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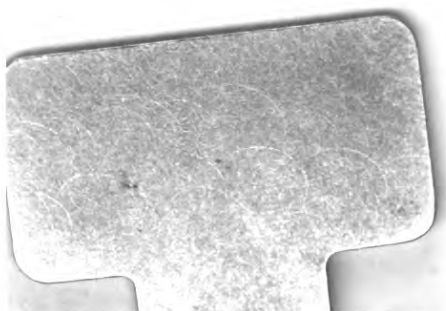


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THE
GARDENER'S
POCKET-BOOK;

OR,
Country Gentleman's Recreation.
CONTAINING

- I. An alphabetical List of Seeds and Roots; Cabbage-seeds, Sallad-seeds, Sweet and Pot-herb-seeds, Asparagus, Cucumbers, Melons, Medicinal-seeds, Beans, Pease, &c. Their various Kinds, Season for sowing and planting, and Method of Culture.
- II. A List of tender and hardy annual Flower-seeds, under their proper Classes; specifying their Colour, Height, Time of flowering, and the Season to sow and cultivate them.
- III. A List of biennial and perennial Flower-seeds, &c.
- IV. A List of bulbous and Tuberos Flower-roots, &c.
- V. A Catalogue of Grass-seeds, with Directions what Quantity to sow on an Acre of Land.
- VI. Of Fir and Pine-tree-seeds.
- VII. Of Tree and Shrub-seeds.

WITH AN
APPENDIX.
BEING

A complete alphabetical List of all Sorts of Flowers for immediate Inspection, together with the Method of propagating them, their Situation, Soil, Height, Time of flowering, and Method of Culture, exhibited at one View.
The whole calculated according to the New-Style.

By R. S. Gent.

LONDON:

Printed for W. OWEN, at *Homer's-Head*, in *Fleet-Street*; and R. GOADBY, at *Sherbone*.
Price Sixpence.

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE Plain Gardener being in likelihood of confusing himself, by all the short Kalendars and other Books upon this pleasing Branch of Knowledge, as the Directions contain'd in them are calculated for the Old-stile; and as most of them are also deficient in Matter and Method; I have constructed this little Piece, which contains all that is necessary to be known, either by the Theorist or the Practitioner, in this Business; and the whole is delivered in plain and familiar a Manner, as to cause no Mistakes. Where it could be done, I have given these Directions alphabetically; otherwise, under the various Classes; but at the End I have added an Appendix, which is a brief, but excellent List of all Sorts of Flowers in alphabetical Order, so that any

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on, with the Manner of propogating Time of planting, Height, Soil, Situation, and Method of Culture. Wishing the Reader the same Pleasure in the Perusal, and Benefit in the Use of it, that I had in compiling it; I rest his Servant, &c.





T H E
GARDENER'S POCKET-BOOK.

S E C T I.

An Alphabetical List of Seeds of Roots, Cabbage-Seeds, Sallad-Seeds, Sweet and Pot-Herb Seeds, Medicinal Seeds, Beans and Pease, &c. &c.

ANGELICO, is sowed in Spring or Autumn, and must be hoed to a proper Distance.
ANNISE, sowed early in Spring, but seldom comes to perfection here.

ARTICHOKES, are raised from Slips, in *March* or *April*, in a rich, moist Soil, trenched with rotten Dung in an open Situation, in Rows four or five Feet asunder, and two Feet apart in them; when the Heads are fit for use the Stalks are cut close to the Ground; about *November* the Plants should be earthed up, by trenching the Ground on each side into a Ridge, and may be covered in hard Weather with Litter. In *March* or *April* the Plants should be dressed, and the Ground levelled, leaving two or three of the clearest and most promising Shoots, on each Stock, for Crop, and the clearest Slips may be planted as above.

ASPARAGUS, is sowed in *February* or *March*, in rich Earth; in *March* or *April* following they will be fit to plant out, either for a natural Crop, or to train up for forcing in hot Beds. The natural Crops are planted in a fresh, sandy Soil, trenched with rotten Horse-dung; when the Ground is levelled, throw out a Trench, by a Line on one side, about six Inches deep, and lay in the Plants against the Back of the Trench, about two Feet apart, spreading their Roots, and cover the Buds two or three Inches thick with Earth.

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Cut another Trench a Foot Distance, and plant the whole in the same manner, leaving two Feet between every four Rows for an Alley; when the Ground is planted and levelled, it may be sowed with a thin Crop of Onions, and must be kept clean from Weeds, and in *October* when the Haulm is decay'd, it should be cut off, and the Alleys dug up to earth the Beds about five Inches thick, and it is proper to bury some rotten Dung in the Alleys, to dress the Beds every Year in the same manner; and in *March* every Year, the Beds must be carefully forked over and raked level: The third Spring after planting, you may begin to cut when the Beds are about four or five Inches above Ground, and with good Management they will continue many Years.

If you raise them for hot Beds, plant them at one Year old in a moist, rich Soil, about eight Inches apart; the second and third Years after planting, they will be ready to take up for the hot Beds, made pretty strong, about three Foot thick, with new Stable-dung, that has fermented a Week or more; the Beds must be covered with Earth six Inches thick, then against a Ridge made at one End, begin to lay in your Plants, without trimming or cutting the Fibres, and between every Row lay a little Ridge of fine Earth, and proceed thus till the Bed is planted; then cover the Bed two Inches thick with Earth, and inclose it with a Straw-band, and in a Week, or as the Bed is in the Temper, put on the Frames and Glasses, and lay on three Inches thick of fresh Earth over the Beds, and give them Air and add fresh Heat to them as it requires. These Beds may be made from *November* till *March*, which will last till the natural Grass comes in.

BAZEL, common Sweet—Bush Sweet—is sowed in *March* or *April*, on a gentle hot Bed, or warm Border of slight rich Earth, and transplanted into Pots and Borders.

BEANS, Mazagen—Portugal—small Spanish—Long-Pod—broad Spanish—Toker—white Blossom—Windfor. They are sowed from *October* till *June*; the

the early Sorts are planted for the first and last Crops ; the Mazagen is the earliest ; succeeded by the Portugal and small Spanish ; the first Plantings are under warm Hedges or Walls in single Rows ; they may be covered in hard Weather, with Peas-Haulm, and should be earth'd up as they advance in Height ; when the first Blossoms appear, the Heads should be pinched off. In *December*, and as the Season advances, they may be planted more openly, in Rows, two Feet and a half apart, and three Inches apart in the Rows. And in *December* or *January*, you may begin to put some broad Spanish, Toker and other Kinds in ; but the white Blossom and Windsor, are seldom planted sooner than *Jan.* or *Feb.* for the first Crops ; the Windsor and Toker Beans should be allowed three Feet or more between the Rows, and five or six Inches apart. The Season for sowing the principal Crops is about *March*.

BEANS, Kidney or French-beans, yellow, white, speckled, large white Negroe ; all Dwarfs--- Battersea, white Dutch, scarlet, variable---are sown from *April* till *July* in shallow Drills, two Foot and a half apart, and three or four Inches apart in the Rows, or the yellow or white Dwarf, or Battersea, may be raised earlier on hot Beds, or sown on a hot Bed in *March*, and planted in a warm, dry Soil as soon as the Season is favourable ; the large Dutch should be allowed three or four Feet between the Rows, they commonly run ten feet high or higher.

BEEETS, are of three sorts ; red—white Chard—common. They are sowed in *March* or *April*, on a deep light Soil, and should be hoed out about a Foot apart ; the red Beet is generally boiled in the Winter season as Parsnips, or used to garnish Dishes ; the large Ribs of the Chard-beet are commonly used for stewing, &c.

BOOR-COLE, or curled Coleworts, are either brown or green, and are sowed as Savoys, and planted out for Winter and Spring Use.

BORRAGE, is sowed in *March* and *April*, on a light good soil, and, when up, must be thinn'd and transplanted.

BROCOLI, is either purple or white, and is sowed in *May* and *June*, on a rich moist soil, to be in Perfection in *February*, *March*, and *April*; or you may sow the Purple Kind in *April* for an early Crop; the white or Colliflower Kind should not be sown till *May*, for the first Crop, and you may sow both Kinds in *July* for late Crops; about a Month after they are up they may be pricked out into beds, in order to be planted out where they are to stand to head; or you may plant them out about six Weeks after they are up in a warm situation and good soil, about two Feet and a half apart.

BROWN MUSTARD, may be sowed in Spring or Autumn, and, after it is up, must be thinned or hoed out to a proper distance.

BURNET, is sowed in the Spring, and may be transplanted.

CABBAGES, early Battersea—Ditto Sugar-loaf—Russia—flat, late—long, late—red Dutch—Turnip—They are sown in *August* for the early Crops, on a fresh soil and open situation; in about a Month after they are up they should be pricked out into beds three or four Inches apart; and about the end of *October* plant them out where they are to stand, about two Feet and a half apart; the large Kinds three Feet apart; the early sorts will be fit to cut in *May* and *June*, but it is proper to reserve some to plant out in the Spring, or you may raise some on a gentle hot bed in *January* to succeed the first, and may sow them till *May* for late Crops.

CARDUS, see *Brown Mustard*.

CARROTS, Orange, are sowed in *March* to have them large, on a deep sandy fresh soil, and open Ground; after they are up they must be hoed at different times five or six Inches apart, and kept clean from Weeds: You may sow them under warm Exposures in *January* and *February*, or on a gentle hot bed; and they may be sowed till *May*: They are sowed *August* to stand the Winter for young Carrots in the Spring.

