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PARKER & WHITE'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Agricultural Machines, Implements, Seeds, Trees, and Farm Stock.

FOR SALE AT THEIR

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street,

BOSTON.

SNOW'S PATHFINDER PRINTING ROOMS, BOSTON.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

PARKER & WHITE:

ALSO,

A CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND TREES.

POUDRETTE, GUANO, BONE DUST, GROUND PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

AND THE

BEST BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK FOR FARMS,

WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED TO ORDER AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE,

8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street,

BOSTON.

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SNOW'S PATHFINDER PRINTING ROOMS,
BOSTON.

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TO PURCHASERS.

ORDERS addressed to us, inclosing money, or draft, or acceptance of some responsible house in this city or New York, will meet with *immediate* attention. All articles packed with the most careful regard to their safe shipment, and good condition on their arrival. Insurance effected when desired.

Any other goods that the purchaser may require for the farm, plantation, or family use, will be procured on the best terms; attention given to its being shipped in good order.

Any new style of implements will be made to order.

We have facilities for making sale, on the most favorable terms, of all kinds of *Agricultural Produce;* such as Seeds, Grain, Wool, etc., and will receive and dispose of any that may be sent us on commission.

PARKER & WHITE.

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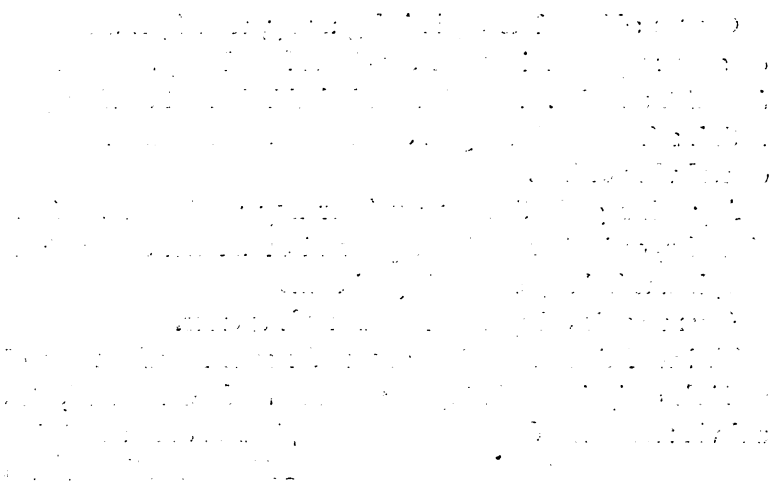

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REMARKS.

Our friends have bestowed a constantly increasing patronage on us during the four years that we have been in business, and in this our Catalogue for 1852, we beg leave to offer our thanks, and to express a hope that we shall, by our endeavors to present them with the various improvements which are so rapidly making in our line of manufacture, retain their confidence and favor.

Our patterns of "Eagle," "Centre-Draught," and "Lion" *Ploughs*, have each been slightly modified and improved during the last year, so as specially to adapt each to certain kinds of work; as, one to greater ease of draught, when the person using it has only a light team; another for deep ploughing; and another for turning flat furrows; indeed, one of the patterns combines, so far as it is possible to be done in one plough, all the advantages mentioned.

The improvement in our premium *Cylinder Hay and Straw Cutters*, consists in the mode of more strongly securing the knives.

The implements generally are made up from new and highly improved patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

For other manufacturers of implements, we are prepared to furnish, in any quantities, *Handles* of the best quality, for Hoes, Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks, Pick-axes, Chopping-axes, Ice-hooks, etc., at low prices.

Our *Seeds* are raised by experienced and faithful growers, and the selling of them is intrusted to a careful Seedsman.

Trees are supplied from our own or any other nursery of the best reputation in New England; and nurserymen and dealers are supplied, in large quantities, with Pear and Plum Trees, and Pear, Quince, and ornamental Seedlings, Gooseberry Bushes, etc., from the best French and English Nurseries, at very low rates.

Castings, *Skeleton Ploughs*, *Harrow Teeth*, and iron work of all kinds, furnished to order in the cheapest and best manner.

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Wire Cloth and Sieves. — Different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry. — Orders received for improved stock of all kinds, which will be executed to the best advantage, and shipped in the most careful manner.

Agricultural Books. — A varied and general assortment.

New Seeds, Machines, etc. — The subscribers request samples sent to them of any new or improved Implement, Seeds, etc., which, if found valuable, extra pains will be taken to bring them before the public.

PARKER & WHITE.

Nos. 8 *and* 10 *Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.*

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ALMACEN DE AGRICULTURA.

ESTABLECIDO EN BOSTON,

POR LOS SEÑORES PARKER & WHITE,

GERRISH BLOCK, CALLE DE BLACKSTONE, NOS. 8 & 10.

HACE mucho tiempo que los que subscriben han sentido la necesidad de un establecimiento que podia ofrecer un surtido completo, cogido y diverso, de materiales de agricultura, semillas, plantas, arboles y abonos. Tal establecimiento no existaba. Por esta razon, los señores P. y W. han abrito un almacen, Calle de Blackstone, para vender todas las cosas que pertenecen al departamento de agricultura. Tienen un surtido el mas abundante y perfecto en los Estados-Unidos, y quieren que todos venian y hagan examinacion personalmente. Para dar alguna idea de su establecimiento y evitar la necesidad de replicar á las varias preguntas, han publicado este catálogo que dáse gratuitamente á cuantas personas le piden.

El surtido de instrumentos abraza mas de cincuenta clases varias de arados, una gran variedad de gradas, cultivadores, rodillos, maquinas á sembrar, potencias motrices de caballos, maquinas para trillar y moler grano, cortadores de paja, heno y talo, maquinas de aventar, palas, legones, azadas, guadañas, rastrillos, cuchillos, etc. etc. El catálogo contiene un description mas completo de estos varios instrumentos. Casi todos estos instrumentos son construido sobre los modelos nuevos y mejorados, y asseguran que las materiales son las mejores, y la manufactura muy fuerte y superior.

Todo trabajo de funderia, como son la fabrica de figuras de arados *(skeleton-ploughs)*, dientes de gradas, y todo trabajo de hierro, executado en la mejor manera, y á poco precio, al orden.

Semillas del jardin y campo. Trigo de primavera y invierno del mejor calidad, centeno, cebada, avena, trigo de Indias, habas, guisantes, nabos, rutabagas, berzas, acelgas, rabanos, chirivias, trebol y otros semillas de yerba, varias especies de patata, etc., todas de mejor calidad. Asseguran las semillas como frescas y de mejor calidad.

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Arboles y arbustos que florecen y que sirven de adorno. Todas las personas que piden estas cosas las recibirán con despacho, y los arboles y arbustos seran escogido de nuestros jardines y plantaciones.

Abonos. Guano de Africa y Peru, cal, yeso, etc. *Maquinas á vapor,* refinadores de azucar, trapiches de azucar, calderos, enfriaderas, pailas, etc. Se venden igualmente cedazos de pelo y alumbre de varias dimensiones y calidades.

Caballos, vacas, ovejas, marranos, gallos y gallinos, etc. etc. Se reciben ordenes para despachar animales de todas clases, que seran executado con cuidado, y serán embarcado con mucho solicitud.

Obras de agricultura. Se vende un surtido completo y abundante de estos libros.

Fruta sobre consignacion. Todas especies de frutas serán recibido para venderlas sobre consignacion.

Nuevos instrumentos, semillas, etc. Gustará mucho á los que subscriben de recibir modales de instrumentos nuevos y mejorados, semillas, etc., que tentarán de introducir al conocimiento del público, si en su opinion le merecen.

PARKER & WHITE,

Gerrish Block, Calle de Blackstone 8 & 10 Boston, Estados-Unidos.

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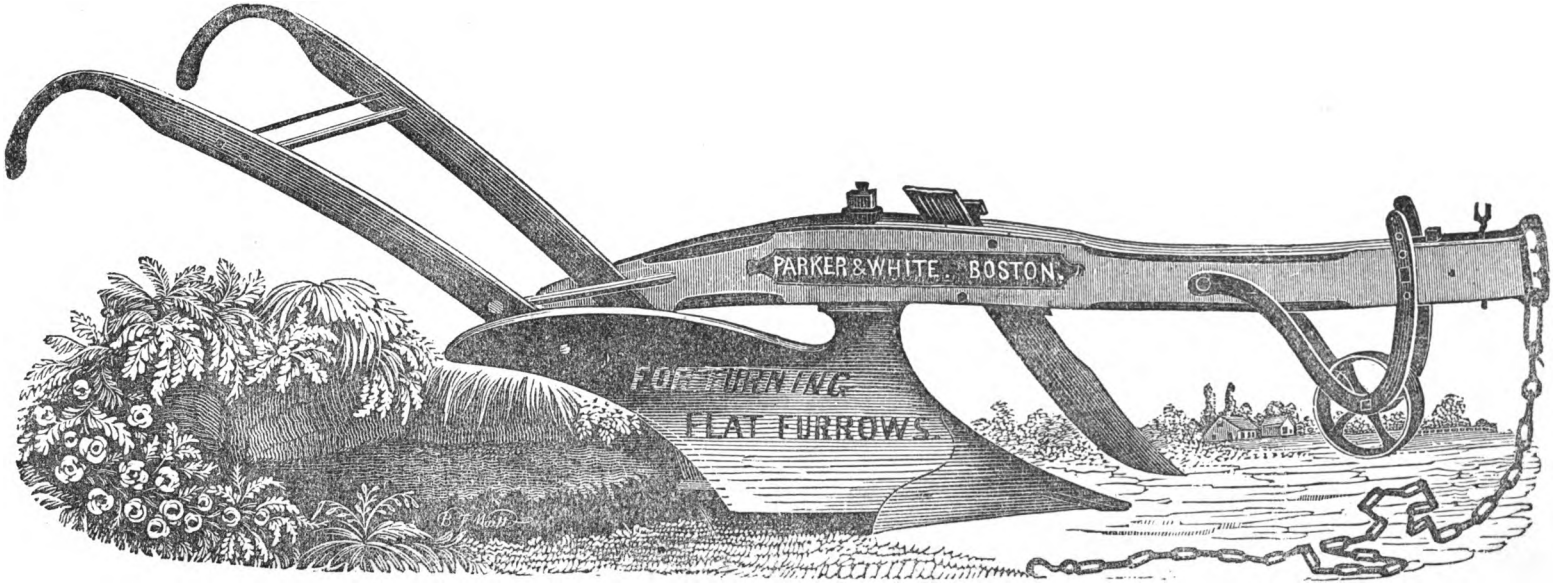

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

PLOUGHS.

