	leaves variegated	0 9
1	ROBINIA, altagana <i>d s</i>	ROBINIA, Siberian	2 6
2	caragana <i>d s</i>	caragana	1 6
3	chamlagu <i>d s</i>	shining leaved	2 6
4	glutinosa <i>h t</i>	clammy	1 6
5	halodendron <i>d s</i>	salt tree	5 0
6	hispida <i>d s</i>	rose acacia	1 6
7	pseud acacia <i>h t</i>	common acacia	0 9
8	spinosa <i>h t</i>	thorny	2 6
9	frutescens <i>d s</i>	shrubby	1 6
10	arenaria <i>d s</i>	sand	2 6
11	macropylla <i>h t</i>	long leaved	2 6
12	pygmaea <i>d s</i>	dwarf	1 9
1	ROSMARINUS, officinalis <i>c s</i>	ROSEMARY, common	0 6
2	fol. var. <i>c s</i>	striped leaved	0 9
1	ROSA, berberifolia <i>d s</i>	ROSE, berberry leaved	
2	lutea <i>d s</i>	single yellow	
3	sulphurea <i>d s</i>	double yellow	
4	blanda <i>d s</i>	Hudson's bay	
5	cinnamomea <i>d s</i>	cinnamon	
6	arvensis <i>d s</i>	field	
7	spinosissima <i>d s</i>	Scotch	
8	pyraspinellifolia <i>d s</i>	burnet leaved	
9	parviflora <i>d s</i>	Pennsylvanian	
10	racemosa <i>d s</i>	cluster	
11	lucida <i>d s</i>	shining leaved	
12	Carolina <i>d s</i>	Carolina	
13	rubifolia <i>d s</i>	bramble leaved	
14	orientalis <i>d s</i>	oriental	
15	tencriffensis <i>d s</i>	tencriff	
16	villosa <i>d s</i>	apple bearing	
17	tomentosa <i>d s</i>	downy	
18	Hibernica <i>d s</i>	Irish	
19	sanguisorbifolia <i>d s</i>	great burnet leaved	
20	collina <i>d s</i>	hill	
21	provincialis <i>d s</i>	provence	
22	nana <i>d s</i>	pampone	
23	cantifolia <i>d s</i>	hundred leaved	
24	gallica <i>d s</i>	offical	
25	parvifolia <i>d s</i>	burgundy	
26	florida <i>d s</i>	florid	
27	damascena <i>d s</i>	damask	
28	menstrua <i>d s</i>	monthly	

28	ROSE, <i>sempervirens</i> <i>es</i>	ROSE, evergreen
29	<i>pumila</i> <i>ds</i>	dwarf Austrian
30	<i>turbinata</i> <i>ds</i>	Frankfort
31	<i>rubiginosa</i> <i>ds</i>	sweet brier
32	<i>ferox</i> <i>ds</i>	hedge hog
33	<i>fenestrata</i> <i>ds</i>	window
34	<i>involuta</i> <i>ds</i>	unexpanded
35	<i>scambriuscula</i> <i>ds</i>	rough
36	<i>cæsia</i> <i>ds</i>	gray leaved
37	<i>muscosa</i> <i>ds</i>	moss
38	<i>mochata</i> <i>ds</i>	musk
39	<i>olympica</i> <i>ds</i>	olympian
40	<i>alpina</i> <i>ds</i>	alpine
41	<i>pendulina</i> <i>ds</i>	hanging fruited
42	<i>inermis</i> <i>ds</i>	unarmed
43	<i>canina</i> <i>ds</i>	dog, or hep tree
44	<i>lurida</i> <i>ds</i>	lurid
45	<i>multiflora</i> <i>ds</i>	many flowered (S. wall)
46	<i>cherokensis</i> <i>ds</i>	cherokee
47	<i>caucasica</i> <i>ds</i>	caucasian
48	<i>nivalis</i> <i>ds</i>	snowy
49	<i>kamtschatensis</i> <i>ds</i>	Kamschatka
50	<i>palustris</i> <i>ds</i>	marsh
51	<i>stricta</i> <i>ds</i>	upright
52	<i>Indica</i> <i>cs</i>	pale China (S. wall, or in pots)
53	<i>semperflorens</i> <i>es</i>	red China
54	<i>bractæata</i> <i>es</i>	macartney (wall)
55	<i>alba</i> <i>ds</i>	white
56	<i>de meaux</i> <i>ds</i>	great dwarf }
57	<i>pompone</i> <i>ds</i>	small dwarf }

The two last of the above list belong to the Province Rose, the variety of which is very great and most esteemed for their beauty and fragrance.

