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1870.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

Annual Descriptive Catalogue

— OF —

VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL
SEEDS.

Garden, Field, Fruit, &c., Seeds.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD,

EMBRACING EVERY

STANDARD AND IMPROVED VARIETY;

ALSO,

TESTED NOVELTIES,

BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND OF FOREIGN ORIGIN, THAT ARE SUITED TO THE CLIMATE

OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District
of New York.

NOTICE!!

Our Customers at a distance will much oblige us by sending their orders **EARLY**. The press of our business is so great, as the sowing season approaches, that some delay in filling orders is unavoidable. Our friends, who send early orders, secure thereby prompt attention. Address, **J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.**

Orders should be written apart from the rest of the Letter. Always write the **NAME** of the variety of Seeds wanted, and not merely the number in the Catalogue.

Be particular to give your **NAME** and **ADDRESS IN FULL** with every order, to enable us to forward it promptly and correctly.

Customers are recommended to try the vitality of our Seeds as soon as received, this can readily be done with many Seeds by sowing a few in a flower-pot put in a warm place and watered daily.

We indicate, at the foot of each variety, the most approved for early and late growth, and for any special purpose. These remarks are varied as each year's experience, or the increase of varieties may render necessary, and as we prepare these recommendations with much care they may be fully relied on.

The Directions for Culture are prepared for the neighborhood of New York City. Allowance must be made for more Northerly or Southerly localities as to the time of sowing, etc.

Families residing at a distance may rely upon us to make a proper selection of Seeds for the year, if they think fit, informing us of the size of their garden, or the amount to which it is wished the order should extend.

Our stock of all Seeds for the present year is fully up to our usual supply, both as respects quality and purity, and they may, therefore, be relied upon to give entire satisfaction.

PS Unknown correspondents sending orders for Seeds, etc., will please send Post Office money order, with order.

SEEDS MAY BE SENT BY MAIL

TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Packages of 4 ounces, or under, in weight.....	2 cents.
“ over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces.....	4 “
“ “ 8 “ “ “ 12 “	6 “
“ “ 12 “ “ “ 16 “	8 “

The maximum weight of Packages which may be sent through the Mails at these Rates is limited to Four Pounds.

RULES

FOR THE

Cultivation of Vegetables.

Both in weight and quality, the crop of all Vegetables to be as large as the quantity and nature of the ground sown permits, will be found to increase in proportion as sufficient space is afforded for the proper tillage of the ground during its growth, and for the admission of the requisite influence and circulation of light and air. In the Directions for Culture appended to the various kinds of Vegetables in the following Catalogue, the *minimum* space required is pointed out. As Gardens, in some instances are small, in preparing directions for general use, regard has been had to the due economy of ground, which is the reason that the minimum scale of space has been adopted in the following Catalogue.

The greatest impediment to success in the production of fine Vegetables, next to that pointed out in the preceding paragraph, perhaps, is want of due attention to the proper tillage of the ground. Nothing can supersede the advantages accruing from *deep* culture. When the plow is used, the sub-soil plow should follow it; and all land, whether heavy or light (except a sub-soil of pure gravel,) will be benefited by it. When the spade is used the ground should be dug at least sixteen inches deep.

Good drainage is of equal importance.

It is best to sow and cultivate ALL crops in drills and rows, in preference to broadcast. The crop is tilled at less expense, both of time and trouble. The hoe, during the growing season, should be continually at work; and, in direct proportion to the complete eradication of the weeds, and to the keeping of the surface of the ground open and loose, will be the weight and quality of the crop.

The rotation of crops should be attended to. Manure should be given to crops above ground, as the Cabbage tribe, Peas, the Potato (for *that* is not a *root*.) and similar vegetables. These should be followed by root-crops, as Carrots, Parsnips, &c., with less manure.

Those who are experienced cultivators have no need of these suggestions; but few, who are not so, will be convinced of their importance, until by direct experiment they are satisfied of their value and truth.

We take this opportunity to call attention to the advantage as regards the early maturity of many Vegetables to be derived from starting them in a hot-bed in Spring. The trouble is not great and the time saved is valuable.

TO PREPARE A HOT-BED for this purpose, a quantity of stable-manure should be well shaken up in a heap, about the beginning or middle of February; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and after an interval of three days repeat the same process. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high, the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the North as much as possible and fully exposed to the Sun. In making up the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork-Place about eight inches of light rich, soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, *but raised a few inches to let the steam escape*, for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c. &c. When the Seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches,—and as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air, to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather, the frame and lights should be covered at night with mats or straw. In high wind, protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the Plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather the water should be made milk warm before it is used; this is important.

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**The under-mentioned Catalogues are Published during the year,
all of which will be mailed free on application.**

Catalogue of VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS, ready in January.


Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS, containing Directions for their Cultivation, with over 1,000 Varieties, ready in February.

Catalogue of TREE and SHRUB SEEDS, with Directions for their Cultivation, containing over 300 Varieties, ready in February.

Catalogue of FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS, and other Spring Bulbs, ready in February.

Catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, with Directions for their Management, ready in September.

Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the SOUTHERN STATES, ready in November.

 *TRADE LISTS of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January, May, August and October.*

J. M. THORBURN & Co.'s

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

— OF —

Kitchen Garden Seeds,

Htc., etc., etc.

See end of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

Please order by **NAME** and **NOT** by the numbers, to facilitate the early execution of Orders.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—Alcachofa—Artichofe.

French Green Globe, 7 oz., 50 cents; 7 lb., \$5.00.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, 7 oz., \$1.50.

Culture.—Select deep, rich, light loam, not liable to retain much water in Winter. Give plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seed the beginning of May, in an open situation, and keep clear of weeds; if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be left in rows three and a half feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. When cold weather approaches they should be covered with coarse litter, and every Spring receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in with a fork. The offsets should be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—Esparrago—Spargel.

Giant, 7 oz., 10 cts.; 7 lb., 60 cts. Conover's Colossal, 7 paper of 1 oz., 50 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Giant, 7 1000, \$8; 7 100, \$1. Conover's Colossal, 7 1000, \$25; 7 100, \$3.00

Culture.—The seeds may be sown in the Fall, or as early as the season will permit in the Spring, in drills one foot apart. Press the earth well down with a roller or board. Keep free from weeds, and in the Spring of the second year transplant into permanent beds, which can be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick, laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. The beds should be four and a half feet wide, with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches distant in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Every Fall cut the stalks down; afterwards giving a good dressing of manure, which turn under in the Spring without disturbing the roots. A slight dressing of salt in early Spring is very beneficial. Conover's variety requires more space.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Grosse Bohnen.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Early Mazagan..... | 7 qt. 40 | 3. Sword Long Pod..... | 7 qt. 40 |
| 2. Broad Windsor..... | " 40 | 4. Green Nonpareil..... | " 40 |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and Nos. 2 and 3 are the best for main crop.

Culture.—To do well, Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—Stump-Bohnen.

