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Department of Agriculture

E. A. REEVES

(LATE WITH GRIFFING & CO.,)

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

Vegetable & Agricultural Seeds.

EMBRACING ALL THE MOST

IMPROVED VARIETIES

OF

Garden, Field, Flower, Fruit,

HERB & TREE SEEDS.

FOR SALE AT

No. 58 CORTLANDT STREET,

New York City.

Read Notice on next page.

NEW YORK:

WAL. L. ALLISON, STATIONER, 136 NASSAU STREET.

Also Publisher of THE WORKING FARMER.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1870.

In presenting my Annual Catalogue I beg leave to call attention to the following

NOTICE.

We have this day sold our entire SEED BUSINESS to Mr. E. A. REEVES, who has been in our employment for the past nine years. Having full confidence in his knowledge of the business, we would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed on us.

(Signed)

GRIFFING & CO.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1869.

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I would assure my friends that the utmost reliance may be placed upon my stock of seeds, for the greatest possible care is bestowed upon the selection of such as I know to be reliable and true to name.

My seeds of foreign growth are procured from the best sources in Europe; while those of domestic growth are raised for me by parties in whom I have the utmost confidence.

Seeds ordered by Mail will receive prompt attention.

Parties ordering seeds in quantities of four pounds, or under, can have them sent by mail at the rate of two cents for four ounces, or eight cents per pound.

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails at these rates is limited to four pounds.

The following Catalogues are issued during the Year:

Catalogue of VEGETABLE and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, etc., ready first of January.

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

Catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, ready in September.

Trade List of the above, for Merchants, published in January.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF AMATEUR CULTIVATORS.

As we occasionally hear complaints that seeds do not vegetate, and as seedsmen in general are often accused of sending out worthless seed, we would, in justice to ourselves and others, beg of our patrons to give the following remarks a careful consideration.

That seeds oftentimes refuse to grow, is an established fact; but it is equally certain that that fact alone is no positive proof that the seeds are worthless. Probably fifty per cent. of all the seeds sold in this country go into the hands of persons who have no idea how seeds should be grown. Many of them, perhaps, accustomed to putting into the ground potatoes, wheat, oats, corn, etc., fancy themselves acquainted with sowing seeds in general; and when they fail, the blame is laid, not upon their ignorance, but upon the seedsmen. Is it to be wondered at, then, that there are occasional complaints that seeds do not grow?

An example or two, about which there can be no mistake, will explain our meaning. A few years since some seeds sent from India to a great garden near London, where any amount of skill ought to have been found, were, in part, sown, and reported on as "bad—will not grow." Two years afterwards, what remained of the original seed, although so much older, was sown and it grew freely. Why was this? The explanation is simple—the gardener had been changed. We have many times planted seeds which refused to grow, and, after waiting a sufficient time, have then planted more out of the same parcel, which vegetated readily. This is not an uncommon occurrence among gardeners. And why is this? We would answer that the fault may have been in planting, or in the weather, or in some cause unknown; but one thing we do know, the fault was not in the seed.

Complaints that seed are not good are perennial, and we quite believe that in nineteen cases out of twenty they arise from injudicious treatment. We think a little consideration would convince any one that, if we know our own interest, we should not be likely to send out poor seed, for the sake of saving a few shillings, at the risk of sacrificing the trade we are striving to extend. Nothing, indeed, is more barbarous than the way in which seeds are sometimes treated. Some are overwhelmed with earth; others are scattered on the surface; some are allowed to lie in a puddle; some are planted where no rain can reach them; slugs are allowed to devour them; domestic fowls and other birds are permitted to feast on them. Another reason why seeds sometimes fail to give satisfaction is, that people are too much in a hurry to get their seeds into the ground; and probably more disappointment arises from too early sowing than from all other causes put together. And then, again, many will allow the weeds to grow with the seeds until the former cannot be removed without destroying the latter; and we have known more than one case where the plants have been pulled up with the weeds—the person not being able to distinguish between them. In all these cases the seeds are found to be in fault, and the blame is most unreasonably thrown upon the seedsman.

We would suggest to our friends who fail to grow their seeds, that it may be as well to inquire whether any of these ingenious methods of destroying vegetable life have been practised in their own case.

The Preparation of the Soil.—As soon as the crops are off the ground in the Fall, every opportunity should be taken advantage of, to trench up all vacant plots of ground, manuring it, and throwing it up as roughly as possible, to allow the frosts to penetrate thoroughly; the action of severe frosts upon soils, particularly such as are strongly adhesive, is equal to a good manuring; and the diligent gardener, knowing that the success of his crops depends much upon the proper preparation of the soil, will never neglect this simple but very important operation. Seeds sown when the soil is in a sour, ungenial state, may germinate, but will rarely flourish, and this often causes the seedsmen to be unjustly blamed.