Advantages of the Improved Ploughs. — There are many prominent advantages that might be enumerated in the use of our best modern improved ploughs, among which we may mention the following. They do the work much more effectually, cutting a deeper, wider, and more even furrow; are smoother, better made, and more durable, without costing as much as the old-fashioned plough; and will do the work with much less expenditure of team power. They will also, when properly constructed, pulverize the earth as they lift and turn it over, thus effecting that minute and general separation of the particles of the soil which is so essential in preparing it for the ready admission of the rootlets of the plants, and enabling them to draw their food from every portion of it. Another advantage consists in the fact, that all the parts of the plough, both wood and iron, are made from the same moulds, and are, therefore, all precisely alike. When any part gives out, it can easily be replaced by other parts which have been made by the manufacturer, and which may always be purchased with the ploughs.

The different kinds are described very briefly by their names; as, the Root-Breaker, Prairie, Sward, Meadow, Road, Stubble, Self-Sharpener, Centre-Draught, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Sugar-Cane, Double Mould-board, Trenching, Paring, Ditching, Side-Hill, Horizontal, and Subsoil Ploughs. They are of various sizes, from one horse to six, and are calculated for all kinds of soils.

The patterns of ploughs which we recommend with most entire confidence, are those known as "Martin's Improved Eagle," which we proceed to describe.

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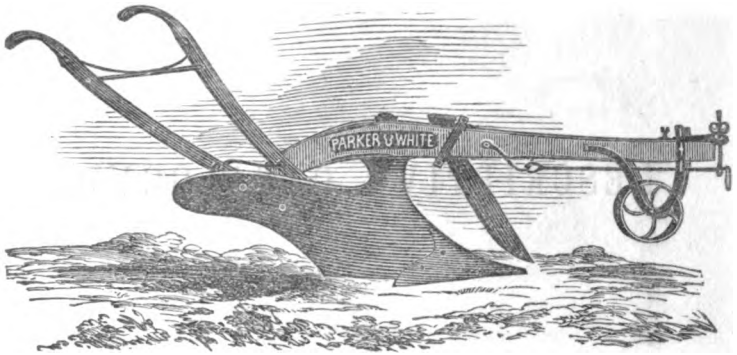
Eagle, No. 50.

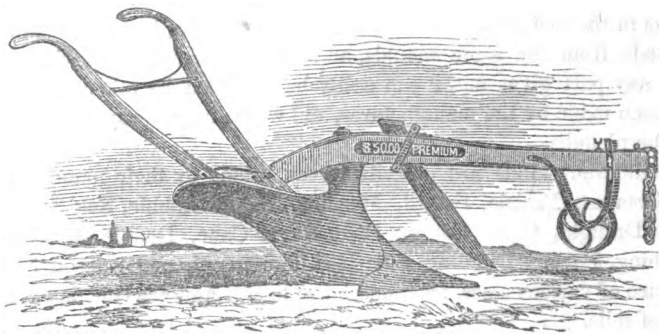


This is used either as a sod or stubble plough, and will generally require four cattle. It is admirably adapted for breaking up rough ground, and trench ploughing. It is the best plough for covering up a great growth of weeds, stubble, and grass, we know of. It cuts a furrow any required depth to twelve inches, or even deeper if wished, and sixteen to eighteen inches wide.

Eagle, No. 2.

A two-cattle sod or stubble plough, of same construction, but one size smaller than the last. It cuts a furrow any required depth to eight inches, and twelve to fourteen inches wide. In hard land, three cattle will sometimes be required.

Eagle, No. 3.



This is a plough requiring the same team as the Eagle, No. 2. It has a longer mould-board, and is peculiarly adapted to turning grass land, doing the work very perfectly, and with great ease. It has taken the largest

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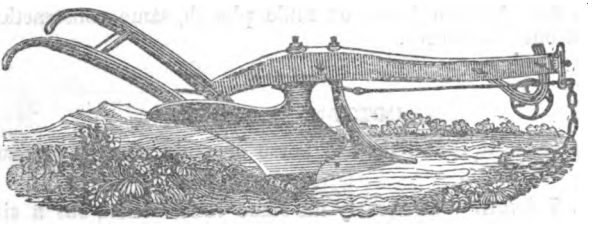
number of premiums at the county ploughing-matches during the autumns of 1849 and 1850. It also took the $50 premium at the late trial of ploughs, had by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester.

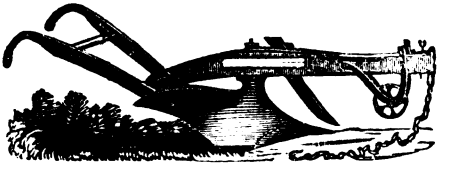
EAGLE, NO. 1, WITH LOCK COULTER.



This is called at the North a medium-sized sod or stubble plough, and is easily drawn by a pair of horses or oxen. At the South, it would be considered a large size, and it would generally require three mules to turn a furrow with it, six inches deep and eleven inches wide, although this has often been accomplished with a single pair. It cuts a furrow any required depth to seven inches, and ten to twelve inches wide.

This, as well as the Eagle, No. 2, is sometimes rigged with a *Lock Coulter*, instead of the common form of cutter, to adapt it more completely for use in land incumbered with stumps and roots.

EAGLE, D.



This is a light sod plough, of same shape as Eagle, No. 3, used at the North, with two horses.

No. 2, B.

A light two-horse stubble plough, one of the most popular sizes for all sections of the country.

SMALL PLOUGHS.

We have the Eagle, C, B, and A, made from the same model as the Eagle, No. 3 and D, each one size smaller than the other, the Eagle, A, being the smallest.

Also, No. 14 and 15, a light single one horse or mule plough, calculated to carry a wide furrow in a light or sandy soil, and well adapted to North-

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ern and Southern culture. The mould-board is longer and more curved than other kinds of ploughs, and works and pulverizes the soil admirably.

No. A, 1. — A light one horse or mule plough, better calculated for a loamy or clayey soil. It is much used among cotton and corn, as well as for furrowing out or drilling.

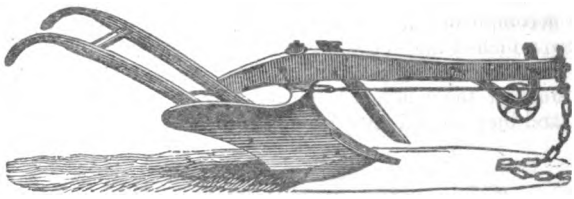
No. A, 2. — A single horse or mule plough, same construction as the above, but one size larger.

COTTON PLOUGHS.

DAVIS, 6 INCH. — A light one horse or mule plough, particularly designed for the South.

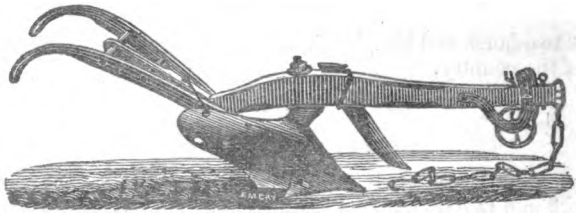
. DAVIS, 7 INCH. — Of nearly the same construction, but a size larger than the above.

SELF-SHARPENER PLOUGHS.



This plough is well calculated for light land. They have the same superior form and general construction as the Eagle Ploughs, with the exception that the point and share consist of two pieces, which are made on a self-sharpening principle. Both point and share are so very simply constructed, that any blacksmith can replace them at trifling expense, or perpetuate the use of the original by new-laying with steel, as they become worn. We make four sizes.

HILL-SIDE, OR SWIVEL PLOUGH.



