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.

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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.

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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.
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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 16 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.
ESCULENT VEGETABLES, &c.

ASPARAGUS—Asperge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Names</th>
<th>Scientific Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>Asparagus officinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravesend</td>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battersea</td>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White Reading</td>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Anglais

Early Yellow Cranberry  Phaseolus vulgaris

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
Early Canadian Dwarf
Early Dwarf Cluster
Early Dun Coloured or Quaker
Early China Dwarf
Large White Kidney Dwarf
White Cranberry Dwarf
Red Cranberry Dwarf
Warrington or Marrow
Refugee, or Thousand to One
Rob Roy
White Cutlass Bean of Carolina

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

Large White Lima
Saba or Carolina
Scarlet runners
White Dutch Runners
Dutch case knife, or Princess
Red Cranberry
White Cranberry
Asparagus or Yard Long

BEET—Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip rooted
Early White Scarcity
Long Blood Red
Yellow Turnip rooted
Mangel Wurtzel
Sir John Sinclair's Green—*for stews or soups*
French Sugar, or Amber Beet

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 71,516 pounds.

BENE PLANT

Sesamum

This was introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa. It abounds in many parts of Africa. Somnini 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  
Brassica oleracea
Early Purple  
do. var.
Large Cape  
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  
Brassica oleracea capitata.
Early York  
do. var.
Early Dutch  
do. var.
Early Sugarloaf  
do. var.
Early London Battersea  
do. var.
Large Bergen, or Great American  
do. var.
Russian  
do. var.
Early Emperor  
do. var.
Early Wellington  
do. var.
Large late Drumhead  
do. var.
J. B. Russell's Catalogue of

Late Imperial  
do. var.
Late Sugarloaf  
do. var.
Large Green glazed  
do. var.
Tree, or Thousand headed  
do. var.
Large Scotch, *for cattle*  
do. var.
Green Globe Savoy  
do. sabaudo
Red Dutch, *for pickling*  
do. rubra
Large Cape Savoy  
do. var.
Yellow Savoy  
do. var.
Turnip rooted or Arabian, *(above ground)*  
do. napobrassica
Turnip rooted—*(below ground)*  
do. gongylodes
Chou de Milan  
do. var.

Sown in September, (in frames,) March and April for early sorts, in May for late. E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, in 1821, raised a crop of 44 tons to the acre.

**CARDOON**—Cardon.  
*Cardunculus*.  
For salads, soups, stews, &c. The stalks of the leaves being thick, fleshy and crisp, are the parts eaten, being first blanched by raising up earth around them like celery, 2 or 3 feet high, to render it white, tender and of an agreeable flavor, which would otherwise be rank and bitter. It should be sown broadcast in rich earth, in April, and transplanted in June. It is in perfection in autumn and winter.

**CARROTS**—Carotte.  
*Daucus carota*.  
Early Horn  
do. var.
Long Orange  
do. var.
Altringham *(a superior sort)*  
do. var.
Blood Red  
do. var.
Lemon  
do. var.
White Cattle  
do. var.
Kreamer  
do. var.

Planted from April to June 20th. These roots thrive best in a rich loam well pulverised.

**CAULIFLOWER**—Chou-fleur.  
*Brassica oleracea botrytes*.  
Early  
do. var.
Late  
do. var.

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones in spring in April and May for late—treated generally like cabbages. In order to make them blanch handsomely, the leaves should be closed together at top and tied.

**CELERY**—Celeri.  
*Apium graveolens dulce*.  
White Solid  
do. var.
Rose coloured Solid  
do. var.
Italian do. *italica*

Celeriac, or Turnip rooted do. *rapaceum*

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 cerfeolium.*

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—(Fetticus)—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 Alinois

Curled or Peppergrass *Lepidium sativum* do. var.

Broad leaved Garden *Sysimbrium nasturtium* do. var.

Water

Sown from April to September.

CUCUMBER—Concombre.

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* do. var.

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

Planted in April and May.

KAIL—Chou d’Ecosse.

