RUBUS.

Blackberries.

There are three or four Kinds of Blackberries in the Woods, of better Flavours than those in England, particularly one Kind growing near the Mountains, approaching to the Delicacy of a Raspberry.

MORUS fructu nigro.

The English Mulberry-Tree.

The common black Mulberry produce not so large Fruit as they do in England.

MORUS Rubra.

The Red Mulberry-Tree.

This is the only native Mulberry of Carolina and Virginia, the Fruit is large, red, and well seasoned.

MORUS fructu albo.

The Silk-Worm Mulberry-Tree.

The Italian or Silk-Worm Mulberry, with small white and some red Fruit, was introduced into Virginia by Sir William Berkeley, when he was Governor of that Province, for feeding Silk-Worms, and at length were propagated in Carolina.

CT DONIA.

The Quince-Tree.

Quinces in Carolina have no more Astringency than an Apple, and are commonly eaten raw. In North Carolina is made a kind of Wine of them in much Librem.

FICUS.

The Fig-Tree.

Figs were first introduced into Carolina from Europe, they will not grow any where but near the Sea, or Salt-Waters, where they bear plentifully; but they are of a small Kind, which may be attributed to their Want of Skillful Management. An excellent Liquor is made of Figs, resembling Malmsey in Appearance and Taste. This is most professed at James's Island near Charles-town.

MALI AURANTIA & LIMONIA.

The Orange and Lemon-Tree.

Carolina being in the Climate which produces the best Oranges and Lemons in the old World, they might therefore be expected to excel here; but the Winters in Carolina being much more severe than in the soft Parts of Europe in the same Latitude, their Trees are frequently killed to the Ground by Frost. Yet when they are planted near the Sea or Salt-Waters, they are less liable to be injured by Frosts, and bear fruitful Crops of good Fruit.

L'Oranger et le Limonier.

L'Orange et le Limonier des plantes. C'est un fruit qui se cultive dans les parts de l'Europe qui ont la même latitude, mais les planteurs en ont suivi le cultivateur. Le fruit et sa pulpe sont très bons et saissent longtemps après la récolte. Il convient de les planter près de la mer ou des eaux salées, ils sont moins fragiles aux intempéries du froid, et donnent de bons fruits plusieurs années de suite.