Surface Hoing, amongst all crops, should for its benefits be uniformly attended to, in admitting the free action of atmospherical agencies of light, heat, etc. upon vegetation, and without which, in a proportionate degree, plants will not grow, flowers will not expand, nor fruits ripen.

Cleanliness from all weeds and rubbish should be considered as essential amongst growing vegetable crops in the Kitchen Garden, as amongst the more fragile productions of the Flower Garden. In both cases, every weed or intruding plant is abstracting the nutriment from the present and following crops.

Surface Mulching, with manure or enriched soil, is of great advantage to crops on poor soil.

Guano Water.—One pound Peruvian Guano to ten gallons of pure water, will be sufficiently strong for a single watering to plants in pots each week, and more efficient than repeated waterings with weaker solutions.

Bone Dust, mixed with sifted soil, and sown thickly broadcast, (with after rollings,) forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decayed grass plots.

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

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

E. A. REEVES'

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

GARDEN SEEDS in papers, 6 cts. each.

Artichoke—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—*Artischoken*.

French Green Globe, per oz., 50 cents; per lb \$5.

CULTURE—Requires a light, rich, and moist soil. May be propagated by slips or seeds; if by slips, transplant when about five inches high, into drills about three feet wide, and two feet apart in the drill.

Plant the seed in April, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, and protect in winter with leaves or straw.

Asparagus—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

Giant, per oz., 10 cents; per lb 60 cts.; Conover's Colossal, per oz., \$1

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground will admit, in drills one foot apart, one inch deep, and three inches apart in the drills. Cover the plants with stable litter during the winter, and when two years old transplant into permanent beds. The ground should be well trenched eighteen inches deep, and thoroughly mixed with manure. Make the beds four feet wide, and set the plants one foot apart each way. Cover with rotten manure in the fall.

English Dwarf Beans—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—*Garten Bohnen*.

EARLY MAZAGAN	7 qt. 40	SWORD LONG POD	7 qt, 40
BROAD WINDSOR	" 40	GREEN NONPAREIL	" 40

CULTURE.—Plant early in spring, in drills three feet apart, in strong, moist soil. When the young pods begin to form, pinch off the tops of the plants to hasten maturity.

Dwarf or Snap Beans—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—*Strangen Bohnen*.

	7 qt.		7 qt.
Snap Shorts	30	Early Rachel	40
Early Turtle Soup	30	Early Yellow, 6 Weeks	40
Early Valentine	40	Red Bush Cranberry	40
Early Mohawk	40	Refuge, or 1000 to 1	40
Early China	30	Large White Kidney	25
Early Dun-Colored	40	Horticultural	40
Early Marrowfat (white)	25		

Pole or Running Beans—**HARICOT RAMES**—*Frijole de bejeco*—*Strangen Bohnen*.

	℥ qt.		℥ qt.
Horticultural.....	50	Scarlet Running.....	50
Dutch Case-Knife.....	50	Large White Lima.....	60
Red Cranberry.....	50	New Speckled Lima.....	1 00
White Cranberry.....	50	White Dutch Running.....	50

CULTURE.—Plant about the middle of May in hills four feet apart each way, and two inches deep. Manure freely in the hills.

Beet—**BETTERAVE**—*Remolacha*—*Runkelruhen*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	lb oz.
Extra Early Bassano..	\$1	50	20	Red Mangel Wurtzel..	75 10
Early Blood Turnip...	1	25	15	Yell'w Gl'be Wurtzel..	75 10
Early Yellow Turnip...	1	00	15	White Sugar.....	75 10
Long Smooth Blood...	1	00	10	Yellow Sugar.....	75 10
Swiss Chard, for greens,	1	20	15		

CULTURE.—A light, well enriched, sandy loam is best adapted to Beets. For early use sow the seed in April; for fall, sow in May, and for winter, sow about the middle of June. The seed should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and one inch deep; when two inches high thin out to six inches apart.

Brocoli—**BROCOLI**—*Brocoli*—*Spargel Kohl*.

	℥ oz.		℥ oz.
Early White.....	50	Early Purple Cape (fine)...	60
Early Purple.....	50	White Cape, or Cauliflower.	80
Early Walcheren (true)....	80		

CULTURE.—For early use, sow about the first of March in hot-beds, and transplant in April; or sow in the open ground in May, and when the plants have attained sufficient size, transplant them into well enriched soils, two feet apart each way. Cultivate same as cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts—**CHOU DE BRUXELLES**—*Berzude Brusela*—*Grünen Sprossen*.

30 cents per ounce; \$3 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow about the middle of March in hot-beds; or in the open ground in April or May. When four inches high transplant two feet apart each way. Cultivate same as cabbage.