We make four different sizes of the above-named plough; namely, a light one horse or mule plough; a light or medium-sized two-cattle sod or stubble plough; a three-cattle plough, in which the team is varied to suit the

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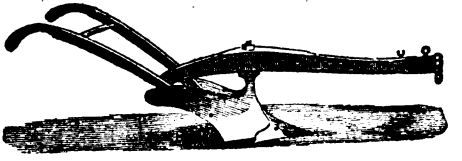
nature of the soil; and a large four or six cattle plough, for heavy farm work. They are so constructed, that the mould-board is easily and instantly changed from one side to the other, which enables the operator to perform the work horizontally upon side-hills, going back and forth on the same side, and turning all the furrow-slices with great accuracy downward. This prevents the washing of the soil by heavy rains, to which all side-hills are more or less liable when ploughed as level ground. They are also highly useful, and by many much approved for level ploughing, as this leaves the field without any *dead* or finishing furrow; nor does it make banks, or ridges, by turning two furrows toward each other. They are likewise useful in enabling the ploughman to turn the furrow *from* his walls and fences. Another advantage: they save much trouble in enabling the team to turn short about at the end of the furrows, instead of obliging it to travel across the wide ends of each land in the field.

ROAD PLOUGHS.

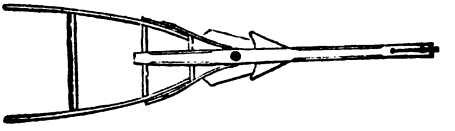
Of these we have two sizes, known as the No. 8 and No. 10 "Lion Ploughs," made for very heavy work. They have, at the same time, the perfection of shape of the best sod ploughs, and will turn handsomely a furrow fifteen inches deep, and twenty inches in width.

DOUBLE MOULD-BOARD PLOUGH.

SIDE VIEW.



TOP VIEW.



This plough is used for ridging-out land, and serves a very good purpose for ploughing among corn, potatoes, etc., while it throws the dirt both ways. It serves the purpose of double ploughing, and is much better where the rows are near together, and saves half the labor. Other uses to which it may be applied on a farm will naturally suggest themselves. There are three sizes.

PARING PLOUGH.

This plough is used for paring turf lands preparatory to burning. The share is thin and flat, made of wrought iron, steel-edged. It has a lock

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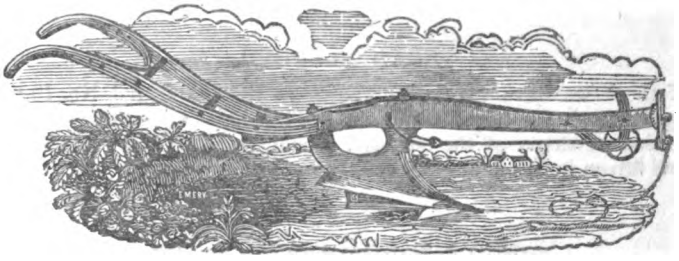
coulter in the centre, and short coulters on the outward edge of each wing of the share, cutting the turf as it moves along into two strips about one foot wide, and as deep as required.

After the turf is pared off in strips, men follow with sharp spades, and cut into suitable lengths, say of two or three feet. These pieces they then throw into heaps, after drying of which they are burned, and the ashes spread broad-cast on the land. Paring and burning is a very ameliorating process for stiff clay soils; it changes their mechanical texture almost entirely, and renders them friable and suitable for cultivation.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.



The advantages of sub-soil ploughing are so extensively investigated in different agricultural works, that they scarcely require to be stated here. The plough follows in the furrow of the surface-plough, stirring the dirt to a considerable depth, leaving a light bed instead of a hard bottom, on which the succeeding furrow is turned. Thus, when the ploughing of the field is completed, there is a depth of several inches of pulverized soil below the ordinary surface-ploughing. This facilitates the extending of the roots of the plants to a greater depth, and gives them sources of moisture against extreme drought; and when the land is too wet, it breaks up the sub-soil, and allows the surplus moisture to settle away.

This mode of preparation of the ground is particularly valuable for root-crops.

These ploughs are already extensively used by our farmers, and the demand for them is constantly increasing.

The draught-rod should generally be used with them, except for the smallest size, though the purchaser will of course be guided by a consideration of the character of the soil upon which he is going to operate.

There are four sizes, described as follows:—

No. 0.—A one-horse size at the North, and is used with two mules at the South. It will break and pulverize sub-soil any required depth to nine inches below the previously turned furrow.

No. 1—Is the medium size, and is mostly used, in ordinarily clear soils, with two, three, and sometimes four cattle.

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No. 2. — A large plough. It will break and pulverize the soil any required depth to eighteen inches.

No. 3 — Is about the same size as No. 2, but is used with either a single or double wing point, and with an inclined plane to raise the soil upon one or both sides at the same time.

RETAIL PRICE-CARD OF IMPROVED EAGLE PLOUGHS.

DESCRIPTION.	SIZES.	With com. clevis.	Wheel or cutter.	Wheel and cutter.	Draught-rod, wheel & cutter.
Light Horse,	No. 14,	3 25			
Medium do.,	No. 15,	4 50			
Small do.,	A, 1,	3 25			
Medium do.,	A, 2,	4 50			
One do.,	No. 1, B,	5 50			
Two do.,	No. 2, B.	7 00	8 25	9 50	10 50
Light do.,	Imperial Eagle, A,	4 50			
One do.,	" " B,	5 00			
Light Ox,	" " C,	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00
" Sward,	" " D,	7 00	8 25	9 50	10 50
Medium do.	" " No. 3,	8 50	9 75	11 00	12 50
Large do.,	" " No. 4,	9 50	11 00	12 50	14 00
" do.,	" " No. 50,	10 00	11 50	13 00	14 50
Light do.,	" " No. 1,	8 00	9 25	10 50	11 50
Medium do.,	" " No. 2,	8 50	9 75	11 00	12 50
Lock Coulter,	No. 2,	9 00	10 25	11 50	12 50
" "	No. 3,	10 00	11 25	12 50	14 00
Side Hill,	No. 1,	7 00			
" "	No. 2,	9 00	10 25	11 50	12 50
" Sod,	Eagle, No. 2, S. Sharpener,	6 50	7 50	9 00	10 00
Medium do.,	" No. 3, " "	8 50	9 75	11 00	12 50
Peckshill improved,	No. 19½,	6 50			
" "	No. 20,	7 00	8 00	9 25	10 75
" "	No. 21,	8 00	9 25	10 25	11 75
Sub-soil,	No. 0,	5 00			
"	No. 1,	7 00	8 25		9 25
"	No. 2,	9 00	10 25		11 75
Cotton,	Davis, 6 inch,	3 25			
"	" 7 "	3 50			
Ridging,	No. 1, Double mould-board,	4 00			
"	No. 2, " " "	6 50			

CULTIVATORS.

Common 5 Teeth, ... 4 00
Improved 5 " 4 50
" 5 " high, ... 5 00

To dealers and others buying considerable quantities, we make a discount. All pieces of Castings for repairs, constantly on hand.

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USES OF THE CUTTER AND WHEEL ATTACHED TO PLOUGHS.

The Cutter. — Simple as it appears to be, this is a very important appendage to the plough, as it cuts the furrow-slice from the main land with great *ease* and *precision*, requiring much less power of team than when the slice is broken or torn off (which is always done when a cutter is not used), and the precision adds much to the quality and beauty of the work, leaving the slice true and straight upon the edge. Much depends upon the cutter being properly formed, and so set as to cut the furrow-slice in the shape best adapted to turn and lie as required. The cutter can be raised or lowered at pleasure, to cut shallower or deeper, or it can be detached entirely, which always should be done in ploughing rocky, or very rough or rooty land. The cutter is very useful in cutting up the crab, and other tough grasses, thus enabling the ploughman to cover them up completely with the furrow.

In order to turn the furrow-slice completely over, and do what is termed flat-work, or planing, the cutter should pass down from the centre of the beam, about three inches forward and above the point of the plough, *standing out* in a line with the face of the landside, so that, by placing a straight edge along the face of the landside, and forward past the cutter, it shall touch the point of the cutter. This position causes it to cut slightly under the improved land and leave the furrow-slice bevelling upon the edges, and when turned over, the upper corner will have receded a little from the sod-land, and thus admits the succeeding slice to drop in *flat* by its side.

To lay the furrow-slices inclining, and lap them one upon the other, the cutter should pass down perpendicularly from the landside of the beam, in such a way as to cut the edges of the slice at right angles with the sides. Whether the cutter be attached at the side or through the beam, it can be bent so as to stand in either position.

The Wheel. — Many advantages are realized in the use of the wheel on the plough, particularly in turning sod. It serves as a gauge to regulate the depth, and can be raised or lowered as required. It admits of the plough being drawn by a proper length of chain in any soil; and, with the aid of the wheel, the plough moves steadily and accurately along, being less affected by any irregular movement of the team; thus performing the work more uniformly, and with greater ease both for ploughman and team, and the plough is thereby drawn at a convenient distance from the team.

The cutter, draught-rod, and wheel are applicable, and are attached, when desired, to all sizes of ploughs, excepting the very small. One or all may be used on the same plough.

The Draught-Rod. — By the use of the draught-rod, the liability to break the beam is greatly diminished; and being placed so far from the end, it is not liable to be pulled out when doing heavy work; and another advantage is, the gauge of the plough is more easily, accurately, and surely fixed with the draught-rod than with a common clevis.