	7 bus.	7 qt.		7 bus.	7 qt.
1. Early Snap Shorts.....	\$6 00	30	9. Early Rachel.....	\$ 7 00	40
2. Early Turtle Soup.....	6 00	30	10. Early Yellow Six-weeks	7 00	40
3. Early Valentine.....	7 00	40	11. Long do do	7 00	40
4. Early Mohawk.....	7 00	40	12. Black Wax (fine).....	12 00	50
5. Early China.....	6 00	30	13. Refugee, or 1000 to 1.	6 00	30
6. Early Dun Colored.....	7 00	40	14. Large White Kidney, or		
7. Early Marrowfat (white)	6 00	30	Royal Dwarf.....	6 00	30
8. Small White Rice.....	7 00	40			

Kinds.—Nos. 3 and 10 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 1, 12 and 13 are very productive, and best for main crop; No. 13 also for late, and the best for pickling; No. 12 is a new Dwarf Wax variety with white transparent pods

Culture.—About the first of May, select a warm dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart. Drop the Beans two inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than an inch deep, keep hoed when not wet, and the weeds killed; and plant every two weeks for a succession.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOT-AMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

1. Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. 7 bus. \$9... 7 qt. 50	10. French Soisson.....	7 qt. 75
2. Dutch Case-Knife..... " 50	11. German Wax (black)....	" 75
3. Red Cranberry..... " 50	12. White Wax.....	" 75
4. White Cranberry..... " 50	13. Algiers Wax (black)....	" 1 00
5. Scarlet Running 7 bus \$10 " 50	14. Giant Wax (Red).....	" 1 00
6. Large White Lima " \$14 " 60	15. New Marshall Pole.....	" 1 00
7. Small White Lima " \$12 " 60	16. New Blue Podded (fine).	" 1 00
8. New Speckled Lima..... " 1 00	17. Yellow Runners.....	" 1 00
9. White Dutch Running.... " 50	18. French Yard Long Runners	" 1 00
	19. Yard Long.....	7 paper 25

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 3, 11 and 18 are best for Snaps.—and Nos. 6, 7 and 10 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

Culture.—If warm, dry weather, plant about the middle of May for an early crop; and about the first of June plant Limas and the other sorts for the principal crop. Plant in hills, about four feet apart, and not more than two inches deep. Manure freely

BEEF—BETTERAVE—Remolacha—Runkelrüben.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Extra Early Turnip.....	\$1	50	2)	9 Swiss Chard (for greens)	\$1 25 15
2. Early Bassano.....	1	50	20	10. Whyte's Dark Blood...	15
3. Early Blood Turnip.....	1	00	15	11. Variegated (for garnishing).	3 00 30
4. New Dark Egyptian do...			50	12. Long Red Mangel Wurtzel	60 10
5. Early Yellow Turnip....	1	25	15	13. Yellow Globe Wurtzel..	75 10
6. Pine Apple.....	3	00	30	14. White Sugar.....	60 10
7. Carter's St. Osyth.....	3	00	30	15. Yellow Sugar.....	75 10
8. Long Smooth Blood....	1	00	15		

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the earliest and best, if used when young; No. 3 for general and Winter use; No. 8 for late and Winter crop; Nos. from 12 to 15 for cattle feeding.

Culture.—Sow the seed in April for early, and for a succession till last of June; about the middle of May, for general crop. The soil should be a deep, rich, light loam; dry, rather than moist. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, to kill the weeds, and the plants will make larger roots. As soon as the first hard frost occurs, take up the roots and store away in dry sand.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—Borraja—Borretsch.

℥ ounce, 25 cents; ℥ lb., \$2.50.

Kinds.—The young leaves of this Annual, which smells somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as Salads or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills a foot apart when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCOLI—BROCOLI—Brocoli—Spargelstehl.

1. White Sprouting.....	℥ oz.	50	5. Early Purple Cape (fine)...	℥ oz.	60
2. Early White.....	"	50	6. White Cape or Cauliflower	"	75
3. Early Purple.....	"	50	7. Sulphur-Colored.....	"	50
4. Early Walcheren (true)...	"	75	8. Chappel's Cream.....	"	50

Kinds.—The above are the sorts best adapted to the climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage; rich soil. For a succession, sow one and two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUE DE BRUXELLES—Berza de Brusela—Stsjentehl

30 cents ℥ ounce; \$3 00 ℥ lb.

Improved Dwarf, ℥ ounce 50 cents.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. Often grow four feet high, and form numerous small heads like Cabbage.

BURNET—PIMPERNELLS DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—*Pimpernell.*Garden, 20 cents p ounce,

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Manure freely, every year.

CABBAGE—*CHOU*—*Berza de repollo*—*Rehl.*

	p lb.	p oz.		p lb.	p oz.
1. King of Dwarf	\$5	0	17. Small Early Ulm Savoy.	\$4	00 40
2. Little Pixie (fine flavor)	4	00 40	18. Early London Market . .	3	00 30
3. Earliest Dwarf	3	00 30	19. Early Sugar Loaf	3	00 30
4. Early Vanack	3	00 30	20. Early Ox-Heart (true) . .	3	00 30
5. Early Spotsboro'	3	00 30	21. Large Early York	2	00 20
6. Early Victoria	3	00 30	22. Large Late Bergen	3	00 30
7. Early Nonpareil	3	00 30	23. Large Late Drumhead . .	3	00 30
8. Early York	2	00 20	24. Large Fine Flat Dutch . .	3	05 30
9. Early Salisbury Dwarf . .	3	00 30	25. Marblehead Mammoth . .	8	00 75
10. Early Dutch	2	00 20	26. Large Late Green Glaz'd	4	00 40
11. Early Wakefield	5	00 50	27. Late Drumhead Savoy . .	4	00 40
12. Early Winingstadt	3	00 30	28. Late Globe Savoy	2	00 20
13. Heale's Early Imperial . .	3	00 30	29. Red (for pickling)	4	00 40
14. Early Battersea	3	00 30	30. Thousand Headed	3	00 30
15. Early Drumhead	3	00 30	31. Late Solid H'd Brunsw'k	3	00 30
16. Early Dwarf Savoy	3	00 30			

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 16 and 17, are the earliest; Nos. 10, 12 and 20 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend Nos. 12 and 20. Nos. 22, 23 and 24 are the well-known Winter varieties. No. 25 will be found equally worthy of cultivation. No. 24 is the best for main crop. No. 27 is the best for family use.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in the Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring; or in hot-beds during February and March, and transplant middle of April; or sow the seed in open ground, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow, for later crop, in April and May. They should be sown in shallow drills, four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into richly manured ground; the early kinds two feet apart, the later kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds, and draw some earth up to the stems. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood-ashes, lime, or Scotch snuff; either of the above will drive them away.

CARDOON—*CARDON*—*Cardo*—*Carbon.*Large Solid, 50 cents p ounce.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to bleach.

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Wöhren*.

	£ lb. ʒ oz.		£ lb. ʒ oz.
1. Extra Early Forcing.....	\$2 00 20	5. Altringham.....	\$1 50 15
2. Early Horn.....	1 50 15	6. Long Blood or Purple..	2 00 15
3. Half Long Red.....	1 25 15	7. Long White.....	1 00 10
4. Long Orange.....	1 25 15	8. Long Yellow.....	1 50 15

Kinds.—For the earliest, and for the latest crop, No. 2 is best; Nos. 4, 5 and 7 are the best for main crop; No. 4 is particularly recommended; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

Culture.—Sow No. 2 as early as ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop to six or seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen, for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumentohl*.

1. Extra Early Erfurt.....	ʒ pkt. 25	6. Early Walcheren.....	ʒ oz. 75
2. Early Erfurt.....	ʒ oz. 4 00	7. Large White French..	" 75
3. Early Paris (fine).....	1 50	8. Large Late London...	" 75
4. Thorburn's Nonpareil..	" 1 25	9. Large Asiatic (true)..	" 75
5. Early London.....	" 75	10. Lenormands (Short Stalk).	" 2 00

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be found the finest varieties for early; No. 1 also for forcing, and No. 4 for late. No. 4 is particularly recommended for general crop; No. 10 is the largest in cultivation.

Culture.—Sow in light, rich soil, about the 20th of August to the middle of September, to transplant into cold frames and protect through the Winter, and transplant early in Spring, to head in June; or sow in hot-bed in February; transplant the latter part of March into another frame, and plant out early in May to head at the same time. Plant three feet by two. For Autumn, or main crop, sow in open situation in May, and transplant in July. Soil must be rich and deep, and, if dry weather, water liberally. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to keep the sun and rain from injuring them.

CELERY—CELERI—*Apio*—*Cellerie*.

	£ lb. ʒ oz.		£ lb. ʒ oz.
1. Incomparable Dwf. White	\$5 00 50	4. Dickson's Mammoth White	4 00 40
2. " " Crimson	5 00 50	5. Dwarf Self-Blanching...	3 00 30
3. Giant White Solid.....	4 00 40	6. Celeriac, or Turnip Root'd	3 00 30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are considered the best sorts. We recommend Nos. 1 and 2 for early, and No. 3 for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in a seed-bed half an inch deep, at any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early; thin out the

plants, when up, to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants, dig trenches four feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put three inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth, and keep the earth between the trenches loose and open with the spade. For the Dwarf variety trench but half the depth. The Turnip-Rooted variety does *not* require trenches at all; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

CHERVIL—*CERFEUIL*.—*Perifollo*.—*Senfenslauch*.

