The gardeners dictionary : containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, flower garden, and nursery, as also for performing the practical parts of agriculture, including the management of vineyards, with the methods of making and preserving wine, according to the present practice of the most skilful vignerons in the several wine countries in Europe, together with directions for propagating and improving, from real practice and experience, all sorts of timber trees

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air and ſun is admitted to paſs between the rows, the leſs expence it will be in the boiling and preparing of the Sugar.

In the boiling of Sugar, they uſe a mixture of wood aſhes and lime, which is called temper, without which the Sugar will not granulate. The quantity of this mixture is proportioned to the quality of the ground on which the Canes grew.

SAFFRON. See CROCUS.

SAGE. See SALVIA.

SAGITTARIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 946. Sagitta. Dillen. Gen. 4. Ranunculus. Tourn. Inſt. R. H. 287. Arrow-head.

The CHARACTERS are,

It hath male and female flowers on the ſame plant; the male flowers have a permanent empalement of three oval concave leaves; they have three roundiſh petals which ſpread open, and are larger than the empalement, and many awl-ſhaped ſtamina collected in a head, terminated by erect ſummits. The female flowers are ſituated below the male; theſe have a three-leaved empalement, and three petals as the male, but no ſtamina; they have many compreſſed germen collected in a head, ſitting upon very ſhort ſtyles, and have permanent acute ſtigmas. The germen afterward become oblong compreſſed ſeeds having longitudinal borders, and are collected in globular heads.

This genus of plants is ranged in the eighth ſection of Linnæus's twenty-firſt claſs, which includes thoſe plants which have male and female flowers on the ſame plant, whoſe male flowers have many ſtamina.

The SPECIES are,

1. SAGITTARIA (*Sagittifolia*) foliis omnibus ſagittatis acutis petiolis longiſſimis. *Arrow-head with all the leaves arrow-pointed, and long foot-ſtalks.* Sagitta aquatica major. C. B. P. *The greater Arrow-head.*
2. SAGITTARIA (*Minor*) foliis ſagittatis ſpatuliſque, petiolis longioribus. *Arrow-head with arrow-pointed and ſpattle-ſhaped leaves, having longer foot-ſtalks.* Sagitta aquatica foliis variis. Lœfl. Pruſſ. 234. *Water Arrow-head with variable leaves.*

The firſt ſort grows naturally in ſtanding waters in moſt parts of England; the root is compoſed of many ſtrong fibres, which ſtrike deep into the mud; the foot-ſtalks of the leaves are in length proportionable to the depth of the water in which they grow, ſo they are ſometimes almoſt a yard long; they are round, thick, and fungous; the leaves which float upon the water are ſhaped like the point of an arrow, the two ears at their baſe ſpreading wide aſunder, and are very ſharp-pointed. The flowers are produced upon long ſtalks which riſe above the leaves, and ſtand in whorls round them at the joints; they have each three broad white petals which ſpread open, and in the middle is a cluſter of ſtamina with purple ſummits. It flowers in July. The flowers are ſucceeded by rough heads, containing many ſmall ſeeds.

The ſecond ſort grows plentifully in ſtanding waters near Paris, but has not been found wild in England. This never grows ſo large as the former; the leaves vary greatly, ſome of them are oblong, round-pointed, and ſhaped like a ſpatula; others are arrow-pointed, but theſe have their points leſs acute than thoſe of the former, and the flowers are ſmaller, in which it differs from the former; and as all the plants where this grows retain their difference, ſo it may be ſuppoſed a different ſpecies.

There is alſo a third ſort mentioned by Dr. Plukenet, under the title of Sagitta aquatica omnium minima, or the leaſt Arrow-head. This grows plentifully on the borders of the Thames about Lambeth, and alſo at Chelſea; the foot-ſtalks of the leaves of this are very ſhort, the leaves are much leſs, and the ſtalks which ſupport the flowers are alſo very ſhort; but theſe differences may be occaſioned by the ſituation of their growth, for it is always found growing in the mud, which the water ebbs from every tide, ſo it is only covered in high water, which may ſtint the growth of the plants, and give them this appearance.

SALICARIA. See LYTHRUM.

SALICORNIA. Tourn. Cor. App. 51. tab. 485. Lin. Gen. Plant. 10. Jointed Glaſſwort, or Saltwort.

The CHARACTERS are,

The flower hath a rugged, ſwelling, four-cornered empalement, which is permanent. It has no petal, and but one ſtamina the length of the empalement, crowned by an oblong twin ſummit, and an oblong oval germen ſupporting a ſingle ſtyle, crowned by a bifid ſtigma. The germen afterward becomes a ſingle ſeed, incloſed in the ſwelling empalement.

This genus of plants Dr. Linnæus places in the firſt ſection of his firſt claſs, which contains thoſe plants whoſe flowers have but one ſtamina and one ſtyle.