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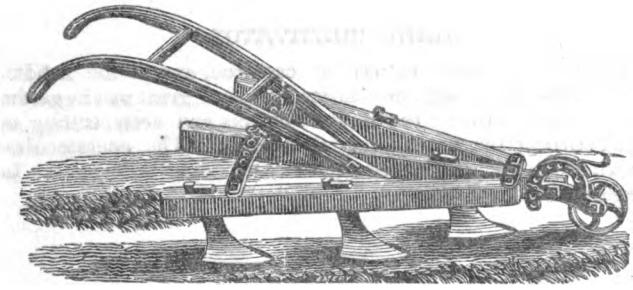
The *Lock Coulter* is made of wrought iron, steel-edged. It passes through the beam, and is made fast with a nut and screw, or key, and locks through the point and mould-board where they join. This gives it great strength, and makes the plough suitable to be used among rocks, and especially the roots of newly-cleared land, for the lock coulter cannot be turned on one side, nor forced out of its place.

CULTIVATORS.

In the introduction of labor-saving machinery into the department of agriculture, cultivators have acquired an important office. For thorough stirring of the earth between rows of corn, cane, and various crops, the cultivator has several advantages. Despatch in the execution of work is a special advantage; and when the crop is small or young, it is less likely to be choked with dirt, or buried, than by a close and thorough stirring of the earth with a plough. Besides, they are made to expand or contract from two to five feet, to conform to the width of the space between the rows. When manure is required to be mixed with the earth, and at the same time to be retained near the surface, the cultivator is just the implement required; it covers grain sown broad-cast at a uniform depth much better than the harrow or plough.

Prices, from $3,50 to $8,00.

IMPROVED EXPANDING CULTIVATOR.



This cultivator can be expanded or compressed at pleasure, by a simple bearing down or lifting of the handles. In addition to the convenience of accommodation to any inequality in the width of the rows, it can be lifted round at the corners of the field with the same ease as if it were a single plough. These cultivators are made from the best of materials.

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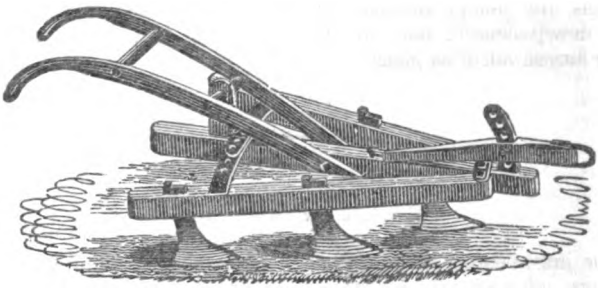
COMMON CULTIVATOR.



The older style, known as the Common Cultivator, is similar to the Improved, but lacks the wheel by which the latter is regulated, and is drawn by a simple clevis attached to the middle beam. The usual number of teeth or shares is five, though some have only three.

LANGDON'S CULTIVATOR, OR HORSE PLOUGH.

This in reality is a plough, with a light, wide, flat share, sharp at the edges, and coulters on the mould-board. It is used for running between the rows of different crops, to cut up the weeds, and loosen the soil. It is an excellent implement also for digging potatoes. It is only recommended for light soils, free from stones.

HAND CULTIVATOR.

This cultivator is made entirely of cast-iron, except the handle. Its expansion is from ten to eighteen inches. It is of great use in garden culture, and in fields, between the rows of carrots and beets, cutting up the weeds, and stirring the ground very thoroughly. The operator draws it behind him, as he would a hand-wagon or cart, doing the work as fast as several men would with hoes.

HARROWS

We make various sizes of the common triangular harrows, from the light one-horse to the large four-cattle harrow. Some of the improved kinds we will now describe.

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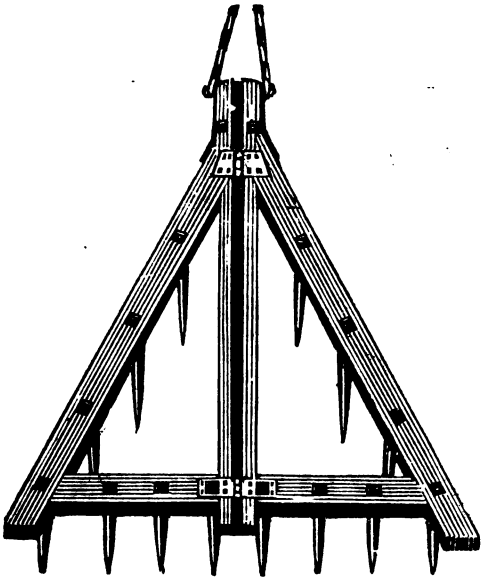
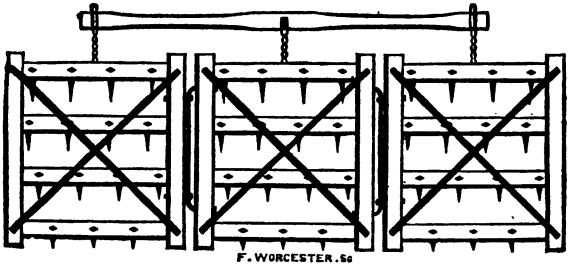
TRIANGULAR FOLDING HARROW.



The construction of this harrow is sufficiently shown by the cut. Its teeth are the same as in the Geddes Harrow, only larger.

SCOTCH, OR SQUARE HARROW.



This is one of the most effectual harrows in use for smooth land; they are formed by connecting two or three small harrows by hinges, as shown in the cut; have generally forty teeth, though sometimes sixty; the wood-work, teeth, and wrought iron, are lighter than in the Geddes harrow.

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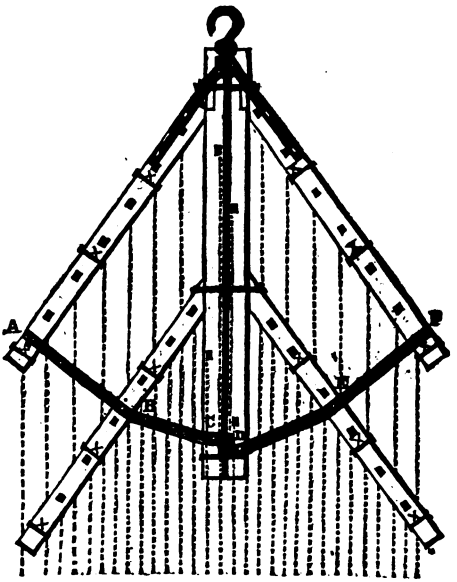
The three can be detached, and used separately, with a single horse. Prices vary, according to size and weight of teeth, from $10 to $18.

Sufficient attention is not generally paid to harrowing, it being the next most important operation after ploughing. The land should be harrowed from four to six inches deep, so as to leave the ground in a fine pulverized condition, and, if practicable, should also be rolled afterwards, when sown with grain or grass.

GEDDES HARROW.



The Geddes Harrow, so called from the inventor, George Geddes, of Tyler, Onondaga county, N. Y., is considered by those who have used both, to be superior to the square harrow, inasmuch as it draws from a centre, without an uneasy and struggling motion, and is of course easier for the team. Being hung by hinges, it is easily lifted when in motion, to let off collections of weeds, roots, or other obstructions. It can be doubled back, and is of very convenient form to be carried in a wagon about the farm. Some have teeth put in, as in common harrows, simply by being driven in from the upper side; others have the teeth so made as to be let through the timber from the under side, with a washer below, and a nut and screw on the top; this avoids the losing of teeth, by preventing them from dropping out, as in the common harrows.

There are several sizes, containing more or less teeth, as required.

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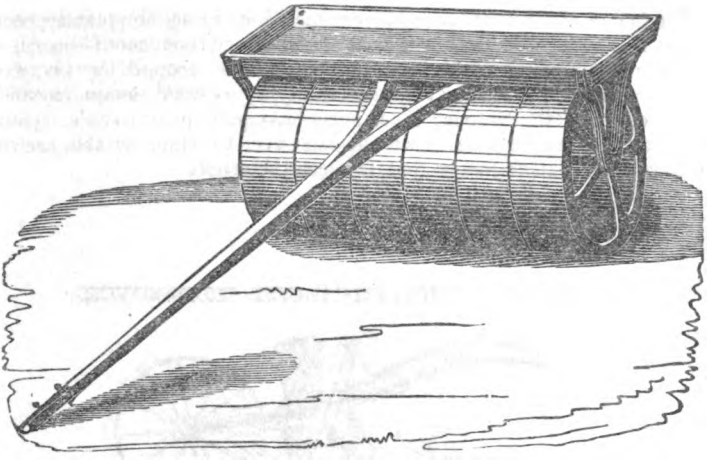
FIELD ROLLER.



These machines are coming into general use, and with great advantage to the farmer. They crush all sods and lumps that remain on the top of the ground after the harrow has passed, and force down small stones level with the surface. They render the field smooth for the cradle, scythe, and rake; press the earth close about the seed, and secure a more sure and quick germination.

On light and sandy lands they are invaluable, and in all cases their use has greatly increased the product. Much benefit is undoubtedly found in compressing the surface of such light soils, which helps to retain moisture, to promote the growth of the roots of plants, and to prevent the drying up of manure, or the exhalation of their gases, which are so beneficial to vegetation.

Great advantage is gained by rolling early in the spring, while the ground is yet soft. Clay lands, by heaving, pull to pieces and displace the roots of grain and grasses sown the previous autumn, and the heavy roller presses the roots and earth together to their proper position, when vegetation goes on again, and thus, in a measure, prevents what is termed winter-killing. They are variously made of wood, stone, and iron. That shown in the engraving is made of iron, with a wooden box upon it, in which stones, too large to be rolled into the ground, are taken off the field.