The variety of Roses is unbounded, and so is their price. The London Catalogues name upwards of 500; and very extravagant prices are paid for single plants, according to their merit and rareness.

A common collection of Roses may be purchased for £5, and a grand collection for about £10.

The common Roses are sold from 4*d.* to 1*s.* each.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	RUBUS, flore. pleno. <i>tr</i>	BRAMBLE, double flowering	1 6
2	arcticus <i>tr</i>	dwarf	1 0
3	fruticosus <i>ds</i>	shrubby	0 6
4	odoratus <i>ds</i>	sweet flowered	1 0
5	occidentalis <i>ds</i>	American raspberry	0 9
6	caesius <i>ds</i>	dewberry	0 6
7	chamaemorus <i>ds</i>	cloudberry	0 9
8	corylifolius <i>ds</i>	hazel leaved	0 6
9	laciniatus <i>tr</i>	jag leaved	1 6
1	RUSCUS, aculeatus <i>cs</i>	BUTCHER'S BROOM, prickly	0 0
2	racemosus <i>cs</i>	Alexandrian laurel	1 6
1	SALISBURIA, adiantifolia <i>ds</i>	SALISBURIA, maiden hair tree	2 6
1	SALIX, purpurea <i>ds</i>	WILLOW, bitter purple	0 6
2	rubro <i>ds</i>	green osier	0 3
3	helix	rose	0 3
4	forbyana <i>ds</i>	basket	0 3
5	violacea <i>ds</i>	violet	0 9
6	croweana <i>ds</i>	crowes	0 3
7	incubacea <i>ds</i>	yellow wooded	0 4
8	triandra <i>ds</i>	triandrous	0 3
9	amygdalina <i>ds</i>	almond leaved	0 3
10	russelliana <i>ht</i>	Bedford	0 3
11	pentandra <i>ds</i>	sweet, or bay leaved	0 4
12	nigricans <i>ds</i>	dark broad leaved	0 3
13	bicolor <i>ds</i>	two colored	0 4
14	Lambertiana <i>ds</i>	Lambert's	0 3
15	peteolaris <i>ds</i>	dark long leaved	0 3
16	lanccolata <i>ds</i>	spear leaved	0 3
17	conifera <i>as</i>	cone bearing	2 6
16	arbuscula <i>ds</i>	little tree	0 3
19	vitellina <i>ds</i>	yellow	0 3
20	hastata <i>ds</i>	halbert leaved	0 6
21	Babylonica <i>ht</i>	weeping	0 9
22	myricoides <i>ds</i>	gale leaved	1 0

