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1860.

J. M. THORBURN & CO'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL

SEEDS, &c.

**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 SOME OF EUROPEAN ORIGIN,

That are suited to the Climate of the United States.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, 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.

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The following CATALOGUES are published during the year:

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

Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS, containing Directions for their Cultivation, with over 1000 Varieties, ready first of February.

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

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

 Trade Lists of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January and July.

NOTICE!

J. M. THORBURN & CO. beg to assure their Friends and the Public, that their present year's Catalogue of Seeds will be found to embrace every variety of VEGETABLE and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS that has proved to be suited to the varied extent and climate of the United States.

During the past year an opportunity has offered to test several of the more recent introductions of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, of which J. M. T. & Co. have not failed to avail themselves with the view of ascertaining their merits as compared with older approved varieties. The results of these experiments have enabled them to direct attention to the most profitable selection; and under each head of the following Catalogue, accordingly, their customers will find the character of the various kinds of each Vegetable particularized, as regards quality and productiveness; and also the season and description of Crop for which they are severally adapted.

With reference to the newer varieties of Vegetable Seeds, for general cultivation in the Garden, as their comparative merits are found to vary considerably in different localities in this country, J. M. T. & Co. recommend a trial of such of them as they have pointed out as desirable, in moderate quantities for

sift
A. P. Loper
Dec. 13, 1940

the first season of their trial, by Growers in general. And they would feel obliged by any communication with which they may be favored by their customers as to their success or otherwise with the newer kinds, by which means they will be the better enabled to adjust their selections for another year. It being their object to keep up year by year with the increased interest which is now given to the production of first class Vegetables, and to make their annual stock of Seeds as perfect in all valuable varieties as is possible with reference to their adaptation to every section of the country.

The direction, with time of sowing, &c., of course, vary somewhat in more Northerly or Southerly localities. Those indicated in the Catalogue have reference to the vicinity of this City.

Whilst the greatest care in the selection of Seeds is our guiding principle, without reference to cost, yet in so extensive a business, and such a multitudinous variety of Stock, some mistake may, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance, occur; for which reason we will always esteem it a favor to have any such mistake pointed out, should it arise, and will be equally desirous immediately to rectify it.

In conclusion, we beg to impress on our friends the expediency of giving their Seed Orders early in the season, for although it is our constant endeavor to keep on hand an ample Stock of all kinds, to meet every demand, yet we find, from the preference given at one time more than another for different Seeds of the sorts most in repute, that we cannot avoid sometimes being unable to execute late orders. Many of the varieties are, also imported from Europe, and when, therefore, as is generally the case, we get a large quantity of late orders, it is then impossible to increase our importations in time for the sowing season.

All Orders sent before the end of FEBRUARY we can be sure to supply.

Suggestive Rules for Amateurs, on Vegetable Culture.

One of the greatest faults in the cultivation of vegetables, arises from the mistaken opinion entertained by many persons, that the quantity of a crop is increased by closely sowing or planting. Nothing can be more erroneous than such a supposition. On the contrary, both in weight and quantity, 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, and Notices in Garden Culture are strongly recommended, in no instance to sow or plant more closely than is indicated. On the other hand, in many cases, (particularly with those vegetables whose herbage is large or tall,) a manifest advantage will be found to result from a moderate increase in the distances indicated. As Gardens, in some instances, are small, in preparing directions for general use, regard has necessarily been had to a 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 a 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 subsoil plow should follow it; and in all land, whether heavy or light, (except a subsoil 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 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 not be easily convinced of their importance, until by direct experiment they are satisfied of their value and truth.

J. M. T. & Co. 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 gained 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 be again 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 in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to the size or number of Frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all round. The bed when made should be not less than three feet high. 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 sides 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 will only be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry, as the Plants increase in size the supply of water may be increased.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John-st., New-York.

THORBURN'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds, &c.

Artichoke. . . ARTICHAUT. . . *Cinauco*. . . *Artichocée*.

Green Globe, per oz. 40 cts., per lb. \$4.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in drills two inches deep; thin out the young plants, and, when strong, plant them out in richly manured soil, from two to three feet apart each way. Keep them well from weeds, and the earth loose between them. Before Winter, cut off the large leaves and draw the earth well up round each, and cover with dry litter or leaves for protection. In Spring, remove the covering as soon as Winter breaks up, and dig between the plants, giving a dressing of manure. Should have covering of like kind every Winter, in Middle and Northern States.

Asparagus. . . ASPERGE. . . *Esparrago*. . . *Espargel*.

Giant, per oz. 10 cts., per lb. 75 cts.—Roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Kinds.—There is but one variety, the difference in the appearance of it mainly arises from the peculiar nature of the soil and culture.

Culture.—Sow the seed in Fall or Spring, in drills ten inches asunder, and covered about an inch with light earth; if sown in the Spring the seed should be soaked in warm water. Keep the rows free from weeds for two years, after which time transplant into beds prepared in the following manner: Drain the bed by a layer of stones, oyster shells, or bones, on which lay brush-wood cuttings and some turf. On this make the bed of sandy loam, stable manure and coarse sea or river sand, (but avoid yellow or brown sand containing iron.) Lay this on the drainage bottom two feet thick, then put the roots on it, in rows eighteen inches apart, and a foot apart in the rows, cover four inches with same compost. Before Winter, cover the bed with leaves and manure, about four or six inches. In Spring, fork in the manure slightly, and give a good dressing of salt.

English Dwarf Beans - FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba*. *Große Bohnen*.

1. Early Mazagan.....per qt.	20	3. Sword Long Pod.....per qt	20
2. Broad Windsor.....,,	20	4. Green Nonpareil.....,,	20

Kinds—No. 1 is the earliest, and No. 2 is 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 sets in. 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--Grup-Bohnen.

1. Early Snap Shorts.....per qt. 30	11. Dwarf Horticultural....per qt. 20
2. Early Turtle Soup (black) „ 20	12. Early Rachel, or Quail Heads..... „ 20
3. Early Valentine..... „ 20	13. Early Yellow Six Weeks „ 20
4. Early Mohawk..... „ 20	14. Red Bush Cranberry.... „ 20
5. Early China..... „ 20	15. Rob Roy..... „ 20
6. Early Dun Colored..... „ 20	16. Refugee, or 1000 to 1.... „ 20
7. Early Half Moon..... „ 20	17. Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf..... „ 20
8. Early Marrowfat (white). „ 20	18. Buena Vista..... „ 20
9. Early Warrington..... „ 20	
10. Early Hybrid Tampico.. „ 20	

Kinds.—Nos. 3, 12 and 13 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 5, 6, 15 and 16, are the most productive, and best for main crop; Nos. 16, 17 and 18 for late; No. 16 the best for pickling.

Culture.—These Beans will not bear frost, and must not be planted too early. Plant in drills two inches deep, and the Beans the same distance apart in the row. Leave eighteen inches between the rows, and hoe deeply there, drawing the earth up to the plants. Always keep all the pods picked off close, or they will cease bearing.

Pole or Running Beans--HARICOTS A RAMES--Stangen-Bohnen.

1. London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry..per qt. 25	7. Small White Lima.....per qt. 40
2. Dutch Case Knife..... „ 30	8. Potato or Dumpling Lima „ 40
3. Red Cranberry..... „ 40	9. New Speckled Lima....pr. pkt.25
4. White Cranberry..... „ 50	10. White Dutch Running..per qt. 40
5. Scarlet Running..... „ 40	11. Asparagus or Yard Long pr. pkt.25
6. Large White Lima..... „ 40	12. French Soisson.....per qt. 50

Kinds.—No. 1 is best for snaps, and Nos. 6 and 8 the best Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

Culture.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 should be planted (if night frosts past) early in May, for they should be well started before the hot weather; No. 6 not for three or four weeks later. Plant either in hills three feet distant from each other, or in drills about two inches deep, and the Beans three inches apart in the drills. Keep them free from weeds, and draw earth up to the plants.