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

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 porrum* do var
London

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Seed Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Curled Silesia</td>
<td><em>Lactuca sativa</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Green Head or cabbage</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Cape (<em>superior quality</em>)</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy Green</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Dutch</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Admiral</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennisball or Rose</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumhead</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnum Bonum coss</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath coss</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice coss</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White coss, or Loaf</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green coss</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**MEYLON—Melon.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Seed Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green citron</td>
<td><em>Cucumis melo</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray’s Pine Apple</td>
<td><em>Cucumis melo</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minorca</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large canteleupe</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate or Musk</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scented (<em>superior</em>)</td>
<td><em>Cucumis melo odoratissimus</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Water</td>
<td><em>Cucurbita cirrullus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple seeded do early</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A few extra sorts from Europe, in papers, 25 cts. each)</td>
<td>do var</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**MELONGENIA, or EGG PLANT. Melongne ou Aube**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Seed Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple (best for culinary purposes)</td>
<td><em>Salanum melongena</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (ornamental)</td>
<td><em>Salanum melongena</em></td>
<td>do var</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \( Sinapis alba \)
Brown \( Sinapis alba \)
Sown in April and May.

NASTURTIIUM—Capucine.

\( Tropœolum majus \)
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.

White Portugal \( Allium cepa \)
Yellow \( do \) var
Genuine Madeira (imported Seed) \( do \) var
Silver Skinned \( do \) var
Stratsburgh \( do \) var
Large Red \( do \) var
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.

Curled or Double \( Aprum petroselinum crispum \)
Dwarf Curled, very much curled \( do \) var
Hamburg, or Large rooted \( do \) var tuberosum
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
do var
Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet
do var
Early Chârlton, 3 feet
do var
Dwarf Blue Imperial, 2 feet, superior
do var
Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2 1-2 feet
do var
Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 foot
do var
Dwarf Marrowfat, 3 1-2 feet
do var
Dwarf Sugar, (eat pods) 3 feet
do var
Matchless or True Tall Marrowfat, 6 feet
do var
Knight's Tall Marrows
do var
Tall Crooked Poded Sugar (eat pods) 6 feet
do var
Sown from 1st of April to June.

PEPPER—Piment.
Long or Cayenne Capsicum annum
Tomato shaped, or Squash do var lycopersiciiforme
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
do var
Connecticut Field do var
Finest Family Pumpkin do var
Mammoth, (these have grown to 226 lbs. weight.)
do var
Planted in May.

RADISH—Rave.
Early Frame Raphanus sativus
Short top Scarlet (superior.) do var
Long Salmon do var
Purple short top do var
Long White Summer, or Naples do var
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip rooted do var
Violet coloured Turnip rooted do var
White Turnip rooted do var
Black Fall or Spanish do var

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 Cercifis.*

*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 — *Scorsonere.*

*Scorzonera hispanica.*

SPINACH, or SPINAGE — *Epinard.*

Round leaved, or Summer *Spinacia oleracea* do var
Prickly, or Fall do var
Holland, or Lamb’s quarter *Rumex Patientia* (for early greens)
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* (Grows large and is highly esteemed.)
- Long Crook Neck, or Bell
- Vegetable Marrow
- Commodore Porter’s Valparaiso

Canada Crook Neck, *small and superior quality.*

**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 *(f)*
- Early Garden Stone *(f)*
- White Flat, or Globe *(f)*
- Green Round
- Red Round *(f)*
- Swan’s Egg *(f)*
- Large English Norfolk
- Long Tankard, or Hanover *(f)*
- Long Yellow French *(f)*
- Yellow Dutch *(f)*
- Yellow Maltese *(f)*
- Yellow Aberdeen
- Yellow Stone *(f)*
- Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga
- Dedham