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d</i>
23	<i>retusa ds</i>	blunt leaved	0	6
24	<i>tristis ds</i>	American	1	0
25	<i>candida ds</i>	hoary	0	9
With 36 varieties of Willow, all hardy shrubs, mostly natives of Britain, but not ornamental plants in shrubberies.				
1	SAMBUCUS, <i>Canadensis ds</i>	ELDER, Canadian	1	0
2	<i>nigra ds</i>	common	0	3
3	<i>racemosa ds</i>	cluster flowered	0	6
4	<i>Apifolia ds</i>	parsley leaved	0	9
5	<i>fol. var. ds</i>	striped leaved	1	0
1	SIDEROXYLON, <i>lycidides ds</i>	IRON WOOD, boxthorn leaved	1	0
2	<i>lanuginosum ds</i>	woolly leaved	1	0
1	SOPHORA, <i>Japonica ds</i>	SOPHORA, Japan	3	6
1	SORBUS, <i>acuparia ht</i>	SERVICE, mountain ash	0	3
2	<i>domestica ht</i>	true, or sorb	2	6
3	<i>hybrida ht</i>	bastard	0	6
4	<i>Canadensis ht</i>	Canadian	1	0
1	SPARTIUM, <i>decumbens tr</i>	BROOM, decumbent	1	0
2	<i>flora pleno ds</i>	double flowering	1	6
3	<i>junceum ds</i>	Spanish	0	4
4	<i>multiflora ds</i>	Portugal white	0	6
5	<i>radiatum ds</i>	rayed	3	6
6	<i>argenteum ds</i>	silvery	3	6
1	SPIRÆA, <i>crenata as</i>	SPIRÆA, crenated	1	6
2	<i>chamedrifolia as</i>	germander leaved	2	6
3	<i>daurica as</i>	dauric	3	0
4	<i>hypericifolia ds</i>	hypericum leaved	0	5
5	<i>lævigata ds</i>	smooth	1	6
6	<i>opulifolia ds</i>	Virginian gelder rose	0	6
7	<i>salicifolia ds</i>	willow leaved	0	4
8	<i>sorbifolia ds</i>	sorb leaved	1	0
9	<i>thalictroides ds</i>	meadow rue leaved	5	0
10	<i>tomentosa ds</i>	tomentose	1	6
1	STAPHYLEA, <i>pinnata ds</i>	BLADDER NUT, five leaved	0	6
2	<i>trifoliata ds</i>	three leaved	0	9
1	STYRAX, <i>grandifolia ds</i>	STORAX, large leaved	10	6
2	<i>lævigatum ds</i>	smooth	7	6
3	<i>officinale ds</i>	officinal	2	6
1	SYRINGA, <i>alba ds</i>	LILAC, white	0	6
2	<i>Persica ds</i>	Persian	0	6
3	<i>Siberica ds</i>	Siberian	1	6
4	<i>vulgaris ds</i>	common	0	6
5	<i>Chinensis ds</i>	Chinese	0	9
1	TAMARIX, <i>Gallica ds</i>	TAMARISK, French	0	6
	<i>Germanica ds</i>	German	0	6

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	THUJA, <i>accidentalis c s</i>	ARBOR VITÆ, American	1 0
2	<i>orientalis c s</i>	China	2 6
1	TILIA, <i>alba h t</i>	LIME TREE, white	2 6
2	<i>Americana h t</i>	American	2 6
3	<i>pubescens h t</i>	Carolina	3 6
4	<i>parvifolia h t</i>	red twigged	2 6
5	<i>Europæa h t</i>	common	1 6
1	ULMUS, <i>Americana h t</i>	ELM, American	2 6
2	<i>nemorialis h t</i>	horn beam leaved	1 6
3	<i>campestris h t</i>	English	1 0
4	ditto fol. var. <i>h t</i>	ditto var. leaved	1 9
5	<i>latifolia h t</i>	broad leaved	1 6
1	VACCINIUM, <i>amœnum d s</i>	WHORTS, spreading	2 6
2	<i>crassifolium a c s</i>	thick leaved	5 0
3	<i>formosum d s</i>	red twigged	6 0
4	<i>lucidum a c s</i>	shining leaved	5 0
5	<i>macrocarpon d s</i>	American crane berry	1 6
6	<i>oxycoccus c s</i>	English crane berry	0 9
7	<i>Pensylvanicum a c s</i>	Pensylvanian	10 6
8	<i>resinosum d s</i>	resinous	5 6
9	<i>erythrocarpum d s</i>	red fruited	2 6
10	<i>vitiſ idea c s</i>	bilberry	1 0
11	ditto ditto major <i>c s</i>	great bilberry	1 6
1	VIBURNUM, <i>acerifolium d s</i>	VIBURNUM, maple leaved	1 6
2	<i>cassinoides d s</i>	thick leaved	1 6
3	<i>dentatum d s</i>	tooth leaved	0 6
4	<i>levigatum c s</i>	cassion berry	1 0
5	<i>lantana d s</i>	way faring	1 0
6	<i>lentago d s</i>	pear leaved	0 9
7	<i>tinus c s</i>	lauristinus	1 0
8	ditto fol. var. <i>c s</i>	leaves variegated	1 6
9	<i>lucidum c s</i>	shining leaved	1 0
10	<i>nudum c s</i>	oval leaved	0 9
11	<i>opolus d s</i>	gelderoſe	0 6
12	ditto <i>Americana d s</i>	ditto American	0 6
13	ditto <i>rosea d s</i>	ditto red barked	0 6
14	<i>pubescens d s</i>	pubescent	0 6
15	<i>primifolia d s</i>	plum leaved	1 0
1	VINCA, <i>major c c r</i>	PERIWINKLE, greater	0 6
2	<i>minor c c r</i>	lesser	0 6
3	fol. var. <i>c c r</i>	leaves variegated	0 9
1	YUCCA, <i>filamentosa c s</i>	ADAM'S NEEDLE, thready	2 6
2	fol. var. <i>a s</i>	leaves variegated	7 6
1	HANTHORIZA, <i>apifolia d s</i>	YELLOWROOT, parsly leaved	1 6
1	ZANTHOYLUM <i>fraxinifolium d s</i>	TOOTHACHE TREE, ash leav	1 6