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CARROWAY, is sowed in the Spring, and hoed out about six Inches apart.

CELLERY, Upright—Celeriac—is sowed from *March* till *June*, in a light rich soil, and in about a Month or six Weeks after it is up, the largest Plants should be pricked out three or four Inches apart, and about six Weeks after, they should be drawn up, and the Tops and Roots pruned off, and planted into Trenches three Feet asunder, and five or six Inches apart, and as it advances in Height must be earthed up to blanch. The first Plantings should be in rich moist soil, and will begin to be fit for Use in *August*; the latter Plantings should be on a drier soil, and will continue for Use till *April*. The Celeriac or Turnip-rooted, is planted out on level Ground, in a rich moist soil, and when they are well-grown, earthed up once to blanch.

CHARDOONS, are sowed in *March* or *April*, in light rich Earth; the first sowing will be fit to transplant in *May* into Rows, a Foot Distance, and seven or eight Inches apart, and about the end of *June* they may be planted out for good, four Feet apart; and about the latter end of *August* the Plants will be fit to tie up in a dry Day, with Hay or Straw-bands, and earthed up round to blanch, as they advance in Height. The first Plantings will begin to be fit for Use in *September*, and the latter Plantings will continue for Use till Spring.

CHEVIL, common, is sowed early in the Spring, or in *August* or *September*.

CLARY, see *Borage*.

COLEWORTS, green, are sowed in *June* or *July*, to stand the Winter for Spring Use, and planted out as Savoys.

COLLIFLOWERS, early—late—are sowed in *August* for the early Crops, on a decay'd hot bed, or rich Ground; in about a Month after prick them out on an old Cucumber or other prepared bed, two or three Inches apart, giving them a little Water, and shade them till they have taken root; and about the end of *October* they may be planted out where they are to stand, under Bell or Hand-Glasses, and when

they have taken root, give them Air as the season admits; or you may plant them in Frames, or under Walls or warm Exposures, five or six Inches apart, and in February or March they may be planted out where they are to flower, about two Feet and a half apart. It is proper to make two sowings, the first about the middle of August, the second not till the End of the Month, observing to give the Frames as much Air as the season will admit. They are sowed in February on a gentle hot bed, to succeed the first sowings, and may be sowed till May for late Crops.

CORIANDER, see *Carraway*.

CGRN-SALLAD, Lamb's Lettuce—is sown early in the Spring, or in the Months of August and September.

CRASSES, Garden, Mustard, Radish, Rape, Turnip, These small Sallad-seeds are sowed from January till September in shallow Drills, and cut in the Seed-Leaf; the first sowings are on gentle hot beds, or under Glasses, and on warm Borders under Walls or Hedges; in March, April and May, they are sowed in more open Ground warmly exposed, and in the Summer Months on more shady Places, and may be continued on hot beds the Winter Season.

CUCUMBERS, early short, prickley, long prickley, long white Turkey, long green Turkey, are commonly raised in January and February for the early Crops, on a hot bed made with new Stable-dung that has heated before you make the bed; some mix a few Sea-coal Ashes with it: When the Dung is in order make the bed about two Feet thick, and lay three or four Inches thick of Earth over it, and put on the Frame; when it is in a good Temper of Heat, put in your seeds a quarter of an Inch deep; in about a week after they are up, prick them out three or four Inches apart on a fresh bed; when the Plants have taken root give them Air, but be careful of letting in too much cold, or giving them too much Water whilst young; some warm the Water to the Temper of the bed, by setting it in hot Dung; the Plants should be earthed up as they advance in Height to make them grow strong, and the bed must be kept to a temperate

perate Heat, if it declines, by laying fresh Litter round the bed, and the Glasses must be kept covered in the Nights and in bad Weather; if the bed is too hot make Holes in the side with a large stick to let out the Heat, and when the Plants appear in the rough Leaf, prepare your Dung to make the beds for planting out in the Frames; they should be made near three Feet thick, and beat down close and level, then make a Hole in the Middle of each Light in the Form of a Bason, about a Foot deep, and as much over, placing a Stick in the Middle as a Mark. Some spread the Hole with Cow-dung to keep the Earth from burning.

Then fill the Holes with fresh Earth, laying it up in a Hill, and cover the bed with Earth five or six Inches thick; when the bed is in a proper Heat, make the Hill in the Form of a bason, and plant four Plants in each Hole sloping towards the Middle, and if the Earth is dry give them a little Water. Some plant them round the Hill; when they have taken root give them Air, as the season admits, and keep them covered in cold Nights and in bad Weather; when the Plants are five or six Inches long, they must be peg'd down gently towards the bed, and must be shaded with Mats in the Heat of the Day.

Some raise them in October or November, and plant them in Baskets or Pots, and remove them into different beds as they require.

About the End of March you may put in your seeds on one side of your early bed for ridging out, under Bell or Hand-Glasses; when they are up prick them out on a fresh bed, and about the End of April, when the Plants are strong enough to ridge out, dig your Trenches eight or ten Inches deep and about two Feet and a half wide, and in Length according to the Number of Holes you intend; when your Dung is prepared, fill your Trenches, and make the Holes in the Middle in the Form of a bason, three or four Feet apart, which must be filled with Earth, and the Ridge covered with Earth four Inches thick, covering the Holes with the Glasses,
and

and as soon as they are in a proper Heat put in four Plants under each Glass, and give them a little Water, and shade them till they have taken root; afterwards give them Air in the Middle of the Day, on the warm sides of the Glass, and give them Water, and raise the Glasses as they require.

About the end of May or beginning of June you may put in your seeds for the late Crop, or for Picklers, in Holes made in the Form of a basin, in good rich Ground, and an open warm situation, about three or four Foot apart; when the Plants are up, thin them by degrees, leaving four of the strongest in each Hole, and earth them up a little, and give them water as they require.

CUMMIN, is sowed early in Spring, but seldom comes to perfection.

DILL, see *Brown Mustard*.

ENDIVE—white curled—green curled—is sowed from April till August, for a succession, in a light rich soil and open situation; about a Month after it is up, is planted out eight or ten Inches apart; and when it is full grown, is tied up to blanch, or whiten, as it is wanted; the latter sowings should be planted out under Walls or warm Exposures, in a dry soil, and when well grown drawn up and planted deep on the warm sides of Ridges to blanch, as it is wanted, and will continue for Use till April.

FENNEL, common, for the Uses of the Kitchen, is sowed in Spring or Autumn, and must be transplanted after it is up, or thinned.

FENNEL, sweet, is sowed early in the Spring, and hoed out eight or ten Inches apart.

FENUGREEK, see *Carraway*.

FINOCHIA, or Italian-Fennel, is sowed from the end of February till July, for a succession, in light rich soil, in shallow Drills a Foot and a half apart, and after it is up should be thinned, six Inches apart, and when it is well grown must be earthed up to blanch.

GARLICK,

GARLICK, Clov'd Root — with Shallots, and Rocambole, are planted in September or March, in a light sandy Soil, about five or six Inches apart; in July when the Leaves begin to decay, they are taken up and dried for Use.

HENBANE, seldom sow'd; growing in most Places wild.

HYSOP, Garden, see *Borage*.

KIDNEY-BEANS, see *Beans, Kidney*.

LEEKS, London—are sowed in Spring as Onions, and in July transplanted out in Rows, a Foot asunder, and six Inches apart.

LETTICE,—white Cos—green Cos—red Cos—Silefia—brown Dutch—Capuchin—Imperial—Cabbage—curl'd—are sowed in February and March on a warm light soil and open situation; those you intend to stand to Cabbage, should be hoed or planted out a Foot apart; and the Cos and other large Lettices a Foot and half apart; you may sow them earlier on warm Borders or on a gentle hot bed; and they may be sowed all the Summer hot Months on a more shady moist soil; they are sowed in August and September to stand the Winter for Use early in the Spring, and must be planted out under Glasses, or in Frames, or under Walls and warm Exposures.

LOVEAGE, see *Brown Mustard*.

MARJORAM, sweet, see *Bazel*.

MMARYGOLD, Garden, raised as *Borage*.

MMELONS, are of various sorts, and raised in February or March for the first Crops, either on one side your Cucumber-bed, or on a fresh bed, and they should be pricked out young four Inches apart, or planted in Pots and set into the Frame; when the Plants are in the third or rough Leaf, make your beds or ridge, with new Dung, that has been thrown on a Heap, and turned over and prepared as for Cucumbers. The beds should be made in a warm situation in Trenches cut four feet wide, and a foot and a half deep,

deep, and in Length according to the Number of Lights you intend to plant; when the beds are well made about two Feet thick, being carefully mixed and beat close and level, the Frames must be put over them to keep out the Wet; and as soon as they are in a temperate Heat not to burn the Earth, the beds must be covered with Earth two or three Inches thick, and a Hill raised in the Middle, under each Light, a Foot high or higher; and in a Day or two, when they are in a kindly Temper of Heat, put in two Plants on each Hill, and give them a little Water; but one Plant will be enough to remain in a Light, afterwards the Plants will require but little Water, but the beds must be earthed at different Times till they are a Foot thick or more, and as soon as they have made their first Joint, their Tops should be pinched off in order to have more Runners; and those are commonly pinched off when they have two or three Joints, till you have a sufficient Quantity, and after the Fruit appears, the Vines must be looked over, and the new Runners taken off to strengthen those designed for Fruit. But some never prune them at all.