Cabbage—**CHOU**—*Berzo de reppolo*—*Kohl*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Early York.....	\$2	00	20	Large Late Drumhead	
Early Dutch.....	2	00	20	(fine American)....	3 00 30
True Jersey Wakefield, 14	00	1 00		Extra fine Large Flat	
Early Winningstadt...	3	00	30	Dutch.....	3 00 30
Early Battersea.....	3	00	30	Large late Green Glaz'd	5 00 40
Early Sugar Loaf....	3	00	30	Extra fine late Drum-	
Early Ox Heart (true)...	3	00	30	head Savoy.....	4 00 40
Large Early York....	2	50	25	Late Globe Savoy....	2 50 25
Large Late Bergen...	3	00	30	Red, for pickling....	4 00 40

CULTURE.—For early use, the seed may be sown in the fall, the

plants protected by a cold frame during the winter, and transplant in the spring; or sow in a hot-bed, in February and March, and when the plants are six inches high, transplant them into well-manured soil two feet apart each way. For winter use, sow from the first to the middle of May.

Cardoon—CARDON—*Cordo*—*Cardon*.

Large Solid, 50 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Plant in spring where the plants are to stand, in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows. Keep well hoed, and early in autumn select a bright, clear day on which to gather together the leaves to tie for blanching.

Carrot—CARROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Mohrea*.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
Extra Early Forcing..	\$2 00	20	Long Blood or Purple.	\$2 00	15
Early Horn.....	1 50	15	Long White.....	1 50	15
Long Orange.....	1 25	15	Long Yellow.....	1 50	15
Atringham.....	1 50	15			

CULTURE.—Carrots succeed best in light, well-manured soil, stirred to the depth of twelve inches. It should be sown in April, in drills one inch deep, and twelve inches apart; when the plants have attained sufficient size, they should be thinned out to five or six inches.

Cauliflower—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumen-Khol*.

	⌔ oz.		⌔ oz.
Early Paris (fine).....	\$1 50	Late Walcheren.....	\$1 00
Nonpareil.....	1 25	Large Late London.....	75
Early London.....	75	Large Asiatic (true).....	75
Early Walcheren.....	1 00	Lenormands.....	2 00

CULTURE.—The Cauliflower requires a well enriched and deeply cultivated soil. The seed should be sown in hot-beds in March, and the plants set in the open ground in May; or they may be sown in the open ground in the latter part of April, and when sufficiently grown transplanted in hills three feet apart each way. The soil should be kept free from weeds by frequent hoeing.

Celery—CELERI—*Appio*—*Sclerie*.

	⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.		⌔ lb.	⌔ oz.
Early White Dwarf..	\$5 00	50	Red Solid.....	\$2 00	20
Giant White Solid..	4 00	40	Long Purple.....		40
Incomparable Dwarf			Cerierac or Turnip-		
. Crimson.....per pk.	25		rooted.....	3 00	30

CULTURE.—Sow about the middle of March in hot-beds, and when the plants are four inches high, transplant into open ground four inches apart each way. About the middle of July, when the plants have attained good size, they should be set into trenches about eight inches apart. Make the trenches one foot deep, the same width,

and four feet apart. Put well digested compost at the bottom of the trenches, and keep the plants well watered.

Chervil—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Korbel*.

25 cents per ounce; \$2.50 per lb.

CULTURE—Sow in April and May, in drills half an inch deep, and twelve inches apart. The leaves are fit for use when three inches high, and should be cut close, as they will grow out again. Cultivate and use like parsley.

Colewort, or Collards—*CHOU*—*Cabu*—*Blitterkohl*.

20 cents per ounce; \$2.00 per lb.

CULTURE—Sow them as for Cabbage; when a month or six weeks old, transplant into rows twelve inches apart each way.

Corn—*MAIS*—*Maiz*—*Mais*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

Extra Early Dwarf Sugar.....	Per ear, 5 cts. ;	Per quart 40 cts.
Early Bucklin.....	" 5 "	40 "
Early Durling's Sugar.....	" 5 "	30 "
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 5 "	30 "
Twelve Rowed Sugar.....	" 5 "	30 "
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 8 "	30 "
Early Burlington.....	" 5 "	30 "
Early Tuscarora.....	" 8 "	30 "

Corn—**FOR FIELD CULTURE.**

Early King Philip	Ears, per 100, \$3 50
Large Eight-Rowed White.....	" " 4 00
Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	" " 4 00
Yellow Dutton.....	" " 4 00
Western Dent.....	" " 4 00
Pop (or Chicken) Corn.....	per bushel 3 00

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three or four feet apart each way, giving four seeds to each hill. The ground should be well manured, and hoed frequently.

Corn Salad or Fetticus—*MACHE*—*Macha*, o *Valerianilla*—*Akersalt*.

15 cents per oz.; \$1 50 per lb.

