Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
CATALOGUE
OF
KITCHEN GARDEN,
HERB, TREE, FIELD AND FLOWER
SEEDS,
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, &c.
FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND
FARMER, NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON,
BY JOHN B. RUSSELL,
WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE MORE RARE
AND DELICATE SORTS.

WITH A LIST OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FOR SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE IN THE SAME BUILD-
ING, BY
JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

AGENTS.
Gentlemen at a distance can procure any articles mentioned in this Catalogue,
by sending direct to the Proprietor in Boston, or through the following persons.
JOHN WITHAM, Halifax, N. S.  A. WEDDERBURN, St. John's,
E. DEWOLF, jr. Horton, N. S.  JOHN M. IVES, Salem,
JACOB DEWITT, Montreal,  E. STEDMAN, Newburyport.

Boston:
PRINTED AT THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE.
1827.
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET.....BOSTON.

Encyclopedia of Agriculture; comprising the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, laying out, improvement and management of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture, including all the latest improvements. Illustrated with upwards of 800 engravings. By J. C. Loudon.

New England Farmer, or Georgical Dictionary; containing a compendious account of the ways and methods in which the important art of husbandry in all its various branches is or may be practised to the greatest advantage in the United States. By Samuel Deane.

Code of Agriculture; including observations on gardens, orchards, woods, and plantations. By the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart, Founder of the Board of Agriculture.

Farmer's Assistant; being a digest of all that relates to Agriculture, and the conducting of rural affairs; alphabetically arranged, and adapted for the United States. By J. Nicholson, Esq.

American Gardener's Calendar; adapted to the climates and seasons of the United States; containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the kitchen-garden, fruit-garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, pleasure-ground, flower-garden, green-house, hot-house, and forcing frames, for every month in the year; and ample practical directions for performing the same. By Bernard M'Mahon.

Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock; the whole interspersed with information of importance to breeders, graziers, farmers, and the public at large. By R. Parkinson.

American Gardener, or a Treatise on the situation, soil, fencing and laying-out of gardens; on the making and managing of hot-beds and green-houses; and on the propagation and cultivation of the several sorts of vegetables, herbs, fruits and flowers. By William Cobbett.

View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and the Management of Orchards and Cider; with accurate descriptions of the most estimable varieties of native and foreign apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, cultivated in the middle states of America. Illustrated by cuts of two hundred kinds of fruits of the natural size. By William Coxe, Esq.

New Farmer's Calendar, or Monthly Remembrancer for all kinds of Country Business; comprehending all the material improvements in the new husbandry, with the management of Live Stock. By Lawrence.

Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Pheasants, Pigeons and Rabbits; including an interesting Account of the Egyptian Method of hatching Eggs by artificial Heat, and the Author's Experiments thereon. Also the Management of Swine, Milch Cows, and Bees, and Instructions for the Private Brewery. By Bonington Moubray, Esq.

Concise and Practical Treatise on the Growth and Culture of the Carnation, Pink, Auricula, Polyanthus, Ranunculus, Tulip, Hyacinth, Rose and other Flowers; including a Dissertation on Soils and Manures, and containing Catalogues of the finest and most esteemed varieties of each flower. By Thomas Hogg, Florist.

We have here enumerated some of our principal standard works on Agriculture and Gardening; we are likewise frequently receiving the most approved works as they appear; and can furnish Agricultural Libraries and others on as good terms as at any bookstore.

The New England Farmer's Almanack is published annually at this place, by J. B. Russell. This Almanack is conducted by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer, and contains, in addition to the usual variety of common Almanacks, a large selection of useful articles on Agriculture and Domestic Economy.—Booksellers and Country Traders are supplied at wholesale, on favorable terms; 30,000 copies were sold the first year of its publication.
CATALOGUE
OF
KITCHEN GARDEN,
HERB, TREE, FIELD AND FLOWER
SEEDS,
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND
FARMER, NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON,

BY JOHN B. RUSSELL,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE MORE RARE
AND DELICATE SORTS.

____________

WITH A LIST OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FOR SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE IN THE SAME BUILDING, BY

JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

____________

Boston:
PRINTED AT THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE.
1827.
As the variety and quantity of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.
PREFACE.

The Seeds offered to the publick in this catalogue, are all raised in the vicinity of Boston, (with a few exceptions) by experienced and responsible growers, who have been in the business for years. Great care has been taken to have every sort raised in the greatest purity, perfectly distinct from any other sort of the same species. Some few varieties of seed, which will not ripen in this country, are imported from the first establishments in Europe, whose veracity and faithfulness may be relied on.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the Seed. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts: some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating;—they may be scorched in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects—and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of wet moss, which will soon determine their character.

The bug holes frequently seen in peas are not occasioned by age, but are the work of an insect, who deposits her eggs in the pods as soon as they have arrived at a state of maturity sufficient to show the peas which are within them. In the evening or in a cloudy day, the eggs are deposited on the outside of the pod, where they soon hatch, and the worm eats directly through, and enters the tender young pea where it lodges, and remains feeding on its contents, until it changes to a chrysalis, and thence to a fly or beetle, before the succeeding spring; but do not eat their way out till the frosts are past, which is about the time peas are generally planted. “But what is surprising (says Bartram, a distinguished naturalist of Pennsylvania) the worm leaves the eye or sprout of the pea untouched, so that almost every pea vegetates and thrives vigorously, notwithstanding a large part of the pea seems to be consumed.” A friend of ours in Dorchester, planted, last season, two rows, one of sound peas, the other with peas full of bug holes; both vegetated and thrived equally well.

A few remarks have been added on the requisite soil and proper cultivation of some of the rarer sorts of esculent vegetables; which has been revised by a gentleman of great experience in gardening and horticulture.

We have annexed the scientific name to the common, and the French to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening and Botany; and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books—not usually found elsewhere,—on favorable terms.

To the patronage of the public we commend this Establishment, willing that it should stand or fall, on its own merit and reputation. We hope by faithfulness, perseverance and constant personal attention, to render it, not only useful to ourselves, but of great and substantial benefit to the agricultural community.

Boston, October 1827.
HOT BEDS.

Hot Beds are things not merely of luxury, as has been asserted, but of real utility, especially to farmers and gardeners who send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown, and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in hot beds. The following is given in the New England Farmer, as a good method of preparing hot beds.

In the month of March, mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally 6 feet in length and 3 in breadth, covered with glass, set in sashes of 12 panes each, say of 7 by 9 glass. The sashes should be hung with hinges upon the back side, to admit of their being raised up or let down in front, at pleasure. The front side of the sashes to incline downwards from the back side, about six inches. The frame, or box, is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about 12 inches high in front, and 18 inches on the back side.

Dig your bed thus marked off, and cover it with litter from the horse stable; stamp down your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish; then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too active, give it air by raising the lights in your frame, until you have obtained a right temperature; (which you may observe by placing your hand upon the bed, or thrusting it into it.) You may then plant your early cucumbers, radishes, sallads, &c.; those plants will soon come forward, and may be transplanted into other hot beds, not so powerful, or promiscuously into the garden, and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, and 4 panes of glass, according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use.— These plants may be generally brought to perfection about one month earlier than in open ground.

Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner. Draw or dig from your asparagus bed as many roots as will fill your hot beds, and set them in rows that will admit the hoe between, and from 1 to 3 inches apart in the rows; (roots of 4 years old, and that have never been cut answer best) cover with your frame, and when you pick for use, cut within the ground.

In the cultivation of Carolina Potatoes, it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop is obtained.—For further directions on the culture of Carolina potatoes, see New England Farmer, vol. v. page 298

USE OF THE ROLLER.

It is very important that many kinds of seeds should be rolled in by a heavy roller; or by pressing the earth down hard upon them by placing a board on the bed, and walking across it several times—celery, spinach, onions, and many other kinds of garden seeds, will not vegetate unless the earth is pressed on them hard, or rolled, after being sown.
ASPARAGUS—Asperge.

Common Names. Scientific Names.
Devonshire Asparagus officinalis
Gravesend do. var.
Battersea do. var.
Large White Reading do. var.

Sown in April and May, in the same manner as onions, in rows 18 inches apart. Let it stand one or two years—transplant into trenches 4 feet wide, dug, if the soil will admit, fifteen inches deep—fill up six inches with rotten manure—place the roots 14 inches apart. See also New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 278.

ARTICHOKE—Artichaut.

Green Globe Cynara scolymus

There are two kinds of Artichoke, the French and the Globe; the latter is the only kind worth cultivating. It should be planted in April and May, in fine rich earth, three-fourths of an inch deep. In the course of the season, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuce, &c. can be sown between the rows. (The vegetable called Jerusalem Artichoke, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sun-flower; propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.)