As soon as the Vines begin to reach the Frames, there should be a Trench dug on each side the bed, four Feet wide, and filled with fresh Dung, well trodden in, and earthed a Foot and a half thick, level with the bed, which will be of great Help in setting the Fruit, observing to give them Air in warm Weather, and cover them with Mats in cold Nights, and as the Vines want room, the Frames should be raised for them to run under, and in warm dry Weather give them Water in the Alleys between the beds, and keep the stems dry.

In April you may raise your Plants in the same Manner as for the Frame, to plant out on Ridges, under Bell or Hand-Glasses; the Ridges must be made and covered with Earth in the same Manner as the Frames, making a Hill under each Glass, about five Feet apart. As soon as the bed is in a good Temper of Heat, put in two Plants under each Glass, and give them a little Water, and shade them till they

they have taken root, afterwards give them Air as the season admits, and cover them with Mats in cold Nights; after the full Thickness of Earth is laid on the beds, and the Vines begin to spread, the Glasses must be raised for them to run under; the pruning or pinching off the Vines is the same as for the Frames, and lining of the beds with fresh Dung as directed, will greatly help setting the Fruit.

The Earth proper for Melons and Cucumbers is composed of fresh Earth, from Commons or Pasture, of a light loam and rotten Cow-dung laid on a heap a Year or more, and well prepared by turning over to mellow and sweeten it.

Orange Gourds, and other Kinds, are raised in March and April, on a moderate hot bed, or rich Ground, in a warm situation, and planted out young, and are commonly trained up against Walls, Pales, or Trees.

Pompions are sown in the Spring, either on hot beds or rich Ground, where they have room to spread.

MUSTARD, see *Cresses*.

———— brown, see *Brown Mustard*.

NETTLE, seldom sowed, growing wild in plenty.

ONIONS, Portugal—white Spanish—Straßburgh—English—red Spanish—Silver-skin—Welch—are sowed in March for Roots to use in the Winter-season, or they may be sowed till May on a rich light Ground; in about a Month after they are up they should be hoed two or three Inches apart, and must afterwards be kept clean from Weeds, and may be thinned to use in small Sallads, five or six Inches apart; they are sowed in August for young Onions to stand the Winter to use in small Sallads in the Spring. The Welch Onion is sowed in August to stand the Winter, their blades will die away in October, and spring up again for Use in the Spring.

CRACH, Garden, or French Spinage, is sown in the Spring, and hoed out as Spinage.

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PARSLEY, large rooted, sometimes called Ham-
burgh Parsley, is sowed in February, March, or
April, on Beds or Drills; when the Plants are up
they should be hoed up five or six Inches apart; the
Roots are boiled and eat as Carrots, or with Fish.

PARSLEY, common—curl'd — is sowed in February,
March or April, or till September, in Beds or shal-
low Drills.

PARSNIPS, large, are sown in the Spring, as Carrots,
and hoed out eight or ten Inches apart.

PEAS, Golden, Charlton, Ormorod, Masters, Reading,
small Dwarf, Dwarf Marrow, Spanish Marotto,
large Marrow, Nonpareil, blue Union, Rouncival,
Rose or Crown, tall crooked Sugar, Dwarf ditto,
are sowed from October till the beginning of July;
the early Kinds are sowed for the first and last Crops,
and may be sowed all the season; the Golden and
Charlton are the earliest, and are succeeded by the
other Kinds: The first sowings are under warm
Hedges or Walls, and may be covered in hard Wea-
ther, and must be earthed up as they advance in
Height; the small Dwarf-Pea may be sowed early on
hot beds, or on borders, and transplanted into the
Frames, or the Golden and Charlton may be raised
in the same Manner, to have them early; in De-
cember, and as the season advances, they may be
sowed in more open situations in Rows two Feet and
a half apart; in January you may sow some Dwarf-
Marrows to succeed the early Kinds; and in Feb-
ruary may begin to sow some Spanish Marotto and
other large Peas in Rows, three Feet and a half a-
part; the crooked Sugar-Peas are commonly ga-
thered, when young, and boiled and eat as Kidney-
beans. The principal Crops are sowed in March or
April.

PLANTAIN, grows wild, and therefore seldom sowed.

POPPIES, are sowed in Spring or Autumn, and hoed
eight or ten Inches asunder.

PURSLAIN, Green—Golden—is sowed in March on a
gentle hot bed, or from April till July, on beds of
light rich Earth, in a warm situation.

RADISH,

RADISH, see *Cresses*.

RADISHES, short-top—scarlet—black Spanish—white Turnip—are sowed in January and February in warm exposed Places, or on gentle hot beds, and cover them over with Mats as the season requires; they are sowed in March on more open Ground, in a deep light soil, and may be sowed on more shady Places, as the Season advances; after they are up they should be hoed three or four Inches apart; they are sowed again in August, and in the Autumn Months under warm Hedges or Walls, to come in before the Spring sowings: The Spanish or Turnip Radish is sowed in March, and should be hoed out five or six Inches apart; they are sowed in August for Winter Use, and in September or October to stand the Winter for Spring Use.

RAPE, see *Cresses*,

RHUBARB, is sowed in March or April, thin on a deep rich moist soil, and must be thinned or transplanted two or three Feet apart. The large Stalks of the Leaves, when the Skin is taken off, is used in the Spring to make Tarts.

ROCOMBOLE, Heads—see *Garlick*.

SALSIFY, or Goats-beard, see *Scorzonera*.

SAVORY, Summer—Winter—see *Borragè*.

SAVOY, green—white—is sowed in March or April, or till July for Winter and Spring Use; after they are up they should be pricked out as Cabbages, and transplanted into an open situation two Feet apart.

SCORZONERA, or Viper's Grass, and Salsify, are sowed in March, April and May, in a fresh light soil, in shallow Drills about a Foot asunder; after they are up they should be thin'd, five or six Inches apart; when the Leaves begin to decay they may be taken up for Use as wanted; the latter sowings will continue good till March. The young Shoots of Salsify are cut in the Spring, and boiled as Asparagus.

SCURVY-GRASS, see *Brown Mustard*.

SEA-COLE, or Kale, is sowed in February, March or April, in beds of deep sandy or gravelly soil; after it is come up it is thin'd about a Foot apart; and

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about October the beds should be covered with Sea-Pebbles or Gravel, four or five Inches thick ; the next Spring as the Plants begin to shoot, they must be kept hilled or covered with the Gravel till they are about four or five Inches long, then the Leaf-shoots are cut, and tied up in small bundles to boil, and with the same Dressings the beds will continue for use in the Spring many Years.

SHALLOTS, Bulbous Roots, see *Garlick*.

SKIRRETS, or Sifarum, are sowed in March, April and May, for a succession, on a rich moist soil, and should be thin'd or hoed as Carrots, five or six Inches apart ; when the Leaves decay they are taken up for Use as wanted ; the late sowings will continue good till March.

SMALLAGE, see *Brown Mustard*.

SORREL, is sowed in Spring, and may be transplanted.

SPINAGE, round-leaved and prickley-leaved, is sowed from January till September ; the round sort is commonly sowed for the Spring Crops: The first sowing should be on a warm dry Ground, and in February or March, in an open situation, and as the season advances on a moist soil, and should be hoed out four or five Inches apart, and thin'd for Use: The prickly sort is sowed in August or September for Use in Winter, and early in the Spring.

SWEET FENNEL, see *Fennel, sweet*.

TARRAGON, or Tarchon, is commonly raised from Slips planted in March or April ; the Leaves are used in small Sallads, to give a high Flavour.

THYME, Garden, see *Borrag*.

TURNIP, see *Cresses*.

TURNIPS, early white—green round—red round—long tankered—yellow—French, are sowed in March or April, to come in for Use in May or June, and they may be sowed all the Summer Months on a moist soil ; the Field Crops are sowed about July, or they may be sowed in August ; when the Plants have got three or four Leaves they should be hoed out six or eight Inches apart, and in about a Month after they should

should be hoed a Foot apart, or more, if designed for feeding : One Pound of good Seed will sow an Acre of Land, but two Pounds are commonly allowed.

WORMWOOD, see *Brown Mustard*.

S E C T. II.

A L I S T of Tender and Hardy Annual Flower-Seeds ; specifying their Colours, Height, Times of Flowering, and Season to sow and cultivate them.

A *Maranthus's*, are of various sorts, viz. the Globe, of a purple Colour, which grows one Foot in Height ; the white *Amaranthoides* ; the Cocks-Comb, scarlet ; the *Amaranthus*, red and yellow, both which grow tall : The Tricolor, variegated, which rises to three Feet or higher : The Tricolor Tree and *Amaranthus* with red Spikes, four Feet or higher : Love lies a bleeding, and the *Amaranthus* with red Spikes trailing down, which rise to four Feet ; the Princess Feather and purple *Amaranthus*, of three Feet in Height, all which flower from July to September, and are raised on a hot bed in February or March, or they may be sown till May, and they should be planted out on fresh beds to make them grow strong, and afterwards planted into Pots filled with light rich Earth, and set into a Frame, giving them a little Water at their different Plantings, and shade them till they have taken root, and in the Heat of the Day, and cover them in cold Nights, and give them Air and refresh them with Water as they require. Towards the middle of July, as soon as the season admits, they may be set out. The three last sorts may be planted out sooner into Pots or Borders, or may be sown on warm Borders in March or April.

Humble and Sensitive Plants, the former of which closes, and the latter falls, by a Touch, grow tall and flower from July to October, and are raised on a hot bed, as Annuals, and planted into Pots, and kept in

Frames all the Summer, and in the Autumn placed in the stove.