GARDEN ROLLER.

Smaller-sized rollers are made of iron or stone, for garden purposes. The iron ones have attached to the arbor, inside of the cast cylinder, a counter-balance, which adds weight to the instrument, and causes the handle to stand perpendicular when not in use.

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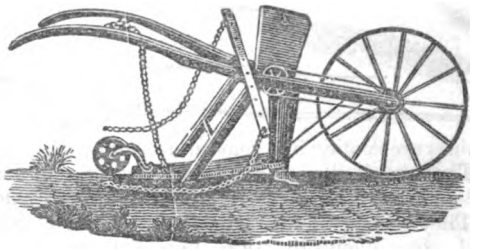
CORN-PLANTER.

This is one of the best horse-power machines in use for planting corn in hills. The general form is similar to a plough without mould-boards, with a hopper placed upon the beam. The seeds are dropped by two wooden slides, or arms, which are moved alternately by a crank motion, in and out, at the bottom of the hopper; these arms having cups or cavities, which fill with corn, and, as they are drawn out and over the pipe, or tube, are dropped into it, and fall to the ground beneath the share.

IMPROVED ENGLISH BRUSH SEED-SOWER.



This machine has been modified and greatly improved by Mr. H. L. Emery, of Albany, and is now generally known as Emery's Improved Seed Planter. This, with one hopper, is equally as well adapted for all kinds of seeds as others with two hoppers. The diameter of the forward wheels is considerably larger and wider in the rim, thereby requiring less power to be rolled along on the soft and mellow land. In using it, the operator takes the handles, as with a wheelbarrow, and walks off erect. The machine making its own furrow, counting and measuring its own quantity of seed, deposits it in hills or drills at pleasure, and at any distance apart, covering the seed after it is dropped, and compressing it after it is covered, by means of the roller; and, doing the whole at one and the same time, is one of the most simple machines for the purposes designed, that has ever been introduced. With this, all small seeds are dropped by means of a revolving circular brush inside, which operates quite on the bottom of the hopper. The quantity, as well as the different kinds, of small seed, is regulated by means of movable tin plates, with different-sized holes in them, which are placed in the bottom of the hopper: the seed is forced through one of the plates with the proper-sized holes by the brush. By this process all seeds, as carrot, parsnip, turnip, onion, etc., without regard to form or weight, are dropped with equal precision.

For planting corn, the brush is removed and a wooden cylinder is substituted, just filling the hopper-mouth; the tin plate is removed, leaving

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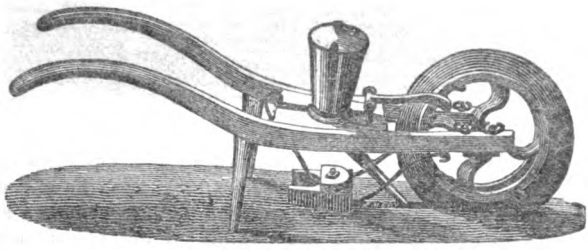
the bottom of the hopper open. This cylinder is perforated with cavities sufficiently large to receive any required number of kernels of corn, beans, peas, etc., and a set-screw, with a head just filling the cavity, is inserted. The quantity is regulated by turning the screw down or up, at pleasure; and when only part of the cavities are needed, the screws may be turned out until they are even with the surface of the cylinder. All the cavities, or any part of them, may be used at the same time, according to the distance asunder it is desired to drop the seeds.

The speed of the cylinder and brush may be varied by placing the movable pinion, which is on the connecting shaft, in any of the different rows of cogs on the main wheel, and there confining it by means of an iron pin. By referring to the accompanying cut, the Planter will be readily understood. It is equally adapted for being used by hand, or by a horse, as a plough. One acre per hour is readily planted, and may be called a fair estimate of their capabilities, with the rows three feet apart. With the rows wider or narrower, more or less ground may be planted in the same time.

PRATT'S PATENT SEED-SOWER.



This is an excellent machine, and only requires testing to become a great favorite of the agriculturist.

Directions for Use. — There are four holes on one side of the wheel, and three holes on the other side. The threads in those holes are cut with a left-hand tap. The thread on the cams are cut with left-hand dies. These cams are to be turned in with the fingers on the left-hand, and are to raise the clapper which uncovers the seed-hole, to let the seed drop. Four cams are enough to sow carrot or onion seed in the drill, because the machine is so made, that the seed will drop twice at the operation of a cam. To sow beet or ruta-baga seed in the hill, use only two cams. If two are not enough, then take off the wheel and put the other side of the wheel to the clapper, and use three cams. Be careful never to leave any cams in the wheels, except those in present use. Turn off two nuts, one on each side of the hopper. Next, turn off the hopper, and raise that end of the seed-slide which is next to the wheel. In order to sow carrot seed, place the carrot seed-plate in the bed over the conductor, then let the seed-slide drop down

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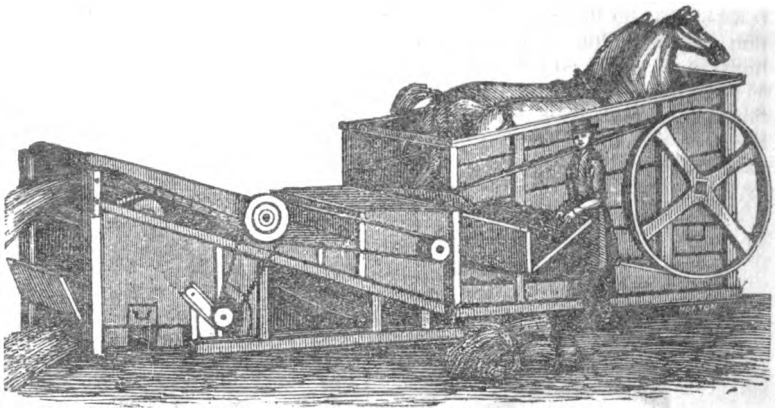
to its place, and then the hopper, and it is ready for use. Be careful never to draw the machine backwards. The seed-plate which has the largest hole is for beet seed; the next largest hole is for carrot seed; the third for onion seed; the fourth for ruta-baga. Be careful never to let oil or grease touch the seed-slide or plates.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES.



The best machines of this kind are the Improved Railway Chain Horse Powers, made in the style shown in the cut. They are made of different sizes, so as to employ one or two horses, as the work requires. Those adapted to the use of one horse, will, with the aid of two men and a boy, thresh at the rate of seventy-five to one hundred bushels of wheat, or one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels of oats, in a day. If only a single horse be used, a change should be made every two or three hours, as it is fatiguing to the animal working it. Four men, with a double power, one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day; and with fanning-mill attached to the power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time. They can be taken apart and packed very compactly, and forwarded to any distance by canal, railroad, or wagon.

Very many flattering testimonials have been received, several of them estimating the cost of threshing at less than one-half that with the ordinary sweep powers, with from four to six horses. Some of the principal advantages of these machines are these:—

The power itself occupies very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse, the power being placed at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, etc. It is compara-

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tively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing-floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with but one shaft, without gearing; thus avoiding a great amount of friction, which is unavoidable in most other machines in use.

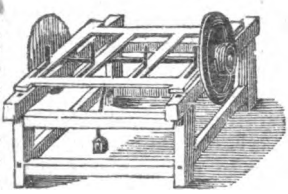
These Powers may be used to propel all machines that farmers use, — feed-cutters, corn-shellers, clover-hullers, grindstones, churns, etc., and are also used by mechanics for driving circular and upright saws, lathes, boring machines, etc.

The Overshot Thresher, which does its work *over* instead of *under* the cylinder, has several advantages over the ordinary threshers in use. The apron, or feeding-table, is level, and of proper height to allow the feeder to stand erect, and feed evenly and easily, without annoyance from dust. Sticks or stones are not liable to get in the Thresher, and the grain is not scattered, but thrown down to the Separator.

The Separator separates the grain from the straw perfectly, leaving the former in the best of order for the fan, or windmill.

During the past year, the manufacturers have made improvements in these machines, that increase their capacity, efficiency, and convenience very much.

These machines will be sent to any part of the State or Union, and are all warranted to perform, not only as set forth in this circular, but to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser. Also, warranted to keep in order one year. Weight of one-horse machine, complete, about 1200 lbs.; two-horse, 1600 lbs.



SAW-MILL. — This mill is made with joint bolts, patent metallic boxes, large and long shaft, and heavy fly wheel, when required, and may be used with single or double horse power. For single power, a twenty-two inch saw is used; for a double power, a twenty-four inch saw; and with the one-horse power and two men, from ten to fifteen cords of hard cord-wood may be cut twice in two per day, or as much soft wood as they can handle.

The testimony of the editor of the Maine Farmer, is given below. It is only one of many hundreds that might be produced, but is presented with confidence, as coming from a gentleman who is located in a section where the machines are much used, and one who has always felt an interest in the improvement of agricultural machinery.

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WINTHROP, MARCH 3, 1851.