CULTURE.—Sow early in September in drills half an inch deep, and eight inches apart, keep free from weeds. Cover in winter with straw

Cress—*CRESSION*—*Berro* o *Masiuerzo* *Kresse*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ oz.
Curl'd (or pepper grass).....	60	10	Broad-Leaved Winter.....	30
Broad-Leaved.....	75	10	True Water Cress.....	50

CULTURE.—Make the first sowing in April, and then at intervals of about three weeks throughout the season. Sow thickly in shallow drills about eight inches apart.

Cucumber—**CONCOMBER**—*Pepino*—*Gurke*.

	£ lb.	£ oz.		£ lb.	£ oz.
Early Russian.....	\$2 00	20	Long Green.....	\$1 50	20
Early Short Green... 1 25	15		Long Green Turkey..	3 00	30
Early White Spined.. 1 25	15		Small Gherkin.....	4 00	40
Early Green Cluster.. 1 25	15		Early Frame.....	1 25	15

CULTURE.—As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant the seed in hills four feet apart each way. Put from ten to fifteen seeds in each hill, and when up, thin out to four good plants in a hill.

Egg Plant—**MELONGENE**—*Berengena*—*Cicopflanze*.

	£ lb.	£ oz.		£ lb.	£ oz.
Long Purple.....	\$5 00	50	Round Purple.....		50
New York Purple.... 8 00	50		Scarlet Chinese.....	1 00	

CULTURE.—Sow in March in a hot-bed; and transplant when two inches high, into a second hot-bed, or let them remain and thin out to four inches apart. When the weather becomes settled, transplant into the open ground two feet apart each way. Keep the plants well watered and free from weeds.

Endive—**CHICOREE**—*Escarola o Endivia*—*Endiven*.

	£ lb.	£ oz.		£ lb.	£ oz.
Green Curled.....	\$3 00	30	Broad-Leaved.	\$3 00	30
White Curled.....	3 00	30	Wild or Chicory.....	1 25	15

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring in shallow drills one foot wide, and when the plants are up, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. When the leaves are about eight inches high, they will be ready for blanching; which is done by gathering the leaves in the hand, and tying them together near the top with yarn or matting. Blanching should be done in dry weather, as the plants are liable to rot.

Garlick—**AIL**—*Ajo*—*Ruoblauch*.

Sets, 40 cents per lb.

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

Kale—**CHOU VERE FRISE**—*Col Blatter Kohl*.

	£ lb.	£ oz.		£ lb.	£ oz.
Green Curled Scotch	\$1 50	15	Sea (Chou Marin) . . .	\$4 00	40
Brown German Curled	1 50	15	Siberian (German Greens).....	1 50	15

CULTURE.—Sow and cultivate the same as early cabbage. Keep the soil well stirred and free from weeds.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—*CHOU RAVE*—*Colinabo*—*Rare*.

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

CULTURE.—Sow in April and May in good, rich ground; when the plants are two inches high, transplant them into rows fifteen inches apart, and eight inches apart in the rows. In earthing up, be careful not to cover up the globular part. If the weather is dry, keep the plants well watered.

Leek—*POIREAU*—*Puerro*—*Lauch*.

Large Flag, per ounce, 40 cents; per pound, \$4.

CULTURE.—Sow in April in drills eight inches apart; when up, thin out to one inch apart in the drills. Will be of sufficient size to transplant when about eight inches high—should be set in rows, eight inches apart, and deep as possible, so as not to cover the young leaves. Leeks require very rich soil, spaded to the depth of one foot.

Lettuce—*LAITUE*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Early Curled Silesia.....	\$3 00	30	Butter.....	\$4 00	40
Large White Cabbage, 3 00	30		Brown Dutch.....	4 00	40
Large Green Head... 3 00	30		Boston Curled.....	3 00	30
Ice Drumhead (fine). 3 00	30		India Head (fine)....	4 00	40
Hardy Green..... 4 00	40		White Cos.....	4 00	40
Tennis Ball or Boston 4 00	40		Green Cos.....	4 00	40
Early Simpson (true). 5 00	40				

CULTURE.—For early use sow in March, under glass; keep the plants thin and well aired; transplant into the open ground soon as the weather becomes warm, or sow in the open ground in April; when the plants are up, thin out to one foot apart each way, and keep well cultivated. For a succession of crops, sow at intervals of one month, until September. Lettuce requires good soil and rapid growth to produce fine heads; if the weather is dry, keep well watered.

Martynia—**FOR PICKLES.**

1. Craniolaria..... ℥ oz. 30 | 2. Proboscidea..... ℥ oz. 30

CULTURE.—A hardy annual plant used for pickles, are of easy culture and very productive. Plant the seed in May, in hills three feet apart each way; leave but one good plant in each hill.