*(f) are best for family use.*

Sown in April and May for early crops,—and all the summer months for succeeding crops.
### ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td><em>Allium schoenoprasum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlick</td>
<td><em>Allium sativum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Onion sets</td>
<td><em>Allium cepa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Onion sets</td>
<td><em>Allium var</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallots</td>
<td><em>Allium ascalonicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato Onion</td>
<td><em>Allium ascalonicum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top or Tree Onion</td>
<td><em>Allium-Auger</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon, or Astragon</td>
<td><em>Artemisia dracunculus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td><em>Asparagus officinalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Radish</td>
<td><em>Cochlearia armoracia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Sweet Potato</td>
<td><em>Convolvulus batatas</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Kail</td>
<td><em>Crambe maritima</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Artichoke</td>
<td><em>Helianthus tuberosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop</td>
<td><em>Humulus lupulus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undulated Rhubarb,</td>
<td><em>Rheum undulatum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(for tarts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Potatoes (fine sorts)</td>
<td><em>Solanum tuberosum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English White Kidney do.</td>
<td><em>do var</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Thyme</td>
<td><em>Thymus serpyllum</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne or French Clover</td>
<td><em>Medicago sativa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top</td>
<td><em>Agrostis stricta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grass</td>
<td><em>do. cerula</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Scented Vernal Grass</td>
<td><em>Anthoxanthum odoratum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall Meadow Oats Grass</td>
<td><em>Avena elatior</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td><em>Dactylis glomerata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Rye Grass</td>
<td><em>Lolium perenne</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy or Herd’s Grass</td>
<td><em>Phleum pratense</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Clover</td>
<td><em>Trifolium pratense</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Dutch Clover</td>
<td>— repens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White American Clover</td>
<td>— var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td><em>Panicum miliaceum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Wheat</td>
<td><em>Triticum aestivium</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Rye</td>
<td><em>Secale cereale vernal</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See appendix.*
Winter Rye — do var rhybernum
Sweet Potato Slips Convolvulus batatas
Flax Linum usitatissimum
Buckwheat Polygonum fagopyrum
Barley Hordeum
Mangel Wurtzel Beta cicla
Large Scotch Cabbage Brassica oleracea capitata
English Rape or Cole Seed — napus
Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip — rapa
Large White Norfolk Turnip — var
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip — var
Hemp Cannabis sativa
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive Cichorium intibus
Fuller's Teasel Dipsachus fullonum
Lentiles Errum lens
Cotton Gossypium herbaceum
Broom Corn Holcus sacharratus
Woad Isatis tinctoria
Trefoil or Yellow Clover Medicago lupulena
Virginia Tobacco Nicotiana tabacum
Havana Tobacco* — var rustica
Field Burnet (for sheep) Peterium sanguisorba
Canary Phalaris canariensis
Pisum sativum
Field peas, white and green
White Field Beans Phaseolus vulgaris
Weld, or Dier's Weed Reseda luteola
Yellow Locust Robinia pseudoacacia
Dier's Madder Rubia tinctorum
White, or English Mustard Sinapis alba — nigra
Brown Mustard
English Kidney Potatoes Solanum tuberosa, var
Potato Oats avena var.
Spring Vetches Vicia sativa
Winter Vetches — var
Indian Corn, of sorts Zea mays

* See appendix.
POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

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

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

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

Origanum marjorana
Lavendula spicata
Thymus vulgaris
Allium sativum
Anchusa officinalis
Borago officinalis
carios carui
Calendula officinalis
Ocymum basilicum
do minimum

Pimpinella anisum
Rosmarinus officinalis
Salvia officinalis
do clandestinoides
Satureja hortensis
do montana
Trigonella fœn glandum

Althea Officinalis
Anethum graveolens
do v ozoricum
do fœniculum
Anthemis nobilis
Aralia racemosa
Arctium lappa
Artemisia absinthium
Carthamus tinctorius
Chenopodium botrys
Chicorium intybus
Cochlearea officinalis
Colchicum autumnale
coriandrum maritimum
cuminium cymimum
Digitalis purpurea
Dracocephalum moldavica
Eupatorium perfoliatum
Hedeoma pulgarioides
Medicinal Herb Seeds.