Palma Xti, which is whitish, with an Umbel of bluish Husks, grows tall, and

Sweet Refida, yellowish, of a Dwarf; size both flower from August to September, and are raised on a hot bed, as Annuals, and planted in Pots, and as soon as the season is favourable they may be set out, and in the Autumn set into a Green-House.

Diamond Ficoides, or Ice-Plant, of a white Colour; the

Stramonium, purple and white, and the

Mad Apple, or Egg-Plant, of pale purple, the former of which grows low and flowers from July till September; and the latter to two Feet, and flowers in July and August, are raised on a hot bed, as *Amaranthus's*, and are commonly planted in Pots, and as soon as the season is favourable may be set out.

Capficums, in Pods, both red and yellow, grow to the Height of one Foot and an half, flowering from June till September, and are raised, as above, and may be planted in Pots or Beds. The Pods when green are gathered to pickle.

Balsams are of various Colours, and grow one Foot and a half in Height.

Marvel of Peru, also of various Colours, and grow to three Feet.

African, Orange-colour, and

Marygold, Lemon ditto, increase to three Feet.

French Marygold, variegated, two Feet in Height.

Chrisanthemum, yellow and white, rises to 3 Feet.

Belvedere, Pyramid and Bush, to two Feet, and, as do the last six, flowers from July to September.

China Aster, red, purple, blue and white, grows to a Foot and half, and flowers in August and September.

Sweet Sultan, purple, white, yellow, rises to two Feet.

Sweet Scabious, variegated and white, three Feet high, and, with the last, flowers from July till September.

Convolvulus Major, blue, scarlet, a Twiner, flowers in August and September.

Con-

Convolvulus Minor, same Colours, Dwarfs, flower from July to September.

Love-Apple, yellow, a Trailer, from July to September.

Perficaria, a red blush, grows to six Feet, flowers in August and September.

Balfams, Marvel Peru and other Annuals, which are indifferently hardy, but require to be raised on a hot bed to bring them forward, are sown on a gentle hot bed in March, or they may be sown till May; after the Plants are up they may be prick'd out on a moderate bed, four Inches apart, giving them a little Water, and shade them till they have taken root, afterwards give them as much Air as the season will admit, and often refresh them with Water, and shade them in the Heat of the Day; about the End of May, or as soon as the season is favourable, they may be planted out into beds or borders, where they are to flower; or they may be sown on a bed of rich Earth in a warm situation, and covered with Mats in cold Nights, and afterwards transplant them into the borders.

The Balfams, Marvel of Peru, African and French Marygolds, Chrysanthemums, Belvedere, and some others, which are proper for Pots, may be taken up when they are beginning to flower, and planted into Pots.

Indian Pinks, of various Colours, Dwarfs, flower in August and September, and may be raised as above, or sown in Pots of good Earth early in the Spring, and transplanted into beds or borders.

Tobacco, a blush Colour, rises to six Feet, and flowers in August and September, and is raised on a hot bed as Annuals, and transplanted into beds or borders, and may be taken up and planted into Pots, as Balfams, &c.

Lark Spurs, are of three sorts, Rose, Rocket, Branch; of various Colours, rise to three Feet, and flower in June and July, and are sown in February and March, or till May, thin, in little Patches on borders or beds, where they are to flower, or they may be sown in August or September to flower early in the Summer.

Ten Weeks Stock July Flowers, red, purple, white, grow one Foot and an half, and flower from July to September, and are sown in February or March, or till May, in Pots or Boxes of fresh Earth; or they may be sown on beds of good Earth, and transplanted out whilst they are young, and may afterwards be taken up and planted into Pots.

Eternal Flowers, purple, white, grow two Feet, and flower from June till September, and are sown in February or March or April, on a bed of good Earth, in a warm situation, and transplanted into borders; or they may be sown thin in Patches where they are to flower, and they may be sown in August or September, to flower early.

Venetian Mallow, white with purple, one Foot and an half in Height, flowers from July to September.

China Mallow, blush-vein'd, with purple red, rises to four Feet, flowers ditto.

Lavetera, red and white, grows to two Feet, flowers ditto. Mallows and Laveteras are sown in March or till May, in beds of good Earth, and transplant them, or sow them thin on borders where they are to flower.

Sun-Flowers, yellow, six Feet high, flower from July to September, and are sown in March, or till May, commonly where they are to flower, or they may be transplanted.

Narstertians, small or large, yellow streak'd with red; they are Trailers, and flower from July to September, and are sown in March or till May, commonly where they are to flower, against Pales or Hedges, or they may be raised on a gentle hot bed, and transplanted out to have them flower early; the Flowers are used in Sallads, and to garnish Dishes, and the Seeds when green are gathered to pickle.

Noli me tangere, or, Spurting Cucumber, is white, a Trailer, and flowers from July to September, and is sowed in March or till May, on a bed of good Earth, and transplanted into the borders.

Cyanus, of various Colours, grows 2 Feet high, flowers from June to August.

Flos Adonis, red and yellow, one Foot and higher, flowers ditto.

Nigela

Nigela, blue and white, one Foot, flowers ditto.

Poppy, various Colours, dwarf and tall, flowers in June and July. Cyanus, &c. are sown in March or till May, thin in little Patches where they are to flower, or they may be sown in the Autumn to flower early; the yellow Flos Adonis will sometimes not come up till the second Year, except it is sown in the Autumn season.

Lupines, yellow, blue, white, rose, large blue, grow to one, two or three Feet, and flower from June to September. Lupines are sown from February till May, in beds and borders where they are to flower.

Tangier Peas, scarlet, three Feet, flower from June till September, and are sown at the same time as Lupines, where they are to flower.

Wing Peas, crimson, dwarfs, flower in June and July, and are sown where they are to flower, as Lupines.

Sweet-scented Peas, purple, painted Lady, white, grow to three Feet, and flower from June to September, and are sown in March or till May, commonly where they are to flower.

Venus Looking-glass, blue, dwarfs, flower from June to September.

Venus Navvelwort, white, dwarfs, flower ditto.

Candy Tuft, red, white, ditto, ditto.

Virginia Stock, blush-colour, ditto, ditto.

Mountain Lychnis, spotted, ditto, ditto.

Hawkweed, yellow, red, ditto, ditto.

Catch Fly, red, ditto, ditto. Venus Lookingglass, and other Dwarf Annuals, are sown from March till June, where they are to flower, in little Patches on borders, or in shallow Drills for Edgings.

Snail Flower, pale yellow, Trailers, flower in June and July.

Caterpillers, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Hedge-Hogs, ditto, ditto, ditto. Snail-Flowers, &c. are sown in the Spring in Patches, on borders where they are to flower.

S E C T III.

Biennial and Perennial Flower-Seeds.

A *Uricula*, are of various Colours, the Stems six or eight Inches, and flower in March and April; they are sown in February or March, or may be sown in July or August, in large Pans or Boxes with Holes in the Bottom, filled with rich Earth composed of light sandy Loam, and Earth from old hot beds, well mixed and prepared, laying on the Top some well-rotted Earth, out of hollow Willow-Trees, or the bottoms of old Wood-Piles sifted fine; sow the Seed on the Top, slightly covering them, and set them to have the Morning Sun, and give them frequent Waterings, observing not to wash the Seeds out, and they should be shaded from the Sun in hot Weather, and may be planted into Beds and Pots, and placed in a warmer situation in the Winter.

Polyanthus, is of various Colours, the stems six or eight Inches, and flowers from January to April; it is sown in Pots or Boxes, as *Auricula*, or on beds of good Earth, to have only the Morning Sun, and the beds should be often refreshed with Water, and they should be transplanted out into a shady border and a Loamy soil.

Carnations, in Colour are Pickatees, Flakes, Bizarts, their Heights various, and flower in July and August. They are sown about April, in Pots or Boxes of prepared or fresh good Earth, and set to have the Morning Sun; in June they may be prick'd out into beds, and in August plant them where they are to flower, eight or ten Inches apart; as soon as they begin to show their Flowers, you must lay down the Layers of the most promising double Flowers, and as soon as they have taken root they must be taken off and planted into Pots or Beds, and may be removed in September or in March.

Pinks, pheasant-eyed and other sorts, various Colours, flower from May to July, they are sown from March till May, either in beds to transplant, or where they are to remain for Edgings.

Sweet

Sweet William, various Colours, grow to one Foot and half, flower in June and July ;

Stock July-Flower, scarlet, red, purple, white, one Foot and half or higher, flower from May to July ;

Wall Flower, yellow, bloody, white, one Foot and half, flower from March to June ;

Snap-Dragon, blush-colour, one Foot, from June till September ;

Rose Campion, red, one Foot, June and July ;

Valerian, blue, white, red, two Feet high, flowers from May to July ;

Canterbury Bells, blue, two Feet, May to July ;

Columbine, various Colours, two Feet, May and June.

Honesty, blue, two Feet, ditto.

French Honey-Suckle, red, ditto, June to August ;

Lychnes, scarlet, three Feet, June to September.

Primrose-Tree, yellow, four Feet, ditto.

Globe Thistle, whitish blue, four Feet, July and August ;

Holyock, various Colours, six Feet, July to September ;

These are sown from March till May, thin, on beds of good Earth, and transplanted out whilst they are young, and they may be removed in the Autumn or Spring, where they are to stand to flower.

Tree Mallow, pale purple, six feet high, flowers from July to September, and is sowed from March till May, where they are to stand, or planted out young.

Everlasting Peas, Peach-bloom Colour, six feet high, flower from June to August, and are sown in the Spring, commonly against Pales or Trees, where they are to stand.