25 cents $\frac{7}{8}$ ounce; \$2.50 $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart.

TURNIP—*CHOU-RAVE*.—*Cammarium Dulcesum*.

30 cents $\frac{7}{8}$ ounce.

Culture.—Its treatment is much like the Carrot, except that it should be sown in August and September, in good substantial soil, watering in dry weather, and protecting from slugs by a slight surface dressing of lime or clean ashes. The roots are ripened by July, and can be preserved until April, if occasionally examined to prevent premature growth. They are perfectly hardy, but require a slight covering of litter in the Winter.

COLLARDS—*CHOU*.—*Cabu*.—*Mätterfeh*.

English, 20 cents $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.; \$2.00 $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.

Georgia Grown, 40cts. $\frac{7}{8}$ oz.; \$4 $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when a month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN—*MAIS*.—*Maiz*.—*Maïs*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

1. Early Dwarf Sugar.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ ear. 5 cents; $\frac{7}{8}$ quart, 40 cents.
2. Crosby's Early Sugar.....	" 10 " " 50 "
3. Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 " " 30 "
4. Late Eight-Rowed.....	" 8 " " 30 "
5. Twelve-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 " " 30 "
6. Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 8 " " 30 "
7. Trimble's Sugar.....	" 8 " " 40 "
8. Black Sugar.....	" 8 " " 40 "
9. Early Burlington.....	" 5 " " 30 "
10. Early Tuscarora.....	" 8 " " 30 "
11. Japanese Striped Maize.....	" 10 " " 1 25 "

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are best for very earliest; No. 1 grows but three feet high; Nos. 3 and 5 for a second or general crop; Nos. 6 and 7 for late; No. 11 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety, which is also a fine eating sort.

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill; hoe often and draw up soil to the stems; break off side-shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.

1. Early Canada.....	Bush.	per 100,	\$2 50
2. Early Connecticut Valley.....	"	"	2 50
3. Large Eight-Rowed White.....	"	"	4 00
4. Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	"	"	4 00
5. Yellow Dutton.....	"	"	4 00
6. White Dutton.....	"	"	3 00
7. Orange Flint.....	"	"	4 00
8. Pop (or Chicken) Corn.....	"	per bushel,	2 00

Kind.—No. 2 is the earliest sort; No. 3 is particularly recommended; Nos. 6 and 7 are fine varieties.

CORN SALAD, or FETTERIS—Mache—Mache, ó Valerianilla—Stedjulat.

15 cents per ounce; \$1 25 per lb.

New Striped-Leaved, per ounce 50 cents.

Culture.—Sow latter part of August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter, cover thinly with clean straw or leaves.

CRESS—Cresson—Berro ó Mastuerzo—Kresse.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Curled (or Pepper Grass).....	\$0 60	10	3. Broad-Leaved Winter.....	per oz.	30
2. Broad-Leaved.....	75	10	4. True Water Cress.....	"	50

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 1 should be cut often and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast-table and for garnishing. Sow No. 3, which is quite hardy, early in Spring, at midsummer, and also in the Autumn, in rich ground, in drills one foot apart, and thin to about four inches in the drill—this will furnish a supply from September until the following May—in hot weather it becomes too strong to be agreeable; an excellent substitute for Water Cress. Sow No. 4 on the margin of a stream of running water, in which it will grow without care, except keeping at first weeds from interfering with it, or in any moist location.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBER—Pepino—Gurkenförner.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Early Russian.....	\$2 00	20	5. Long Green.....	\$1 50	20
2. Early Short Green.....	1 25	15	6. Long White Turkey.....	4 00	40
3. Early White Spined.....	1 25	15	7. Man of Kent.....	3 00	30
4. Early Green Cluster....	1 25	15	8. Small Gherkin (Burr)....	4 00	40

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 1 and 3 for pick ing, and 3 also for general use, very productive.

Culture.—In February and March, plant seed in hot-bed; or, in April, in cold frame, well-covered. Plant out in rich, newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts are gone, and cover up with the St. John Hand Glass. In frames, protect well at night; give air in day; avoid winds; shade from mid-day sun. Keep up heat when grown early in the year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows; or plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

	Ⓢ pkt.		Ⓢ pkt.
Giant of Armstadt.....	25	Cuthill's Black Spine.....	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....	25	Eyre's Perpetual.....	25
Prize Fighter.....	25	Improved Sion House.....	25
Walker's Rambler.....	25	White Bavarian.....	25
Telegraph.....	25	British Volunteer.....	25
Lynch's Star of the West.....	25	Invincible.....	25
Lancashire Witch.....	25		

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

French Seed, 40 cents Ⓢ ounce; \$4 Ⓢ lb.

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and ten inches apart; in July or August, thin out the plant to three inches apart. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and, in April of the ensuing Spring, the plants will be fit for the table.

EGG PLANT—MELONGENE—*Berengena*—Eierpfanzen.

	Ⓢ lb.	Ⓢ oz.		Ⓢ pkt.
1. Long Purple.....	\$1 00	40	5. Striped (ornamental).....	\$0 10
2. New York Purple.....	8 00	75	6. White (ornamental).....	10
3. Black Pekin. (fine).....	Ⓢ pkt.	10	7. New Green from Thibet.....	10
4. Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).....	Ⓢ oz.	75		

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest, and very fine and productive. No. 2 is the largest and best for main crop; the others are used principally for ornament. No. 4. is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety. Nos 3 and 7 are new sorts, of excellent flavor and quite ornamental leaves.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm, and cover up with the St. John Hand Glass. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola ó Endivia—Endivien.*

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Green Curled.....	\$3	00 30	3. Wild, or Chicory.....	\$1	00 10
2. White Curled.....	3	00 30	4. Broad-Leaved (<i>Escarolle</i>)..	3	00 30

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for Salad—particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

Culture.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use; but they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—AIL—*Ajo—Knoblauch.*

Sets, 40 cents ℥ lb.

Culture.—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

ICE PLANT.

℥ ounce, 40 cents.

Culture.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills—a desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISE—*Col—Blätterföhl.*

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Green Curled Scotch....	\$1	50 15	4. Siberian, (German Greens)...	\$1	25 15
2. Brown German Curled..	1	50 15	5. Cottagers.....		20
3. Sea (<i>Chou Marin</i>).....	4	00 40	6. Improved Garnishing...		40

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 5 are Borecole. No. 3 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 4 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 5 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

Culture.—Nos 1, 2, 5 and 6 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow in September, for early Spring Greens. No. 3 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out in hills three feet apart and three plants in each hill, about the end of July. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Winter it will begin to produce a crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—*Colinabo.*

1. Early White Vienna.....	℥ lb.	\$3	00	℥ oz.	30
2. Early Purple Vienna.....	“	3	00	“	30
3. Large White or Green.....	“	2	00	“	20

Kinds.—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every Garden.

Culture.—May be sown from April to July, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only, that in earthing up the plants, you must be careful not to cover up the globular part. Set out in drills one foot apart, and eight inches in the drill.

LEEK—PORREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Large American Flag..... | 3/4 oz. 40 cents. | 3/4 lb. \$4 00 |
| 2. American Giant Castle... .. | “ 40 “ | “ 4 00 |
| 3. Large Rouen..... | “ 40 “ | “ 4 00 |

Culture.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young centre leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter weather.