BEANS—(Eng. Dwarfs)—Haricots nains Anglais.

Early Mazagan Vicia faba
Sword Long Pod do. var.
Green Nonpareil do. var.
Broad Windsor do. var.

These six varieties should be planted as early as practicable in May. To render them more productive they should have their tops broken off when in bloom, otherwise they will run to flowers with but few pods.

BEANS (Kidney dwarfs or string)—Haricots verts nains

Early Yellow Cranberry Phaseolus vulgaris
var. pumila.
Early Mohawk do. var.

This is the earliest of all the dwarf beans, and has the singular property of enduring a smart frost, without injury, on which account it can be sown earlier than any of the others.)
Early Yellow Six Weeks  do. var.
Early Canadian Dwarf   do. var.
Early Dwarf Cluster  do. var.
Early Dun Coloured or Quaker  do. var.
Early China Dwarf  do. var.
Large White Kidney Dwarf  do. var.
White Cranberry Dwarf  do. var.
Red Cranberry Dwarf  do. var.
Warrington or Marrow  do. var.
Refugee, or Thousand to One  do. var.
Rob Roy  do. var.
White Cutlass Bean of Carolina  do. var.

BEANS—(Pole or running)—Haricots a rames.

Large White Lima  Phaseolus limensis
Saba or Carolina  do. var.
Scarlet runners  do. var. coccinea
White Dutch Runners  do. vulgaris
Dutch case knife, or.
Princess  do. var.
Red Cranberry
White Cranberry

BEET—Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip rooted  Beta rubra, radice rapa
Early White Scarcity  do. var. pallide alba
Long Blood Red  do. vulgaris rubra
Yellow Turnip rooted  do. lutea major var.
Mangel Wurtzel  do. ciela
Sir John Sinclair’s  var. nova. (new)
Green— for stews or soups  do. var. pallide virens
French Sugar, or Amber Beet  do. var.

Sown from April to June—The Early Turnip Blood Beet is the earliest and of excellent quality for summer use; the tops being good for boiling as greens. The Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet are well known and esteemed for cattle; as the Mangel Wurtzel produces a great deal of foliage, its leaves can be stripped twice in each season for fodder. It is recommended to soak the seed 48 hours before planting. A crop of these roots was raised by Messrs. T. & H. Little of Newbury in 1824 on an acre, weighing 74,518 pounds.

BENE PLANT  Sesamum

This was introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa and abounds in many parts of Africa. Somini and Brown, travellers in
Egypt, say it is much cultivated there for the purpose of feeding horses, and for culinary purposes. The negroes in Georgia boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance of Indian corn. Probably no plant yields a larger proportion of oil, which Dr Cooper of Philadelphia has pronounced equal to the finest oils. But it is worthy of cultivation in the Northern States principally as a medicinal plant. A gentleman in Virginia has given Messrs. Thorburn & Son, the following account of its virtues. "It requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about one foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or colour, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed, that (under Providence) the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last summer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family." This plant will throw out a greater profusion of leaves, by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

**BORECOLE—Chou frise vert.**

*(Brassica oleracea selenisia.)*

Sown in May—Valuable for winter and spring greens, when the frost is not too powerful for it. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Chou de Bruxelles a jets.**

*(Brassica oleracea.)* var.

This is an open headed cabbage; grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring. To be sown in May, and treated like cabbages, should be covered in the fall.

**BROCOLI—Chou Brocoli.**

Early White  
Early Purple  
Large Cape  

*Brassica oleracea*  
*do. var.*

The Brocoli generally succeeds well in our climate. The seed should be sown the last of May for a full crop. In July plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. If any of the plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up, and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower before spring.

**CABBAGE—Chou.**

Early Salisbury Dwarf  
Early York  
Early Dutch  
Early Sugarloaf  
Early London Battersea  
Large Bergen, or Great American  
Russian  
Early Emperor  
Early Wellington  
Large late Drumhead  

*Brassica oleracea capitata.*

*do. var.*
Late Imperial
Late Sugarloaf
Large Green glazed
Tree, or Thousand headed
Large Scotch, for cattle
Green Globe Savoy
Red Dutch, for pickling
Large Cape Savoy
Yellow Savoy
Turnip rooted or Arabian, (above ground) do. napobrassica
Turnip rooted— (below ground) do. gongylodes
Chou de Milan
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
do. var.
Italian Celeriac, or Turnip rooted  
Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a shady situation—say, under a tree, or bush—and observe to keep the ground always moist.—Afterwards planted out in trenches for blanching.

CHERVIL—Cerfeuil.—Diosma cerefolium.
Esteemed for soups and salads. sown occasionally from April to September.

CHIVES or CIVES—Civette—Allium schoenoprasum.
A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads—propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

COLEWORT or COLLARDS—Chou vert.
Brassica oleracea viridis.  
A species of cabbage, planted from April to July.

CORN SALAD or VETTIKOST—(Feticus)—Mache ou Doucette—Valeriana locusta olitoria.
A common, annual plant, sown in September, raked in, thinned out to two or three inches asunder, and used in composition with lettuce and other salad herbs, and as a substitute for these when deficient.

CRESS—Cresson Alenois
Curled or Peppergrass Lepidium sativum
Broad leaved Garden do. var.
Water Sysimbrium nasturtium
Sown from April to September.

CUCUMBER—Concombrec.
Early Frame Cucumis sativus
Green Cluster do. var.
Long Prickly do. var.
Short Prickly do. var.
Long Green Turkey do. var.
Long White Turkey do. var.
White Spined do. var.
Small Girkin or West India do. prophetarum
(fine for pickling.)
Planted from April to June—from June 20th to July 4th for pickles.

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY—Chicoree.
Green Curled Cichorium endivia crispa
White Curled do. var.
Broad leaved Batavian (best for winter) do. var.
Sown from May to July, for salad—and blanched.
GARDEN BURNET—Pimprinelle.—*Poterium sanguisorba*

A medicinal herb, propagated generally by cuttings,—seed sown from April to August.

GARLICK SETTS—Ail—*Allium*.

A species of onion, propagated by offsets; take a good sized bulb, divide it into its small parts, plant them in rows four feet apart, in good ground.

INDIAN CORN—(6 cents per Ear)—Mais.

- Early Golden Sioux (ripened in 10 weeks) *Zea mays*
- Early Canadian
- Early Jefferson
- Sweet or Sugar (best for boiling ears)
- Large Southern Horse Tooth
- Large Flour White
- Nonpareil, or Pearl (curious)
- Mottled (curious)

Planted in April and May.

KAIL—Chou d’Ecosse.

- Green Curly Scotch *Brassica oleracea sabellica*
- Purple Curled *do laciniata*
- Sea *Crambe maratima*

The Sea Kale grows spontaneously on many parts of the sea-coast of England. The inhabitants seek for it in the spring, and remove the pebbles or sand with which it is usually covered, to the depth of several inches, and cut off the young and tender leaves and stalks, as yet unexpanded, and in a blanched state, close to the crown of the root.

It is easily raised in the interior—is very hardy—grows in any dry tolerable soil—is perennial, and costs but little labor and may be raised from the seed or the root: (if raised from the seed, it should be cracked before planting.) Fifty plants, occupying a very small space, will supply a family. In its taste it resembles the cauliflower. The only labor it requires, is to cover it with sand or earth, with pots or boxes, in March, to blanch it, or make it white. If not blanched, it is not so beautiful to the eye, or so tender, or so delicate to the taste, as if blanched. It should be very thoroughly boiled, and is better if boiled in milk and water. It should be served up like cauliflower, with melted butter. It comes in at a season, when our vegetables in this country are very deficient. Sown from May to July.

LEEK—Poireau ou Porreau.

- Large Scotch *Allium porum*
- London *do var*

A species of the onion—should be sown from April to August, and treated generally like onions.
LETTUCE—Laitue.

Lactuca sativa

Early Curled Silesia ♦
Large Green Head or cabbage ♦
Royal Cape (superior quality) ♦
Imperial
Hardy Green
Brown Dutch
Grand Admiral ♦
Tennisball or Rose
Drumhead
Magnum Bonum coss
Bath coss
Ice coss
White coss, or Loaf
Green coss

Sown from April to September—in February and March in hot beds.—The Royal Cape, Early Curled Silesia and Tennisball, are highly esteemed in the Boston market.

MELON—Melon.