Flos Cardinalis, *Cardinal Flowers*, scarlet blue, two feet high, flowers in August and September, and are sown in March or April, either on a gentle hot bed, or in Pots of rich Earth, set into a Frame to forward them, and often refresh them with Water, and let them have as much Air as possible, and they should be planted in Pots and set into a Frame in the Winter, or plunged into the Ground in a warm situation, and covered in hard Weather.

SECT.

S E C T IV.

Bulbous and Tuberos Flower-Roots.

R *Anunculus*, scarlet or Turbut, Turkey, and various other Colours, grows to eight Inches or higher, flowers from April till June; they have a fang'd tuberos Root; they are planted in October, or till January, on beds of deep fresh Soil and an open warm situation, in Rows six or eight Inches apart, and two Inches deep; or they may be planted in a prepared Soil, of Earth from Commons of a sandy Loam, the bottoms of Wood Piles, rotten Cow-dung and Tanners Bark well prepared, of a good Age; when the Grass is decayed they are taken up and dried in the shade. They are raised from Seed, sown in August, or in the Spring, in large Paths or Boxes of light rich prepared Earth, and covered in hard Weather, and often refreshed with Water in the Summer, and shaded in the hot Weather.

Anemomy, of various Colours, grows to eight Inches or higher, and flowers from March to June; they have a tuberos Root, and are planted from the End of September till February, as Ranunculas; when the Leaves decay they are taken up, and may be raised from Seed saved from the single Flowers.

Tulips, various Colours, dwarfs and tall, in Size; the early Kinds flower in February, March and April; the late Kinds about May; they have a bulbous Root, and are planted from September till December, on beds of light sandy fresh Earth, in Rows six or eight Inches apart, and covered four Inches; some mix Lime Rubbish in the beds, and plant them in different Soils every Year, to break them into fine Colours; when the Leaves decay they are taken up and dried in the shade, and they may be raised from Seed sown in the Autumn season.

Hyacinth, blue, white, and various Colours, grow to eight Inches, and some to a foot, flower from February to May, and are planted in September and October, or till December, on beds of light sandy fresh Earth, in Lines drawn across the Bed, six or eight Inches

Inches apart, and cover them four Inches thick with Earth; or they may be planted in a Composition of fresh Earth, of a sandy Loam, Sea-sand and rotten Cow-dung, well mixt and prepared, of a good Age; when the Leaves decay they are taken up and dried in the shade, and they may be raised from seed sown in the Autumn. The Time for putting Hyacinths and other bulbous Roots in Water or Sand to flower early, is in September or October.

Narcissus, Polyanthis, yellow, white, one foot and a half high, flower from February till May;

Double Double, Single Autumn, white and yellow, dwarfs, September and October;

Double and Single, yellow, one foot high, flower in April. *Narcissus's* are planted in September and October, or till December, in a fresh Earth of a light sandy Loam, six or eight Inches apart, and four Inches deep, they are taken up when the Leaves are decayed, but don't require to be taken up every Year.

Jonquils, white, dwarfs, flower from January to March, and are planted at the same time as *Narcissus*, in a fresh light sandy Loam, four or five Inches apart, and two or three Inches deep, and may be taken up every Year, or remain two Years in the Ground.

Snow Drops, yellow, blue, white, striped, dwarfs, flower in February and March;

Crocus's, blue, dwarfs, September to November, and are planted in September and October, or till December, and may be taken up every Year, or remain two Years.

Saffron Crocus, various sorts, dwarf and tall, February, March, May and June, are taken up about June, and planted in July or August.

Iris's, reddish purple, two feet high, May and June, may be taken up and planted in August and September, or October, they don't require to be taken up every Year.

Gladiolus, white, one foot, June and July, are planted in September or October, and need not be taken up every Year.

Ornithogalums, striped, yellow, three feet, April and May

May, are planted in September and October, they don't require to be taken up every Year.

Crown Imperial, various sorts, various Heights, flower in June and July ;

Martagons and *Lillies*, ditto, ditto, ditto. They may be taken up and planted in August or September, and may stand two or three Years.

Guernsey Lillies, scarlet or blush, pink, with Rose-coloured Petals, powdered with Gold-colour, one foot, September and October. They are taken up when the Leaves are decayed, and planted in July or August under a warm Wall in light sandy dry Earth, or in Pots filled with sea-sand and light fresh Earth ; the Roots should be but just covered and must have but little Water.

Tuberoses, white, two or three feet, from July to October. They are planted in March or till May, either on a gentle hot bed, and transplant them into Pots ; or plant them in Pots and plunge them into a moderate hot bed, after they are up. They must be often refreshed with Water, and have as much Air as possible.

Frittilary, chequered, dwarfs, April and May ;

Dogs-Tooth, white, dwarfs, March or April ;

Violet, purple, ditto, ditto. *Frittilaries*, and *Dog's-Tooth Violets* may be transplanted in July or August ; they will not bear keeping long out of the Ground.

Cyclamens, purple, &c. dwarfs, Spring or Autumn ;

Colchicum, pink, &c. ditto, ditto. *Cyclamens* and *Colchicums* may be transplanted about July.

Winter Aconite, yellow, dwarfs, January to March, are transplanted in May or June, or in the Spring, or may be raised from seed.

Sun Flowers, double, single, yellow Colour, dwarf and tall, flower in August till October ;

Campanula, double and single, blue and white, Height two feet, single four, flower in July and August ;

Asters or *Starworts*, various sorts, two feet, some four, August till October ;

Molys, various sorts, one foot, some three, June and July ;

Aspodels,

Aspodels, are in Colour yellow, white, purple, in Height, small and great, May and June ;

Spider-wort, various sorts, two feet, some three, June and July ;

Mulleins, various sorts, three, four or five feet, May till July ;

Golden Rods, various sorts, three or four feet, July till October ;

Monk's Hood, blue, three feet, June and July ;

Acanthus, Peach-bloom, three feet, July and August ;

Fraxinela, purple and white, two feet, June and July ;

Leonorus, scarlet, two feet, July and August ;

Allyson, yellow, purple, low, February till April, some later ;

Peonys, single, double, various sorts of Colours, two feet, May and June ;

These Perennial Flowers are commonly increased by parting their Roots ; the Time of removing them is in the Autumn Season, when they are out of flowering, or in March, but they don't require to be removed every Year. Some of them may be raised from Seed.

Double Lychnes, scarlet, three feet, July and August ;

Double Catch-Fly, red, two feet, May and June ;

Double Rose Campion, red, one foot and half, June and July ;

Double Batchelors Button, white, red, two feet, June and July ;

Double Ragged Robin, pale red, two feet, June and July. These are propagated by parting their Roots. The Time of removing is in August or September, or in March as above.

Double Wall-Flower, yellow, bloody, one foot and half, some higher, March till May ;

Double Rocket, white, one foot and half, May ;

Double Sweet-William, crimson, one foot, June and July ;

Double Pinks, various sorts, various Heights, May till July ;

Double Crowfoot, yellow, various, May till June ;

Mountain Ranunculus, white, various, May to June ;
Double Marsh Marygold, yellow, low, April or May ;
Goldilocks, yellow, two feet, August or September ;
Everlasting Flowers, white, two feet, August or September ;

Sea Ragwort, yellow, two feet, June till August ;
Tutsan, yellow, one foot and half, July ;
Soapwort, single, double, pale purple, two feet, August and September ;

Gentianella, blue, dwarf, April or May ;
Golden Mouse-Ear, deep Gold-colour, two feet, June till August ;

Hellebore, various sorts, dwarfs and tall, January, some later ;

Double Feather-Few, white, one foot and half, June till August ;

Hepatica, single, double, blue, Peach-colour, white, dwarfs, February till April ;

Violets, single, double, various sorts, dwarfs, Spring and Autumn ;

Double Primrose, various sorts, dwarfs, January till March ;

Double Daises, various sorts, dwarfs, March till June ;

Thrift, light purple, dwarfs, May till July ;

Double Wall Flowers are increased by Slips, planted in March or April in a shady situation, and often refreshed with Water till they have taken root, and if covered with a Bell or Hand-Glass, they will strike the sooner : Double Rockets are increased by Slips or Cuttings planted at Walls: Double Sweet-Williams are increased by Slips, planted in March, or may be laid as Carnations: Double Pinks are increased by piping the Slips in June or July, or by Layers ; the other Perennial Flowers are all propagated by parting their Roots. The Time for removing them and some others, which we have not here room to mention, is in the Autumn Season or Spring, as above ; some of them may be raised from Seed.

[See an Alphabet of every Kind of Flowers in the Appendix.]

S E C T. V.

Grass Seeds, with the Season of Sowing, and Quantity sown on an Acre of Land.

White Clover, or Honeyfuckle Grass, is sown in March or April, according to the Season or Nature of the Land ; it is a hardy durable Grass, proper to sow upon Land that is to be laid down ; about eight or ten Pounds will sow an Acre.

Red or Purple Clover, is sowed at the same Time as the *White*, and produces a great Crop, but will not continue much longer than two or three Years ; about ten or twelve Pounds of Seed will sow an Acre. The natural red Honeyfuckle Grass will endure as the *White*, and produces as great a Crop as red Clover.

Trefoil, or *Nonfuch-Clover*, is sowed as above, and is a durable hardy Grass, counted excellent for Milch-Cows, feeding of Sheep and other Cattle, or for Hay ; about ten or twelve Pounds of clean'd Seed will sow an Acre, or two Bushels in the Husk ; it is sometimes sowed with Clover to keep the Cattle from swelling.