LETTUCE—*Laitue*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	3/4 lb.	3/4 oz.		3/4 lb.	3/4 oz.
1. Early Wh. Forcing Head	\$4 00	40	11. Large Yellow Butter	\$3 00	30
2. Early Curled Silesia...	2 50	25	12. Brown Dutch.....	4 00	40
3. Curled Simpson.....	5 00	50	13. White Cos.....	4 00	40
4. Large Perpignan.....	4 00	40	14. Green Cos.....	4 00	40
5. Tennisball or Boston...	4 00	40	15. Grey Cos.....	4 00	40
6. Victoria Cabbage.....	3 00	30	16. Blood Cos.....	4 00	40
7. Speckled German.....	4 00	40	17. Oak-Leaved Cos.....	4 00	40
8. White Cabbage.....	3 00	30	18. Magnum Bonum Cos...	4 00	40
9. Wheeler's Tom Thumb..	5 00	50	19. Hardy Green Winter...	3 00	30
10. Ice Drumhead.....	2 00	20	20. Brown Winter Cabbage.	4 00	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. No. 3 for a succession kind. Nos. 5, 8, and 11 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 12 for Fall, and Nos. 19 and 20 for Winter. Nos. 13 and 14 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in frames, in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow in a month's time same varieties again as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 19 and 20, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted in a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every other week.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

1. *Craniolaria*. ½ lb. \$3 00; ¾ oz. 30 | 2. *Proboscidea*. ½ lb. \$3 00; ¾ oz. 30
Kinds.—Both are productive and fine for pickles.

Culture.—Plant in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain, leaving only one plant in each hill; or the seed may be sown in hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MUSK MELON—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—Stantafupen.

	½ lb.	¾ oz.		½ lb.	¾ oz.
1. Fine White Japan.....	\$4 00	40	8. Long Persian.....	\$2 00	20
2. Fine Nutmeg.....	1 25	15	9. Skillman's Netted.....	1 50	20
3. New Valparaiso (fine)...	4 00	40	10. Turk's Cap.....	1 50	20
4. Orange Christina.....	3 00	30	11. Yellow Cantelope.....	1 50	20
5. Pine Apple.....	1 50	20	12. Pomegranate, for Perfume.	4 00	40
6. Green Citron.....	1 25	15	13. Mango Melon, for Mangoes.	2 00	20
7. Jenny Lind.....	1 50	20			

ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Scarlet Gem.....	¾ pkt.	25	Camberwell Beauty.....	¾ pkt.	25
Orion.....	"	25	Trentham Hybrid.....	"	25

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 7 are the earliest varieties. No. 1 is almost entirely skinless; small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

Culture.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable-manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

WATER-MELON—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	½ lb.	¾ oz.		½ lb.	¾ oz.
1. Early Mountain Sprout..	\$2 00	20	6. Apple Seeded.....	\$5 00	50
2. Black Spanish.....	2 00	20	7. Large Green Virginia..	2 00	20
3. Ice Cream (fine).....	1 25	15	8. Orange.....	4 00	40
4. Goodwin's Imperial.....	4 00	40	9. Apple Pie (Citron variety)	2 50	20
5. Strawberry.....	4 00	40	10. Citron, for Preserves...	2 00	20

Kinds.—No. 1 is early, and No. 3 is the finest for general crop. Nos. 5 and 7 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

Culture.—Same as Musk-Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

MUSHROOM—CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 15 cents ¾ lb.; 8 lbs for \$1 00.

Culture.—Mushroom-beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed

will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable-manure, without the long straw; turn it over daily for six or eight days to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot and a half deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, until it is a foot and a half high; put a layer of light earth on this, one inch thick; then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings, in eight or ten days, or as soon as the heat has declined to about 70°, or just to feel a little warm to the finger, insert lumps of Spawn the size of a hen's egg, ten inches apart, and just even with the surface of the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, and immediately inclose the bed all around, and over the top, with a wall of warm dung previously well prepared, by turning over to temper and sweeten it, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—*Senf*.

White London, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ quart; Black, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

Culture.—Sow thickly, during April and early in May, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down, and for Fall Salad, in September; or in frames or boxes, in any out-house, during winter. Sow very thickly.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Rasturtium*.

Tall, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Dwarf, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in May, or early in June, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall Kinds near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

Improved Dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Long Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Culture.—Plant late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. Hoe, and draw the earth up occasionally to the stem. Should be well manured.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.
1. Early Red.....	\$5 00	50	7. Red Top Onions.....	\$7 00	30
2. Large Red.....	4 00	40	8. Potato Onion.....	6 00	25
3. Yellow Dutch.....	5 00	50	9. Yellow Onion Sets.....	10 00	40
4. Yellow Danvers.....	5 00	50	10. White Onion Sets.....	12 00	50
5. White Portugal.....	5 00	50	11. Shallots.....	7 00	25
6. Welsh, (for Salad),.....	3 00	30			

Kinds.—Nos, 1 and 4 are the earliest; Nos. 2, 3, and 5 are the best for main crop; No 5 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose.

Culture.—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 5 moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, as soon as the ground is open in the Spring; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 6 should be sown last of August or early in September, and will produce new leaves for salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 8 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

ORACH, or French Spinach.

Red.....	Ⓕ lb., \$1 50	Ⓕ oz., 15
White.....	“ 1 50	“ 15

Culture.—Sow early in Spring and cultivate like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—Perijil—Petersilie.

1. Extra Curled.....	Ⓕ lb., \$1 50	Ⓕ oz., 15
2. Plain.....	“ 75	“ 10
3. Hamburg, or Rooted.....	“ 1 50	“ 15

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best; No. 3 the root only is used.

Culture.—Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills an inch deep, and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in winter, transplant some, and set them in a light cellar. No. 3 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

PARSNIP—PANAIS—Chirivia—Pasticate.

1. Sutton Student.....	Ⓕ lb., \$1 00	Ⓕ oz., 15
2. Guernsey, or Cup.....	“ 75	“ 10
3. Early Round.....	“ 1 50	“ 20
4. Long White.....	“ 75	“ 10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best kinds. No. 3 is early, but small size.

Culture.—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

PEAS—POIS—Chicaros ó Guisantes—Erbsjen.

	EXTRA EARLY.	height.	Ⓕ bus.	Ⓕ qt.
*1. Alpha (<i>The New Extra Early Wrinkled Pea</i>).....	3 feet,			
in ½ pint packages, each \$3 00.....				
2. Carter's "First Crop".....	2½	“	\$10 00	0 50
3. Daniel O'Rourke.....	2½	“	6 00	30
4. Philadelphia Extra Early.....	2½	“	9 60	40
	EARLY			
*5. McLean's Advancer (fine).....	2½	“	12 00	50
6. Laxton's Prolific Long Pod (fine).....	4	“		1 00
7. Warwick.....	3	“	8 00	40
8. Blue Surprise.....	4	“	10 00	50
9. Rising Sun.....	3	“	10 00	50
10. Laxton's Supreme (splendid Green Pea).....	3½	“		3 00
*11. McLean's Epicurean.....	2½	“		1 00

Peas—(Continued.)		GENERAL CROP.	height.	⌘ bus.	⌘ qt.
*12.	Champion of England (fine).....		5 feet,	\$09 00	\$0 40
13.	Blue Imperial (fine).....		2½ "	6 00	30
14.	Blue Scimitar.....		3 "	8 00	50
15.	Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....		2 "	14 00	60
16.	Tall Sugar (edible pods).....		5 "	16 00	60
*17.	New Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods).....		2½ "	20 00	80
*18.	Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow.....		2½ "	10 00	50
19.	Waterloo Blue.....		4 "	8 00	40
20.	Harrison's Glory (fine).....		3 "	10 00	50
21.	Harrison's Perfection (fine).....		3 "	8 00	40
*22.	Napoleon (fine).....		3 "	10 00	50
*23.	Eugenie (fine).....		3 "	10 00	50
LATE CROP.					
*24.	McLean's Premier.....		3 "		1 00
25.	Hundred-Fold (New).....		4 "		3 00
*26.	McLean's Wonderful.....		3 "		1 00
27.	White Marrowfat.....		5 "	4 50	25
28.	Black Eyed Marrowfat.....		3 "	4 50	25
29.	Tall Matchless (fine).....		5 "	10 00	50
*30.	British Queen.....		6 "	16 00	60
*31.	Epp's Monarch.....		6 "	14 00	60
*32.	Epp's Lord Raglan (fine).....		3 "	12 00	60
DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.					
*33.	McLean's Little Gem (fine) <i>extra early</i>		1 "	14 00	60
34.	Tom Thumb, <i>extra early</i>.....		.9 inches.	10 00	50
35.	Strawberry, <i>early</i>		1 foot.	9 00	50
36.	Bishop's Dwarf, <i>early</i>		1 "	9 00	50
37.	Bishop's Long Pod, <i>early</i>		1½ "	9 00	50
38.	McLean's Princess Royal (finest large).....		1½ "	6 50	40
39.	The Peabody (fine branching).....		1½ "		1 00
40.	Dwarf Waterloo (<i>new and great cropper</i>).....		1½ "		1 00
41.	Queen of Dwarfs.....		1½ "	9 00	50
42.	Blue Eclipse.....		1½ "	10 00	50

The above list comprises, it is believed, every desirable variety known, that has been tried, and found to succeed well in this climate.