Cucumis melo

Green citron
doi var
Murray's Pine Apple
Persian
doi var
Nutmeg
doi var
Minorca
doi var
Large canteleupe
doi var
Pomegranate or Musk
Scented (superior) do odoratissimus

Carolina Water
Long Island do
doi var
Apple seeded do early doi var

(A few extra sorts from Europe, in papers, 25 cts. each)

Sown in April and May—great care should be taken to plant the various sorts of melons at a great distance from each other, otherwise the best kinds will be spoiled the first season.

MELONGENA, or EGG PLANT. Melongne ou Aube
Purple (best for culinary purposes) Salanum melongena
White (ornamental) do vovifera

This may be sown in hot beds in March, in the open air in May. They should be raised about 2 feet asunder, with a little earth drawn up round their stems; when about a foot high, they will produce plenty of fruit.—When sliced and nicely fried, they are esteemed as a delicious vegetable.
MUSTARD—Moutarde.

White or English
Brown
Sown in April and May.

NASTURTNIUM—Capucine.

Tropaeolum majus

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange-coloured flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle,—in the opinion of many preferable to capers.—It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon,—or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c. 

OKRA—Gombo.
(Hibiscus esculent)

Sown in the beginning of May—used as an ingredient in soups. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.

ONION—Oignon.

Allium cepa

White Portugal
Yellow
Genuine Madeira (imported Seed)
Silver Skinned
Stratsburgh
Large Red

Sown in May. The White is sown in July and August, for spring crops. The Top or Tree Onion has the remarkable property of producing the onions at the top of the stalk—and is valuable for domestic use, particularly for pickling, in which they are excellent, and superior in flavor to the common kinds. It is also used for any other purpose that onions usually are,—It is perennial and propagated by planting the bulbs in spring or autumn, either the root, bulbs, or those on the top of the stalks. The latter if planted in spring, as directed for the other kinds will produce very fine handsome sized onions of excellent flavor. The root bulbs increase greatly by offsets, and should be taken up once in every two or three years, when the stems decay in autumn, and replanted again to produce a supply of top bulbs.

The Potato Onion is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Prepare your land in the best manner, and plant one onion in a hill, the hills to be one and a half feet apart. It does not produce seed as other onions, but is increased by the root.

PARSLEY—Persil.

Aprum petroselinum crispum
Curled or Double
Dwarf Curled, very much curled
Hamburg, or Large rooted
Siberian (very hardy, single leafed)
Garden Seeds, &c.

Sown from April to August. Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours in water, mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight.

PARSNIP—Panais.—(*Pastinaca sativa*)
Large Dutch or Swelling
Sown from April to June:—the seed is a long time in vegetating.

PEAS.—Pois.

Early Washington, or true May Pea, *Pisum sativum* (extra early and fine, grows to the height of 2 1-2 feet.)
Early Double Blossomed, Frame, (extra early and fine, 3 feet)
Early Frame, 2 1-2 feet
cuo var
Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet
cuo var
Early Charlton, 3 feet
cuo var
Dwarf Blue Imperial, 2 feet, superior
cuo var
Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2 1-2 feet
cuo var
Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot
cuo var
Dwarf Marrowfat, 3 1-2 feet
cuo var
Dwarf Sugar, (eat pods) 3 feet
cuo var
Matchless or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet
cuo var
Knight’s Tall Marrows
cuo var
Tall Crooked Poddled Sugar (eat pods) 6 feet
cuo var
Sown from 1st of April to June.

PEPPER—Piment.

Long or Cayenne *Capsicum annum*
Tomato shaped, or Squash do var lycopersiciforme
Bell do var tetragonum
Cherry do var cerasiciforme
Sown in March on hot beds—May in open air.

PUMPKINS—Citrouille ou Potiron.

Large Cheese *Cucurbita pepo*
Connecticut Field do var
Finest Family Pumpkin do var
Mammoth, (these have grown to 226 lbs. weight.)
Planted in May.

RADISH—Rave.

Early Frame *Raphanus sativus*
Short top Scarlet (superior.) do var
Long Salmon do var

2
Purple short top
Long White Summer, or Naples
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip rooted
Violet coloured Turnip rooted
White Turnip rooted
Black Fall or Spanish

Sown every fortnight, for summer use.

Rhubarb.  
*Rheum undulatum*

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the height of 24 inches and the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as an ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, &c. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about 25 cents a bunch.

The seed should be sown in a rich, dry, sandy loam, about 3-4 of an inch deep, as early in the spring as possible (if done in November they will vegetate in spring with more certainty); when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds, if dry weather, water them frequently, with but little water at a time; and be very careful to protect them from the mid-day sun till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state, but few will escape destruction. A wide board placed side-wise on the south side, projecting over the plants a little, would serve this purpose effectually, without depriving them of the benefit of circulating air.—The first season is their critical period, having survived that, they have nothing to fear.—In November, the leaves being decayed, cover the crowns of the plants 2 inches deep, with earth from the intervals. In April strip off the covering till you perceive the tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, dress it neatly, keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds.—It can also be propagated by slips from the old roots, in April.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster—*Salsifis ou Cercisios.*  
*Tragopogon porrifolium*

Sown in April and May;—esteemed for its roots, stewed, and served up, with pepper and spice, as a sauce for some dishes.

Skirret—Chervis.—*Sium sisarum*

Sown in April and May. Esteemed for its roots, composed of several fleshy tubers, as large as a man's finger, and joining together at top. This is eaten, boiled, or stewed, with butter, pepper and salt; or rolled in flour and fried.—It is sown in beds. (the seed is five or six weeks in vegetating.) In autumn, when the leaves begin to decay, the roots will be fit for use, and continue so, till they begin to shoot in the spring. On the approach of winter, they should be taken up, and preserved like carrots.—They are likewise propagated by slips.

Scorzonera—*Scorzoneria.*  
*Scorzonera hispanica*

Spinach, or Spinage—*Epinard.*

Round leaved, or Summer  
Prickly, or Fall  
Holland, or Lamb’s quarter  
English Patience Dock,  

(for early greens)
Garden Seeds, &c.  

New Zealand  

_Tetragona expansis_  

(a valuable new sort.)  

Used for greens—the Round sown in April—the others from August to September.—The Prickly is sown in August and September for early spring greens.

SQUASH—Giraumon.

Early Bush Summer  

_Cucurbita melopepo_  

Long Crook Neck, or Bell  

do var _verrucosa_

Vegetable Marrow  

do var

Commodore Porter’s Valparaiso,  

(do var

(CGrows large and is highly esteemed.)

Canada Crook Neck, small and superior quality.

Acorn

TOMATO, or Love Apple—Tomate ou pomme d’amour.—_Solanum lycopersicum_

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor, it is also stewed and dressed in various ways. It should be sown in a warm border, in May,—or in hot beds in March.

TURNIP—Navet.

Those marked (f) are best for family use.

Early White Dutch  

**Brassica rapa**

Early Garden Stone  

do var

White Flat, or Globe  

do var

Green Round  

do var

Red Round  

do var

Swan’s Egg  

do var

Large English Norfolk  

do var

Long Tankard, or Hanover  

do var

Long Yellow French  

do var

Yellow Dutch  

do var

Yellow Maltese  

do var

Yellow Aberdeen  

do var

Yellow Stone  

do var

Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga  

do var

Dedham  

do var

Sown in April and May for early crops,—and all the summer months for succeeding crops.
ESCUENT roots and plants.

Chives
Garlick
White Onion sets
Red Onion sets
Shallots
Potato Onion
Top or Tree Onion
Tarragon, or Astragon
(for infusing into vinegar)
Asparagus
Horse Radish
Carolina Sweet Potato
Sea Kail
Jerusalem Artichoke
Hop
Undulated Rhubarb,
(for tarts)
Early Potatoes (fine sorts)
English White Kidney do.
Lemon Thyme

Allium schoenoprasum
do sativum
do cepa
do var
do ascalonicum
Allium ascalonicum
do var
Artemesia dracunculus
Asparagus officinalis
Cochlearia armoracia
Convolvulus batatas
Crambe maritima
Helianthus tuberosus
Humulus lupulus
Rheum undulatum
Solanum tuberosum
do var
Thymus serpyllum

FIELD and grass seeds.

Lucerne or French Clover
Red Top
Blue Grass
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass
Tall Meadow Oats Grass
Orchard Grass
English Rye Grass
Timothy or Herd’s Grass
Red Clover
White Dutch Clover
White American Clover
Millet
Spring Wheat
Spring Rye

Medicago sativa*
Agrostis stricta
do. cerula
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Avena elatior
Dactylis glomerata
Lolium perenne
Phleum pratense
Trifolium pratense
— repens
— var
Panicum miliaceum
Triticum aestivum
Secale cereale vernum

*See appendix.
Field and Grass Seeds.