Saintfoin, or *Cocks-head Grass*, is sowed about April, and is an abiding profitable Grass, and will prosper well on a dry gravelly or chalky Soil ; about three or four Bushels will sow an Acre.

Lucern, or *Medick Clover*, is sowed in April, on a sandy or light good Soil ; it is commonly sowed thin in shallow Drills, a foot and a half or two feet asunder, or may be sowed Broadcast as Clover ; about eight or ten Pounds will sow an Acre ; if sowed in Drills, the less Seed is used ; it is an abiding Grass, and is commonly cut three times in the Season, to feed Horses and other Cattle with, green.

Rye Grass, is sowed at the same time as other Grasses ; about three or four Bushels will sow an Acre. Some sow it with Clover, allowing one Bushel of Rye Grass, and ten Pounds of Clover.

Spurry, is sowed in August, for feeding of Sheep and other Cattle in the Winter, and is counted excellent for Milch-Cows, for Butter ; about ten or twelve Pounds will sow an Acre ; it is an Annual, and lasts

but one Year, and is sowed in April for saving of Seed.

Buck Wheat, is sowed in May; about one Bushel will sow an Acre; if sown to plow in, it is sown thicker, and is a great Improver of dry barren Ground.

Tares, are sown in March, either to feed Horses or other Cattle with, green; or to plow in for Manure; or to stand for a Crop; about three Bushels will sow an Acre, and they are sown in September for feeding of Sheep in the Winter.

Lentils, are sown in March, and will grow on poor gravelly Chalk, or sandy Ground, and are given to Horses and other Cattle instead of Hay; one Bushel will sow an Acre.

Rape, is sowed about the latter End of July for feeding of Sheep, Milch-Cows and other Cattle, or to stand for a Crop; about half a Peck of Seed will sow an Acre.

Flax, is sowed in March or April, on a fresh light soil; about two Bushels will sow an Acre.

Hemp, is sowed about April, on a deep rich Soil; about three Bushels will sow an Acre.

Canary, is sowed in March or April; about two Bushels will sow an Acre.

S E C T: VI.

Fir and Pine Seeds, with the Season of Sowing and Culture.

FIR S, are of various Sorts, as Norway, Spruce, Newfoundland, Balm of Gilead, Fir, Silver Fir, Cypress; which are Ever-green; Larch, which shed their Leaves; they are sown in March or April, on Beds of light fresh soil, covering the seeds about half an Inch thick of Earth; or they may be sown in shallow Drills drawn across the beds; the beds should be covered with a Net to keep the Birds from destroying them, and they should be frequently refreshed with Water in dry Weather, and shaded with Mats in the Heat of the Day; in March or April following they may be planted out into beds four or five Inches apart, and in two Years more transplant them into Rows at a greater

greater Distance, in which Place they may remain two or three Years, and then may be removed where they are to stand ; or they may be removed at six or eight feet high.

Cedars of Libanon, are Ever-green, and are sown in March or April, in large Pots or Beds of light fresh Earth, and they should have only the Morning Sun, or shaded with Mats in hot Weather, and must be often refreshed with Water, and secured from the Birds destroying them as they come up ; in March or April following they may be planted out into beds, or Pots open at the bottom and plunged into beds, giving them a little Water, and shade them till they have taken root. They may be turned out with the Ball of Earth into larger Pots, made in the Form of a Sugar-loaf, open at the bottom for the top Root to strike through, and plunge them into beds, when they are strong enough to plant out they may be turned out, and removed with great safety.

Virginia Cedars, Red and White, are sown as Firs ; sometimes they will not come up till the second Year ; they are Ever-greens.

Pines, are of many sorts, and Ever-green, as Scotch, New-England, Virginia three-leav'd, Pinaster, Italian and Stone-Pine, and are sown in March or April, in shallow Drills as Firs ; in September or Spring following prick them out into beds four or five Inches apart ; when they have stood two or three Years they should be planted out where they are to stand. The Stone-Pine, or any other long-top-rooted Plants, may be planted into Pots as Cedars.

S E C T VII.

Tree and Shrub Seeds, with the Season of Sowing and Culture.

OAK Acorns are sown as soon as ripe, or in February or March ; if for Plantations of Timber, it is best to sow them where they are to stand, in Drills six feet distance and four Inches apart in the Drills, placing the Eye uppermost, and cover them two or

three Inches thick with Earth, and keep the Ground clear from Weeds ; when they have stood two Years you may remove Part of them, and afterwards they must be thin'd as occasion requires, leaving them six or eight feet apart, or those that are not fit for Timber may be cut down for Underwood, and when they are large enough for Poles, for Use, they must be thin'd as they want room by cutting down, leaving the most promising Trees for Timber twenty-four or thirty feet asunder. Some sow the broad-cast and harrow them in, or plow them shallow under. They shed their Leaves.

Ilex, or ever-green Oaks, are sown at the same time as above, in beds of fresh Earth, four Inches apart, the second Year they may be planted into Pots as Cedars, and plunged into beds till they are fit to plant out.

Elms, are commonly raised from Sets, gathered about October from old Roots, and planted into a Nursery till they are large enough to plant out. They shed their Leaves.

Chestnuts, Sweet, Horse, and *Walnuts*, are sown in February or March, either on beds to be transplanted, or where they are to remain as Oaks. They shed their Leaves.

Asb-Keys, are sown in October or November, or kept in Sand one Year, and sown in February or March, and may be harrowed in where they are to stand, and thin'd as Oaks, or sown on beds and transplanted ; and the under Branches of all Trees designed for Timber should be pruned off. They also shed their Leaves.

Beach Mast and *Horn Beam*, are sown as soon as ripe, or in February or March, and transplant them out, and when they have stood two or three Years may be removed where they are to stand ; the Horn Beam will sometimes not come up till the second Year. They shed their Leaves.

Holly Berries and *Haws* are commonly kept in Sand one Year, and sown in October or the Spring following. They are ever-green and shed the Leaf.

Pyracantha,

Pyracantha, and *Yew Berries*, are sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring, or kept in Sand and sown as Hollies or Haws. They are ever-green.

Laburnum and *Senas* are sown in March or April, and transplanted into beds till they are ready to plant out for flowering Trees or Shrubs. They shed their Leaves.

Juniper, is sown in March or April, and may be transplanted as Shrubs. It is an ever-green.

Spanish and *English Broom*, is sown in March and April, and planted out for flowering Shrubs, or sown for Cover. They are ever-greens.

Furz, is sown from February till April, either for flowering Shrubs, Hedges, or Cover. It is an ever-green.

Arbutus or *Strawberry-Tree*, is sowed in March or April, in Pots of light Earth, and plunged into a gentle hot bed to forward them, and in the Winter plunge them into the Ground in a warm situation, and cover them with Mats in hard Weather, and they may be planted into Pots till they are strong enough to plant out. It is an ever-green.

Candleberry Myrtle, is sown in Pots of light Earth in March or April; they seldom come up till the next Spring, and then you may plunge them into a hot bed to forward them. It is likewise an Ever-green.

Althea, *Staches*, and *Rock Rose*, are sown in March or April, either on a gentle hot bed or warm border, and planted out in the Spring. The two former shed their Leaves, but the last is an Ever-green.

Mazerion, is sown as soon as ripe, or early in the Spring, and sometimes will not come up the first Year. It sheds the Leaf.

We have not room to mention all the Kinds of Plants, Trees, flowering Shrubs, and tender Exotics; some of which are raised from Seeds, and others from Cuttings of Layers, according to the Nature of the Plants or Climate they are brought from, and some are too tender to bear this Climate without the Help of a Green-House or Stove; but as the Alteration of the Style, (eleven Days later) has, according to the common Rules in Practice, altered the Times of Sowing, Planting,

Planting, Flowering of Plants, and Time of Perfection of many of them ; it has induced us, at the Desire of several Gentlemen, to draw out an Account of the most useful Seeds and Roots, with the season of sowing and planting, according to the New Stile. We have not mentioned any particular Days for sowing or planting, advising to be guided by the season, and the situation or Nature of the Land ; and tho' we have mentioned the usual time of flowering of Plants, and their Height, yet they will flower earlier or later, higher or lower, according to the season or time they are sown, or the Aspect or Land they are planted in : It is observable in sowing small seeds, not to bury them too deep ; the larger the Seeds and Roots, the deeper they should be sown and planted ; in watering of Plants, the Evenings are the best in warm dry Weather, and the Mornings in cold Weather ; and in transplanting, showery Weather is the fittest for the purpose.

APPENDIX to the
GARDENER'S POCKET-BOOK.

Containing the Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flowers ; digested into Alphabetical Order ; with the Manner of Propagation, Time of Planting, proper Situation, Soil and Method of Culture.

A CANTHUS, propagated by parting the Roots ; to be planted in March, in a warm situation and in dry Earth.

Dwarf Eastern ; by seeds, in March, a warm situation, and in light and fresh Earth.

Aconitum, by parting their Roots, in Autumn, in light and fresh Earth—water then in dry Weather, and next spring transplant them.

Adonis, or Bird's-Eye, parting their Roots or Seeds, in August, on a dry and sandy Earth.

Ageratum, by parting the Roots, in spring, a shady situation, strong soil.

Agrimony, or Hemp, 7 sorts, by parting Roots or Seeds, in March or October, in a shady situation,
dry

dry Earth, to be watered and shaded till rooted, and sheltered from Frost.

Alkamilla, or Ladies-Mantle, 3 forts, by parting the Roots, to be planted soon after ripe, in moist Earth.