Beet--BETTERAVE--Remolachas--Runkelrüben.

1. Extra Early Turnip.....per oz. 10	8. Long Red Mangel Wurt- zel.....per oz. 5
2. Early Blood Turnip.... „ 10	9. Yellow Globe Do..... „ 5
3. Early Yellow Turnip.... „ 10	10. White Sugar..... „ 5
4. Long Blood..... „ 10	11. Yellow Sugar..... „ 5
5. Long Smooth Blood..... „ 10	12. Whyte's New Dark Blood „ 10
6. Swiss Chard (for greens). „ 10	
7. Green, (for stews)..... „ 10	

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest and best, if used when young; No. 2 for general and Winter crop; Nos. 4 and 5 for late and Winter use; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 for cattle feeding.

Culture.—Sow in drills one inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Sow Nos. 1 and 2 as soon as ground opens in Spring; for main crop, about middle of Spring. Hoe deeply between rows. No. 6, for use as greens or spinach, sow early; and, for a second crop, again, middle of Spring.

Brocoli--BROCOLI--*Brocoli*--Spargelfohl.

1. Early White.....per oz.	30	5. White Cape, or Cauli-	
2. Early Purple.....	30	flower.....per oz.	50
3. Early Walcheren (true)..	80	6. Sulphur Colored.....	30
4. Early Purple Cape (fine).	30	7. Chappel's Cream.....	30

Kinds.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones that generally succeed. We recommend No. 4 as the most certain.

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as 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. Culture same as Cabbage—rich soil. For a succession, sow one and two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

**Brussels Sprouts--CHOU DE BRUXELLES--*Col de Brussels*
Rosentohl.**

Brussels Sprouts, 20 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Scotch Kale, and transplant in July—use as Winter greens—they become very tender when touched by frost.

**Burnet--PIMPERNELLE DE JARDIN--*Pimpinella*--Pimpernell.
Garden, 10 cts. per oz.**

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

Cabbage--CHOU--*Col*--Rohl.

1. Earliest Dwarf.....per oz.	20	17. Early Ox Heart (true)...per oz.	20
2. Early Vanack.....	20	18. Early Matchless.....	20
3. Early Sprotsboro'.....	20	19. Large Early York.....	10
4. Early Victoria.....	20	20. Large Late Bergen.....	20
5. Early Nonpareil (fine)..	20	21. Large Late Pomeranian	20
6. Early York.....	10	22. Large Late Drumhead	
7. Early Salisbury Dwarf..	20	(fine American).....	35
8. Early Dutch.....	20	23. Ex. fine Large Flat Dutch	25
9. Early Wakefield.....	30	24. Large Late Green Glazed	20
10. Early Winningstadt (Ex-		25. Extra fine Late Drumhead	
tra fine).....	20	Savoy.....	30
11. Heale's Early Imperial.	20	26. Late Globe Savoy.....	10
12. Early Battersea or Drum-		27. Late Yellow Savoy.....	20
head.....	10	28. Red for Pickling.....	20
13. Early May.....	20	29. Portugal.....	20
14. Early Savoy.....	20	30. Thousand Headed.....	20
15. Enfield Market.....	20	31. Mammoth German.....	25
16. Early Sugarloaf.....	10		

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 6, 7, 10 and 14 are the earliest; Nos. 5, 15 and 17 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 17. Nos. 22 and 23 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 20 will be found equally worthy of cultivation in a moderate quantity; No. 23 is best for main crop; No. 31 is the largest of all Cabbages, but not as fine in quality as Nos. 22 and 23.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in the Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during Winter—transplant early in Spring; or in hot-beds, during February and March, and transplant middle of April. For succession Cabbage, sow in open ground, as soon as Winter breaks up, and again in May. Sow later sorts in April and May, and transplant main crop from middle to end of July. No. 6 will head and keep through Winter, if not sown till middle or end of June. Cabbage should be sown in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart, and when plants are six inches high, transplant early sorts, in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches in the row; late sorts, from two and a half to three feet apart each way. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug and thoroughly worked to insure good heads. Hoe often, and draw earth around the plants; and the intervals between the rows should be occasionally moved deeply down their centre with the fork, or plow, (if wide enough to admit it.)

Cardoon.-CARDON.-*Cardo*.-*Cardon*.

Large Solid, 30 cts. per oz.

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.-CARROTE.-*Zanahorias*.-*Möbren*.

1. Extra Early Forcing.....per oz.	10	5. Altringham.....per oz.	10
2. Early Horn.....	10	6. Long Blood, or Purple... „	10
3. Half Long Red.....	10	7. Long White..... „	10
4. Long Orange.....	10	8. Long Yellow..... „	10

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

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 middle May to middle 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*.-*Blumenkohl*.

1. Thorburn's Nonpareil (very fine).....per oz.	1.00	4. Late Walcheren.....per oz.	50
2. Large Early London... „	40	5. Large Late London..... „	40
3. Early Walcheren..... „	50	6. Large Asiatic (true).... „	50
		7. Lenormands..... „	\$2.00

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 7 will be found the finest varieties for early, and No. 5 for late.

Culture.—Sow from the 10th to the latter part of September, to transplant into cold frame and protect through Winter, and plant out early in Spring, to head for the table in June; or sow in hot-bed in February, transplant end of March into another frame, and plant out early in May for same crop. Plant three feet apart

by two, at least. For Autumn crop, sow in May, and plant out in July. Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the larger leaves should be broken down over them, to defend them from the sun and rain.

Celery—*CELERI*—*Apio*—*Cellerie*.

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|----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| 1. Early White Solid.....per oz. | 20 | 5. Red Solid (fine).....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Giant White Solid..... | 20 | 6. Long Purple..... | 20 |
| 3. Mead's Improved White | | 7. Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted | 20 |
| Solid..... | 40 | 8. New Crystal White..... | 20 |
| 4. New Silver Giant..... | 20 | 9. Self-Blanching..... | 20 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 are considered the best sorts. We recommend No. 1 for early, and No. 2 for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in a seed bed half an inch deep, 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 the 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 row, 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.

Chervil—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Benfenlauch*.

Curled, 20 cts. per oz.—New Tuberous, 50 cts. per oz.

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

Colewort or Collards—*CHOU*—*Cabu*—*Blätterkohl*.

20 cts. per oz.

Culture.—Sow seed 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*—*Mais*—*Mais*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Early Burlington.....per ear, | 5 | 5. Burr's New Sugar.....per ear, | 5 |
| 2. Early Tuscarora..... | 5 | 5. Burr's New Sugar Shelled,per qt. | 20 |
| 3. Early Darling's Sugar.... | 5 | 6. Large Sugar Shelled..... | 15 |
| 3. Early Darling's Shelled...per qt. | 20 | 6. Large Sugar.....per ear, | 5 |
| 4. Excelsior Sugar Shelled.. | 20 | 7. Stowell's Evergreen Sugar | 5 |
| 4. Excelsior Sugar.....per ear, | 5 | 7. Stowell's do. Shelled, per qt. | 20 |

Kinds.—No. 3 is best for early, Nos. 5 and 6 for main, and No. 7 for late crop.

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 all side shoots.

Corn--FOR FIELD CULTURE.