Mr. Whitman — Dear Sir: I have been acquainted with the principles and operation of your Railway Horse Powers ever since its invention by you in 1839, and can confidently recommend it as being a strong, efficient, and easily-worked machine for all the purposes to which it is usually applied. The adoption of it so generally by farmers and mechanics, in this section of the country, is a strong testimonial in its favor.

I have also noticed that your Thresher, Separator, and Cleanser, give universal satisfaction among those who have used them.

Yours respectfully, E. HOLMES.

Directions for using Whitman's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

1. Raise the forward end of the Power from four to sixteen inches, according to the work you are doing, and the weight of the horses: the more it is elevated the more power it has, and with light horses it requires to be elevated more than with large ones.

2. After raising the Power, see that it is true upon the ground, and not have one side or corner higher than the other.

3. Pin the band-wheel before putting on the horses or taking them off from the Power.

4. Harness the horses as far back upon the Power as they can travel, and then make them fast forward with a chain from their collar to the forward end of the Power.

5. After setting the Power, then place the Thresher at the tail of the Horse Power, so that the band will run on the centre of the wheels of both.

6. If a straw carrier is attached, it should always be kept tight; and should it become so loose as not to revolve, a slat should be cut out, and then tied again; or, if the band which drives the straw-carrier becomes too loose, a piece should also be cut out and tied again.

7. If the fanning-mill is attached, the wind, the riddles, and tail-board, if one is in, are regulated about the same as in common mills, but the bands must all be kept tight, or it will not operate. Should the riddles become clogged in consequence of the machine being fed before the speed is fully up, or from any other cause, the man who attends to the machine should, with his hand or with a stick, lighten the chaff upon the riddles, so that they will clean themselves.

8. Care should also be taken that the teeth in the Thresher should be kept tight, and the machine always well oiled with the best of sperm or lard oil.

9. Be careful not to strain the nut too hard on the tooth; as, if strained too hard, the tooth is more apt to break.

Observe the above rules, and with proper care and attention the operation is a perfect one.

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Cash Price of Whitman's Horse Power, Thresher, and Saw.

Wrought Iron Railway Horse Power, for two horses,	$100 00
" " " one horse,	75 00
Best Improved Thresher, for large Horse Power,	50 00
" " small "	40 00
Thresher, that is suitable for either sized Power,	45 00
Additional price, with Straw Carrier,	15 00
Patent Thresher, which cleans at the same operation,	100 00
Driving Bands for large Power,	8 00
" " small "	6 00
New kind of Wrench,	2 50
Circular Saw and Frame,	25 00

Price of Wheeler's Horse Power and Thresher.

Price of Single Horse Power, latest improved,	$80 00
" " " Separator,	10 00
" " " Threshing Machine,	25 00
Two bands, with an assortment of extras, wrenches, etc. complete,	5 00
	$120 00
The Double Power, etc., complete, is $25 more, or	145 00

Price of Emery's Horse Power, etc.

The prices of Emery & Co.'s one Horse Power,	$85 00	
" " Thresher and Separator,	35 00	
" bands, wrench, oiler, and extra pieces,	5 00	$125 00
" two Horse Power,	110 00	
" " Thresher and Separator,	35 00	
" bands, oiler, wrench, etc.,	5 00	150 00
Price of Emery's Thresher and Cleaner, with bands, wrenches, etc.,		75 00
" " Saw-Mill, complete for use,		35 00

HAY, STRAW, AND CORN-STALK CUTTERS.

There are great advantages found in cutting food for animals, in various ways: first, they waste none of it by drawing down and trampling it under foot from their mangers; second, the animals are enabled to save time and labor in masticating it, which gives them more time to lie down for rest and digestion. Fermentation also develops the nutritive matter, and leaves much less for the stomach to perform; and this, by saving muscular exertion, leaves more strength with the working animal to be

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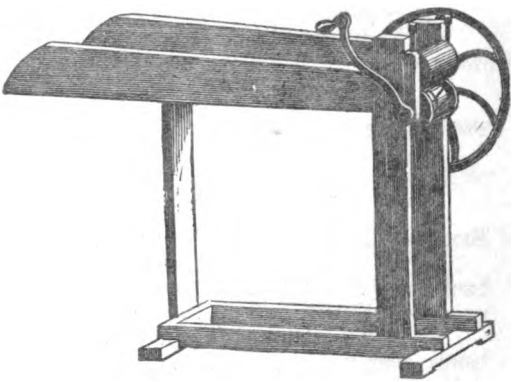
expended in his ordinary work. The same holds true with regard to milch-cows, sheep, etc. The more carefully the food is adapted to assimilation in the animal system, the greater the product of milk, wool, flesh, etc., is yielded from the same quantity of food when thus prepared.

Cutting, bruising, grinding, fermenting, and cooking the food, all tend much to fit it for easy and rapid digestion; and whenever it can be thus prepared, without too much expenditure of labor, it should be done.

Again, by adopting a mixed food, much of the coarser and otherwise refuse products of the farm can be worked up; indeed, scarcely any of the vegetable productions of the farm need be suffered to run to waste, till they have first contributed all the nutriment they contain to the support of animal life. In feeding cut hay and straw, it is well to wet it slightly ,and season it with meal.

CYLINDER CUTTER.



This machine has now been before the public several years, and has attained a great celebrity. It is formed with a cylinder of spiral or straight knives, cutting on a hide roller. The knives are confined by slots at the ends, and rings which hold them all in their places, in the following manner: The shaft for the knives is ploughed out in grooves cut the whole length, one-fourth of an inch deep, with a flange, or support, at the middle and each end of the knives. The knives, thus placed and confined, can never become loose accidentally, nor be thrown out by use.

We have the same kind made very large and very strong, and rigged to go by horse power. One has cut a ton of hay in fifty minutes, by a fair trial, and may be calculated upon for cutting a ton any time, in an hour and a quarter.

On the next page we give a copy of our descriptive card of Cylinder Hay, Straw, and Cornstalk Cutters:—

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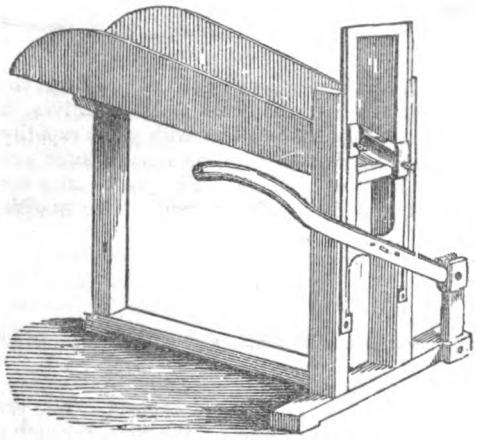
PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND CORNSTALK CUTTERS.

No. of Cutters.	No. of Knives.	Length of Knives.	Length of Cut.	Retail Price.
0	6	6 m.	1¾ in.	$ 6,50
1	7	6 "	1⅝ "	8,00
2	8	6¼ "	1½ "	9,00
3	6	7 "	1⅜ "	10,00
4	8	7 "	1¼ "	11,00
5	10	7 "	1 "	12,00
6	12	7 "	⅞ "	13,00
7	6	8 "	1¾ "	13,00
8	8	8 "	1¼ "	14,00
9	10	8 "	1 "	15,00
10	12	8 "	⅞ "	16,00
11	6	9 "	1¾ "	17,00
12	8	9 "	1½ "	18,00
13	10	9 "	1 "	19,00
14	12	9 "	⅞ "	20,00
15	6	10 "	2 "	22,00
16	8	10 "	1½ "	24,00
17	10	10 "	1 "	26,00
18	12	10 "	⅞ "	28,00

Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 fitted for horse power.

LEVER HAY-CUTTER.



With these, the straw is moved up by hand, and the knife is used by hand-lever. It is a very simple machine, and easily kept in order; though, when more than one or two animals are fed, larger machines will be preferable. Prices, $3 to $5.

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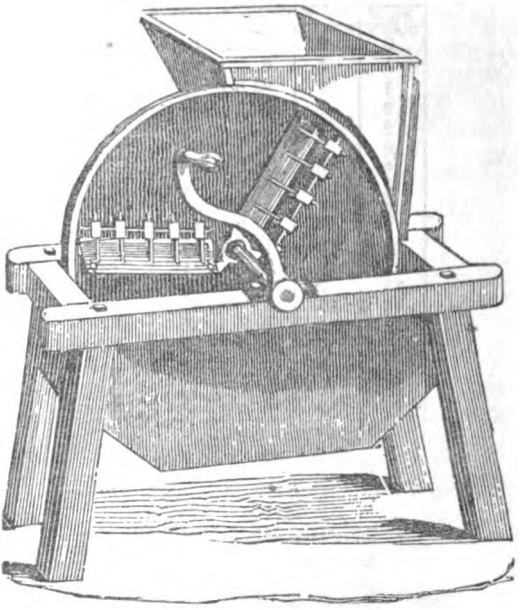
VEGETABLE CUTTER.



The cutting-wheel of this implement is made of cast iron, faced on one side, through which are inserted three or more knives, like plane-irons. These cut the vegetables into thin slices with great rapidity; and then, by cross-knives, they are cut into slips of convenient form and size for cattle or sheep, without danger of choking. The pieces after cutting lie loosely, and can easily be taken up by the animal. The machine will cut fifty bushels per hour.

SAUSAGE-MEAT CUTTER, OR MINCING MACHINE.