Musk-Melon—*MELON MUSCADE*—*Melon Muscatel*—*Melon*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Fine White Japan....	\$4 00	40	Pomegranate, for Per-		
Fine Nutmeg.....	1 25	15	fume.....	\$4 00	50
Pine Apple.....	1 50	20	Large Yellow Cantelope	1 50	20
Green Citron.....	1 25	15	Skillman's Netted.....	1 50	20

CULTURE.—Require the same cultivation as the Watermelon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

Water Melon—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—*Watermelon*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Black Spanish.....	\$2 00	20	Orange (very fine)	\$3 00	30
Mountain Sweet or			Citron for preserves...	2 00	20
Ice Cream.....	1 25	15	Long Island.....	1 25	15

CULTURE.—Should be planted in hills about six feet apart each way. When the plants are up and free from danger of insects, thin out to two or three plants in each hill. A light rich loam is best adapted to melons; apply a liberal quantity of stable manure to each hill, mixing it well with earth. Sprinkle a little wood ashes on when the plants are up.

Mustard—MOUTARDE—*Mustaza*—*Seng*.

White London, 50 cents per quart; Black, 50 cents per quart.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring in drills half an inch deep, and six inches apart, sow thickly and press the earth well down. For fall use sow in September.

Nasturtium—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

Tall, 20 cents per ounce; Dwarf, 40 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in April or May in drills two feet apart, and six inches apart in the drills. Cover the seed one and a half inches deep. Support by poles or bushes.

Okra—GOMBO—*Quinbombo*—*Kin*.

Improved Dwarf, per lb., 75cts.; 10 cents per oz.

Long Green, per lb., 75cts.; 10 cents per oz.

CULTURE.—Plant as soon as the weather has become warm, in drills two feet apart; when up thin out to nine inches apart in the drills. Should be well manured.

Onions—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

The prices may vary throughout the season.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ qt.
Early Red.....	\$5 00	50	Red Top Onions.....	30
Large Red.....	4 00	40	Potato Onions.....	25
Oval Large Red.....	5 00	50	Yellow Onion Sets.....	40
Yellow Dutch.....	5 00	50	White Onion Sets.....	50
Yellow Danvers.....	5 00	50	Shallots.....	25
White Portugal.....	5 00	50		

CULTURE.—Requires a light, rich, mellow soil, deeply spaded. Sow as soon as the ground is in good working condition, in drills half an inch deep and fourteen inches apart; when the plants are four inches high, thin out to three inches apart in the drills. Keep free from weeds, but be careful not to disturb the growing bulb.

Parsley—PARSIL—*Perijil*—*Petersilie*.

Extra Curled.....	Per lb.	\$1 50	per oz.	15
Plain.....	“	1 00	“	15

CULTURE.—Sow in April in rich, mellow ground, in drills one inch

deep and fourteen inches apart ; when four inches high, thin out to six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be deeply and thoroughly spaded.

Parsnip—PANAI8—*Chirivia*—*Pastinaks*.

Guernsey, or Cup.....	Per lb. \$1 00	per oz. 15
Long White.....	" 1 00	" 15

CULTURE—Succeed best in light, well enriched soil, spaded to the depth of fifteen inches. Sow early in the spring in drills about one inch deep, and fourteen inches apart ; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to about six inches apart in the drills. Keep well cultivated.

Peas—POIS—*Chicaros*, o *Ouisantes*—*Erbsen* *Chicaros*.

EXTRA EARLY.	height,	per qt.
Caractacus, new and fine.....	.3 feet,	75
McLean's Little Gem (new).....	1 "	60
McLean's Advancer, <i>new dwarf wrinkled, fine flavor</i>	.2½ "	60
Daniel O'Rourke.....	.2½ "	30
Prince Albert.....	.2½ "	40
Warner's Emperor.....	.3 "	30
Tom Thumb.....	.9 inches.	50

EARLY

Washington.....	.3 feet,	30
Kent.....	.3 "	30
Double Blossom Frame.....	.3 "	30
Bishop's Dwarf Prolific.....	.1 "	50
Prolific or Strawberry.....	.1 "	50

GENERAL CROP.

Champion of England.....	.5 "	40
Blue Imperial.....	.2½ "	30
Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....	.2 "	60
Tall Sugar (edible pods).....	.5 "	60
Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow.....	.3 "	60
Harrison's Glory.....	.3 "	50
Harrison's Perfection.....	.3 "	50
Eugenie (fine).....	.3 "	50

LATE CROP.

Champion of Scotland.....	.5 "	60
White Marrowfat.....	.5 "	25
Black-eyed Marrowfat.....	.3 "	25
British Queen.....	.6 "	50

CULTURE.—A light, dry, mildly manured soil is best adapted to Peas, although some varieties require very rich soil. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and again, for every three weeks for a succession of crops throughout the season.

Plant in single or double rows four feet apart, one inch apart in the rows, and three inches deep. Keep well cultivated.