Alysson, two forts, by Seed, Cuttings or Roots, in March, April and May, in a situation open to the morning-sun, in dry and rubbishy soil.

—yellow Alpine, parting the Roots, in Autumn, open to the morning-sun.

Apios, by parting their Roots, in a dry soil.

Apocinum, or Dog's-bane. 3 forts, by parting Roots or Seeds; the *Syrian*, by its creeping Roots, in March, under a warm Wall, in dry Earth.

Apple, Love, 5 forts, raised in the same manner as the annual ones.

—May, by parting their Roots, in August, in a dry soil

Aspodel, 12 forts, by parting their Roots, in August, in a dry soil.

After, or Starworts, 25 forts, by parting their Roots, in Spring, in light and fresh Earth; in dry Weather to be frequently watered, and to be transplanted in August.

Astericus, or yellow Starwort, by parting their Roots, in October, in a warm Place; the largest forts to be every Year fresh planted and to be dug round.

Asteroides, two forts, by Seeds and Cuttings, in Autumn, in a shady situation, to be shelter'd in hard Weather.

—Oriental, by parting their Roots, situation warm, to be parted and transplanted every other Year.

Auricula, an infinite Variety, by Offsets and Seeds, in February, a shady Place, fresh and sandy soil, to be constantly watered, exposed to the full sun in Winter, to be defended from too much Wet in Winter or sun in summer.

Barren-wort, by parting the Roots, in spring or autumn, in a shady place, a moist Earth; reduce the Roots every Year.

Basil,

- Basil, Field,** 3 sorts, by Roots and Seeds, in an open situation, in light Earth.
- Batchelors Buttons,** two sorts, by parting their Roots, in August or beginning of March, situated East, in fresh and loamy Earth.
- Bear's-Ear-Sanicle,** by parting their Roots, in August or September, must not be in too wet or stiff soil, or under Trees.
- Bennet-Herb,** 8 sorts, by parting their Roots, at Michaelmas, in a shady Place, in moist soil.
- Bottle-Flower, or Cyanus,** two sorts, by Offsets, in Spring or Autumn.
- Bugle,** 11 Sorts, by parting their Roots or Seeds, in spring, in a shady Place.
- Bugloss,** two sorts, by seeds, in spring, in a warm Place; in dry Weather to be watered frequently, and to be sheltered in Pots in Winter.
- Cammock,** 8 sorts, by Seeds and Cuttings, in spring, in a shady situation, in dry and rubbishy Earth, in Pots, in a hot bed Frame in Winter.
- Campanula,** 7 sorts, by parting their Roots, in spring, in light Earth, water and shade till rooted, then let them be used to open Air, and, in June place them abroad.
- two Dwarf *Americans*, by Offsets, in April, in a warm situation, in light undung'd Earth; also propagated in March by seeds.
- Campion-Rose, or Lychnis,** by Seeds, Roots and Cuttings, in March, August or Summer, in a shady Place, yet open to the morning sun, fresh and light Earth, transplant them in May, water and shade them till rooted, at Michaelmas plant them to remain.
- Candy Lion's-Foot,** by Heads, in spring or autumn, in a shady Place.
- Candy Tuff-Tree,** two sorts, by Slips or Cuttings, in summer, in a shady Place, a light sandy soil, to be sheltered from Frost; after come up, to be planted in Pots on Borders.
- Caper-bean, or Tobago,** by seeds, in spring, in a warm Place, in fresh and light Earth, to be shaded till rooted, and sheltered in Winter.

Cardinal-

- Cardinal-Flowers, two sorts, by seeds and parted Roots, in spring, in a shady Place, a light and sandy soil; after they are come up, to be planted in Pots of light sandy Earth, or under warm Pales.
- Carnations, 4 sorts, by seeds, in dry Weather, in light Earth, to be well watered and sheltered from the sun and frost.
- Cassida, or Skull-Cap, 4 sorts; by roots or seeds, in March, in a warm Place; to have plenty of Water, and in Blowing to be sheltered from the sun.
- Catchflies, two sorts, by parted Roots, in autumn, light and fresh Earth, to be sheltered from Frost in Winter.
- Cat Mint, 8 sorts, by ditto or seeds.
- Celandine Major, 4 sorts, by ditto or ditto, in March, in a warm Place; transplant them after they come up.
- Minor, two sorts, by parted Roots, in a shady Place, in dry Earth.
- Centaurry, the Great, 7 sorts, by seeds, in March, in a warm Place, in moist soil.
- Chelone, by parting their Roots, in spring, dry and sandy soil, in May transplant to the Nursery, and again at Michaelmas to remain.
- Cistus, or Little Sun-Flower, 40 sorts, by seeds, in March.
- Clematitis, 3 sorts, by Roots or Seeds, in October or February, in light and fresh Earth; water them and shade them till rooted, and transplant them in September.
- Columbine, 7 sorts, by ditto or ditto, end of August, dry or wet soil, to be plentifully watered; remove them to another bed in May, and at Michaelmas transplant them to remain.
- Convolvulus, parting their Roots, in light Earth.
- Coris, 3 sorts, by seeds or slips, in spring, in a shady Place, fresh Earth, to be sheltered in Winter.
- Crane's-Bill, 15 sorts, by parted Roots, in October or February; to remain undisturbed for three Years, and to be cut round the Roots every Year.
- Cudweed, 3 sorts, by Cuttings, Seeds and Roots, in summer, in a shady Place, a light and sandy soil;
to

- to be watered and shaded in summer, and sheltered from wintery blasts.
- Dafies, 8 sorts, parting their Roots, in Autumn, in an easterly situation, a strong soil.
- Dittany, Bastard, 5 sorts, by Roots or Cuttings, in spring, in poor and dry Earth.
- Doctor Tinker's Weed, by seeds, in spring, situated East, in light Earth; to be well watered in dry Weather.
- Doria, 4 sorts, by parting their Roots, in spring or autumn.
- Dragons, 4 sorts, by Offsets, in autumn, in a warm situation, light Earth.
- Dragon's Head, by parted Roots, in spring, in fresh and rich Earth; in summer to be sheltered from Winds and watered in dry Weather; in Winter to be kept from Frost.
- Elecampana, or Starwort, 28 sorts, by ditto, in autumn, open and fresh Earth; to have their Roots transplanted every other Year.
- Bastard, 2 sorts, by seeds from *America*, in the beginning of March, a warm situation, in light Earth, often to be watered, and thinned if too thick.
- Elephas, 3 sorts, by seeds, in the beginning of March, in light and fresh Earth, to be well watered in dry Weather, and sheltered in Winter.
- Eringo, or Sea-Holly, 7 sorts, by seeds or parted Roots, in February, in gravelly or sandy soil, to be often watered.
- Fanel, Giant, 5 sorts, by seeds, in spring, in a shady Place, in a light and moist Earth.
- Faverfew, 8 sorts, by seeds, in March, in light Earth, transplant them when come up, to another bed, and in the middle of May transplant them with Balls of Earth to their Roots.
- Figwort, 15 sorts, by seeds, in spring, in a warm Place, in fresh Earth; until they are rooted, to be watered and shaded.
- Flax, Toad, 5 sorts, by seeds, in spring, in a warm Place, in dry Earth, when they are come up transplant them, and at Michaelmas again, to remain.

Fox-

Fox-Gloves, 8 forts, by parted Roots, in March, in poor undung'd Earth; cut off the Flowers in full Bloom, to preserve the Roots.

Friar's Cowl, 2 forts, by Offsets, in the middle of September, in a shady Place, in fresh undung'd Earth.

Fumitory, two forts, by seeds, sown after ripe, in a warm situation, in dry Earth.

Gentianella, or **Fellwort**, 5 forts, *viz.*

—————large flowered, yellow, by seeds, after ripe, in a shady Place, and in light undung'd Earth, keep in the shade till November, in the morning-sun till March.

—————Swallow-wort leaved, by parting the roots, in spring or autumn, in a shady situation, in strong Earth.

—————large Alpine, by ditto, in the beginning of spring, open to the morning-sun, and in a moist, strong and cold Earth; when they appear, place them again in the shade, and water them in dry Weather.

—————**Cross-wort**, by ditto, in ditto, situation ditto, strong soil, the same Directions for Culture.

—————**Calathian Violet**, by ditto, in spring or autumn, situation ditto, soil ditto, the same method of Culture.

Germander, 6 forts, by Cuttings, in spring or autumn, a shady situation, in fresh and light Earth; to be removed every spring and autumn, and defended from North-east Winds.

—————two **Creeping forts**, by their creeping Roots, in May or June, ditto situation and soil, ditto Culture.

Gladiola, **Water**, 3 forts, to be planted in Bogs, or in a Cistern of Water, covering the bottom about a foot thick of Earth,

Globulario, 8 forts, by parted Roots, in September, in a shady Place, in fresh Earth; to be shaded till rooted, and then placed in the sun.

Golden-Rod, 26 forts, by ditto and seeds, in spring and autumn, in an open Place, in light and fresh Earth; to be dug round every Year.

Goldy Locks, German, by Seeds or Cuttings, in spring and summer, in a shady Place; when rooted to be transplanted.

Grass, Mountain, Knot, six sorts, by seeds, in March, in fresh and light Earth; when strong, to be transplanted.

—of Parnassus, two sorts, with Balls to their Roots, in March, a shady Place, moist Earth.

Hawkweed, many sorts, by parted Roots and Seeds, in spring or autumn, an open Place, fresh and light Earth.