One man is able to cut with this machine, from eighty to one hundred pounds of meat per hour. It is made of iron. The process is, simply putting in the meat at the small end of the cone, through the hopper, and by turning the crank the meat is passed round, through and between the knives, and forward to the large end of the cone, and discharged through an aperture in the bottom at the large end of the cone, or opposite the hopper end. It is a valuable labor-saving machine.

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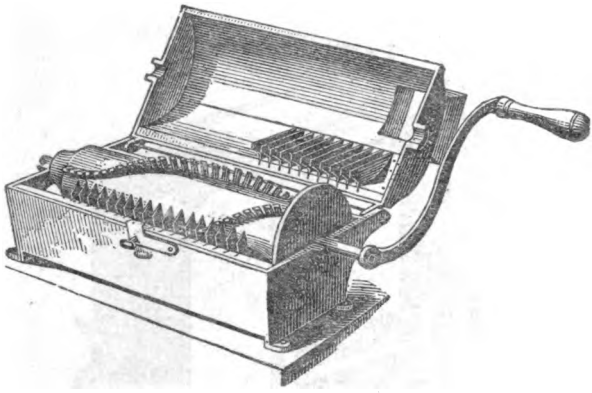
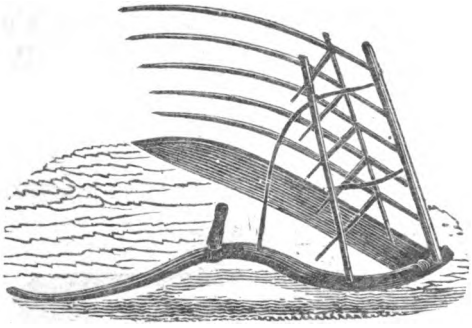


SAUSAGE-MEAT CUTTER.

IMPROVED GRAIN CRADLES.



This, as shown in the cut, is considered one of the best in use. The method of adjusting the fingers is very convenient. The braces to the fingers having screws on one end, are readily turned by the hand, and the fingers set to suit the operator in a moment. This is almost the only cradle used in New England, and has received the premiums of all the county and State fairs in Massachusetts, where it has been exhibited. The scythes on them are very light, and warranted equal to any in the country. They are furnished without scythes, if required.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT GRAIN GATHERERS.

This is an ingeniously contrived implement, to be used in the field to facilitate the gathering of grain for binding up, doing the work three or four times as fast as it can be done in the ordinary way.

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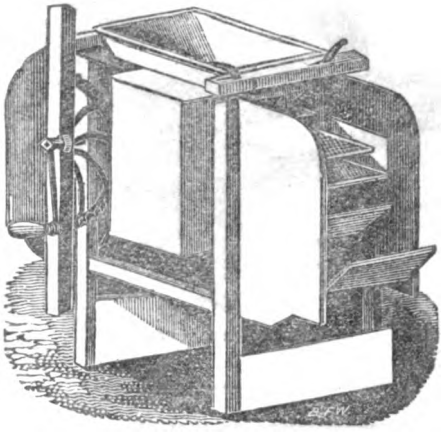
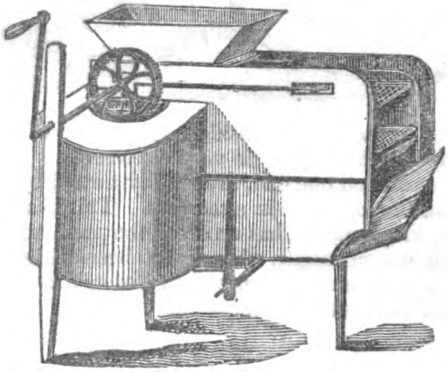
FANNING MILL.



Concerning the simplicity of its construction, and complete efficiency in all its operations, we think the above form of fan-mill is the best in use. It has taken the first premiums for three successive years, at the State Agricultural Society shows, and various county fairs.

HORIZONTAL, OR ELLIOT'S PATENT FANNING-MILL.



This is a light, convenient, and effectual machine, but more particularly adapted to the wants of the New England farmers. It is light, portable, and strong, and occupies less space than the other mills, while it works with ease and efficiency.

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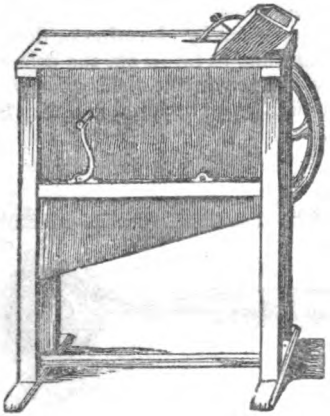
"CLINTON" CORN-SHELLER.



We make this style of shellers with double or single hopper, as required. The accompanying cut is a view of the single hopper and single balance-wheel machine. This is believed to be one of the most efficient and durable shellers ever used as a hand-sheller, having been in use for the last ten years or more, and having had some slight improvement, it still stands at the head of the list of shellers for ease of operation, amount of work, and durability. With two men, two hundred bushels of ears are easily shelled per day, or, with two hoppers and large balance-wheels, double that amount can be done with three men. It is equally well adapted for the large ears at the South and West as for the small ears at the North. Some have a balance-wheel on each side; this balances the machine a little better, and the wear of the shafts is more equal and durable. It is about one and a half by two and a half feet on the floor, and three and a half feet high. With the single hopper it weighs about one hundred pounds; with double hopper and balance-wheel, it weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

"YANKEE" CORN-SHELLER.

We also make a strong and durable article of the "Yankee" pattern, with iron hopper, simply and firmly secured with double spring to suit all sized ears, with balance-wheel played inside, and safe from injury. It is best adapted to Northern corn, and warranted the most perfect article in the market. With it a bushel can easily be shelled in five minutes.

SMITH'S CORN-SHELLER.

This machine consists of a horizontal toothed cylinder, six feet long, and one foot two inches in diameter. The ears of corn, in the operation, are confined to a part of the upper and rising side of this cylinder, by means of

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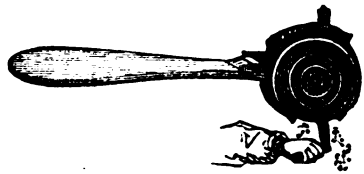
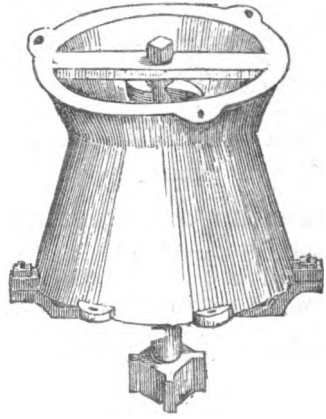
a cast-iron concave extending the whole length of the machine; and being admitted into the machine at one end, they are driven through, and the cobs discharged at the opposite end, while the grain falls below the cylinder. The operation is governed by elevating or depressing the discharge-end, which causes the machine to throw out the cobs faster or slower; thus securing to the operator the power of finishing his work. This machine is capable of shelling thoroughly one hundred and fifty bushels of ears of corn per hour. Price, $50.

BRIGGS'S PATENT CORN-SHELLER.



This is a small, light, convenient, and easily-worked corn-sheller. It is entirely different in construction from any sheller ever before offered to the public. The operating part of the machine is of iron, and is so constructed as to separate the corn from the cob. For a small and cheap machine, we know nothing better.

CORN AND COB-CRUSHERS, OR BARK-MILLS.



These machines are extensively used in the Northern States, for crushing the cobs and corn preparatory to grinding them in a common grist-mill. They are very strong indeed, and easily attached to a water or horse power. They are made to run either way, right or left, to conform to the power by which they are driven.

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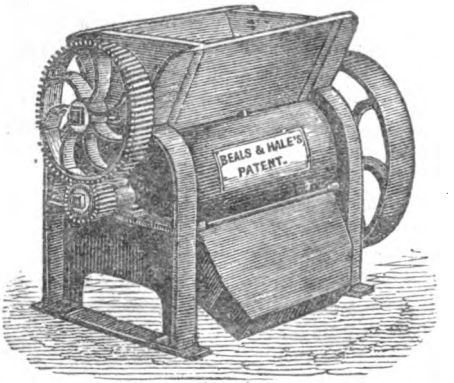
BEAL'S PATENT IMPROVED CORN CRACKER.



For cracking corn and cobs previous to passing through mill-stones; for grinding the same suitable for provender; and also for cracking corn alone, suitable for hominy, and the use of stables.

This valuable invention surpasses all others of the kind in compactness, durability, uniformity of its work, and economy of power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear, with the same usage, longer than three of those now in use, and grind the cobs and corn to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the cobs coarser than the corn*, as is the case with other machines, especially if a little worn, and this it will do when the corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt, — it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience, — by which cobs and corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers, that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the cobs are cut up in this manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour; thus making this machine one of economy in power, time, and money, as well as convenience to the miller.

FITZGERALD'S PATENT BUHRSTONE MILL.

These are constructed of the French buhrstone, well known for its superior sharpness and hardness of grit. The form is a horizontal cone, within a shell, or concave, of the same form and material. The cone is confined to a strong shaft of steel, and supported at each end on centres, which causes the mill to run perfectly true, and is not liable to be dulled by themselves when empty, as ordinary mills do. The grain is received at the small end, and discharged at the largest end, of the cone.