Pepper—PIMENT—*Pimiento*—*Pfeffer*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Red Cherry.....	\$4 00	40	Large Squash.....	\$4 00	40
Sweet Spanish (for			Long Cayenne (Red)..	4 00	40
Salad.....	5 00	50	Large Bell.....	4 00	40
Sweet Mountain (for					
Mangoes).....	5 00	50			

CULTURE.—Sow early in April in a hot-bed, and transplant when the weather is warm, or sow in open ground in May, in shallow drills; and when the plants are three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way. Pepper requires light, warm, mellow soil.

Potato—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

Prices Variable.

	℥ bus.	℥ bbl.
Early Mohawk, extra early, very productive and good quality.....	\$7 00	\$15 50
Early Rose.....	2 50	5 00
Early Goodrich.....	2 00	4 00
Early Harrison.....	2 00	4 00
Early Dykeman.....	2 50	5 00
Early Sebec.....	2 50	5 00
Prince Albert.....	2 00	4 00
Garnet Chili.....	2 00	4 50
Jackson White.....	2 00	4 50
White Peach Blow.....	2 00	4 50

CULTURE.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good rich soil that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above the ground, apply to each hill a double-handful of wood-ashes and plaster mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result.

Pumpkin—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—*Kurbis*.

Large Cheese..	℥ lb.	60	℥ oz.	10		℥ qt.
Mammoth.....	"	\$2 00	"	20	Connecticut Field.....	40

CULTURE.—Plant about middle of spring, in hills eight feet apart each way, four seeds in each hill; or plant in field amongst the corn. Cultivate the same as melons.

Radish—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos* and *Rabanitos*—*Radies* and *Retteg*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Early Scarlet Turnip..	\$1 00	10	Long Purple.....	\$1 50	15
Early White Turnip... 1 00	15	Long White Naples... 1 50		15	
Early Yellow Turnip... 1 50	15	Round Black Spanish. 1 50		15	
Rose Olive-Shaped... 1 50	15	Scarlet Chinese Winter 2 00		20	
Long Scarlet Short Top 75	10	Purple Chinese Win-			
Long Salmon.....	1 00	ter.....			30

CULTURE.—For early use, sow soon as the ground is in working condition; for later varieties, sow from July to first of September. The seeds should be sown thickly in drills quarter of an inch deep, and one foot apart. A light, rich soil suits best.

Rhubarb—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhubarber*.

Roots, 25 to 50cts. each ; \$3 to \$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Linnaeus, 30c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb requires rich and deeply spaded soil. Sow in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are up, thin out to six inches apart in the drills. In the fall transplant into well manured trenches three feet apart each way, and cover with leaves or straw during the winter.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oysters—SALIFIS—*Salsifi*—*Haferwurzel*.

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

CULTURE.—Sow in light, well enriched soil spaded one foot deep. Make the drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart; when up, thin out to six inches apart in the rows. Cultivate same as Carrots.

Scorzonera—SCORZONERE—*Escorzonera*—*Scorzionerwurzel*.

25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; \$2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

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

Sorrel—OSSEILLE—*Acedra*—*Sauerampfer*.

Garden, 20c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills six to eight inches apart.

Spinach—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Flandre (fine).....	60	10	New Zealand (sum'r)...	\$2 00	20
Round Leaved.....	60	10	Prickly.....	60	10

CULTURE.—Requires very rich soil to succeed well. Sow early in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and quarter of an inch deep; when the plants are up, thin out to nine inches apart in the drills. For winter use sow the last of August and during September. Hoe frequently to keep free from weeds, and give moisture to the roots.

Squash—GIRAUMON—*Calabaza*—*Kuchenkurbis*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Early Golden Bush....	\$1 25	10	Lima Cocoa-Nut.....	\$2 00	20
Early Green Striped			Boston Marrow.....	2 00	20
Bush.....	1 25	10	Hubbard (fine).....	2 50	30
Early White Scallop			Winter Crook-Neck... 1 25	10	
Bush.....	1 00	10	Turban.....	3 00	30
Summer Crook Neck.. 1 25	10		Mammoth.....		40

CULTURE.—Squash thrives best in warm temperature, and well enriched soil. Plant as soon as the weather has become warm, in hills about six feet apart each way, and cultivate same as for melons.

Tobacco Seed.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Imported Havana....	\$10 00	75	Maryland.....	\$5 00	40
Connecticut Seed Leaf 4 00	40		James River Virginia.. 6 00	50	

Tomato—TOMATE—*Tomate*—*Liebesapfel*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Magnum Bonum (fine)	\$	1 00	Yellow Plum	\$4 00	40
Early Smooth Red	3 00	30	Fejee Island	4 00	40
Large Red Scallop	3 00	30	Strawberry (Physalis		
Lester's Perfected	4 00	40	Alkekangi)	5 00	40
Large Yellow	4 00	40	Tilden Tomato	4 00	40
Red Cherry	4 00	40	Cedar Hill	5 00	50
Yellow Cherry	4 00	40	Valencia Cluster	5 00	40
Pear Shaped	4 00	40			

CULTURE.—Sow in March in a hot-bed, and transplant as soon as the weather becomes settled; or sow in the open ground in April, and transplant when six inches high. They succeed best near a fence to climb on. Water freely when transplanted, shelter from the sun a few days. Tomatoes require a light, rich, warm soil.