Winter Rye
Sweet Potato Slips
Flax
Buckwheat
Barley
Mangel Wurtzel
Large Scotch Cabbage
English Rape or Cole Seed
Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip
Large White Norfolk Turnip
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip
Hemp
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive
Fuller’s Teasel
Lentiles
Cotton
Broom Corn
Woad
Trefoil or Yellow Clover
Virginia Tobacco
Havana Tobacco*
Field Burnet (for sheep)
Canary
Field peas, white and green
White Field Beans
Weld, or Dier’s Weed
Yellow Locust
Dier’s Madder
White, or English Mustard
Brown Mustard
English Kidney Potatoes
Potato Oats
Spring Vetches
Winter Vetches
Indian Corn, of sorts

— do var rhybernum
— Convolvulus batatas
— Linum usitatissimum
— Polygonum fagopyrum
— Hordeum
— Beta cicla
— Brassica oleracea capitata
— napus
— rapa
— var
— var
Cannabis sativa
Cichorium intibus
— Dipsacus fullonum
— Errum lens
— Gossypium herbaceum
— Holcus sacharratus
— Isatis tinctoria
— Medicago lupulena
— Nicotiana tabacum
— var rustica
— Petterium sanguisorba
— Phalaris canariensis
— Pisum sativum
— Phaseolus vulgaris
— Reseda luteola
— Robinia pseudoacacia
— Rubia tinctorum
— Sinapis alba
— nigra
— Solanum tuberosa, var
— avena var.
— Vicia sativa
— var
— Zea mays

* See appendix.

2*
POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjoram
Lavender
Thyme
Garlick
Officinal Bugloss
Officinal Borage
Caraway
Pot Marigold
Sweet Basil
Dwarf, or Bush Basil,
(very fragrant)
Anise
Rosemary
Common Sage
Red Sage
Summer Savory
Winter do
Fenugreek

Officinalum marjorana
Lavendula spicata
Thymus vulgaris
Allium sativum
Anchusa officinalis
Borago officinalis
cuminum carui
Calendula officinalis
Ocimum basilicum
do minimum
Pimpinella anisum
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia officinalis
do clandestinoides
Satureja hortensis
do montana
Trigonella fænum graecum

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Marsh Mallows
Dill
Finochio
Sweet Fennel
Chamomile
Spikenard
Burdock
Wormwood
Saffron
Jerusalem Oak
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive
Scurvy Grass
Meadow Saffron
Coriander
Officinal Cumin
Purple Fox Glove
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm
Boneset
Pennyroyal

Althea Officinalis
Anethum graveolens
do v ozoricum
do fæniculum
Anthemis nobilis
Aralia racemosa
Arctium lappa
Artemesia absinthium
Carthamus tinctorius
Chenopodium botrys
Cochlearia officinalis
Colchicum autumnale
coriandrum maritimum
cuminum cuminum
Digitalis purpurea
Dracocephalum moldavicum
Eupatorium perfoliatum
Hedeoma pulcheloides
Medicinal Herb Seeds.

Henbane

Hyssop

Elecampane

Dyer’s Woad

Motherwort

Lovage, or Livoce

Bugle Weed

Horehound

Balm

Peppermint

Spearmint

Horsemint

Catnep

White officinal Poppy

Undulated Rhubarb (for tarts)

Turkey Rhubarb

Palma Christi, or Castor Oil

Bean

Rue

Scull’ Cap

Comfrey

Tansy

Virginian Speedwell

Bene

Hyoscamus niger

Hyssopus officinalis

Inula helenium

Isatis tinctoria

Leonurus cardiaca

Ligusticum levisticum

Lyropus virginica

Marrubium vulgare

Melissa officinalis

Mentha piperita

Mentha viridis

Monarda punctata

Nepeta cataria

Papaver somniferum

Rheum undulatum

Ricinus communis

Ruta graveolens

Scutellaria lateriflora

Symphytum officinale

Tanacetum vulgare

Veronica virginica

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.
GRAINES DES FLEURES ANNUELLES.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

China aster, early dwarf

do. white

do. anemone flowered

do. purple

do. maiden’s blush, or rose

do. lilac

do. superb quilled

do. bonnet

do. red striped

do. purple striped

do. red

Alkekengi, or kite flower

Blue browallia, or amethyst

Aster sinensis

do. fl. albo

do. anemonaflora

do. fl. purpureo

do. fl. incarnata

do. fl. obscuco

do. fl. superba

do. var. nova

do. rub. variegato

do. purp. variegato

do. fl. rubro

Atropha physaloides

Browallia elata
J. B. Russell's Catalogue of

White do.
Flos adonis, or Pheasant's eye. *Adonis miniata
Sweet alyssum *Alyssum marititum
Prince's feather *Amaranthus hypocondriaeus
Three coloured amaranthus do. tricolor
Scarlet cacalia *Cacalia coccinea
Starry marigold *Calendula stellata
*Balloon vine, or love in a puff *Cardiospermum halicacabum
Venus' looking glass *Campanula speculum
Safflower, or saffron *Carthamus tinctorus
Sensitive cassia *Cassia nictitans
Great american centaurea(b) *Centaurea americana
great blue bottle do. cyanus major.

Purple sweet sultan do. moschata
Yellow do. do. suaveolens
Crimson velvet cockscomb do. benedicta
Yellow cockscomb *Celosia cristata
dool. var. lutea

Belvidere, or summer cypress *Cheiranthus annuus
'Ten week stock gillyflower *Cheiranthus maritimus
Virgin do. *Chrysanthemum coronarium
White chrysanthemum *Chrysanthemum coronarium
Yellow do. do. fl. lutea
Tricoloured do. do. tricolor
Minor, or dwarf convolvulus *Convolvulus minor
door. nil.
*Azure morning glory do. major.
*Dark blue morning glory do. fl. roseo
*Rose coloured morning glory do. fl. striata
*Superb striped morning glory—(blue on white ground)
Golden coreopsis(a) *Coreopsis elegans
Variegated Euphorbia (b) *Euphorbea variegata
Branching larkspur *Delphinium consolida
double rose do. do. fl. roseo
Double dwarf rocket do. do. var.
Dwarf neapolitan do. do. var.
*Purple hyacinth bean *Dolichos lablab
*White do. do. do. var. albo
Musk geranium *Geranium moschatum

(a) A new plant, discovered by Nuttall, producing numerous brilliant yellow flowers, with rich purple centre.
(b) A beautiful plant, discovered by Nuttall on the prairies near the Rocky Mountains.
Annual Flower Seeds.

Purple globe amaranthus (a)  Gomphrena globosa
White do. do. (a)  do. fl. albo
- Bladder katmia  Hibiscus trionum
- White candytuft  Iberis amara
- Purple do.  do. umbellata
  Dbl. balsamine (fine mixed)  Impatiens balsamina
    do. rose coloured  do. fl. roseo
    do. variegated  do. variegata
    do. fire coloured  cocinea
    do. purple  do. purpurea
    do. pure white  do. alba
    do. crimson  do. rubro pleno
*Scarlet morning glory  Ipomœa coccinea
*Starry Ipomœa  do. lacunosa
*Hepatica leaved ipomœa  do. hepaticafolia
*Cypress vine (b)  do. quamoclit
*Sweet peas, painted lady top-  Lathyrus odoratus flore carneò knot
*Yellow sweet peas  do. aphaca
*White sweet peas  do. var. albo
*Black sweet peas  do. fl. obscuro
*Purple sweet peas  do. fl. purpureo
*Scarlet sweet peas  do. fl. roseo
*Lord Anson’s peas  do. sativus
*Striped sweet peas  do. fl. striata
*Tangier crimson peas  do. tingitanus
*Winged peas  Lotus tetragonolobus
- Red lavatera  Lavatera trimestris
White lupins  Lupinus albus
Yellow lupins  do. luteus
Large blue do.  do. pilosus
Dutch do. do.  do. hirsutus
Small do. do.  do. varius
Rose do. do.  do. fl. roseo
Cuckold’s horn  Martinia diandria
Proboscis capped martynia  do. proboscidea
Caterpillars  Medicago circinata
Hedge hogs  do. intertexta
Sensitive plant  Mimosa sensatìva
Marvel of peru  Mirabalis jalapa

(a) It is recommended to steep this seed in milk, twelve hours previous to sowing; otherwise, it will remain in the earth four or five weeks, before it vegetates.
(b) The vegetation of this seed is greatly facilitated by scalding, and then steeping it in soft water twelve hours previous to sowing.
J. B. Russell’s Catalogue of