1. Early Improved Canada.....	Ears, per bushel,	\$1.50
1. Do. do.	Shelled, "	2.50
2. Early King Philip.....	" "	2.50
2. Do. do.....	Ears, "	1.50
3. Carpenter's Improved King Philip.....	" "	2.00
3. Do. do. do.	Shelled, "	3.00
4. Early Rhode Island Premium.....	" "	2.50
4. Do. do. do.....	Ears, "	1.50
5. Long Yellow (very fine).....	" "	1.50
6. Long White Flint.....	" "	1.50
7. Pop Corn.....	" "	1.50
8. Extra Long Imperial White.....	" "	2.00
9. Prolific Golden Drop.....	" "	2.00
10. Crystal Flint or Hominy.....	" "	2.50
11. Benton, (extra large,).....	" "	2.00

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 3 and 4 are particularly recommended; the former producing, with good culture, from 80 to 100 bushels shelled Corn per acre, and generally ripens in 110 days. No. 8 is early and produces ears of uncommon length. No. 9 is a new variety, comparatively early and very productive. No. 10 one of the best sorts, growth of stalk very strong, and ripens tolerably early. No. 11 is the most productive variety in cultivation, but requires, in this latitude, the entire Summer to ripen; should be planted at least four feet apart each way.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus--MACHE--Stechsalat.

10 cts. per oz.

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.

Cress--CRESSON--Mastuerzo--Stresse.

1. Curled, or Pepper Grass...per oz	5	3. Broad-Leaved Winter...per oz.	20
2. Broad-Leaved..... "	5	4. True Water Cress..... "	30

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. Sow No. 3 in Autumn—it is quite hardy. No. 4 requires a stream of running water, in which it will grow without care, except keeping at first weeds from interfering with it.

Cucumber--CONCOMBER--Pepino--Gurkenförner.

1. Early Russian.....per oz.	20	7. Long Green.....per oz.	20
2. Early Short Green..... "	10	8. Long Green Southgate.. "	20
3. Early White Spined..... "	10	9. Long White Turkey(true) "	30
4. Early Green Cluster..... "	10	10. Long Green Turkey.... "	30
5. West India Gherkin..... "	40	11. New Jersey Hybrid(fine) "	30
6. English Gherkin..... "	30		

Also, Ruth's Island, Prize Fighter, Walker's Rambler, and other choice extra long varieties, for frames, 25 cts. per package.

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 5, 6 and 7 for pickling, and 8, 9 and 10 for frames and hot-beds.

Culture.—In February and March raise 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 gone. In frames protect well at night, give air in day. Avoid wind. Shade from midday sun. Keep up heat when grown early in 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 shovel full 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 spat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

Egg Plant--MELONGENE--*Berengena*--Eierpflanze.

1. Long Purple.....per oz. 30 | 3. White, for Ornament....per oz. 75
2. Improved N. York Purple „ 60 | 4. Scarlet Chinese (beautiful)pr. pkt.10

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest and very productive, but small. No. 2 is the best and largest for main crop. Nos. 3 and 4 are used principally for ornament, the latter is most beautiful.

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 weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. 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 hot when put out. Keep plants tilled by the hoe and draw earth up as for Cabbage.

Endive--CHICOREE--*Chicoria*--Endivien.

1. Green Curled.....per oz. 20 | 3. Wild.....per oz. 10
2. White Curled..... „ 20 | 4. Broad-Leaved(Escarrolle) „ 20

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. No. 4 is principally used for soups and stews.

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 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 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 must be kept dry and have plenty of air or will rot.

Garlick--AIL--Knoblauch.

Sets 30 cts. per lb.

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

Kale.—**CHOU VERT FRISE.**—*Repollo Durante.*—Blätterfohl.

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|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|
| 1. Green Curled Scotch....per oz. | 20 | 4. Sea (Chou Marin).....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Purple German Curled.. | 20 | 5. Siberian or German Greens .. | 10 |
| 3. Brown German Curled... | 20 | 6. Jerusalem..... | 20 |

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

Culture—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow early in the 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 end of July. Before Winter, cover these hills with litter or leaves. The following Spring, uncover and dig in the manure. Keep them well cultivated through Summer, and the following Winter it will begin to produce crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant as well as to Asparagus.

Kohlrabi or Turnip Rooted Cabbage.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Extra Early White Vienna, above ground.....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Large White, | 20 |
| 3. Large White, below ground..... | 10 |

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 we recommend as the finest, the one for early forcing and the other for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable and should be grown in every Garden.

Culture.—Nos. 1 and 2 may be sown in April or May, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants you must be careful not to cover the globular part. No. 3 cultivate in every respect like the Rûta Baga.

Leek.—**POIREAU.**—*Puerros.*—Porro.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| Large Flag (fine).....per oz. | 20 | Imported.....per oz. | 10 |
|-------------------------------|----|----------------------|----|

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, not to cover the centre young 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.

Lettuce.—**LAITUE.**—*Lechugas.*—Salat.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| 1. Early Curled Silesia....per oz. | 20 | 10. Grand Admiral.....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Large white Summer Cabbage..... | 20 | 11. Victoria Cabbage (fine).. | 20 |
| 3. Large Green Head..... | 20 | 12. India Head..... | 20 |
| 4. Ice Drumhead (fine)..... | 20 | 13. White Coss..... | 20 |
| 5. Hardy Green..... | 20 | 14. Green Coss..... | 20 |
| 6. Madeira or Passion..... | 20 | 15. Grey Coss..... | 20 |
| 7. Tennis Ball..... | 20 | 16. Magnum Bonum Coss.. | 20 |
| 8. Butter (fine)..... | 20 | 17. Chicoree (fine Curled).. | 20 |
| 9. Brown Dutch..... | 20 | 18. Oak Leaved..... | 20 |
| | | 19. Brown Winter Cabbage .. | 20 |

Kinds.—No. 1 is best for forcing or earliest Spring crop, as well as for a succession kind to sow every two weeks during Summer. Nos. 2, 4, 8, 11 and 12 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops. Nos. 5, 9 and 19 for Fall and Winter. Nos. 13 and 14 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1, 2 and 8 in frames in March, or in open ground as early as it is open, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow again in a month's time for succession. In August, sow any of the varieties except Coss and Nos. 5, 9 and 19, 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 grow where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Coss in good order, they must be sown in hot bed early in 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.

Musk Melon..MELON MUSCADE..Melon Moscatel..Santalupen.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Fine Nutmeg.....per oz. | 20 | 6. Skillman's Fine Netted..per oz | 20 |
| 2. Pine Apple..... | 20 | 7. Pomegranate, or Musk | |
| 3. Green Citron..... | 20 | Scented for Perfume.. | 50 |
| 4. Jenny Lind..... | 20 | 8. Large Yellow Cantelope. | 20 |
| 5. Persian (very fine)..... | 20 | | |

Kinds.—We consider Nos. 1 and 3 the best for table. No. 4 is early and small size. No. 5 is large size and extra fine quality but late in maturing. No. 8 is very large, but of indifferent quality.

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, Dust a little soot or wood ashes recently burnt on the growing plants when up. Draw earth up round 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.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Early Mountain Sprout..per oz. | 10 | 5. Apple Seeded.....per cz. | 30 |
| 2. Black Spanish..... | 10 | 6. Orange (very fine)..... | 30 |
| 3. Ice Cream (extra fine)... | 10 | 7. Apple Pie.....per packet | 25 |
| 4. Carolina..... | 10 | 8. Citron for Preserves.....per oz. | 20 |

Kinds.—No. 1 is early, and No. 3 is the finest for general crop. No. 6 is the new popular sort, the rind of which peels off like an orange, excellent quality. No. 7 is a new variety of Citron from Japan, which when stewed and made into pies is an excellent substitute for Apples, keeps all Winter.