2	ZANTHOXYLUM	clava	hercules	ds	TOOTHACHE	TREE, com.	1	6
1	ZIZIPHUS,	paliuris	ds		CHRIST'S	THORN,	2	6
2		volubilis	cl		climbing		2	6

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Tree, Box .....	2	10	0	Laurels, Portugal	2	10	0
Laurels, common	1	10	0	Hollies, plain ...	1	10	0
Laurestine ...	1	10	0	Yews, common ...	1	10	0

### *Common Shrubs per Hundred.*

	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Mixed sorts .....	1	10	0	Collection of Roses	5	0	0
Good strong plants	2	0	0	to .....	10	0	0

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Dwarf Box for edging is generally sold per yard, measuring as many plants as a string three feet long will tie round; and the same quantity will plant twenty yards of edging, if young plants, and neatly performed, and is charged from 7s. to 10s.

*Forest Trees per Hundred.*

	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Alder, 3 feet ...	0	8	0	Larch, 2 to 3 feet	0	8	0
Ash, 2 to 3 feet	0	8	0	Mount. Ash, 3 ft.	0	10	0
Beech, 2 to 3 feet	0	8	0	Oaks, Eng. 3 feet	0	10	0
Birch, 3 feet ...	0	8	0	Oaks, Turk. 3 feet	1	10	0
Chesnut, H. 3 feet	0	10	0	Planes, 3 feet ...	1	15	0
Chesnut, S. 3 feet	0	12	0	Planes, Syc. 3 feet	0	6	0
Elm, Eng. 3 feet	1	10	0	Poplars, 3 to 6 feet	1	5	0
Elm, Sc. 3 feet...	0	10	0	Pine, Scotch, 2 ft.	0	5	0
Hornbeam, 3 feet	0	16	0	Pine, Weym. 2 ft.	0	12	0
Limes, 3 to 4 feet	1	10	0	Pine, Spruce. 2 ft.	0	15	0

The above prices are taken from the London Catalogues, and where nursery-men pay enormous rents for their grounds; however, as every practical person knows that prices vary according to the nature and scarcity of the article, the foregoing will suffice to show the proportion the sorts bear to each other.

The prices are put to the shrubs, &c., as purchasing a single plant of each sort. Regular nurserymen charge according to the goodness of their plants, making considerable allowance for large orders and good customers.

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The shrubs marked American are not all natives of that quarter, only the most of them require a similar treatment to what are termed bog-earth plants: but our bog-earth is not so salutary as the American, therefore it should be prepared, and somewhat fertilized, by mixing about a third of fine mellow vegetable soil, composed of rotten wood and leaf compost. The shrubs should be planted in a sheltered and rather moist situation. Little groves of thriving Rhododendrons, &c., planted near a rill, or spring, perchance in extensive shrubberies have a very elegant and warm appearance.