Sweet scented do. do. longiflora
Squirting cucumber Momordica elaterium
*Balsam apple do. balsamina
*Balsam pear do. lagerenia
Forget me not Myosotis arvensis
Trailing nolana Nolana prostrata
Touch me not Noli me tangere
Evening primrose Oenothera grandiflora
(very fragrant)
White officinal poppy Papaver somniferum
Double carnation do. fl. pleno
Scarlet pentapetes Pentaptes Phœnicea
*Scarlet flowering bean Phaseolus multiflorus
Sweet scented mignonette Reseda odorata
White egg plant Solanum melongena
Starry scabious Scabiosa stellata
'Tangier, or poppy leaved viper’s grass Scorzonera tingitana
Purple Jacobea Senecio elegans
White do. do. fl. albo
Catch fly Silena armeria
Feather grass Stipa pinnata
African marygold Tagetes erecta
Orange quilled do. do. fl. teretibus
French do. do. patula
Ranunculus marygold do. var.
Crimson trefoil Trifolium incarnatum
Sweet scented trefoil do. odorata
*Great nasturtium Trapaolium majus
Dwarf do. v. nana
Heart’s ease, or pansey Viola tricolor
Golden eternal flower Xeranthemum lucidum
Purple do. do. do. annuum
Mexican Ximenisia Ximenesia enceloides
Red zinnia Zinnia multiformula
Yellow do. do. pauciflora
Purple, or violet coloured do. do. elegans
Ice plant Mesembryanthemum chrystallinum:

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL PLANTS.

During the month of May, sow Annual Flower Seeds on borders of light rich earth; the borders having been
previously well dug, dig with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds near a quarter of an inch deep, the larger in proportion to their size; but the pea and bean kinds must be covered one inch deep at least. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable.) Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that the small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish. They also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burnt before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots through a course wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

Many sorts, such as Blue Amethyst, Scarlet Cacalia, Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigolds, Chrysanthemums, Eternal Flower, Cockscomb, Ten Week's Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and in July.

An assortment of One Hundred fine varieties of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds, for $5.
BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

GRAINES DES FLEURES BISANNUELLES & VIVACES.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Monk's hood
Rose campion
Black antwerp hollyhock
Double Yellow do.
Double china do.
Anemone, or wind flower
Musk scented geranium, or pasque flower

- Scarlet snap dragon
- Double columbine
- Orange swallow wort
- Red do. do.
- *Scarlet trumpet flower
- Blue canterbury bell
- White do. do.
- Indian shot
- Yellow do. do.
- Large Caledonian silver leaved thistle
- Bloody wall flower
- White wall leaved stock gillyflower
- Purple prussian do.
- Twickenham do.
- Scarlet brompton do.
- Queen's do. do.
- Laburnum

*Sweet scented virgin'sbower
*Virginia virgin's bower
*Traveller's joy
*Mexican climbing cœbea
Trifoliate sun flower
Mixed dahlia
Bee larkspur
Great flowering do.

Aconitum napellus
Agrostemma coronaria
Althea fl. nigra
do flava pl.
do sinensis
Anemone coronaria
do pulsatilla
Antirrhinum majus
Aquilegia vulgaris
Asclepias tuberosa
do incarnata
Bignonia radicans
campanula medium
fl. albo
canna indica coccinea
do lutea
canna indica coccinea
do v glaber albo
d v glaber purpurea
cheiranthus v purpureo
do incanus
do var reginae
Dahlia cœbea
Delphineum elatum

Delphineum elatum
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

Carnation Pink
Broad leaved do.
Pheasant eyed do.
Fringed, or superb pink
Chinese imperial do.
Clove do.
- Maiden do. or London pride
- Sweet William
- Porcelain flowered gentian
- Purple fox glove
White do. do.
Great flowering do. do.
Yellow do. do.
Iron coloured do.
- Coral tree
Balm of Gilead
Pink dragon's head
- Globe thistle
Caper Tree
- Crown imperial
- Carolina Jasmine
- Purple Gentian
Oak Leaved Gerardia
- Purple Glycine
- French Honeysuckle
Autumnal Sun Flower
Perennial Many Flowering
Sun Flower
Sweet Rocket
Halbert Leaved Hibiscus
Great Flowering do.
Althea Frutex
Hyacinth
Iris
- Everlasting Peas
Blue Blazing Star
Purple Perennial Flax
- Ivy Leaved Toad Flax (beautiful)
- Scarlet Cardinal Flower
- Honesty, or Satin Flower
Perennial Lupin
Dwarf Mountain Lychnis
- Scarlet do do

Dianthus caryophyllus
D. latifolius
D. plumarius
D. superbus
D. chinensis
D. hortensis
D. deltoides
Gentiana adscendens
Digitalis purpurea
d. fl. albo
d. grandiflora
d. lutea
d. ferrugenia
Erythriana herbacea
Dracocephalum canariense
d. virginicum
Echinops sphaerocephalus
Euphorbia lathyris
Fritillaria imperialis
Gelsemium nitidum
Gentiana saponaria
Gerardia quercifolia
Glycine apioid
Hedysarum coronarium
Helenium autumnale
Helianthus altissimus
Hesperis matronalis
Hibiscus palustris
H. syriacus
Hyacinthus orientalis
Iris versicolor
Lathyrus latifolius
Liatris scariosa
Linum perenne
Linaria cymbalaria
Lobelia cardinalis
Lunaria biennis
Lupinus perennis
Lychnis alpina
do. chalcedonica
Blue Flowered Magnolia, or *Magnolia acuminta*

Cucumber Tree

Glaucescent Magnolia

Great Flowering Magnolia

Long Leaved Magnolia

Umbrella Magnolia

Long Leaved Magnolia

Persian Stock Gillyflower

Russian do

Blue Monkey Flower

Poppinac (of S. Carolina)

Crimson Bergamont

Myrtle

Oleander

Sweet Basil

French Bush Basil

(Tree Primrose

Blackberry Lily

*Fles Coloured Passion Flower

Paeony (of sorts)

Geranium (of sorts)

Sage Leaved Phlomis

Mixed Phlox

Jacob’s Ladder

White Ivy Leaf

Auricula

Polyanthus

Cowslip

English, or Poetic Primrose

Upright Mignonette

Yellow Rudbeckia

Fulgent Rudbeckia

Purple Rudbeckia

Purple Topped Clary

Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious

Mount Caucasen Scabious

Jerusalem Cherry

White Sophora

Blue do. (beautiful)

Scotch Broom

Scarlet Colutea
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

- Snowberry
- Prickly Comfrey
- Sweet Scented Chili Marigold
- Asiatic Globe Flower
- Tulip
- Whins, or Furze
- Garden Valerian

Symphora racemosa
Symphytum aspernum
Tagetes lucida
Trollius asiaticus
Tulipa gesneriana
Ulex europaeus
Valeriana rubra

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR BIENNIAL PLANTS.

Perennial, Biennial, &c. Flower Seeds may be sown during the month of May, on borders, or on three or four feet wide beds of rich earth, covered evenly with fine light mould, and in the same manner as annuals.—They may be transplanted during the months of August and September, into different parts of the borders, for the sake of diversifying the garden. *Scoop trowels* will be found very useful in the shifting of flowers, in general. This work should be done in moist or cloudy weather, if possible, and to give them shade and frequent refreshments of water, till newly rooted. Let them be taken up and transplanted with as much earth as possible about the roots, whether into flower pots or elsewhere. Always observe, when potting flowers, to place a small piece of shell or earthenware over the aperture in the bottom of the pots; it assists the water to drain off, which would otherwise saturate and rot the roots.

It is to be observed, that these kinds do not flower the same year they are sown, but all the sorts of them will flower strong, and in good perfection, the year after. The greater part are sufficiently hardy to stand the winter of the middle states. Stock Gillyflowers, Wall Flowers, Polyanthus, Scarlet Colutea, Auriculas, Myrtles, Carolina Jessamine, and Dahlias, will require to be transplanted into flower pots, and housed during the winter in a frame or warm cellar, where they can be exposed to the light.

Every one may not know the meaning of Perennial and Biennial plants. The Perennials are those which continue on the same root many years, producing new
flower stems annually; the Biennials are two years' duration, being sown one year, flower and perfect their seed the next, and soon after die. A continual succession can be kept up by sowing the seeds annually.

AMERICAN TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Suitable for sending to Europe.—Our list of native American trees is as yet incomplete. At the time of putting this Catalogue to press, we had not completed our arrangements for Tree Seeds, but shall soon be able to execute orders to any extent.