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be planted thicker than the round Peas, as they are more liable to rot—they are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

Kinds.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 33; for second crop, Nos. 5, 6, and 7; for general crop, Nos. 12, 13, 18, 22 and 23; for late crop, Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 32. For small gardens, Nos. 33, 34 and 41. No. 33 is one of the finest in cultivation.

Culture.—A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously, and show no signs of bloom, run a spade down about six inches from the row, and thereby root-prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and three inches deep. In Summer, plant six or eight inches deep. Hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be

soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in the rows.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Red Cherry.....	\$4 00	40	4. Large Squash.....	\$4 00	40
2. Sweet Spanish for Salad	5 00	50	5. Long Cayenne (Red)...	4 00	40
3. Sweet Mountain (for Man- goes).....	5 00	50	6. Long Cayenne (Yellow).	4 00	40
			7. Large Bell.....	4 00	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is early; the others are best for main crop.

Culture.—Sow in hot-beds in March, or in open ground in a seed-bed in middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way and cover with the St. John Hand Glass Hoe frequently.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE--Patata--Kartoffel

The price may vary as the season advances. We will mail five pounds of any of these varieties, from No. 2 to 9, for \$1.

	℥ Bus.	℥ Barrel.
1. "KING OF THE EARLY," or Brezee's No. 4. ℥ lb., 75..	\$30 00	
2. EARLY ROSE, <i>Blush skin and white flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
3. Early Goodrich, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 00
4. Early Sovereign, <i>Mealy when size of Walnuts</i>	3 00	7 00
5. Early Cottage, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	3 00	6 00
6. Early Dykeman, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
7. Early Sebec, <i>Smooth white skin and flesh</i>	2 50	5 00
8. Callao, <i>Dark skin and pure white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
9. Gleason, <i>Blush skin, white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
10. Calico, <i>Mottled skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
11. Harrison, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 00

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 2 and 3 are the most productive; Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are highly recommended for general crop.

Culture.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good rich soil, that has been liberally manured the previous years. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful, each, of wood ashes and plaster mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result. To have Potatoes VERY EARLY, the seed must be *sprouted*, i.e., it must have made an advancement in growth of at least an inch. This sprout should be strong and well developed, its thickness about that of the stem of a common tobacco pipe, and its top crowned with green buds just bursting into leaf; at the bottom of the sprout are emitted, or in the course of emission, small, thread-like roots, which, as soon as planted, take possession of the soil. Here is the great secret of obtaining early Potatoes.

To acquire this stage of advancement, many expedients are resorted to. It is the natural habit to sprout early; indeed, oftentimes there is a difficulty in

retarding this movement, for if the sprout is too long, it runs great risk of being knocked off in course of setting. The mode generally adopted is, in January and February, place them in baskets, not over a peck in each, in a very warm garret, or other room, that is *light and warm*.

PUMPKIN—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Large Cheese.....	\$0	60	10	3. Mammoth.....	\$2 00 20
2. Cushaw.....	1	00	10	4. Connecticut Field.....	℥ qt. 40

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best for family use ; No. 4 for stock.

Culture.—May be planted middle of Spring, amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers ; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH--RADIS ET RAVE--*Rabanos and Rabanitos*--*Radies und Rettig*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. French Breakfast.....	\$1	50	15	13. White Summer Turnip..	\$1 25 15
2. Early Frame.....	1	00	10	14. Yellow do do ..	1 50 15
3. Early Scarlet Turnip...	1	00	10	15. Purple do do ..	1 50 15
4. Early White Turnip....	1	50	15	16. Grey do do ..	1 50 15
5. Early Yellow Turnip....	1	50	15	17. Black Spanish.....	1 25 15
6. Rose, Olive-Shaped....	1	00	10	18. White Spanish.....	1 50 15
7. Scarlet do	1	00	10	19. Scarlet Chinese Winter.	2 00 20
8. White do	2	00	20	20. Purple do do	30
9. Long Scarlet Short Top.	75	10		21. White do do	30
10. Long Salmon.....	1	00	10	22. Raphanus caudatus, or	
11. Long Purple.....	1	50	15	edible pod Radish...	℥ pkt. 10
12. Long White Naples....	1	50	15		

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 9 are best for early sowing ; Nos. 3, 7 and 9 for succession ; Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 16 are best for Summer sowing ; Nos. 17, 18 and 19 for Winter use ; No. 19 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

Culture.—Sow Nos. from 1 to 10 as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks till the 15th of June, from which time sow Nos. 12 to 16 till 1st of September. Nos. from 17 to 21 should be sown from 1st of August to the 1st of September. A light, rich soil suits best.

RHUBARB—RHUBERBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

Roots, 25c. to 50c. each ; \$3 to \$5 ℥ dozen. | Linnæus, 30c. ℥ oz ; \$3 ℥ lb.

Kinds.—We have found the above sort so much superior to all other in quality, size and earliness, that we have cultivated only this one sort.

Culture.—Sow in drills an inch deep ; thin out to six inches apart ; in the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well ; then transplant the young

plants into it, three feet apart each way ; cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall ; through the Summer, when the weather is dry, water once a week with soap-suds.

ROQUETTE.

30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Haferwurzel*.

Long White, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$4 00 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40 cents.

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

SAVOY.

Feather Stem Savoy, 40 cents per ounce.

A new Hybrid, possessing the habits of Brussels Sprouts, a delicate and delicious vegetable; requires the same treatment as Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLIME.

An entirely new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter, like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, and boiled like Salsify. Seed expected. 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ packet.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONERE—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionerwurzel*.

30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; \$3 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Culture.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—*Zudferwurzel*.

30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in drills, half an inch deep and a foot apart ; thin out to eight inches in a row ; keep down weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

SORREL—OSSELLE—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.

Garden, 15 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1. Flandre (fine).....	\$0 60	10	4. Yellow Sorrel-Leaved...\$0 60	10	
2. Round-Leaved.....	60	10	5. Prickly.....	60	10
3. New Zealand (Summer). 2 00	20		6. Lettuce-Leaved.....	75	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for early Spring sowing ; No. 2 also for Fall and Winter, in this latitude. No. 5 is the most hardy.

Culture.—Rich soil ; if light, press or roll it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to 8 inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of ground, and hoe frequently to prevent the plants running to seed. For Winter Crop, sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

SQUASH—GIRAUMON—Calabaza—Küchenfürbiß.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Early Golden Bush.....	\$1	25	10	8. Hubbard (fine).....	\$2 50 30
2. Early Green Striped-Bush..	1	25	10	9. Winter Crook-Neck.....	1 25 10
3. Early White Scallop Bush..	1	00	10	10. Turbon.....	3 00 30
4. Summer Crook-Neck.....	1	00	10	11. Algora.....	℥ pkt., 25
5. Yokohama (fine).....	3	00	30	12. Mammoth Chili, <i>From</i>	
6. Lima Cocoa-Nut.....	2	00	20	<i>specimens, some of them</i>	
7. Boston Marrow.....	2	00	20	<i>weighing over 200 lbs..</i>	“ 25

Kinds.—Nos. from 1 to 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use ; Nos. from 5 to 10 are the best for late and Winter use ; Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are particularly recommended ; Nos. 11 and 12 are fancy sorts.