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

Mushroom.-CHAMPIGNON.-*Seta*.-Chamignonbrut.

Fresh Spawn 10 cts. per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1.

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 three or four times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot 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 till it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the Spawn on this, in lumps two inches square or so, at six inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

Mustard.-MOUTARDE.-*Mostaza*.-*Senf*.

White London, 30 cts. per qt.—Black, 30 cts. per qt.

Culture.—Sow thickly, in shallow drills, and press the earth on the top during April and early in May, and for Fall Salad, in September, or in frames, or in boxes, in any out-house, in three inches of earth during Winter. Sow very thickly.

Nasturtium.-CAPUCINE.-*Capucino*.-*Nasturtium*.

Tall, 20 cts. per oz. | Dwarf, 5 cts. per paper.

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

Okra.-GOMBO.-*Kin Gombo*.-*Safran*.

Improved Dwarf Green, 10 cts. per oz. | Long Green, 10 cts. per oz.

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 earth up occasionally to the stems.

Onion.-OIGNON.-*Cebollas*.-*Zwiebeln*.

1. Early Red.....per oz.	10	7. Tripoli.....per oz.	20
2. Large Red.....	10	8. Welsh (for Salad).....	20
3. Yellow Dutch.....	10	9. Top, or Button Onions..per qt	20
4. Yellow Danvers.....	20	10. Potato Onions.....	20
5. White Portugal.....	20	11. Yellow Onion Sets.....	20
6. James' Keeping.....	20	12. White do. do.....	20

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are early. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are the best for main crop, the former two keep best during Winter, and the latter best for pickling.

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 ground is open in the Spring, thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds,

but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 8 should be sown 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. 10 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

Parsley--PERSIL--*Perijil*--Petersilie.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| 1. Extra Curled.....per oz. | 10 | | 3. Hamburg, or Rooted.....per oz. | 20 |
| 2. Plain..... | " | 10 | | |

Kinds.—No. 1 is the best.

Culture.—Soak the seed a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, remove some plants 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*--Pastinake.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1. Guernsey, or Cup.....per oz. | 10 | | 3. Long White.....per oz. | 10 |
| 2. New Round..... | " | 10 | | |

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

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, to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. They like a deep rich soil.

Peas--POIS--*Chicaros*--Erbsen.

EXTRA EARLY.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|----|
| 1. Princesse (earliest and finest grown)..... | 2½ feet, | per qt. | 40 |
| 2. Daniel O'Rourke..... | 2½ " | " " | 25 |
| 3. Cedo Nulli..... | 3 " | " " | 30 |
| 4. Prince Albert..... | 2½ " | " " | 20 |
| 5. Sangster's No. 1..... | 2½ " | " " | 25 |
| 6. Emperor..... | 3 " | " " | 20 |
| 7. Tom Thumb..... | 8 inches | " " | 75 |

EARLY.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----|----|
| 8. Washington..... | 3 feet, | " " | 20 |
| 9. Warwick..... | 3 " | " " | 20 |
| 10. Charlton..... | 4 " | " " | 20 |
| 11. Blue Surprise..... | 4 " | " " | 30 |
| 12. Double Blossom Frame..... | 3 " | " " | 20 |
| 13. Bishop's Dwarf Prolific..... | 1 " | " " | 25 |
| 14. Bishop's Long Pod..... | 1½ " | " " | 30 |
| 15. Prolific, or Strawberry..... | 1 " | " " | 25 |
| *16. Excelsior Marrow (new)..... | 4 " | " " | 75 |
| 17. Rising Sun (new)..... | 3 " | " " | 50 |

GENERAL CROP.

*18. Champion of England (fine).....	5	feet, per qt.	30
19. Queen of Dwarf (fine).....	1½	" "	40
20. Blue Imperial (fine).....	2½	" "	20
21. Blue Prussian.....	3	" "	20
22. Blue Scimitar.....	3	" "	25
23. Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....	3	" "	50
24. Banksian Marrow.....	3	" "	25
*25. Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	3	" "	30
26. Blue Eclipse.....	1½	" "	30
*27. Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow (one of the best).....	2½	" "	50
28. Waterloo Blue.....	4	" "	25
29. Harrison's Glory (fine and new).....	3	" "	30
30. Harrison's Perfection (fine and new).....	3	" "	30
*31. Napoleon (fine and new).....	3	" "	75
*32. Eugenie (fine and new).....	3	" "	75

LATE CROP.

*33. Competitor (new).....	5	" "	1.00
*34. Champion of Scotland (new).....	5	" "	1.00
35. Dwarf Marrowfat.....	3	" "	20
36. White Marrowfat.....	5	" "	15
37. Black Eyed do.....	3	" "	15
38. Tall Sugar (<i>edible pods</i>).....	5	" "	50
*39. Knight's Tall Marrow.....	6	" "	30
40. Tall Matchless.....	5	" "	30
*41. British Queen (fine).....	6	" "	50
*42. Hair's Defiance.....	6	" "	75
*43. Tall Mammoth Knights.....	6	" "	75
*44. Epps' Monarch (fine and new).....	6	" "	75
*45. Epps' Lord Raglan (fine and new).....	3	" "	75

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, the finest flavored of all Peas.*

Kinds.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos 1, 2, 3 and six; for second crop, Nos 9, 11 and 14; for general crop, Nos. 18, 21, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32; for late crop, Nos. 36, 40, 41 and 44; for small gardens, Nos. 7, 13, 19 and 26 are valuable.

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 along about eight inches from the row straight down, 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, hoe often. In dry weather, Peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if ground is very dry, they should be watered in the hills.

Pepper--PIMENT--Pimienta--Pfeffer.

1. Cherry.....per oz.	40	4. Small Chili.....per oz.	50
2. Sweet Spanish (for Salad) „	50	5. Large Squash..... „	40
3. Sweet Mountain (for Man- goes)..... „	50	6. Long Cayenne..... „	40
		7. Large Bell..... „	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is early and very fine; Nos. 5 and 6 are best for main crop.

Culture.—Sow early in hot-bed, or in open ground in a seed bed, about the middle of Spring, in light warm ground. When three inches high transplant to eighteen inches apart each way; hoe frequently.

Potato--POMME DE TERRE--Papas--Kartoffel.

1. Early Sovereign (extra fine).....per bus.	\$2.00
2. Early Ash Leaf Kidney..... „	2 50
3. Early Dykeman..... „	1.50
4. Early White Maine (very fine)..... „	2 00
5. Prince Albert..... „	1.50
6. Peach Blow..... „	1.50
7. Davis Seedling (fine)..... „	2.00
8. Cayuga White..... „	2.00

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest of all the early varieties, and we guarantee it, without any exception, the finest quality Potato in cultivation, and the most desirable kind for family use. Nos. 4 and 5 are also moderately early, very productive, and fine quality. No. 6 is too well known to need description. No. 7 is recommended as being the most productive sort, free from rot, and equal in quality to the Peach Blow.

Culture.—To grow healthy Potatoes that are 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 year; 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 is the result.

Pumpkin--CITROUILLE--Calabaza--Große Kürbis.

1. Large Cheese.....per oz.	10	4. Cashaw.....per oz.	10
2. Mammoth..... „	20	5. Seven Years Pumpkin...per pkt.	25
3. Connecticut Field.....per qt.	20		

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 4 are the best for family use. No. 3 for stock. No. 5 is a valuable variety, good quality for family use, and keeps for several years.