Turnip—NAVET—*Nabo*—*Ruben*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
Early Dutch	\$	75 10	Yellow Stone	\$	75 10
Red Top Strap-Leaf	75 10		Yellow Aberdeen	75 10	
White Strap-Leaf Flat	75 10		Robson's Golden Ball	75 10	
White Flat or Globe	75 10		Improved Yellow Swe-		
Long White French	1 00	10	dish, or Ruta Baga	75 10	
Long White Tankard	75 10		White Ruta Baga	75 10	
Yellow Malta	1 50	10			

CULTURE.—For early use, sow soon as the ground will admit either broadcast, or in drills. For winter use, sow from middle of July to last of August. If sown in drills, make them fourteen inches apart, and when up, thin out to six inches apart in the drills. Cover the seed half an inch deep. Keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herb Seed.

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

	℥ oz.		℥ oz.
Anise	15	Rosemary	60
Bene	30	Saffron	15
Balm, Lemon	40	Sage	30
Carraway	15	Summer Savory	30
Coriander	15	Sweet Marjoram	40
Dandelion	50	Sweet Fennel	15
Dill	15	Sweet Basil	30
Hyssop	50	Tansy	30
Lavender	40	Thyme	50
Pennyroyal	75	Wormwood	50

Grass Seeds.

	per bus.		per bus.
Orchard Grass.....	\$2 50	Red Top Grass.....	\$1 50
Italian Rye Grass, 1st qual.	4 00	Sweet Scented Vernal Grass	
English do do	4 00	per lb.....	80
Saintfoin	5 00	Rhode Island Bent Grass,	
Hungarian Grass.....	about 3 50	for Lawns, per bush.....	4 50
Timothy.....	do 5 00	Fine Mixed Grass Seeds, for	
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	3 00	Lawns.....	3 50
Creeping Bent Grass.....	6 00	Fine French Lawn Seed	5 00

Clover Seeds.

	per lb.		per lb.
Red Clover, about.....	15	Yellow Trefoil.....	75
White Clover, 1st quality ab't	60	Lucerne, best, about.....	50
Scarlet Trefoil.....	75	Alsike.....	75

Bird Seeds.

	per qt.		per qt.
Canary, about.....	25	Rape, fine	30
Hemp, about.....	20	Mixed Canary Seeds, about.	30
Millet.....	20		

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple, per qt.....	50	Raspberry white & red per oz	1 00
Pear, per lb.....	4 00	Currant, three varieties.....	75
Quince, "	4 00	Gooseberry, three varieties..	1 50
Black Mazzard Cherry Pits,		Strawberry, twelve varieties.	2 50
per quart.....	50		

Tree and Shrub Seeds.

	per lb.		per lb.
White Spruce.....	\$5 00	Yellow Ash.....	2 00
Balsam Fir.....	3 00	Black Ash.....	2 00
Hemlock Spruce clean seed	5 00	White Ash.....	2 00
Norway Spruce.....	1 50	Honey Locust.....	1 00
Sugar Maple.....	2 00	Ivy.....	4 00
White Birch.....	2 50	Red Cedar..... per bus.	9 00
Hawthorn	2 50	White Mulberry.... per lb.	3 00
Common Cypress.....	3 00	Black Austrian Pine.....	2 00
American Arbor Vitæ.....	4 00	Pitch Pine.....	5 00
American Elm.....	2 00	Buckthorn.....	1 00
Osage Orange.....	75	Yellow Locust.....	1 00

Miscellaneous.

Chicory Seed.....	7 ¹ / ₂ lb.	\$1 00	Sun Flower.....	7 ¹ / ₂ qt.	50
Chinese Sugar Canoe..	7 ¹ / ₂ qt.	30	Cuttle Fish Bones....	7 ¹ / ₂ lb.	75
Spring Vetches, Tares ..	"	30	Whale-oil Soap.....	"	10
Broom Corn, Dwarf...	"	30	Cuba Bast.....	"	1 25
Flax Seed.....	"	30	Grafting Wax.....	"	60

For the Benefit of those not accustomed to Farming and Gardening, we give the Following Tables :

THE QUANTITY OF CORN REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE, FIVE GRAINS IN THE HILL.				THE NUMBER OF PLANTS IN AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.			
2	feet by	2	- - - 18 quarts.	1	foot	43,560	5 feet 1,741
2	"	3	- - - 13 "	1 ¹ / ₂	feet	19,360	6 " 1,210
3 ¹ / ₂	"	2	- - - 10 "	2	"	10,890	9 " 537
3 ¹ / ₂	"	3	- - - 8 "	2 ¹ / ₂	"	5,969	12 " 367
4	"	3	- - - 7 "	3	"	4,840	15 " 163
4	"	6	- - - 6 "	4	"	2,722	18 " 134

QUANTITY OF SEED SOWN TO AN ACRE BROADCAST.