*Number of Plants required to plant an  
acre, from three to ten feet distance.*

FEET.		FEET.	
3	.....4840	7	..... 889
4	.....2722	8	..... 680
5	.....1742	9	..... 537
6	.....1210	10	..... 435

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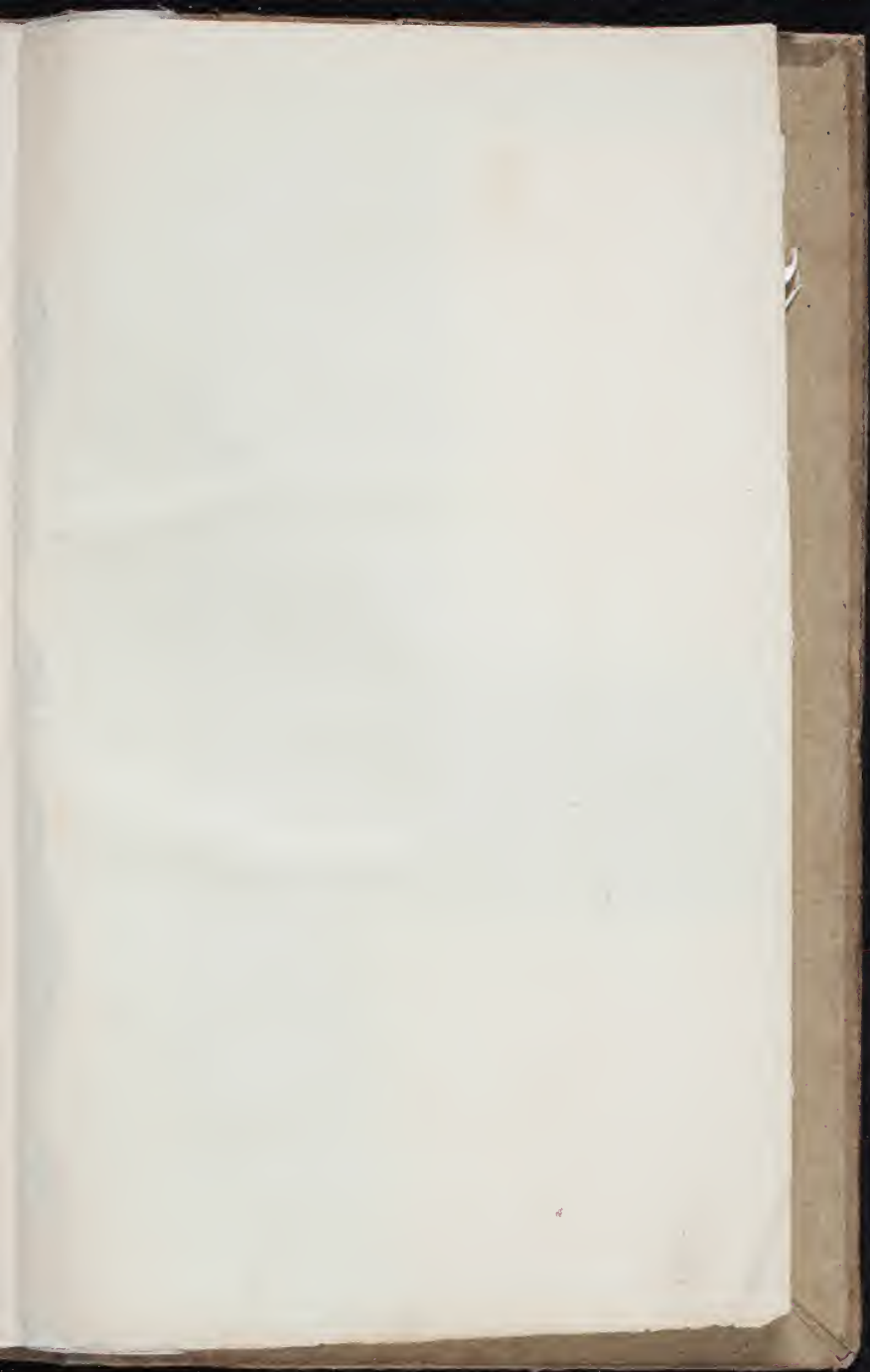
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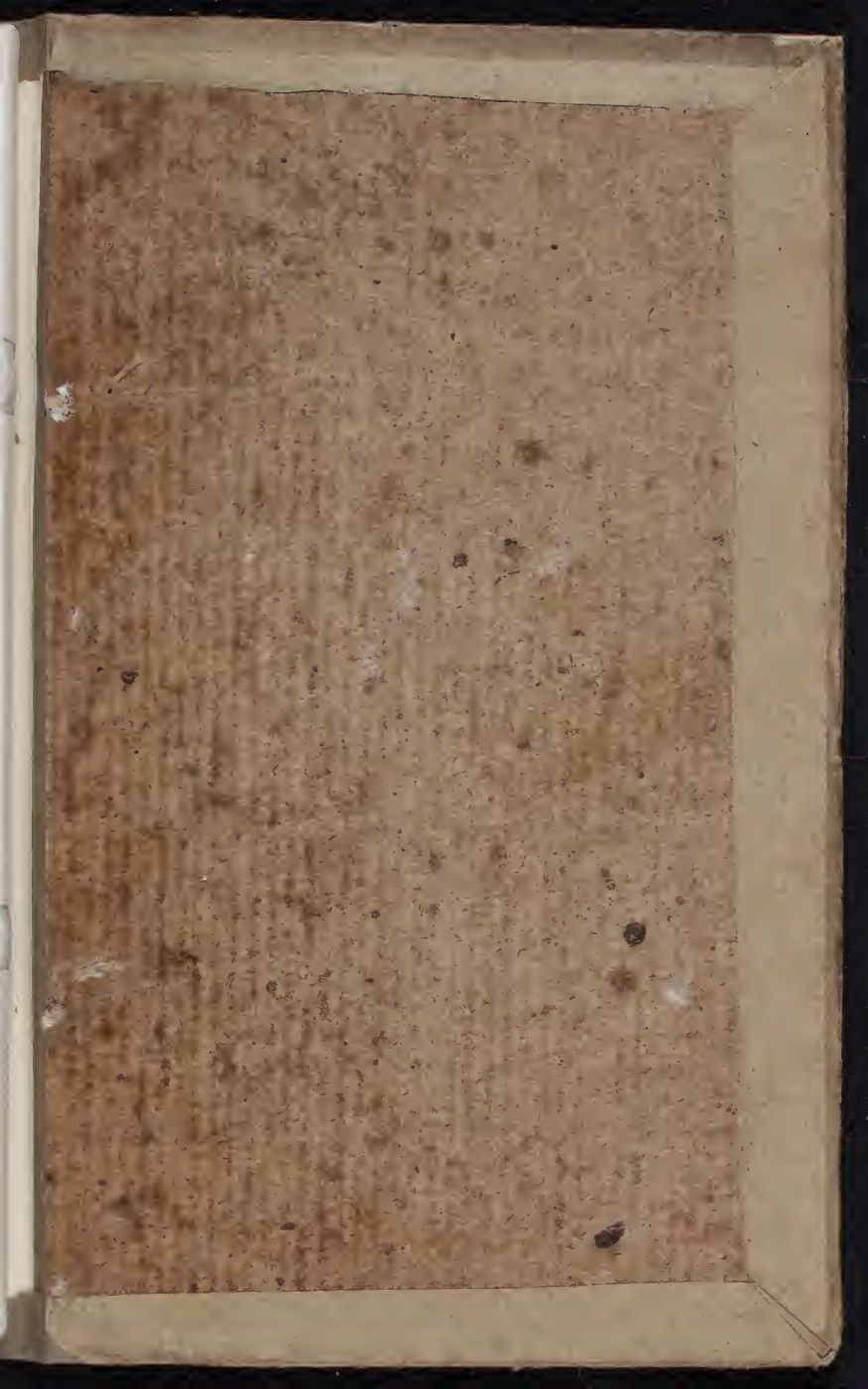


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