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, with four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; but avoid planting them any where near either of those.

Purslane--POURPIER--Verdolaga--Portulak.

25 cts. per ounce.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in open ground.

Radish--RADIS ET RAVE--*Rabanos and Rabanitos--*

Radies und Rettig.

1. Early Frame.....per oz.	10	10. Yellow Summer Turnip..per oz.	10
2. Early Olive Shaped.	" 10	11. Purple Turnip.....	" 10
3. Early Long Scarlet Short	" 10	12. Grey Summer Turnip..	" 10
Top.....	" 10	13. Black Fall or Spanish..	" 10
4. Early Yellow Turnip....	" 10	14. White Spanish.....	" 10
5. Early Scarlet Turnip....	" 10	15. Rose Colored Winter	
6. Long Salmon.....	" 10	Chinese.....	" 20
7. Long Purple.....	" 10	16. White do do	" 20
8. Long White Naples.....	" 10	17. Purple do do	" 20
9. White Turnip.....	" 10		

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 3 and 5 are best for early sowing; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12 are best for Summer planting; Nos. 13, 14 and 15 for last and Winter sowing.

Culture.—Sow as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, in drills an inch deep and a foot apart, and thin to three inches from each other. If dry weather when growing, these crops are much benefited in quality by watering. A warm sandy loam, made rich and light by some good strong manure, suits them best.

Rhubarb--RHUBARBE--*Ruibarbo--Rhabarber.*

Linnaeus, 25 cts. per ounce.

Kinds.—We have found the above sort so much superior to all others, 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.

Rhubarb Plants--Rhabarberpflanzen.

50 cts. each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

Roquette.

20 cents per ounce.

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

Sage--SAUGE--*Salvia--Salbei.*

30 cents per ounce.

Culture.—Sow in drills, half an inch deep and ten inches apart, and thin to the same distance between the plants.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster--SALSIFIS--*Ostion Vegetal--*

Fasermurzel.

Long White, 20 cents per oz.

Culture.—Sow in early 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 Carrots and Parsnips.

Savory--SARIETTE--*Azedrea*--Saturey.

Summer.....per oz. 25 | Winter... ..per oz. 25

Culture.—The same as Sage.

Scorzonera--SCORZONERE--*Escorconera*--Scorzionerwurzel.

20 cents per oz.

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

Skirret--CHERVIS--*Chirivia tordesea*.

25 cents per oz.

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--OSEILLE--*Acedera*--Sauerampfer.

Garden, 10 cents per oz.

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

Spinach--EPINARDS--*Epinacas*--Spinat.

1. New Flandre (fine).....per oz.	10	5. Prickly.....per oz.	05
2. Round Leaved.....	05	6. Holland, or Orach.....	20
3. New Zealand (Summer). „	20	7. Lettuce Leaved.....	10
4. Yellow Sorrel Leaved.... „	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, tread it down before sowing. Sow a quarter of an inch deep and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of ground, and hoe frequently to prevent plants running to seed. For Winter crop sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

Squash--GIRAUMON--*Calabaza*--Küchenfürbiß.

1. Early Golden Bush.....per oz.	10	10. New Hubbard (fine)....per oz.	20
2. Early Green Striped Bush „	10	11. White Leghorn (very l'ge)pr.pkt.	25
3. Early White Scallop Bush „	10	12. Mammoth Cuba.....	25
4. Summer Crook Neck.... „	10	13. Mammoth Chile.....	25
5. Winter Crook Neck..... „	10	14. Honolulu (extra fine)... „	25
6. Lima Cocoonut..... „	10	15. Improved Lima Marrow „	25
7. Boston Marrow..... „	10	16. New Mahogany, (from	
8. Patagonian, or Custard... „	20	Paraguay).....	25
9. Polk. (very fine Winter). „	20	17. Sandwich Island.....	25

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 10 are the best late and Winter varieties—No. 10 is particularly re-

commended as the best Squash grown; Nos. from 11 to 17, are new and very peculiar sorts for Winter, and well worthy the attention of growers; No. 11 grows to weigh from 100 to 150 lbs. No. 12 is one of the largest sorts and very fine grained, excellent for pies; No. 13 will grow three feet long, and is one of the best for pies; No. 14 is an entirely new variety, of great promise, and said to be one of the best in cultivation, either as a vegetable or for pies—keeps all Winter; No. 15 is an improvement upon the Boston Marrow in size, growing much larger and is equally good in quality; No. 17 is very curious, some specimens resembling a duck—very productive, and good for pies.

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.

Sweet Marjorum.-MARJOLAINE.*Mejorana*(*Oregano*) Majoran.

40 cents per ounce.

Culture.—Same as Sage.

Thyme--THYM.-*Tomillo*.-*Thymian*.

40 cents per ounce.

Culture.—Same as Sage.

Tomato--TOMATE.-*Tomates*.-*Liebesäpfel*.

1. Large Red.....per oz.	25	7. Pear Shaped.....per oz.	30
2. Large Red Smooth.....	25	8. Yellow Plum.....	30
3. Large Red Mammoth....	25	9. Fejee Island (new)....	25
4. Large Yellow.....	25	10. New Strawberry, (Phy-	
5. Red Cherry.....	40	salis Alkekengi)....	40
6. Yellow Cherry.....	40		

Kinds.—No. 2 is considered the earliest and best for main crop; Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 for pickles and preserves; No. 9 is a new and valuable sort for general use, very solid, but late; No. 10 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 in 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.

Turnip--NAVET.-*Nabos*.-*Rüben*.

1. Early Dutch.....per oz.	10	11. Yellow Stone.....per oz.	10
2. Red Top Strap Leaf....	10	12. Yellow Aberdeen.....	10
3. Red Top.....	10	13. Robson's New Golden	
4. White Strap Leaf Flat..	10	Globe.....	10
5. White Flat, or Globe....	10	14. New Yellow Finland..	10
6. Swan's Egg.....	10	15. Dale's Hybrid.....	10
7. Long White Tankard...	10	16. Improved Yellow Swed-	
8. Vertue's New Long White	10	ish, or Ruta Baga....	10
9. Long Yellow French....	10	17. White Ruta Baga.....	10
10. Yellow Malta.....	10	18. Long White French....	10

Kinds—Nos. 1 and 2 are best for Spring sowing. Nos. 2, 4, 11, 16 and 18 for Fall and Winter. Nos 13 and 14 are also fine for table use.

Culture.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. No. 16 should be sown from any time in July to first part of August, but the other kinds for Winter use, may be sown from end 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 thin to six inches in drill; hoe them a month after sowing.

TREE SEEDS.