The SPECIES are,

1. SALICORNIA (*Fruticoſa*) articulis apice craſſioribus obtuſis. Lin. Mat. Med. 8. *Jointed Glaſſwort with thick obtuſe points.* Kali geniculatum. Ger. Emac. 535. *Common jointed Glaſſwort.*
2. SALICORNIA (*Perenne*) articulis apice acutioribus, caule fruticoſo ramoſo. *Glaſſwort with acute points to the joints, and a ſhrubby branching ſtalk.* Kali geniculatum perenne fruticoſius procumbens. Raii Syn. Ed. 2. p. 67. *Trailing, ſhrubby, perennial, jointed Glaſſwort.*

The firſt ſort grows plentifully in moſt of the ſalt-marſhes which are overflowed by the tides, in many parts of England. This is a trailing plant, with thick, ſucculent, jointed ſtalks, which trail upon the ground, and divide into ſeveral branches. The flowers are produced at the ends of the joints toward the extremity of the branches, which are ſmall, and ſcarce diſcernible by the naked eye. It flowers the latter end of July, and the ſeeds ripen in autumn.

The ſecond ſort grows naturally in Sheepey Iſland; this hath a ſhrubby branching ſtalk about ſix inches long; the points of the articulations are acute, the ſtalks branch from the bottom, and form a kind of pyramid; they are perennial, and produce their flowers in the ſame manner as the former.

The inhabitants near the ſea-coaſt where theſe plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of ſummer, when they are fully grown; and after having dried them in the ſun, they burn them for their aſhes, which are uſed in making of glaſs and ſoap. Theſe herbs are, by the country people, called Kelp, and are promiſcuouſly gathered for uſe.

From the aſhes of theſe plants is extracted the ſalt, called ſal kali, or alkali, which is much uſed by the chemiſts.

The manner of gathering and burning of theſe herbs is mentioned under the article of SALSOLA, ſo I ſhall not repeat it in this place.

In ſome parts of England theſe herbs are gathered and pickled for Samphire, though that is a very different plant from either of theſe.

SALIX. Tourn. Inſt. R. H. 590. tab. 364. Lin. Gen. Plant. 976. [takes its name from ſalio, to leap or dance, becauſe of its quick growth.] The Sallow, or Willow-tree; in French, *Saule.*

The CHARACTERS are,

It hath male and female flowers upon ſeparate plants; the male flowers are diſpoſed in one common, oblong, imbricated katkin. The ſcales have each one oblong ſpreading flower, which has no petal, but a cylindrical nectarious gland in the center. It has two ſlender erect ſtamina, terminated by twin ſummits having four cells. The female flowers are diſpoſed in katkins as the male; theſe have neither petals or ſtamina, but an oval narrowed germen, ſcarce diſtinguiſhable from the ſtyle, crowned by two bifid erect ſtigmas. The germen afterward becomes an oval awl-ſhaped capſule with one cell, opening with two valves, containing many ſmall oval ſeeds, crowned with hairy down.

This genus of plants is ranged in the ſecond ſection of Linnæus's twenty-ſecond claſs, which contains thoſe plants which have male and female flowers on ſeparate plants, whoſe male flowers have two ſtamina. There are ſeveral ſpecies of this genus which grow naturally in the northern parts of Europe, of little or

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air and ftm is admitted to pafs between the rows, the Ids expence it will be in the boiling and preparing of the Sugar. _ i
In the bailing of Sugar, they ufe a mixture of wood afnes and lime, which is called temper, without which the Sugar will not granulate. The quantity of this mixture is proportioned to the quality of the ground on which the Canes grew.
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The Species are,
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The firft fort grows naturally in Handing waters in moft parts of England ; the root is compofed of ma-ny ftrong fibres, which ftrike deep into the mud ; the foot-ftalks of the leaves are in length proporti-onable to the depth of the water in which they grow, fo they are fometimes almoft a yard long •, they are round, thick, and fungous ; the leaves which float upon the water are Ihaped like the point of an ar-row, the two ears at their bafe fpreading wide afun-der, and are very fharp-pointed. The flowers are

produced upon long ftalks which rife above the leaves, and ftand in whorls round them at the joints ; they have each three broad white petals which fpread open, and in the middle is a clufter of flamina with purple fummits. It flowers in July. The flowers are fucceeded by rough heads, containing many fmall feeds.

The fecond fort grows plentifully in ſtanding waters near Paris, bur has not been found wild in England. This never grows fo large as the former ; the leaves vary greatly, ſome of them are oblong, round-pointed, and ftiaped like afpatula ; others are arrow-pointed, but thefe have their points lefs acute than thofe of the former, and the flowers are fmaller, in which it differs from the former ; and as all the plants where this grows retain their difference, fo it may be fuppofed a different fpecies.

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SALXCARiA. See Lythrum.

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The fecond fort grows naturally in Sheepey Ifland ; this hath a fhrubby branching ftalk about fix inches long ; the points of the articulations are acute, the ftalks branch from the bottom, and form a kind of pyramid ; they are perennial, and produce their flowers in the fame manner as the former.

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There are feveral fpecies of this genus which grow naturally in the northern parts of Europe, of little or no