American Chestnut
Alder leaved Clethra
American Hazelnut
- American Holly, &c.
- Butternut Hickory
- Broad Leaved Laurel
Balsam Fir
Black Oak
Cypress
Cranberry
Candleberry Myrtle
Hemlock Spruce
Indian Corn (in the ear, many varieties)
Larch, &c.
Pignut Hickory, &c.
Red Oak
Swamp Buttonwood
Scarlet Maple
Shelbark Hickory
Sassafras Bay, &c.
Tulip Tree
Three Thored Acacia, &c.
White Spruce
White Oak
Whortleberry, or Huckleberry
White Cedar
Weymouth Pine
Yellow Ship Locust

Castanea americana
Clethra alnifolia
Corylus americana
Ilex opaca
Juglans amara
Kalmia latifolia
Pinus balsamea
Quercus tinctoria
Cupressus disticha
Oxyccoccus macrocarpus
Myrica cerifera
Pinus canadensis
Zea mays

Pinus pendula
Juglans porcina
Quercus rubra
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Acer rubrum
Juglans alba
Laurus sassafras
Liriodendron tulipifera
Gleditsia triacanthos
Pinus alba
Quercus alba
Vaccinium stamineum

Cupressus thyoides
Pinus strobus
Robinia pseudoacacia
FRUIT SEEDS.

SEMEENES D’ARBRES FRUITIERS.

Peach
Strawberries
Cherries
Apricot
Plums
Apple
Pears
Quince
Gooseberries
Currants
Raspberries

Amygdalus persica
Fragaria vesca
Prunus cerasus
— armenica
— domestica
Pyrus malus
— communis
— cydonia
Ribes, uva crispa
— rubrum
Rubus idaeus

BIRD SEEDS.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Canary
Rape
Hemp
Rough, or unhulled Rice
Millet
Maw
Yellow

Phalaris canariensis
Brassica napus
Cannabis sativa
Oryza sativa
Panicum miliaceum
Papaver somniferum nigrum

DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

We have on hand, imported from Holland direct, a great variety of the finest descriptions of Bulbous Flower Roots, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Iris, Amaryllis, Ranunculus &c. the different varieties of which it is impracticable to enumerate here. They are selected from the finest collections in Holland, are remarkable for size, beauty, or delicacy of tint:—and are offered for sale, by the dozen or single, at fair prices.

3¢
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Bird Seed of every sort, by the quart or bushel—Bulb and Hyacinth Glasses—Hawthorn Quicks, for live fences or hedges—Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Pot-Herbs in great variety, put up by the Shakers at New-Lebanon, N. Y.—Pyramidal shaped Parsley Pots—Pulverized Celery Seed for soups, &c. put up in bottles at 25 cts. each, & $2 25 cts. per dozen—Pulverized Herbs for culinary purposes, viz. Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage and Summer Savory, put up in bottles at 25 cts. each, and $2 25 per dozen,—Asparagus Roots, English Embden Grotts, for gruel, &c. It is our object to furnish every article that may be wanted on a farm, orchard or garden.

Although our Seeds are raised by gentlemen of great experience, and though we try samples of them in small pots, and take every precaution to have them fresh and genuine, yet it is impossible, not to expect some complaints. To prevent, therefore, any serious loss to farmers or gardeners, and relieve our character as a seedsman, we invite them to prove their seeds, as recommended in the preface to this catalogue.

J. B. Russell is Agent for the Hartford Linnaean Botanic Association; a Prospectus of their objects, and Catalogue of their trees, &c. may be obtained gratis at his office, and specimens of their fruit seen.—He is likewise Agent for the Botanic Garden connected with Harvard University, Cambridge.

J. B. Russell is also Agent for Mr Winship's Nursery and Flower Garden at Brighton; his collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected, and his variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. is excelled by none in this vicinity. Catalogues may be obtained gratis of Mr Russell, and orders left with him will be executed as low and as promptly as at the nursery.

J. B. Russell likewise has for sale, every spring, an extensive collection of the finest Gooseberry Bushes, imported from Scotland; specimens of the fruit of which may be seen at his office.
APPENDIX.

The following testimony to the excellence of Lucerne as an early and productive grass, is from the pen of the Hon. John Lowell, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

LUCERNE.

Mr Russell—The growth of Lucerne is not only more rapid than that of any other of the cultivated grasses, but it is also more rapid in our climate than it has been represented to be by any of the sanguine recommenders of it in Europe. On the 26th of April last I bought 6 lbs. of Lucerne seed at the office of the New England Farmer, and the next day sowed 4 lbs. of it on about a third of an acre of well prepared ground. I sowed with it about as much barley as I thought would protect it against weeds.

I cut the barley on the 28th of May, and the Lucerne was then 9 inches high—both were cut together and given to my cows—on the 30th of July the Lucerne was a foot high, and again cut for soiling—early in September the Lucerne was about 15 inches high, and some of it in flower; it was cut the third time, and made into hay, and gave a good crop for grass even of the second year. It is now up again, and about eight inches high.

I have already ascertained that it will stand our winters better than clover, having had a small patch of it, which has stood four winters without the slightest injury.

I received by the kindness of Commodore Hull a box of seeds for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, brou't from South America—among the rest there was a small parcel (about one pound,) which was marked "Chili clover seed." I instantly recognised it to be Lucerne. It came late, and I could not sow it before the 28th of July, having no ground fit for its reception. On that day it was sown, and on the same patch (but separated from it,) some Dutch clover seed, presented to me by Ebenezer Rolins, Esq. The Lucerne is now 9 inches high, and the clover about 4 inches.
I think Lucerne must be valuable for soiling. Although I agree with J. H. Powel, Esq. that soiling can never be very extensively used on great farms, yet there are many small farmers in New England, who, like myself, can only compass 20 or 25 acres, and yet wish to enjoy the luxuries of a dairy, to supply our own families throughout the year, with better butter than money will procure. To such persons, soiling is of great value, and indispensable necessity.

I bow, with great respect, to the opinions of Col Powel’s experienced correspondent, Mr Rudd, as to the inexpediency of soiling in England; but as that great farmer has assigned his reasons, we may judge of them for ourselves. He says that cows cannot enjoy as good health when soiled, as when indulged with air and exercise in pastures. This may be true in England, though, even there, there are high authorities opposed to the opinion.

My own experience of twenty-one years is of a contrary nature. I have raised my own cows and usually kept them, from birth to 15 years—they have enjoyed the highest health—are admired for their apparent good appearance—and their good qualities are satisfactory to myself. My cows are soiled 10 months in the year—for 2 months they are tethered out, in which last mode they take rather more exercise than if suffered to range.

I have said that Lucerne is more rapid in its growth than any other of the cultivated grasses. I have this year compared it with Orchard Grass, sown on better land than that devoted to Lucerne. The Lucerne, in the poorer soil, (though a good and well prepared one) has much surpassed the Orchard Grass.

JOHN LOWELL.

NEW ZEALAND SPINAGE.

Mr Russell—The Tetragonia expansa, or New-Zealand Spinage, will prove a very valuable addition to our esculent vegetables. I received but 3 seeds which I sowed in a hill in the month of May; it has spread over a piece of ground at least 6 feet every way, and I could have gathered the leaves in plenty during the months of July and August. It is well known that the month of August is the
worst month in the year for vegetables. The common spinach if sown in the spring and summer, runs almost immediately to seed, and therefore is of but little use; the Tetragonia or New Zealand Spinage seems remarkably well adapted to fill up the chasm in the vegetable market during the summer months; but it will also continue to produce until very late in the fall. It is well calculated for small families, which have but small gardens; a bed will afford a mess at any time, without any more trouble than keeping it clear of weeds during the summer and fall; the leaves look much like the common prickly spinach, but of a thicker consistency, and I think it is finer eating, having no disagreeable taste, but very pleasant; indeed it is so raised in public opinion of late, in London, that it is recommended to plant the seeds in pots in a hot bed, and turn out the plants in the open ground, in order to produce it earlier, and seems to be considered a standard necessary vegetable.

I remain, sir, with respect,
Your obedient serv't,
New York, Oct. 18, 1827.  MICHAEL FLOY.

GENUINE HAVANA TOBACCO—Buelta Abaxo.
Mr Russell.—I send you some of my Cuba Tobacco Seed,—the genuine Buelta Abaxo. This seed I procured in March 1827, from Cuba, at much expense and difficulty. I have cultivated it one season with complete success, and am satisfied it will suit our climate perfectly well, if suitable attention is paid to the soil, which should be warm, rich and light. My mode of cultivating it, is to sow it in beds the 1st of April, and transplant the plants about the middle of June, into rows 3 1-2 feet distance, the plants being 21 inches apart in each row. Each bottle of seed is accompanied with more particular directions; and remarks on the profits which may be realized from its successful cultivation, for the manufacture of cigars. Some cigars made from my tobacco have proved of fine quality, and I think when they are improved by age, it will be difficult to distinguish them from those imported from Havana.