For description, and 300 other kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

Abies balsamea.. <i>Balsam Fir</i>	per lb.	\$3.00	per oz.	25
canadensis.. <i>Hemlock</i> (clean seed)	"	\$5.00	"	50
excelsa.. <i>Norway Spruce</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
pectinata.. <i>European Silver Fir</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
Ailanthus glandulosa.. <i>Tree of Heaven</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
Arbutus unedo.. <i>Strawberry Tree</i>	"	\$4.00	"	40
Betula alba.. <i>White Birch</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
excelsa.. <i>Yellow Birch</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
populifolia.. <i>Poplar-leaved Birch</i>	"	\$2.00	"	25
nigra.. <i>Black Birch</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
Buxus sempervirens.. <i>Evergreen Box</i>	"	\$5.00	"	50
Carpinus ostrya.. <i>Hop Horn Bean</i>	"	\$2.00	"	25
Carya alba.. <i>Shell Bark Hickory</i>	per qt.	.25	pr. bus.	4.00
amara.. <i>Bitter Nuts</i>	"	.25	"	4.00
porcina.. <i>Pig Nuts</i>	"	.25	"	4.00
tomentosa.. <i>Mocker Nuts</i>	"	.25	"	4.00
Cedrus Libani.. <i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>			per cone,	25
Cornus Florida.. <i>Florida Dogwood</i>	per lb.	\$1.50	per oz.	15
Cupressus disticha.. <i>Bald Cypress</i> (a beautiful tree)			per qt.	30
Diospyrus Virginiana.. <i>Persimmon</i>	"	\$1.50	per oz.	15
Fagus sylvatica.. <i>Birch Tree</i>			per lb.	75
Fraxinus alba.. <i>White Ash</i>	"	\$1.00	per oz.	15
Gleditschia triacanthus.. <i>Honey Locust</i>	"	.75	"	10
Juniperus Virginiana.. <i>Red Cedar</i>			per qt.	40
Larix Europæus.. <i>European Larch</i>	"	\$1.50	per oz.	20
Ligustrum Japonicum.. <i>Japanese Privet</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
vulgare.. <i>Common Privet</i>	"	\$2.00	"	25
Pinus maritima.. <i>Sea Side Pine</i>	"	\$1.00	"	15
nigra Austriaca.. <i>Black Austrian Pine</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
sylvestris.. <i>Scotch Fir</i>	"	\$1.50	"	15
rigida.. <i>Pitch Pine</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
pinea.. <i>Stone Pine</i>	"	\$1.50	"	15
strobus.. <i>Weymouth Pine</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
Ptelea trifoliata.. <i>Hop Tree</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
Rhamnus catharticus.. <i>Buckthorn</i>	"	\$1.00	"	10
Robenia pseudoacacia.. <i>Yellow Locust</i>	"	.75	"	15
Thuja occidentalis.. <i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> (clean seed)	"	\$5.00	"	50
orientalis.. <i>Chinese</i>	"	\$3.00	"	25
Ulmus Americana.. <i>American Elm</i>	"	\$2.00	"	25

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple Seed.....per qt. 40	Plum Pits.....per qt. 50
Apricot Pits....." 75	Quince Seed..per lb. \$3.00. per oz. 25
Cherry Pits (Black Mazzard) " 50	Raspberry (two sorts)....." 75
Currant (three varieties)...per oz. 50	Red Alpine Strawberry....." 2.00
Gooseberry....." 75	Elton "....." 2.00
Grape (Hot House)....." 1.00	British Queen "....." 2.00
Nectarine Pits.....per lb. 1.00	Keen's and 8 other sorts do. " 2.00
Peach Pits.....per qt. 25	Lawton, or New Rochelle
Pear Seed.....per lb. \$2.00. per oz. 25	Blackberry Seed pr.lb \$6 " 50
Do. Amer. saved " 3.50 " 40	

FOR LIVE FENCES, &c.

<i>Honey Locust or Three-Thorned Acacia,</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthus...</i> per lb. .75
<i>Osage Orange</i> - - - - -	<i>Maclura aurantiaca.....</i> per qt. .75
<i>Buckthorn</i> - - - - -	<i>Rhamnus catharticus.....</i> per lb. 1.00
<i>Yellow Locust</i> - - - - -	<i>Robinia pseudacia.....</i> " .75
<i>Privet</i> - - - - -	<i>Ligustrum vulgare.....</i> " 1.50
<i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> ..	<i>Thuja occidentalis (clean seed)</i> per lb. \$6.00 per oz. .50

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les Oiseaux.

PRICES VARIABLE—BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

<i>Canary</i> - - - - -	<i>Phalaris canariensis.....</i>
<i>Hemp</i> - - - - -	<i>Cannabis sativa.....</i>
<i>Maw</i> - - - - -	<i>Papaver rheas.....</i>
<i>Millet</i> - - - - -	<i>Panicum miliaceum.....</i>
<i>Rape</i> - - - - -	<i>Brassica napus.....</i>
<i>Rough Rice</i> - - - - -	<i>Oryza sativa.....</i>

CLOWERS.

<i>Yellow Trefoil</i> - - - - -	<i>Medicago lupulina.....</i> per lb. 40
<i>Lucerne, or French Clover</i> - - - - -	<i>sativa.....</i> " 25
<i>Red Clover</i> - - - - -	<i>Trifolium pratense.....</i> " 12
<i>White Clover</i> - - - - -	<i>repens.....</i> " 30
<i>Scarlet Clover</i> - - - - -	<i>incarnatum.....</i> " 50
<i>Alsike Clover</i> - - - - -	<i>hybridum.....</i> " 60

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

- Dioscorea Bataias, or*
 Chinese Potatoes, from 50 cts. per dozen to 25 cts. each.
 Asparagus Roots, 75 cts. per. 100—\$6.00 per 1000.
 Horse Radish Roots, 50 cts. per lb.
 Rhubarb Roots, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand, at the proper season, Plants of
 Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Celery, Tomato, Egg Plants,
 &c., &c., &c.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seeds.

Granes d'Herbes a l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriferentes.

<i>Dill</i> - - - - -	Anethum graveolens.....	per oz.	10
<i>Sweet Fennel</i> - - - - -	feniculum... ..	"	10
<i>Garden Angelica</i> - - - - -	Archangelica officinalis...	"	10
<i>Burdock</i> - - - - -	Artium lappa.....	"	25
<i>Wormwood</i> - - - - -	Artemisia absinthium.....	"	75
<i>Belladonna</i> - - - - -	Atropa Belladonna.....	"	50
<i>Borage</i> - - - - -	Borago.....	"	25
<i>Pot Marigold</i> - - - - -	Calendula officinalis.....	"	25
<i>Saffron</i> - - - - -	Carthamum tinctorius.....	"	10
<i>Hemlock</i> - - - - -	Conium maculatum.....	"	25
<i>Carraway</i> - - - - -	Carum carui.....	"	10
<i>Coriander</i> - - - - -	Coriandrum sativum.....	"	10
<i>Boneset</i> - - - - -	Eupatorium perfoliatum...	"	75
<i>Pennyroyal</i> - - - - -	Hedeoma pulegiodes.....	"	75
<i>Henbane</i> - - - - -	Hyoscyamus niger.....	"	75
<i>Elecampane</i> - - - - -	Inula helonium.....	"	50
<i>Hyssop</i> - - - - -	Hyssopus officinalis.....	"	50
<i>Lavender</i> - - - - -	Lavandula spica.....	"	50
<i>Horehound</i> - - - - -	Marrubium vulgare.....	"	50
<i>Balm</i> - - - - -	Melissa officinalis.....	"	50
<i>Catnep</i> - - - - -	Nepeta cataria.....	"	50
<i>Sweet Basil</i> - - - - -	Ocymum basilicum.....	"	50
<i>Dwarf, or Bush'd</i> - - - - -	minimum.....	"	50
<i>Sweet Marjorum</i> - - - - -	Origanum marjorana.....	"	40
<i>Castor Oil Beans</i> - - - - -	Ricinus communis.....	per qt.	25
<i>Rosemary</i> - - - - -	Rosemarinus officinalis.....	per oz.	50
<i>Dyer's Madder</i> - - - - -	Rubia tinctoria.....	"	10
<i>Rue</i> - - - - -	Ruta graveolens.....	"	75
<i>Red Sage</i> - - - - -	Salvia hominum.....	"	75
<i>Common Sage</i> - - - - -	officinalis.....	"	30
<i>Summer Savory</i> - - - - -	Sotureja hortensis.....	"	25
<i>Bene</i> - - - - -	Sesamum orientale.....	"	10
<i>Tansy</i> - - - - -	Tanacetum vulgare.....	"	50
<i>Thyme</i> - - - - -	Thymus vulgaris.....	"	40
<i>Anise</i> - - - - -	Tragium anisum.....	"	10
<i>Fenugreek</i> - - - - -	Trigonella.....	"	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Sugar Cane.....	per qt.	25	Potato Seed.....	per oz.	50
African Imphee.....	"	50	Havana Tobacco.....	"	50
Broom Corn.....	"	25	Maryland ".....	"	25
Sun Flower.....	"	25	Virginia ".....	"	25
Sea Island Cotton.....	per lb.	25	Florida ".....	"	25
Georgia Upland Cotton...	"	25	Ct. Seed Lf. ".....	"	25
Flax Seed.....	per qt.	25	White Lupins.....	per qt.	50
Wild Endive.....	per lb.	1 00	Spurry.....	per lb.	30
Madder.....	"	1 00	Fuller's Teazels.....	"	40
Opium Poppy.....	"	2 00	Spring Vetches.....	per qt.	20
Scurvy Grass.....	per oz.	25	Winter ".....	"	20
Fenugreek.....	per lb.	1 00	Chufas.....	per lb.	1 00
Cuba Bast.....	"	80			