Beans.....	2	to 3	bush.	Lawn Grass.....	3	to 4	bush.
Peas.....	3	to 3 ¹ / ₂	"	Hemp.....	1	to 1 ¹ / ₂	"
Wheat.....	1 ¹ / ₂	to 2	"	Timothy.....	8	to 12	qts.
Barley.....	1	to 2 ¹ / ₂	"	Red Clover.....	8	to 10	lbs.
Rye.....	1 ¹ / ₂	to 2	"	White Clover.....	4	to 6	"
Oats.....	2	to 3	"	Red Top.....	15	to 20	"
Buckwheat.....	³ / ₄	to 1	"	Blue Grass.....	20	to 30	"
Millet.....	³ / ₄	to 1	"	Orchard Grass.....	15	to 20	"
Flax.....	¹ / ₂	to 1	"	Rye.....	16	to 20	"

QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE IN DRILLS.

Turnips.....	1	to 2	lbs.	Spinach.....	8	to 10	lbs.
Beets.....	4	to 5	"	Salsify.....	8	to 10	"
Carrots.....	2 ¹ / ₂	to 3	"	Peas.....	1	to 1 ¹ / ₂	bus
Onions.....	4	to 5	"	Beans.....	1 ¹ / ₂	to 2	"
Parsnips.....	3	to 4	"	Potatoes.....	6	to 12	"
Radish.....	5	to 6	"	Corn.....		¹ / ₄	"

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 Agricultural Implements and Fertilizers.

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COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS,

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TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES OF CHOICE ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TWELVE VARIETIES OF CHOICE ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

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 58 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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The following articles are offered with a full confidence in their merit.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus

This remarkable variety was raised on Long Island, and very much improved from seeds imported six years ago from Europe; it has been thoroughly tested alongside of the best selected stock of both foreign and home grown seed. On the same soil, and with the same cultivation and manure, it has made fully four times the growth of the best Oyster Bay Asparagus of the same age. It is such a vigorous grower, that at two years old from the seed, it will invariably send up from fifteen to forty sprouts from one-half to one and a half inches in diameter, consequently Asparagus may be cut for market or family use at least a year in advance of the ordinary sort; the color is deep green and the crown very close. See page 5.

Magnum Bonum Tomato.

This splendid Tomato is brought before the public for the first time this season. It is early, *very solid*, and of a bright red color. Of a dwarf bushy habit, growing not over two feet high, with thick strong stalks. Give it a trial and become convinced that what we say is true. See page 15.

Early Mohawk Potatoes.

For description see next page. We have received several hunnered testimonials all of this tone:

SWEEDSBORO, Sept. 11, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—The package of Early Mohawk Potatoes sent by you last spring, were duly received, and I planted them, but not until after I had planted my other early ones, as in this section of country we plant in March. I gave one potato to Mr. C. W. Webster who planted it, and his results are similar to mine as regards earliness. It will beat any, not excepting the Early Rose, *ten days*; is very hardy of vine; yields a good deal like the Monitor, all large size potatoes, and will, I think, give a larger yield to the acre. I had a few cooked, and they are prime to eat, and of superior flavor, and will be a great acquisition.

Truly Yours,

CHARLES YOUNG.

Extra Early Caractacus Peas

Was introduced into this country by Waite & Co., of London. Is several days earlier than the Dan'l O'Rourke. Is a great yielder, and very hardy. See page 12.

THE EARLY MOHAWK POTATO.

This Potato, a hybrid of the Peach Blow and Buckeye, was sent out last spring, (free of charge) in packages of five potatoes to all parts of the country, to be thoroughly tested alongside of any and all other varieties, with a request that a statement be returned this fall, in respect to its merits as to earliness, yield, strength, vigor of growth, and cooking qualities; at the same time refusing to sell any of them at any price, preferring to have the Potato thoroughly tested and stand on its own merits without any humbug. We take pleasure in saying THAT IT HAS FULLY BORNE OUT THE CHARACTER OF BEING THE EARLIEST TO MATURE, HEALTHY AND STRONG OF GROWTH, OF LARGE YIELD, AND FREE FROM ROT, AND OF THE FINEST COOKING QUALITY; cooking dry, mealy, and of superior flavor, all of which is well authenticated by letters of well known disinterested agriculturists from all parts of the country.

Price \$15 per Barrel. \$7 per Bushel. \$2 per Peck.

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