Hellebore, white, two sorts, by parted Roots, in the beginning of March, a light and fresh Earth; when strong enough to be transplanted from the beds to the borders, to be gently watered.

—black, ten sorts, by seeds, in May, an easterly situation.

—Bastard, 15 sorts, by ditto, in ditto, ditto situation.

Hepatica, 5 sorts, by seeds and roots, beginning of August, open to the morning-sun, in light Earth; to have their Roots parted every other Year.

Holyhocks, ten sorts, by seeds, in March, in fresh Earth, when pretty strong to be planted in a Nursery, and cut the stalks close when they begin to decay.

Honey-Flowers, two sorts, by Suckers or Side-shoots, in March or September; water and shade them until rooted.

Honey-suckle, French, by seeds, in April, in light and fresh Earth, transplant them to a dry soil, when two Inches high.

Indian Reed, six sorts, by parting their Roots or Seeds, in spring, in rich Earth; when come up to be put in Pots and often watered; to be housed and not much watered in Winter.

Ketmia, 3 sorts, by seeds, in March, on hot beds; to be shelter'd from the sun in summer, and the frost in Winter.

Knapweed, 44 sorts, by ditto, in ditto, in a warm place, in lean and stoney Earth; in autumn the beds to be cover'd with sand, and in Winter with dry straw;

- straw; twice every Year, loosen the Ground about their Roots.
- Ladies Slipper, 3 sorts, by Transplantation, in shady Places, in strong undung'd Earth.
- Lark-spur, two sorts, by seeds, in March, in light Earth.
- Lavender, Sea, 5 sorts, by parted Roots, end of March, in a warm situation, a sandy soil; to be plentifully watered and shaded until rooted.
- Leadwort, 3 sorts, by ditto, in spring, in a warm situation, in dry Earth; till rooted to be watered.
- Leopard's-bane, 4 sorts, by ditto or seeds, in spring or autumn, in a shady Place.
- Lilly of the Valley, 3 sorts, by parted Roots, in spring, in a shady Place, a moist Earth.
- Lion's Leaf, by seeds, when ripe, open to the morning-sun, in light rich Earth; in the Winter to be sheltered from Frost.
- Loose-strife, spiked, 8 sorts, by parted Roots or Layers, in autumn, an east situation; to be transplanted in Pots, and afterwards on an east Border, and to be frequently watered.
- or Willow-Herb, 3 sorts, by Offsets, in spring or autumn, in a shady Place; not to be suffered to shed their seeds.
- Lupine, Virginian, by seeds, in spring, in light and dry Earth; thin them, when come up, to a proper Distance.
- Lychnis, scarlet, by seeds or parted roots, in September, in an open situation, loamy Earth.
- Marygold, Marsh, 3 sorts, by parted Roots, in autumn, in moist Earth.
- Meadow, sweet, 3 sorts, by ditto, in ditto, in moist Earth; in dry Weather to be duly watered.
- Milkwort, 3 sorts, by Transplantation, in a poor and gravelly soil.
- Mithridate Mustard, by Cuttings, in summer, a shady situation, a dry and rubbishy soil; when well rooted they are to be transplanted.
- Moonwort Sattin Flower, by Cuttings, in summer, a shady situation, light and fresh Earth; to be watered till rooted

Morina, by seeds, in autumn; to be thinned to 18 Inches asunder, and frequently watered; the ground to be stirred in spring, and add new Earth.

Mugwort, two sorts, by parted Roots, in spring or autumn.

Mullein, 12 sorts, by seeds, in autumn, in an open Place, a light and fresh soil, in Drills 18 Inches asunder, when strong enough to be removed.

————— **Moth**, two sorts, by seeds, when ripe, in stoney or gravelly Earth.

Nettle, two sorts, by parting the Roots, in spring.

Nightshade, 3 sorts, by Layers or Cuttings, in spring, moist Earth; to be transplanted, when thoroughly rooted.

————— **American**, by seeds, in spring, in light and fresh Earth; to be transplanted to a dry, rich soil.

————— **Inchanters**, by creeping Roots, in spring.

Nonfuch, by Roots or Cuttings, in September or July, in a shady Place, a light and fresh Earth.

Orpines, 7 sorts, by parted Roots, in spring or autumn, in a shady Place, fresh undung'd Earth.

Ox-eye Daisy, 8 sorts, by seeds and Roots, in March, September and October.

————— 4 sorts, by seeds, in March, in light Earth; their Roots to be parted at Spring or Michaelmas.

Periwinkle, 7 sorts, by Trailers; transplant them, after they are rooted, in shady Borders; to produce Fruit, in Pots, with little Earth.

Pinks, many sorts, by Layers, Seeds and Slips, in July, light Earth; when pretty strong, plant them out three Inches square and expose them to the Air.

Poley-Mountain, by Cuttings, in Summer, in fresh Earth; water them in dry Weather, and shade them till rooted.

Polyanthus, 14 sorts, by seeds, in February, in rich Earth; in the Shade all April and May, and to be often watered.

Poppy, Oriental, by Seeds and Roots, in Autumn and March, in a warm situation, a light Earth.

Ragwort, by seeds, in Spring, in fresh Earth; transplant into a strong, loamy soil, when strong enough.

Ragged

Ragged Robin, as *Bachelors Buttons*.

Ranunculus, by parted Roots, in Autumn, a shady situation, moist Earth.

Rocket, two sorts, by parted Roots, in August, sandy undung'd Earth; rotten Tanner's Bark should be bury'd under them.

Rose, sweet, Mountain, by Layers, in Spring.

Rue, 9 sorts, by parted Roots, in September, in shady Places, fresh and light Earth; to be frequently watered in Spring; transplanted every other Year.

Ruyfchiana, by seeds, in the middle of March, in an open Place, in light Earth; transplant them when two Inches high.

Samphire, by parted Roots, in Spring or Autumn, in a gravelly soil.

Sanicle, 12 sorts, by Offsets, in shady Places, in stoney and moist Ground.

Saw-wort, six sorts, by parted Roots, in Spring or Autumn, in fresh Earth; to be watered well and transplanted.

Scabious, 14 sorts, by seeds, in Spring, in fresh Earth, water and shade till rooted; transplant them when come up.

Sedums, or House-Leek, 25 sorts, by Offsets and Trailers, in Summer, in an open Place, in dry Earth.

Sherardia, by seeds, in Spring, in a warm Place, fresh and light Earth; to be thinned a Foot asunder, when they come up.

Snakeweed, by parted Roots, in Spring or Autumn, in shady Places, moist Earth.

Sneeze-wort, 19 sorts, by Cuttings and creeping Roots, in Summer.

Soapwort, the Double, by running Roots.

Soldanel, 3 sorts, by parting their Roots, in September, in a shady Place, cold and loamy soil.

Solomon's Seal, 10 sorts, by ditto, in Spring or Autumn, fresh and light Earth.

Speedwell, or Fluellin, 30 sorts, by Roots, Slips and Seeds, in September, Spring and March, in a warm but shady Place, not too wet Earth; water them in dry Weather three times a Week, shade them till rooted,

- rooted, and at Michaelmas transplant them to remain.
- Spiders-wort, Virginian, by parted Roots, in Spring or Autumn, in moist Earth; every Year part them into small Heads.
- Spurge, 35 sorts, by seeds, in Spring, in shady Places, in fresh Earth; where too close thin them and transplant them at Michaelmas.
- Sun-Flowers, ten sorts, by parted Roots, middle of October or September.
- Swallow-wort, 3 sorts, by ditto or seeds, in Spring or Autumn.
- Sweet-Williams, 7 sorts, by slipping Roots, Seeds or Layers, at Michaelmas or in March.
- Thistle, Globe, two sorts, by seeds, in Spring, in middling Earth; transplant them in May and at Michaelmas.
- Soft, 3 sorts, by parted Roots, in Spring, in an open Place, in light Earth; transplant them to remain, when they are strong enough.
- Thrift, or Sea-Pink, 5 sorts, by Slips or Cuttings, in spring, in a shady Place, in fresh Earth.
- Throat-wort, six sorts, by seeds, when ripe, in fresh Earth.
- Tooth-wort, six sorts, by ditto, when ditto, in Crevices of old Walls; to be shaded until rooted.
- Trefoil, 3 sorts, by Seeds or Cuttings; when too close transplant them.
- Valerian, 22 sorts, by parting their Roots, in spring or autumn, in light and rich Earth; to be watered and shaded till rooted.
- Greek, two sorts, by seeds, in spring; when come up to be transplanted into a Nursery.
- Venus, Navel-wort, by Transplantation or Trailers, in shady Places, in a light soil; till rooted to be shaded and watered.
- Vetch, ten sorts, by seeds, in March, in moist Earth, in a Place open to the morning-sun.
- Bitter, 9 sorts, by roots or seeds, in spring, in a Place open to the morning-sun, in fresh Earth; when too thick, thin them; plant them at Michaelmas under Trees, to remain.

Vetch,

Vetch, Chickling, 6 forts, beginning of March, in dry and fresh Earth ; the same Culture as the last.

——Milk, 11 forts, by seeds, in March, in Drills, in light and fresh Earth ; the same Culture as the last.

——Bastard Milk, by seeds, in ditto, same soil and Culture.

Violet, 40 forts, by parted Roots, at Michaelmas, in a shady Place, ditto soil ; every spring the Roots to be dug round.

——Dame's, six forts, by seeds, in March.

Water-Leaf, by parting their Roots, in Autumn, in moist Earth.

Willow-wort, 7 forts, by seeds or Layers, in ditto, to be constantly watered in dry Weather.

F I N I S



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