GRASS SEEDS.

- Agrostis stolonifera*, or Creeping Bent Grass—a valuable lawn variety for rich and moist soils, (nothing better for grass plots).....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *vulgaris*, or Red Top Grass.....\$1 00 per bus.
- Aira cæspitosa*, or Hassock Grass—this grass prefers stiff or marshy bottoms where the water stands30 cts. per lb.
 ——— *flexuosa*, or Wood Hair Grass—delights on high and rocky hills.
 30 cts. per 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.....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *agrestis*, or Slender Foxtail.....50 cts. per lb.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum*, or Sweet Scented Vernal Grass.....75 cts. per lb.
- Arunda avenaria*, or Reed Grass.....60 cts. per lb.
- Avena elatior*, or Tall Meadow Oats Grass.....\$3.00 per bus.
 ——— *flavescens*, or Yellow Oat Grass—this Grass should be sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail and Sweet Vernal, valuable for dry meadows and pastures.....75 cts. per lb.
- Cynosurus cristatus*, or Crested Dogstail—a desirable Sheep Grass, and very productive.....\$7.00 per bus.
- Dactylis glomerata*, or Orchard Grass.....\$2.00 per bus.
- Festuca duriuscula*, or Hard Fescue—one of the finest of the dwarf-growing Grasses, and succeeds best on light rich soils.....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *lojiacea*, 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 the case with common Rye Grass.....\$6.00 per bus.
 ——— *ovina*, or Sheep's Fescue—a good variety for forming grass plots; it has the advantage of a fine and succulent foliage.....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *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 larger Grasses.....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *rubra*, or Purple Fescue—this Grass has much affinity to the *Festuca duriuscula*, from which it is, however, distinguished by the leaves, which are broader and longer.....\$4.00 per bus.
 ——— *tenuifolia*, or Slender Fescue—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils.
 50 cts. per 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.....\$2.50 per bus.
- Lolium Italicum*, or Italian Rye Grass.....\$3.00 per bus.
 ——— *perenne*, or English Rye Grass.....\$3.00 per bus.
- Onobrychis sativa*, or Saintfoin.....20 cts. per lb.
- Panicum Germanicum*, or Hungarian Grass.....\$2.50 per bus.
- Phalaris arundinacea*, or Reed Canary Grass—grows well by the sides of rivers and standing pools.....75 cts. per lb.
- Phleum pratense*, or Timothy.....Market price.
- Poa aquatica*, or Water-Meadow Grass—this is an excellent pasture variety for very wet situations.....35 cts. per lb.
 ——— *annua*, or Annual Spear Grass—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties.....40 cts. per lb.
 ——— *memoralis*, or Wood Meadow Grass—the early growth of this Grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for admission into the company of the superior permanent Pasture Grasses.....50 cts. per lb.

<i>Poa pratensis</i> , or Kentucky Blue Grass.....	\$2.50 per bus.
— do. do. do. extra clean.....	\$5.00 per bus.
— <i>sempervirens</i> , or Evergreen Meadow Grass—a similar variety to the last.....	60 cts. per lb.
— <i>seratina</i> , or Fowl Meadow Grass—a very valuable hay variety, succeeding best in low moist land.....	\$2.50 per bush.
— <i>trivialis</i> , 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.....	30 cts. per lb.
<i>Spergula pilifera</i> —this new Dwarf Perennial Alpine plant is a perfect substitute for small Grass Lawns, or plots—see directions for cultivation on cover of this Catalogue.....	50 cts. per pkt.
Rhode Island Bent Grass—very desirable for lawns.....	\$2.50 per bus.
Mixed Lawn Grass.....	\$3.50 "
French Mixed Grass (extra fine).....	\$5 00 "

**Prices of a few of the leading varieties of Seeds
by the pound and bushel.**

Beans.

Early Turtle Soup..... per bus	\$1.00	Early Rachel (very fine). per bus	\$1.00
Early Valentine..... "	4.00	Early Yellow Six Weeks "	4.00
Early Mohawk..... "	4.00	Horticultural Pole..... "	5.00
Early China Dwarf..... "	3.00	Scarlet Runners..... "	8.00
Early Rob Roy..... "	4.00	Large White Lima..... "	9.00

Beets.

White French Sugar..... per lb.	50	Yellow Globe..... per lb.	50
Yellow German Sugar..... "	50	Long Blood..... "	75
Early Blood Turnip..... "	75	Long Smooth Blood..... "	75
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.. "	50		

Brocoli.

Early Purple Cape, per lb. \$4 00

Carrots.

Long Orange (fine)..... per lb.	\$1.00	Large White Imported..... per lb.	50
Large Altringham..... "	1.00	Early Scarlet Horn..... "	1.00
Large White Field..... "	75		

Cabbage.

Early York..... per lb	\$1.50	Large Drumhead (Amer.) per lb.	\$2.50
Large Early Oxheart..... "	2.00	Large Bergen..... "	2.00
Drumhead Savoy (English) "	1.00	Large Flat Dutch (English) "	1.25
Do. do. (Amer.) "	2.50	Do. do. do. (Amer.).. "	2.50
Large Drumhead (English) "	1.00	Red Dutch..... "	2.00

Cauliflower.

Early London.....per lb.\$5 00 | Late London.....per lb.\$5.00

Celery.

Early White Solid (fine)..per lb.\$3.00 | Giant White Solid (Imp'd) per lb \$1.00
Giant White Solid (Amer.) ,, 2 00 | Self Blanching (fine)..... ,, 1 50

Cucumber.

Early White Spined.....per lb. 75 | Early Frame.....per lb. 75
Early Cluster..... ,, 75 | Long Green (fine)..... ,, 1 50

Egg Plant.

Long Purple.....per lb. \$1.00 | Improved N. Y. Purple...per lb. \$8.00

Endive.

White Curled.....per lb. \$2.00 | Broad Leaved.....per lb. \$2.00
Green Curled..... ,, 2 00

Leek.

Fine American Flag.....per lb. \$2.00 | Imported Flag.....per lb. \$1.00

Lettuce.