Yours truly,  JOHN WATSON.

Price of the Seed $3.00 per bottle.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

FOR SALE AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET,

BY JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

POPE'S IMPROVED HAND AND HORSE THRESHING MACHINE.

This Machine, invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq., has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for several years; and is found on trial, to be the best operating machine—to do the work in the most perfect and effectual manner—and the least liable to get out of order of any machine that has been in use. It will thoroughly thresh five bushels of wheat, rye, or barley, in one hour; and of oats, ten or twelve bushels.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, have used Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, and have threshed with it this season in Brighton, about one hundred and ten bushels of wheat, and sixty of rye, which it cleansed from the straw in the most thorough manner, at the rate of five bushels of wheat per hour, of a kind that either of us could not with the flail thresh over five bushels per day. We threshed eighty-five bushels of wheat in two days, and the labor at the wheel was very easy, we preferring to turn the machine rather than to feed it, and we do not hesitate to declare that we had much rather thresh with this machine than by any other method we are acquainted with.

Brighton, November 29th, 1826.

Signed in presence of?

Gorham Parsons.

Benjamin Porter,
Hugh Rielly,
Owen Rielly.

Middlesex, ss: Brighton, December 1st, 1826, then the above named Benjamin Porter, Hugh Rielly, and Owen Rielly, personally appeared and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed is true.

Before me, Edward Sparhawk,
Justice of the Peace.

The following letter from Major Russ, of Farmington, shows the rapidity with which grain may be threshed by the celebrated Horse Machine.

Mr. Pope,

Sir,—In using your Threshing Machine, worked by two horses, and attended by five hands, I obtained the following results:

On Saturday commenced threshing oats at half past 8, and left off at quarter
past 11 A. M.; in the afternoon began at 2, left off at 6—in all, 6 hours 45 minutes—quantity threshed 151 bushels.

On Monday, threshed from 9 to half past 12 P. M.; threshed from 45 minutes past 2 to a quarter past 6—seven hours—quantity threshed 203 bushels.

On Tuesday, threshed 2 1-2 hours in the forenoon, 3 1-2 hours in the afternoon—6 hours; quantity threshed 156 bushels, principally of oats, which were mowed, and not bound in bundles.

On Wednesday threshed 7 hours and 25 minutes—quantity not precisely ascertained, on account of the mistake of those employed in measuring, but supposed to be some short of 200 bushels.

I also threshed about 60 bushels of rye, of two kinds, and about 70 bushels of wheat, but owing to the interruption and necessary delay of clearing away the grain to keep the different kinds separate, I am unable to be particular as to the exact time, with the exception of 44 bushels wheat, which was threshed in 2 hours and 40 minutes. All the aforesaid labor was performed in six days. The different kinds of grain were threshed, I think, cleaner and better than in the usual mode with flails. I am well pleased with your machine; think it a valuable improvement; and can well recommend it accordingly.

Yours respectfully,

J. RUSS.

STRAW CUTTERS.

Eastman's Straw Cutter, with Improved Side Gearing and Cylinder Knives. This machine is well calculated for large and extensive establishments, easily worked by one man and a boy, and will cut sixty bushels of fodder per hour.—Price from 50 to $75.

Willis' Horizontal and Vertical Straw and Hay Cutter; the Horizontal machine is the most approved for cutting hay—the Vertical machine is for cutting straw, cornstalks, &c. Both are well constructed, made of the best materials, and of the best workmanship—fed and worked by one man—works free and easy, and not liable to get out of order—will cut from thirty-five to forty bushels per hour. Price 30 and $35.

Safford's Improved and Common Straw Cutter with side gearing; well approved and is in very general use—will cut from twenty to thirty bushels per hour. Price 15 and $25.

The common Dutch Hand Cutting Machine, is one of those implements in common use, and known to every practical farmer; and is considered as good a machine for a small establishment as any in use,—will cut from ten to twenty bushels per hour. Price 6, 8, and $10. There is a great improvement in the 8 and 10 dollar machines, by attaching a treddle and spring, is an easy and simple movement, the hay or straw is so confined as to be cut with great ease and despatch.
The straw or hay cutter is a machine well worthy the attention of every practical farmer, not only as a necessary and useful, but profitable implement. The advantage resulting from cutting fodder for animals, is so fully appreciated, and the practice so generally adopted, that it is not necessary to enlarge on the subject. It is likewise found advantageous in cutting straw and corn butts for manure, and other purposes.

CORN SHELLERS.

The Corn Sheller is one of the best implements as a labour saving machine, which the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. The most improved one is the double operating machine, which is fed two ears at a time, and will shell at the rate of from ten to twelve bushels of corn per hour. Price $25.

Harrison's Improved Corn Sheller, with a vertical wheel, is well calculated for common use; being very simple in its construction, and in no way liable to get out of order; will shell ten bushels per hour. Price $20.

Jones' and Jaquith's Improved Corn Shellers are both very plain and simple machines; are worked and fed by one man—will do the work well, though not so expeditious as either of the above machines. Price 12 and $25.

WINNOWING MACHINE.

Thomas' Winnowing Machine, is one of the most simple and complete machines for that purpose, that is in use; is very powerful in its operation—and is a very great improvement upon the old machines. Will winnew and clean a bushel of grain in a minute. Price $16.

CHURN.

Gault's patent Churn, which has been in common use for several years, proves to be effective, and certain in its operation. The peculiar advantage in this churn, is, the ease and facility with which it can be worked (which is in the shortest time of any churn in use) and the butter taken from it; and from its quick and powerful motion, will produce the greatest quantity of butter. Price $6.
LEVER CHEESE PRESS.
Leavitt's Improved Lever Cheese Press is so constructed, that seven or fourteen pounds weight will sufficiently press any common size cheese. Price from 5 to $6.

CORN AND PLASTER MILL.
Gerrish's patent Corn and Plaster Mill is so constructed, that by shifting the centre cone, which is readily done, it is converted into a plaster mill; and with the power of one horse, will grind two tons of plaster per day, or thirty bushels of corn—is not liable to get out of order—and may occasionally be worked by two men. Price 50 to $100.

Flagg's Family Mill—price $75.
Bailey's Improved Hand Mill, well calculated for domestic purposes, and as a hand mill for grinding corn, will grind or crack two bushels per hour. Price $6.

CORN AND COB CRACKERS.
This Mill, which is calculated for the purpose of grinding cobs and corn, is found to answer the purpose of making the best provender in the most economical way. This mill is so constructed as to be used as a common grist mill, and may be worked with common horse power; will crack ten to twelve bushels per hour. Price $22.

PLOUGHS.
Howard's Improved Cast and Wrought Iron Self-governing Plough, which was used on the 17th inst. at the late ploughing match in Brighton, and for which a premium was given; has a self-governing principle, effected by two friction rollers operating in such a manner as to control the operation of the plough, and render it completely subservient to the rollers which govern it in such a manner as to keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman; and does the work in a more regular and uniform manner, than can possibly be done in
any other way, and makes the saving of one man in the labor of ploughing. This apparatus which may be attached to any common plough, may be put on or taken off at pleasure, and the plough used either way. Price of apparatus $10.

Howard's Improved Cast and Wrought Iron Plough—calculated for rough or smooth land, is so constructed that the coulter or shire may be taken off, sharpened, and repaired by any common blacksmith. Price from 10, 12, to $18.

Cary & Warren's common Wood Plough, of all sizes, and prices, from 4 to 25, with or without coulters.

Howard's Hand Plough, for gardens, a very useful and gentleman-like implement, and used to great advantage in garden cultivation. Price 5.

Howard's Improved Fixed and Expanding Double Mould-board Plough. This plough is well calculated for furrowing out land—splitting hills—ploughing between corn, potatoe, and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. Price 10 and $12.

Side-hill Plough. This plough, for which a premium was given at the late exhibition at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mould board is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the under side of the plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow; which leaves the furrow down hill, and works with great ease and despatch. Price $15.

Self-sharpening Plough. This Plough derives its name from the peculiar manner in which the point is placed; by which means the point is preserved sharp until worn out. Price, No. 1, $7—No. 2, $9—No. 3, $12.