Henbane
Hyssop
Elecampane
Dyer’s Woad
Motherwort
Lovage, or Livoce
Bugle Weed
Horeshound
Balm
Peppermint
Spearmint
Horsemint
Catnep
White officinal Poppy
Undulated Rhubarb (for tarts)
Rheum undulatum
— rhaponticum
Turkey Rhubarb
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean

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. fl. anemoniflora
  do. fl. purpureo
  do. fl. incarnata
  do. fl. obscuro
  do. fl. superba
  do. var. uova
  do. rub. variegato
  do. purp. variegato
  do. fl. rubro
Atropha physaloides
  Browallia elata
### J. B. Russell’s Catalogue of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White do.</td>
<td>do. fl. albo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flos adonis, or Pheasant’s eye</td>
<td>Adonis miniata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet alyssum</td>
<td>Alyssum marititum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince’s feather</td>
<td>Amaranthus hypocondriaeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three coloured amaranthus</td>
<td>do. tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet cacalia</td>
<td>Cacalia coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starry marigold</td>
<td>Calendula stellata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Balloon vine, or love in a puff</td>
<td>Cardiospermum halicacabum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus’ looking glass</td>
<td>Campanula speculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower, or saffron</td>
<td>Carthamus tinctorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive cassia</td>
<td>Cassia nictitans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great American centaurea(b)</td>
<td>Centaurea americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great blue bottle</td>
<td>do. cyanus major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple sweet sultan</td>
<td>do. moschata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow do.</td>
<td>do. suaveolens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson velvet cockscomb</td>
<td>do. benedicta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow cockscomb</td>
<td>Celosia cristata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belvidere, or summer cypress</td>
<td>do. var. lutea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten week stockgillyflower</td>
<td>Cheiranthus annuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin do.</td>
<td>Cheiranthus maritimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum coronarium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow do.</td>
<td>do. fl. lutea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricoloured do.</td>
<td>do. tricolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor, or dwarf convolvulus</td>
<td>Convolvulus minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Azure morning glory</td>
<td>do. nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dark blue morning glory</td>
<td>do. major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Rose coloured morning glory</td>
<td>do. fl. roseo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Superb striped morning glory - (blue on white ground)</td>
<td>do. fl. striata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden coreopsis(a)</td>
<td>Coreopsis elegans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variegated Euphorbia (b)</td>
<td>Euphorbea variegata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branching larkspur</td>
<td>Delphinium consolida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double rose do.</td>
<td>do. fl. roseo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double dwarf rocket do.</td>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf neapolitan do.</td>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Purple hyacinth bean</td>
<td>Dolichos lablab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*White do.</td>
<td>do. var. albo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk geranium</td>
<td>Geranium moschatum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(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.
Sweet scented do. do. longiflora
Squirting cucumber Monordica elaterium
*Balsam apple do. balsaminia
*Balsam pear do. lagernia
Forget me not Myosotis arvensis
Trailing nolana Nolana prostrata
Touch me not Noli mi tangere
Evening primrose Oenothera grandiflora
(very fragrant)
White officinal poppy Papaver somniferum
Double carnation do. do. fl. pleno
Scarlet pentapetes Pentapetes Phanicea
*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 Trapaëolum majus
Dwarf do. do. v. nana
Heart's ease, or pansy Viola tricolor
Golden eternal flower Xeranthemum lucidum
Purple do. do. annuum
Mexican Ximenisia Ximenisia enceloides
Red zinnia Zinnia multiflora
Yellow do. do. pauciflora
Purple, or violet coloured do. do. elegans
Ice plant Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

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’s bowyer.
*Virginia virgin’s bower
*Traveller’s joy
*Mexican climbing cobea
Trifoliate sun flower
Mixed dahlia
Bee larkspur
Great flowering do.
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

Carnation Pink
- Dianthus caryophyllus
  - do latifolius
  - do plumarius
  - do superbus
  - do chinensis
  - do hortensis
  - do deltoides
  - do barbatus