Culture.—Plant in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons ; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kinds, from six to nine.

TOBACCO SEED.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Imported Havana.....	\$10	00	75	Ruffled-Leaved Virginia.....	\$6 00 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	4	00	40	James River Virginia.....	6 00 50
Maryland.....	5	00	40	Missouri.....	6 00 50
Florida.....	6	00	50	Kentucky.....	6 00 50
Ohio.....	6	00	50		

TOMATO—TOMATE—Tomates—Siebkapfel.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. Early Red.....	\$3	00	30	9. Yellow Plum.....	\$5 00 50
2. Large Red Smooth.....	3	00	30	10. Red Plum.....	5 00 50
3. Lester's Perfected.....	4	00	40	11. Large Yellow.....	4 00 40
4. Fejee Island.....	4	00	40	12. Red Cherry.....	5 00 50
5. Cook's Favorite.....	4	00	40	13. Yellow Cherry.....	5 00 50
6. Tilden.....	4	00	40	14. Pear Shaped.....	5 00 50
7. Key's Prolific.....	3	00	30	15. Tomato de Laye.....	℥ pkt., 10
8. Cedar Hill.....	5	00	50	16. Strawberry.....	℥ lb., 5 00 50

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest ; Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 best for main crop ; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 for pickles and preserves ; Nos. 4 and 7 are valuable sorts for general use ; very solid. No. 15 is the French upright variety ; entirely distinct in its habit of growth, and of fine quality. No. 16 is the Winter Cherry sometimes called Strawberry Tomato ; it is excellent for preserves.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled ; or sow into open ground in May, and transplant when plants are six inches high. They succeed best near a fence or trellis to climb on, but they do very well if planted four feet distant from each other without support. Soil should be made rich and light.

TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Early Dutch.....	\$0	75	10	12. Yellow French (fine)....	\$0 75 10
2. German Teltow.....	1	50	20	13. Yellow Stone.....	75 10
3. Cow Horn.....	75	10		14. Yellow Aberdeen.....	75 10
4. Red Top Strap-Leaf.....	75	10		15. Robson's Golden Ball....	75 10
5. White Norfolk.....	75	10		16. Yellow Finland.....	2 00 20
6. White Strap-Leaf Flat....	75	10		17. Dale's Hybrid.....	75 10
7. White Flat or Globe.....	75	10		18. Improved Yellow Sweet-	
8. White French.....	75	10		ish, or Ruta Baga.....	75 10
9. Green Globe.....	75	10		19. White Ruta Baga.....	75 10
10. Long White Tankard....	75	10		20. Laing's Ruta Baga.....	75 10
11. Vertue's Long White....	1 00	10		21. Skirving's Ruta Baga....	75 10

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 4 and 6 are best for Spring sowing; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 18 for Fall and Winter; Nos. 2, 13 and 15 are also fine for table use.

Culture.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 8, 18, 20 and 21 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to 6 inches in the drills. Hoe them a month after sowing.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE OF EACH WILL BE FOUND UNDER THE PROPER HEAD.

Refugee Beans.....	7½ bus.	\$6 00	7½ qt.	\$0 30
Blood Turnip Beet.....	7½ lb.	1 00	7½ oz.	0 15
Brussels Sprouts.....	“	3 00	“	0 30
Red Dutch Cabbage.....	“	4 00	“	0 40
Early Paris Cauliflower.....	“	15 00	“	1 50
White Spined Cucumber.....	“	1 25	“	0 15
Gherkin.....	“	4 00	“	0 40
Martynia.....	“	3 00	“	0 30
Mango Melon.....	“	2 00	“	0 20
Scarlet Gem Melon.....	“	“	7½ pkt.	0 25
Tall Nasturtium.....	7½ lb.	\$2 00	7½ oz.	0 20
White Portugal Onion.....	“	5 00	“	0 50
Sweet Mountain Pepper.....	“	5 00	“	0 50
Cherry do.....	“	4 00	“	0 40
Strawberry Tomato.....	“	5 00	“	0 50
Red Cherry do.....	“	5 00	“	0 50
Yellow do. do.....	“	5 00	“	0 50

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Burnet.....	7½ oz.	20	Endive.....	7½ lb.	\$3 00	7½ oz.	30
Borage.....	7½ lb.	\$ 50	25	Lettuce.....	“	3 00	“ 30
Celery.....	“	4 00	“ 40	Mustard.....	“	“	7½ qt. 50
Corn Salad.....	“	1 25	“ 15	Swt. Spanish Pepper	“	5 00	7½ oz. 50
Cress.....	“	60	“ 10	Roquette.....	“	3 00	“ 30
Dandelion.....	“	4 00	“ 40	Sorrel.....	“	1 50	“ 15

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Description, and many other Kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

 In quantities not less than quoted.

Abies, Alba, <i>White Spruce</i>	♣ lb.	\$5 00	♣ oz.	50
“ balsamea, <i>Balsam Fir</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ Canadensis, or <i>Hemlock Spruce</i> (clean seed).....	“	5 00	“	50
“ excelsa, or <i>Norway Spruce</i>	“	1 00	“	20
“ Fraseri, or <i>Double Spruce</i>	“	6 00	“	60
“ pectinata, or <i>European Silver Fir</i>	“	1 25	“	20
“ Nordmanniana, or <i>Nordman's Spruce</i>	“	10 00	“	75
Acer plantanoides, or <i>Norway Maple</i>	“	1 50	“	20
“ pseudo-platanus, or <i>Sycamore Maple</i>	“	1 50	“	20
Ailanthus glandulosa. <i>Tree of Heaven</i>	“	2 00	“	25
Alnus communis, or <i>Alder</i>	“	1 00	“	20
Berberis vulgaris, or <i>Common Barbery</i>	“	2 00	“	25
Betula populifolia, or <i>Poplar-Leaved Birch</i>	“	2 50	“	30
“ alba, or <i>White Birch</i>	“	2 00	“	20
Buxus sempervirens, or <i>Evergreen Box</i>	“	5 00	“	50
Catalpa bignonioides, or <i>Catalpa</i>	“	6 00	“	60
Cedrus Libani, or <i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>	“	♣ cone,	♣	30
Cornus paniculata, or <i>Panicled Dogwood</i>	“	3 00	♣ oz.	30
Cupressus sempervirens, or <i>Common Cypress</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ disticha, or <i>Dicliduous Cypress</i>	“	1 00	“	20
“ horizontalis, or <i>Horizontal</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Diospyrus Virginiana, or <i>Persimmon</i>	“	2 50	“	30
Fraxinus alba, or <i>White Ash</i>	“	1 50	“	15
“ ornus, or <i>Flowering Ash</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Ginkgo biloba, or <i>Salisburyia</i>	“	♣ doz. nuts,	♣	75
Gleditschia, triacanthos, or <i>Honey Locust</i>	“	75	♣ oz.	10
Gymnocladus Canadensis, or <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Juniperus prostrata, or <i>Prostrate Cedar</i>	“	50	“	10
“ communis, or <i>English Juniper</i>	“	1 50	“	20
Larix Europæi, or <i>European Larch</i>	“	2 00	“	25
Maclura aurantiaca, <i>Osage Orange</i> , ♣ bus. 33 lbs., \$18..	“	75	“	“
Magnolia acuminata, or <i>Cucumber Magnolia</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ grandiflora, or <i>Large Flowering Magnolia</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Morus alba, or <i>White Mulberry</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Paulownia Imperialis, or <i>Paulownia</i>	“	5 00	“	50
Pinus maritima, or <i>Sea-Side Pine</i>	“	1 50	“	15
“ alepica, or <i>Swiss Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ laricia, or <i>Corsican Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ nigra Austriaca, or <i>Black Austrian Pine</i>	“	2 00	“	25
“ rigida, or <i>Pitch Pine</i>	“	5 00	“	50
“ Pinea, or <i>Stone Pine</i>	“	2 00	“	25
“ cembro, or <i>Cembran Pine</i>	“	1 25	“	20
“ Lambertiana, from California.....	“	12 00	“	1 00
“ Sabiniana, or <i>Sabine's</i> from California.....	“	18 00	“	1 50
“ strobns, or <i>Weymouth Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ sylvestris, or <i>Scotch Fr</i>	“	2 50	“	25
Rhamnus catharticus, or <i>Buckthorn</i>	“	1 00	“	15
Rhus cotinus, or <i>Purple Fringe</i>	“	6 00	“	60
Robinia pseudoacacia, or <i>Yellow Locust</i>	“	1 00	“	15
Taxus bacata, or <i>English Yew</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Thuja occidentalis, or <i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> (clean seed)	“	4 00	“	50
“ orientalis, or <i>Chinese do</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Tilia Americana, or <i>American Linden</i>	“	1 00	“	10
Ulmus Americana, or <i>American Elm</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Zanthoxylum Americanum, or <i>Prickly Ash</i>	“	5 00	“	50

Pot, Sweet, and Medicinal Herb Seeds.