Shovels, Ploughs, and Plough Scrappers of all sizes—made to order, at the shortest notice. It will be observed by the Report of the Committee on the Ploughing Match at Brighton on the 17th, that most of the Ploughs that were used, were of the Improved Cast Iron Mould Boards—and it is very certain with every enlightened farmer, that no other plough ought or will be used.

Howard's Fixed and Expanding Cultivators and Harrows of all sizes. The Cultivators are well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes—price 10 and $14.

Beatson's Scarifiers and Cultivators. These implements which are very generally used in Europe and the Southern States—are well calculated for free cultivation, are much approved in pulverising the land, and leaving the soil light and fine—price 7 and $16.

Bennet's Broad Cast Machine for sowing grain and all kinds of seed, is used with great ease and despatch, and sows with great regularity—price $18.

Leavitt's Seed Sower and Corn Dropper, is well adapted for sowing and planting small seed, corn, peas, beans, &c. Sows very regular, and is equal to the labour of many men.

Vegetable Cutters, for cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, &c.—price 7 and $10.

Farnham's Improved Cider Mill.
Mears' Improved Ox Yoke. The improvement in this yoke consists in the form of the yoke being well adapted to the neck of the animal, and giving it a better and greater bearing by the lip on the back of the yoke, and also a greater extension of the bed and lips, which receives the bows. The staple is so constructed as to slip in such a manner, as to give either ox more or less yoke.

Common ox yokes and bows all sizes. Brass and composition ox balls, of all sizes. These balls which are in many cases useful in preventing the animal from hooking, or being in other respects mischievous— are in all respects very ornamental—price from 1 to $3 per set.

Bisbee's patent cast steel hoes, shovels and spades.— These articles are made of the best of cast steel—are very light and strong—work sharp, clean, and free from clogging.

Wilson's improved crooked neck prong cultivating hoes. This hoe, which is made of the Best of Steel, and spring tempered, is well calculated for all Horticultural purposes and field work, more particularly adapted to working in stony and gravelly soil; for digging potatoes, are superior to any kind of hoe used for that purpose.

Hine's common crook neck German steel socket hoes, well calculated for all kind of work.

Double prong hoes for loosening or cultivating the ground round trees, beds, &c.

Bog or Side-hoes, very stout and well made, for clearing low land, cutting hassocks, &c.

Plantation hoes, wide and narrow—common hoes of all descriptions and prices.

A great variety of large and common garden hoes—large and small Dutch hand Scufflers for clearing beds, gravel walks, &c.— Different prices.

Goodyear's patent Spring Tempered Hay and Manure Forks. These forks, which have been in common use for ten or twelve years past, are found to be superior to any thing of the kind that has ever been in use. They have that degree of elasticity that discharges the hay or manure with the greatest ease. They are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable, when properly made. Unfortunately for this article, there have been great quantities of a very inferior kind made in the form and shape of the true patent ones; which have been made of poor steel, and slighted in every respect, and which has injured the character of the true and genuine forks, made by Goodyear & Son.

Bisbee's Improved Socket Hay and Manure Forks are made in the same form and shape.

Large and small sized Dung-forks.

Three and four prong Carrot-forks.

Peat spades with and without side cutters.

Ames' No. 1 and 2 Spades—English Spades, different numbers.

Ames' No. 1 and 2 Back Strap and common Shovels— extra large Manure Shovels.

English Shovels, different numbers and prices.

Irish do. with and without handles.

Gravel do. do. do. do.
Grain and Cider Shovels.
Cast steel Edging Knives, for trimming grass plats, &c. do. and common Transplanting Trowels & Forks. Transplanting Spades.—Hand and Grove Shears. Patent Pruning Shears. do. English do. Aikin's improved common and ivory handled Budding Knives. Improved brass and iron back Pruning Saw. Common English kind do. do. different sizes. Hand Saws do. Wood Saws do. Grind-stones, hung on friction rollers with foot treddles. The person grinding turns the stone with great ease and despatch. Mears' patent steel spring staple for securing horses.—The improvement in this staple is such, that the horse, if cast, or in any way entangled, can disengage and free himself. Chain halters for the same.—Steel and iron bull-rings. Trace and ox chains. Improved cast steel pruning and budding knives. These knives are made from a pattern furnished by S. W. Fomeroy, Esq. and are found to be superior to any thing of the kind in use. Mears' improved ox shackle.—Cattle chains.—Surveyors' chains.—Patent sheep and horse shears.—Cattle cards and curry-combs.—Patent and common garden and hedging shears.—Patent pruning shears on a very improved plan.—Pruning chisels.—Tree scrapers and brushes.—Hay knives.—Ditching knives.—English cast steel and common scythes.—The most improved American do.—English and American bush scythes, patent snaths, rřifes and stones.—Grain-cradle scythes.—Grain shovels.—Iron and wooden rakes—patent do.—Pick axes.—Iron bars.—Harrow teeth.—Wrought and cast iron plough shears.—Warranted cast steel and other axes, hatchets, &c.—Ox bows —Axe handles.—Hoe handles—Wheel barrows, boxes, &c.—Patent spinning jenny, with 6 to 8 spindles.—Foot wheels, do.—Yarn reels.—Lead pipes for conveying water; stone pipes for do.—Copper pumps.—Stone milk pans, churns, pots, &c.; with every implement used on a Farm. Garden, or Nursery.
J. R. NEWELL,
Proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52
North Market Street, Boston, is Agent for the following persons and different manufacturers:

Prince's Linnaean Botanic Garden. This is the most extensive Nursery in North America, containing above 500 new varieties of fruit, not to be found in any other collection in this country.

The collection of Green House Plants embraces more than 20,000. The identity of every kind of fruit is guaranteed by the Proprietor. All orders left with the agent will be promptly attended to, and executed the same as if sent to the Proprietor, at the nursery.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

Forest and Fruit trees of all descriptions, furnished from Leland's, Davenport's or others' Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston.

Andrew Parmentier, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, Long Island, offers for sale the most extensive and best assortment of Grape Vines that can be procured in the country, consisting of White Chasselas, Chasselas Fontainbleau, Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, Golden Chasselas, Musk Chasselas, Royal Chasselas, Large Maroc, White Muscat, Violet Muscat, black Muscat, Grey Muscat, Large Frankenthal.

Vines from Johnson's and other Gardens in this vicinity.

Likewise agent for Putnam's patent Stone Aqueduct Pipes, all sizes.

J. W. Sivret's patent Balance Manufactory. Balances and Scales of all sizes for weighing Hay, Live Stock, &c. made to order.

Thomas' Iron Foundry, where Castings of all descriptions will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms.

Washburn & Goddard's Lead Pipe Manufactory, Worcester.—Pipes manufactured at this Establishment are found equal to any English pipe, and can be furnished of any size at the shortest notice. Likewise Copper Pumps of a superior construction, with any size or length of pipe attached that may be required—fitted for all purposes.

Red and Brown composition for painting roofs of barns, sheds, &c.

Paints and colours from the Roxbury Paint and Colour Manufactory, viz. Prussian blue, French Green, Embden Green, Rose Pink, Slip blue, blue Verditer, Mineral Green, blue vitriol, Dutch Pink, Slip Yellow.


The best of Machinery of all kinds, made to order, and warranted in every respect.
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

This is a weekly paper, devoted to agriculture and rural economy. It is conducted by Mr Fessenden, who is assisted by various agricultural writers; and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, paged, making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title-page and index are furnished gratis. It is recommended to all Farmers, who wish for a weekly journal which contains a variety of articles on agriculture, the state of the markets, crops, &c. A copy will be sent gratis to any person who may wish to examine it.

This Journal has received the unsolicited recommendation of all the principal Agricultural Societies in New England, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

At a meeting of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, held at Worcester, voted unanimously, as the sense of the Board, that the New England Farmer, an Agricultural Paper published in Boston, and edited by Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. has been conducted with spirit, intelligence and good judgment; that its columns are replete with useful instruction in the business of husbandry, and that its general circulation would tend most beneficially to the knowledge and practical improvement of the Agricultural interests of the country. It is therefore, recommended to the notice and patronage of the public; and to the particular encouragement of the Members of this Society, and of Farmers generally; by their subscription for the Paper, and by communications for publication.

LEVI LINCOLN, President,
Attest, Wm. D. Wheeler, Rec. Sec'y.

AGENTS.

Bangor, G. W. Brown, Providence, Hugh Brown.
Castine, M. Chamberlain, Esq. Hartford, Goodwin & Sons.
Newburyport, E. Stedman, 85 Chesnut Street.
New Bedford, R. Williams. Halifax, (N.S.) P. J. Holland,
Worcester, Wm. Lincoln, Esq. St John, (N.B.) A. Wedderburn
Brattleboro, J. Fessenden.