- 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

25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blue Flowered Magnolia, or Magnolia acuminata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber Tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucous Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Flowering Magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Leaved Magnolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella Magnolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Leaved Magnolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persian Stock Gillyflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Monkey Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppinac (of S. Carolina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Bergamont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oleander</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Basil</td>
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<tr>
<td>French Bush Basil</td>
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<tr>
<td>(delightful scent,)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberry Lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Flesh Coloured Passion Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paeony (of sorts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium (of sorts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage Leaved Phlomis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed Phlox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob's Ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ivy Leaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anicula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyanthus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowslip</td>
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<tr>
<td>English, or Poetic Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright Mignonette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Rudbeckia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fulgent Rudbeckia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Rudbeckia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Topped Chry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Caucasian Scabious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Cherry</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Sophora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue do. (beautiful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Colutea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multi-colored Magnolia, or Magnolia tripetela</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do. glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. grandiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. macrophylla</td>
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<tr>
<td>do. tripetela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. longifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malthiola oicatissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimulus virgians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa adscissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda diocia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigella candida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nereum oliveria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox alpinae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primula auricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do polyanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do veris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do vulgaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotala alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia lasciviata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do fulgida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabiosa atropurpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabiosa caucasca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum pseudo capsicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophora alba</td>
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<tr>
<td>do australis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartium scoparium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutherlandia frutescens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

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

Sympomra racemosa
Symphytum aspererrnum
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Chestnut</th>
<th>Castanea americana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alder leaved Clethra</td>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hazelnut</td>
<td>Corylus americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Ilex opaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butternut Hickory</td>
<td>Juglans amara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Leaved Laurel</td>
<td>Kalmia latifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsam Fir</td>
<td>Pinus balsamea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Oak</td>
<td>Quercus tinctoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress</td>
<td>Cupressus disticha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry</td>
<td>Orycoccus macrocarpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candleberry Myrtle</td>
<td>Myrica cerifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock Spruce</td>
<td>Pinus canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Corn (in the ear, many varieties,)</td>
<td>Zea mays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Pinus pendula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pignut Hickory, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Juglans porcina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Oak</td>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Buttonwood</td>
<td>Cephalanthus occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Maple</td>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelbark Hickory</td>
<td>Juglans alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras Bay, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Laurus sassafras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulip Tree</td>
<td>Lariodendron tulipifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Thorned Acacia, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce</td>
<td>Pinus alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Oak</td>
<td>Quercus alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whortleberry, or Huckleberry</td>
<td><em>Vaecinium stamineum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Cedar</td>
<td><em>Cupressus thyoides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weymouth Pine</td>
<td><em>Pinus strobus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Ship Locust</td>
<td><em>Robinia pseudoacacia</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FRUIT SEEDS.

SEMNÉES 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 idæus

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.
Agencies.—Trees, Shrubs, &c.

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 Linnean 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, Shrub, 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, brought 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 Rollo, 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 Powell’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
Appendix.—New Zealand Spinage.—Cuba Tobacco. 33

worst month in the year for vegetables. The common spinage 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 spinage, 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 cleaned 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

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 126 bushels, principally of oats, which were STOWED, 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 was 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 trellad 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 winnow and clean a bushel of grain in a minute. Price $16.

CHURNS.

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.
Agricultural Implements, &c.

PHILADELPHIA Barrel Churns, price from 3.50 to $4.50
Common Box Churns, 2.50, 3.50, and $4.50. Common
Quaker Churns, from 1.75, 2.25 and $3.

LEVER CHEESE PRESS.
Leavitt's Improved Lever Cheese Press is so construct-
ed, 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 construct-
ed, 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 do-
mental 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 grind-
ing cobs and corn, is found to answer the purpose of mak-
ing 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-gov-
erning 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 sub-
servient 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, potato, 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 dispatch. 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.

Bennett's Broad Cast Machine for sowing grain and all kinds of seed, is used with great ease and dispatch, 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 Nature 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 card 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, rifles and stones.—Grain-criadle 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 follow-
ing 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 Gar-
den, Brooklyn, Long Island, offers for sale the most extensive and best as-
sortment 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 furnish-
ed at the shortest notice, ond 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 Cop-
per Pumps of a superior construction, with any size or length of pipe attach-
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.

Agent for William H. Howard of Worcester, for his improved sin-
gle and double Cloth Shearing Machines. Single and double Looms do.
Sattinett do.

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.
Salem, J. M. Ives,  Philadelphia, D. & C. Landreth
Newburyport, E. Sedman,  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.