Graines d'Herbes a l'usage de la Cuisine ou Odoriferentes.

<i>Dill</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	℥ oz. 15
<i>Sweet Fennel</i>	<i>foeniculum</i>	" 15
<i>Garden Angelica</i>	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	" 15
<i>Arnica</i>	<i>Arnica montana</i>	" 5 00
<i>Wormwood</i>	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	" 50
<i>Belladonna</i>	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	" 75
<i>Borage</i>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	" 25
<i>Pot Marigold</i>	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	" 30
<i>Saffron</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	" 15
<i>Henlock</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	" 50
<i>Carraway</i>	<i>Carum Carvi</i>	" 15
<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	" 15
<i>Purple Foxglove</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	" 40
<i>Boneset</i>	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	" 80
<i>Liquorice</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	" 75
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	" 75
<i>Henbane</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	" 60
<i>Elecumpane</i>	<i>Inula helenium</i>	" 60
<i>Hyssop</i>	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	" 40
<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	" 40
<i>Dandelion</i>	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>	" 40
<i>Horehound</i>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	" 1 00
<i>Balm</i>	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	" 50
<i>Catnep</i>	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	" 60
<i>Sweet Basil</i>	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>	" 50
<i>Dwarf or Bush'd Basil</i>	<i>minimum</i>	" 60
<i>Sweet Marjoram</i>	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>	" 50
<i>Pot Marjoram</i>	<i>onites</i>	" 75
<i>Castor-Oil Beans</i>	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	℥ qt. 50
<i>Rosemary</i>	<i>Rosamarinus</i>	℥ oz. 50
<i>Dyer's Madder</i>	<i>Rubia tinctorium</i> ℥ lb. \$1..	" 10
<i>Rue</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	" 40
<i>Red Sage</i>	<i>Salvia hominum</i>	" 50
<i>Common Sage</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	" 30
<i>Summer Savory</i>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	" 30
<i>Bene</i>	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	" 30
<i>Tansy</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	" 2 00
<i>Thyme</i>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	" 60
<i>Broad-Leaved English Thyme</i>.....	.....	" 60
<i>Anise</i>	<i>Trajiium anisum</i>	" 15
<i>Fenugreek</i>	<i>Trigonella</i> ℥ lb. \$1.	" 10

FRUIT SEEDS.

<i>Pear Seed</i> ℥ lb. \$4. ℥ oz. 50 40	<i>Red Alpine Strawberry</i> ℥ oz. \$1 50
<i>Apple Seed</i> ℥ bus. \$12. ℥ qt. 0 50	<i>Strawb'y Seed 10 varieties</i> " 2 00
<i>Quince Seed</i> ℥ lb. \$4. ℥ oz. 0 40	<i>Black Mazzard Cherry Pits</i> ℥ qt. 0 50
<i>Currant Seed</i> " 0 50	<i>Mahaleb Cherry Pits</i> " 0 60
<i>Raspberry Seed</i> " 75	<i>Apricot Pits</i> " 0 75
<i>Gooseberry Seed</i> " 1 50	<i>Nectarine Pits</i> ℥ lb. 1 50
<i>Mixed Strawberry</i> " 1 50	<i>Peach Pits</i> ℥ bus. \$2 00. ℥ qt. 0 10

FOR HEDGE.

<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	℥ lb. \$0 75
<i>Hawthorn</i>	<i>Cratægus oxyantha</i>	" 1 50
<i>Honey Locust, or Three-thorned Acacia</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	" 75
<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	" 1 00
<i>Yellow Locust</i>	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	" 1 00
<i>Privet Japan</i>	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	" 3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	" 2 00
<i>American Arbor Vitæ</i>	<i>Thuja Occidentalis</i>	" 4 00
<i>Barbery</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	" 2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

- Agrostis stolonifera*, or Creeping Bent Grass—a valuable lawn variety (nothing better for grass-plots). \$5.00 bush .
 ——— *vulgaris*, or Red-Top Grass, bush sack, \$5. \$1.50 “
- Aira cæspitosa*, or Haddock Grass. This Grass prefers stiff or marshy bottoms, where the water stands. 50 cents bush lb.
 ——— *flexuosa*, or Wood-Hair Grass,—delights on high and rocky hills. 50 cts. bush lb.
- Alopecurus pratensis*, or Meadow Foxtail—one of the best Grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives in perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. 60 cents bush lb.
 ——— *agrestis*, or Slender Foxtail. 75 cents bush lb.
Anthoxanthum odoratum, or Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass. 75 cents bush lb.
Arundo avenaria, or Reed Grass. 90 cents bush lb.
Avena elatior, or Tall-Meadow Oat Grass. \$4.50 bush .
 ——— *flavescens*, or Yellow-Oat Grass. This Grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail and Sweet Vernal—valuable for dry meadows and pastures. \$1.25 bush lb.
Bromus Schraderi, or Rescue Grass. 60 cents bush lb.
Cynosurus cristatus, or Crested Dogtail—a desirable Sheep-Grass and very productive. 60 cents bush lb.
Dactylis glomerata, or Orchard Grass. \$2.50 bush .
Festuca duriuscula, or Hard Fescue—one of the finest of the dwarf-growing Grasses, and succeeds best on light, rich soils. 35 cents bush lb.
 ——— *lohiacea*, or Darnel-spiked Fescue. This Grass possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass; its produce is larger, it springs earlier, and improves by age, which is not so with Common Rye Grass. 70 cents bush lb.
 ——— *ovina*, or Sheep's Fescue—a good variety for forming grass-plots; it has the advantage of a fine and succulent foliage. 35 cents bush lb.
 ——— *pratensis*, or Meadow Fescue. This Grass makes excellent hay,—and, though a large plant, yet the herbage is succulent and tender, and much relished by cattle, as it does not form rank tufts like the longer Grasses. 60 cents bush lb.
 ——— *rubra*, or Purple Fescue. This Grass has much affinity to the *Festuca duriuscula*,—from which, however, it is distinguished by the leaves, which are broader and longer. \$1.00 bush lb.
 ——— *tenusifolia*, or Slender Fescue—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils [50 cents bush lb.
- Holcus lanatus*, or Meadow Soft Grass—grows from 1½ to 2 feet high, and will thrive in any soil, from the richest to the poorest. \$5.00 bush .
Lolium italicum, or Italian Rye Grass. \$4.50 “
 ——— *perenne*, or English Rye Grass. \$4.00 “
Onobrychis sativa, or Saintfoin. \$5.00 “
Panicum Germanicum, or Hungarian Grass. \$3.50 “
Phalaris arundinacea, or Reed Canary Grass—grows well by the side of rivers and standing pools. 75 cents bush lb.
Phleum pratense, or Timothy. Market price,
Poa aquatica, or Water-Meadow Grass. This is an excellent pasture variety for very wet situations. 75 cents bush lb.
 ——— *annua*, or Annual Spear Grass—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties. 65 cents bush lb.
 ——— *nemoralis*, or Wood-Meadow Grass. The early growth of this Grass in the Spring, and its remarkable fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. 60 cents bush lb.
 ——— *pratensis*, or Kentucky Blue-Grass. (14 lbs.) \$3.00 bush .
 do. do. do. extra clean. (14 lbs.) \$5.50 “
 ——— *trivialis*, or Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass. The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. 60 cents bush lb.
- Mixed Lawn Grass (sow three bushels to the acre). \$3.50 bush .
 French Mixed Lawn Grass (sow three bushels to the acre). \$5.00 “

Formation of Lawns from Seed.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn ; but, in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is, in a measure, sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, &c, to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of Potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable, and it is a good practice to sow a very thin scattering of oats amongst the grass seeds, which, coming up quickly, tends to shade and protect the tender grass.