White Cabbage.....per lb. \$1.50 | Early Curled Silesia.....per lb. \$2.00
Ice Drumhead..... ,, 1 50

Melon.

Fine Nutmeg.....per lb. \$1.25 | Ice Cream Water.....per lb. \$1.00
Green Citron..... ,, 1 25

Okra.

Improved Dwarf, per lb. 75 cts.

Onion.

Large Red.....per lb. \$1.00 | White Portugal.....per lb \$1.50
Large Yellow..... ,, 1 00

Parsley.

Extra Curled, per lb 75 cts.

Parsnip.

Best Cup, per lb. 75 cts.

Peas.

Extra Early Princess (best in
cultivation).....per bus. \$3.00 | Early Washington.....per bus.\$3.50
Extra Early Prince Albert ,, 4 50 | Blue Imperial..... ,, 4 50
Extra Early Emperor.... ,, 4 50 | White Marrowfat..... ,, 3 00
Extra Early Emperor.... ,, 4 50 | Black Eyed do ,, 3 00
Extra Daniel O'Rourke.. ,, 5 00 | Champion of England... ,, 6 00

Pumpkin.

Large Cheese.....per lb. 50	Connecticut Field.....per bus. \$4.00
Cashaw....." 60	

Radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip.....per lb. 75	Yellow Turnip.....per lb. 75
White Turnip....." 75	Long Scarlet Short Top....." 75

Salsify.

Long White, per lb. \$1.50-

Spinach.

Round Leaved.....per lb. 50	Prickly.....per lb. 50
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Squash.

Early White Bush.....per lb. 75	Boston Marrow.....per lb. \$1.00
Early Golden Bush....." 75	True Hubbard....." 2.00
Early Green Striped Bush... " 75	

Tomato.

Large Red.....per lb. \$1.50	Yellow Plum.....per lb \$2 00
Large Red Smooth....." 1.50	Pear Shaped....." 2.00
Large Yellow....." 2 00	

Turnip.

Early White Dutch.....per lb. 75	Fine American Ruta Baga..per lb. 75
Red Top Strap Leaf....." 75	Skirving's Improved do .. " 50
White Strap Leaf....." 75	Purple Top do .. " 50
Long White French....." 75	Marshall's Purple Top do .. " 50
English White Globe....." 50	Bullock's Heart do .. " 50
English White Norfolk....." 50	Dickson's Improved do .. " 50
Yellow Stone....." 75	Laing's do do .. " 50
Yellow Aberdeen....." 50	Dale's Hybrid do .. " 50
Waite's Eclipse (new)....." 75	Ashcroft's (new) do .. " 75
Green Globe....." 50	

BOOKS.

The Farmer's Encyclopedia.....(G. Emerson)	\$1.00
Sorgho and Imphee, Sugar Cane.....(H. S. Olcott)	1.00
The Young Gardener's Assistant.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	1.50
The Kitchen Gardener's Instructor.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	.35
The Florist's Guide.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	.50
The Fruit Cultivator's Manual.....(Thomas Bridgeman)	.50
American Flower Garden Directory.....(R. Buist)	1.25
Grape-Grower's Guide.....(Chorlton)	.60
Breck's Book of Flowers.....(Breck)	1.00
Chinese Sugar Cane—History of.....(Hyde)	.25
Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden.....(A. J. Downing)	1.50
The Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardener's Companion.....(P. Neill)	1.25
The Canary Bird Fancier.....(G. C. Thorburn)	.15
The Planter's Guide, or Practical Essay on the best method of giving im- mediate effect to wood, by the removal of large trees..(Sir Henry Steuart)	1.50

Estimate of Seeds calculated to stock a Kitchen Garden for an ordinary sized Family.

			Amt. brought up.....	\$5 40	
1 qt.	Beans, Early Valentine.....	20	1 oz. Melon, Green Citron.....	20	
1 "	" Early Rachel.....	20	2 "	" Ice Cream.....	20
1 "	" Horticultural Pole.....	25	4 "	" Okra, Improved Dwarf.....	25
1 "	" Large Lima.....	40	1 "	" Onion, Red.....	10
1 pt.	" Scarlet Runners.....	20	2 "	" Yellow.....	20
2 oz.	Beet, Extra Early Turnip.....	20	1 "	" White.....	20
2 "	" Blood Turnip.....	20	1 "	" Parsley, Extra Curled.....	10
1 "	" Long Blood.....	10	2 "	" Parsnip.....	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Broccoli, Purple Cape.....	15	2 qt.	Peas, Extra Early Princess.....	75
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Brussels Sprouts.....	10	2 "	" Early Warwick.....	40
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Cabbage, Early Oxheart.....	10	2 "	" Champion of England.....	60
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Drumhead Savory.....	15	1 "	" Harrison's Perfection.....	30
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Red Pickling.....	10	1 "	" White Marrowfat.....	15
1 "	" " Large Flat Dutch.....	25	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.....	10
1 "	Carrot, Early Horn.....	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Cherry.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Cauliflower, Early.....	20	4 "	" Radish, Scarlet Turnip.....	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Celery, Early White Solid.....	10	2 "	" Long Scarlet.....	20
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Giant White Solid.....	10	1 "	" Yellow Turnip.....	10
2 qt.	Sugar Corn, Extra Early.....	30	1 "	" Chinese Winter.....	20
1 "	" " Mammoth.....	20	4 "	" Salsify.....	50
1 "	" " Evergreen.....	20	8 "	" Spinach, Flandre.....	40
1 oz.	Corn Salad.....	10	1 "	" Squash, Early Bush.....	10
4 "	Cress, Curled.....	20	1 "	" " New Hubbard.....	20
1 "	" Cucumber, White Spined.....	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Tomato, Red Smooth.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Long Green.....	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " Yellow Plum.....	15
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " N. Jersey Hybrid.....	10	1 "	" Turnip, Early Dutch.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Egg Plant, Improved Purple.....	30	1 "	" White French.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Endive, Green Curled.....	10	1 "	" Yellow Stone.....	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Kohlrabi, White.....	10	1 paper	Sage.....	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Leek, Large White.....	10	1 "	" Summer Savory.....	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" Lettuce, Curled Silesia.....	10	1 "	" Sweet Marjoram.....	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " White Cabbage.....	10	1 "	" Thyme.....	5
1 "	" " Ice Drumhead.....	20	1 "	" Lavender.....	5
	Carried up,.....	\$5 40			\$12 00

SPERGULA PILIFERA.

The New Substitute for Grass in the Formation of Lawns and Garden Borders.

It forms a turf equal to that of the finest Grass, for which, at first sight, it might easily be mistaken. Over Grass it however possesses many advantages; in the first place, it requires no mowing, and it is reported to withstand the effect of long continued drought better than any Grass, remaining comparatively green when the latter has been burnt up. Another point in its favor is its evenness of surface, provided the ground laid down with it has been made so in the first instance—a matter of great importance—for the plant itself never grows more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in height. After planting, the only care that it requires is sweeping and rolling. If left undisturbed it would be one mass of white flowers in July; but as most people prefer a lawn perfectly green to one covered with blossoms, the latter should be removed by frequent sweepings with a fine broom. A birch broom is too rough for it. The seed, which is very fine, and very scarce as yet, should be sown in pots, boxes, or in the Green House, to be sure that every seed will make a plant, and when the weather becomes warm and settled in the Spring, replant to a rather shady border of the open ground for a few weeks, and ultimately transplant upon the prepared lawn surface, from 6, 9, to 12 inches apart; or the seed may be sown in the open ground, in the Spring, in the usual method observed for fine seeds..... per packet, 50 cts.