The best time to sow grass seed is early in the Spring or about the beginning of September. If at the latter time, the seeds ought to have been the produce of the same season. Sowing plenty of them is also advised, as the little extra expense for a good lawn ought not to be denied.

One important thing should not be forgotten in the preparation of the ground : let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the South, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than in the ground level, for the aspect and other causes render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut ; the oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is only proper here to observe, that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les Oiseaux.

Prices variable—by the Quart or Bushel.

Canary.....	Phalaris canariensis..	about	3s	qt.	25
Hemp.....	Cannabis sativa.....	"	"	"	20
Maw.....	Papaver rneas.....	"	3s	lb.	30
Millet.....	Panicum miliaceum..	"	3s	qt.	20
Rape.....	Brassica napus.....	"	"	"	30
Rough Rice.....	Oryza sativa.....	"	"	"	30

Lilium Auratum,

\$5.00 3 doz. 50 cents each.

NOVELTIES, & C.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus , a full description of which was given last season, P $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. paper containing about 800 seeds,.....	cts. 50
French Yard Long Beans , entirely distinct from the Asparagus or Yard Long Beans; we consider this one of the very best Pole Beans in cultivation, P qt.....	\$1 00
Marshall's New Yellow Pole Beans , very delicate and good flavored, P qt.....	\$1 00
Blue Poddled Runner Beans . This valuable variety, introduced last year, produces purple Flowers, and purple Pods, very ornamental, and also one of the best table varieties, P qt.....	\$1 00
New Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet , small, very smooth, and handsome shaped dark Beet, of excellent quality for the table, P oz.....	50
New Dwarf Brussels Sprouts , growing a third less in height than the old variety, and superior flavor, P oz.....	50
Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage . Although not a new variety, we would call the attention of all wanting extra large heads to this sort, P oz.....	75
Crosby's Early Sweet Corn . Said to be the best Early Sugar Corn now in cultivation, P qt.....	50
New Valparaiso Musk Melon . A new dark green and very large Melon of excellent quality, P oz.....	40
Alpha Peas . A new "Extra Early" blue wrinkled variety of exquisite flavor, said to be as early as the earliest, and very productive. In $\frac{1}{2}$ pint packages, each.....	\$3 00
Hundred Fold Pea . A new first-class sort for main crop, productive and beautiful olive-green round Pea, P qt.....	\$3 00
Queen of Dwarf Pea . Not a new kind, but one that should be more generally cultivated. This Pea is of a branching habit, and grows but 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, very strong haulm and requiring no support, P qt.	50
King of the Early Potato . Claimed to be a week earlier than the "EARLY ROSE," and for which \$50 apiece was asked last season. P lb.....	75
Scolime . The attention of Horticulturists has recently been called to this interesting edible rooted plant from Spain. The mode of culture is the same as for Carrots and Parsnips, but should not be sown in this latitude until the first of June. The roots will keep during Winter, like a Turnip; should be cooked and served like Salsify. P pkt.....	25
Mammoth Chili Squash . Very large and interesting—seeds from specimens weighing over 200 lbs. each, P packet of 10 seeds.....	25
Currant Tomato . The most ornamental of all the sorts. It is a veritable Tomato, with long racemes of fruit of a bright red color, and not larger than the "Cherry Currant," very interesting and ornamental, P packet.....	25

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AVARANCATORS, OR POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....		\$3 00
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	\$1 25 to	2 50
FLOWER GATHERERS.—Scissors combining Tweezers and Pincers.....	1 50 to	2 50
FRENCH SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	2 00 to	4 00
AMERICAN DO. DO. Warranted material..	1 75 to	3 00
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS.....	2 00 to	2 50
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six Sizes and styles.....	2 00 to	5 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.....	4 00 to	5 00
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	2 50
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 to	2 50
CAST-STEEL PRUNING CHISEL WITH HOOK.....	1 52 to	2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 to	2 00
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED WEEDING FORKS.....	50 to	1 25
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS,—(Best cast-steel.).....	1 00 to	2 00
DO. DO. (Black).....	40 to	60
DUTCH, OR PUSH HOES—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches..	40 to	2 00
DO. DO. (German Steel), from 3 to 10 in.	35 to	1 50
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 to	75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES.....	60 to	75
CORN HOES.....	50 to	75
ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON RAKES WITH SOCKET.....	40 to	1 50
LAWN RAKES.—Are used to cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns.....	3 00 to	4 00
CAST-STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 to	2 00
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For Pruning with one hand.....	2 00 to	3 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass), Pool's best make....	4 00 to	11 00
GRASS HOOKS or SICKLES—Three sizes.....	75 to	1 50
POTATO HOOKS—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
BRUSH HOOKS.....		2 00
BRUSH SCYTHES.....		2 00
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.....		1 75
DO. DO. DO. Long-handled.....		1 75
DO. DO. DO. Small size, for Ladies.....		1 25
AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.....		1 75
DO. DO. DO. Pointed long handle.....		1 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.....		2 25
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN-SCYTHES.....	2 00 to	2 75
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	3 00
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	2 00 to	2 50
FRUIT GATHERERS.....		40
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....		30

BOOKS.

<i>Gardening for the South</i>.....(Wm. N. White)	\$2 00
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 50
<i>The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor</i>.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	75
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>.....(Breck)	1 75
<i>Turner's Ootton Planter's Manual</i>	1 50
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i>.....(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>	1 25
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>	1 50
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>.....(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>.....(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>.....(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>.....(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>.....(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>.....(Thomas Rivers)	1 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Six Weeks	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early Mohawk	....	....	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Refugee	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Horticultural Pole	....	....	1 pt.	1 qt.
Beet	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Extra Early Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood	....	....	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Sprouts	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Ox-Heart	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Winningstadt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels	Drumhead Savoy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Dutch for Pickling	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Nonpareil	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cauliflower	Giant White Solid	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Celery	Early Dwarf Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar	....	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Corn	Evergreen	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Corn Salad	Early White Spined	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Cress	Long Green	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Improved New-York Purple	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Cucumber	Scarlet Chinese	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Green Curled	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg Plant	Green Curled Scotch	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	....	1 oz.
	Early White Vienna	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Endive	Best Flag	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Early Curled Simpson's	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Kale	Butter	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Ice Drumhead	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Kohlrabi	White Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Nutmeg	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	White Japan	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Ice Cream Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Lettuce	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Danvers	....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Melon	White Portugal	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Extra Curled	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Student	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Cartier's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Parsley	Harrison's Perfection	....	....	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Parsnip	Eugenie	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Hair's Mammoth	....	....	1 qt.	1 qt.
Peas	Sweet Mountain	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Squash	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pepper	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
Radish	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Salsify	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Flandre	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
Spinach	Early Bush Crook-Neck	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Hubbard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Squash	Yokahama	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Early Red Smooth	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tomato	Large Yellow	....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Biden	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Turnip	White Strap Leaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White French	....	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	(Five Varieties)	....	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TABLE calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be sown in each month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>SOW IN HOT-BED. Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Early Lettuce, Parsley, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>SOW IN HOT-BED. Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p> <p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>SOW IN HOT-BED. Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Bush Beans, Cranberry Pole do Beet, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, White Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tomato, Early Turnip, All Herbs.</p>	<p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Bush Beans, Lima do. Cranberry Pole do Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Early Cauliflower Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Gherkin, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Early Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p>SOW IN OPEN GROUND. Cabbage, for Cold Frames. Cauliflower, for Cold Frames. Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>

**FINE MIXED
LAWN GRASS.**
\$3 50 per bushel.

**KING OF THE EARLY
POTATOES.**
75 cts. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.