This mill is capable of making the finest flour, as well as the coarser

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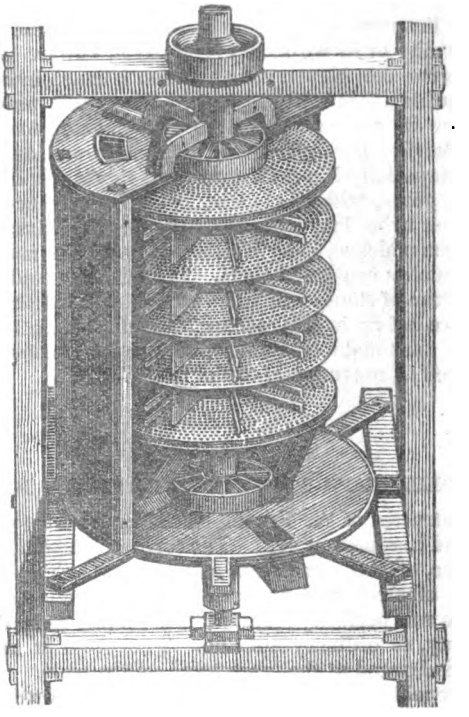
qualities; is one of the most durable, efficient, and convenient mills for farmers and planters, as its whole weight does not exceed two hundred pounds, and occupies only some two feet square and two feet high, and for transportation is boxed up, the same box forming a frame and platform for the mill when in operation. It is equally well calculated for horse, steam, or water power, and from the following table its capacity can be determined. This is a fair and impartial trial with a six-horse power: —

Wheat,	at the	rate of	12	bushels	per hour.
Corn,	"	"	6¼	"	"
Coffee,	"	"	12	"	"
Allspice,	"	"	7½	"	"
Black Pepper,	"	"	9¼	"	"

More or less can be done in proportion to the power applied, as it can be worked with two horses or more, as desired. Price complete, $70.

We also furnish to order Nichols & Marsh's, Harrison's, and other patent buhrstone portable mills.

IMPROVED VENTILATING SMUT MACHINE.



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This machine has been in use since 1838. Some of them have run seven years without repair, and work in all respects as well as when first put up.

These machines are warranted by the inventor to excel all others in use, and to give perfect satisfaction. The prices vary, according to size, capacity, or fixtures attached.

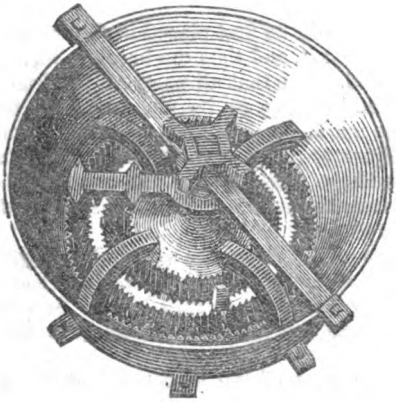
HAND AND HORSE-POWER GRAIN MILL.

This is a valuable iron mill, very efficient and durable, to run either by hand or horse power. With the latter, it can be made to grind four bushels of grain fine per hour, and a greater quantity if coarse. It is simple, and not liable to get out of repair; and when the plates or grinding surfaces are worn out, they can be replaced by others at a small cost. These can always be had with the machine.

BOLTING CLOTH, ETC.

The best German bolting cloth, of all sizes; also, picks for sharpening the buhrstones, and all kinds of mill machinery furnished to order.

PATENT DOUBLE GRINDING BARK MILLS.



We have five sizes of these, the prices of which we give below.

Small-sized Horse Mill,.....	$50 00
Large " " "	55 00
Small Water-Power Horse Mill, ...	35 00
Common, " " " "	40 00
Breaker, " " " "	45 00

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The horse mills will grind one and a half to two cords per day; the small power mill, one cord in one and a quarter hours; the two larger, one cord per hour.

HAND GRAIN-MILL.

This is used for grinding grain, coffee, and spices, as desired. It is usually operated by hand, though it can be constructed to run by other power. It grinds from one to two bushels per hour. When the plates or grinding surfaces are worn out, they can be replaced as in the foregoing machine.

We have besides the above, *Coffee* and *Grain* Mills, of a smaller size, which will be sold at low prices.

RICE AND COFFEE HULLER.

We have various patterns of these machines that will hull from two to ten bushels per hour, according to the size of the machine.

IMPROVED COTTON GIN.

Directions. — After carefully unpacking the different parts of the gin, put the front pieces into the posts, and fasten them securely with the joint-bolts.

The saw cylinder should be first placed in the frame, then the piece having the false grates upon it, and then the brush. The top timbers may then be put on and fastened. See that all parts of the frame are square. The grate fall should then be hung in its place, and the top boards and slides fitted in, so that the marks on their ends will correspond with those on the timbers. Then adjust the saw cylinder and false grates with the tempering screws at the ends, so that the saws and grates will exactly correspond, taking care not to turn the screws any farther than is sufficient to keep them steady and in their places.

See that all joints of the frame are screwed up tight; place the gin in the position in which it is to stand, and fasten it securely to the floor, or platform, so that it will stand perfectly level. See that the shafts turn freely on their axes, and that the saws run freely in the centre of the spaces between the grates.

The oil-cups at the axes of the shafts should be nearly filled with oil when the gin is started, and the wick which conveys the oil to the axes should be enlarged or diminished, until the proper quantity is supplied to prevent friction. The tube containing the wick should be withdrawn when the gin is stopped, and dropped into the cup to prevent wasting the oil, and replaced again when the gin is again put in operation.

The saw cylinder and the piece having the false grates upon it, may be moved endwise and adjusted by the screws at their ends.

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Place the mote-board three to five inches below the brush, slanting down toward the front part of the gin, and extend another board from beneath it down to the floor; it must then be moved either forward or back, and the slant of it varied until the motes and false seeds are separated from the seed cotton, and fall under the saw cylinder.

The seed-board may be raised or lowered by means of the small bolts on which it rests at the ends, and it may be varied so as to enlarge or diminish the space containing the seed cotton.

Hand-power Gin, from twelve to twenty saws.

Horse-power Gin, from thirty to fifty saws.

Cylinder with ten-inch saws, should have one hundred and seventy-five revolutions per minute. With twelve saws, one hundred and sixty revolutions. With thirteen saws, one hundred and fifty revolutions.

Prices of Hand Gins, with fourteen to eighteen saws each, $60,00. Power Gins, with thirty to one hundred saws each, $3,70 per saw.

BLACKSMITH'S PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

These are compact, light, and easily moved wherever required. They contain a bellows under the forge, and may be set in doors or out, as most convenient. The different sizes weigh from less than one hundred to over four hundred pounds, suited to all kinds of work, from a dentist's or jeweller's, to heavy smith's work. Price, $30 to $50.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS of all kinds — anvils, vices, tongs, hammers, sledges, stocks, taps and dies, drilling machines, punches, swedges, heading tools, chisels, etc., will be furnished to order.

BLASTING TOOLS.

These consist of twelve drills of various sizes and shapes; one each — rammer, needle, and cleaner, made in the most perfect manner with cast-steel points, or of solid steel, as may be desired. Also, drilling-hammers, with double and single faces, sledges, etc.

CALIFORNIA TOOLS,

Of all descriptions, including mining and blasting tools, gold-washers, retorts, crucibles, chemicals for testing ores, small balances, etc.

PLANING-MACHINE.

This machine is valuable for planing all lengths, widths, and thicknesses of joists, plank, and boards, various kinds of mill-work, and other parts of

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wood-work for machinery, ploughs, etc. It will plane hard or soft wood equally well, and with great rapidity. They have been used for many years with entire success, through various parts of the Union. There are several sizes, to plane different widths and lengths.

These machines are too well known to need recommendations, they having been used in most of the principal places in the Union for the last fourteen years. Prices varying from $125 to $300.

FORCE PUMPS.

Fig. 1.

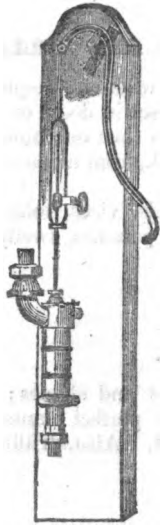
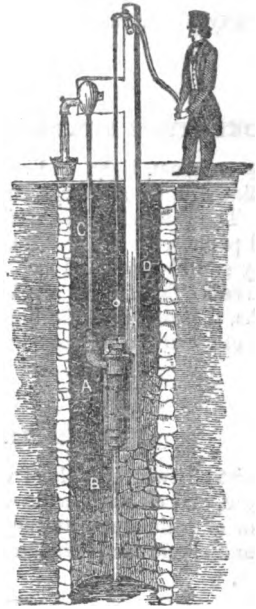


Fig. 2.



We give above two cuts of the *forcing* or *lifting pump*, as it is distinguished from the *suction pump*. Fig. 1, shows the pump as sold from the warehouse. Fig. 2, as it is placed in the well, the only difference being in the position of the latter, which is in the well, with the suction and forcing pipes attached, and the rod, connecting the piston with the handle, lengthened. It will be seen that the force pump is also a suction pump, and capable of *drawing* water thirty-two or thirty-three feet, while its capacity for forcing it upwards in height, is limited only to the strength of the pipes and the power applied for this purpose.

These are now furnished at much lower prices than formerly.

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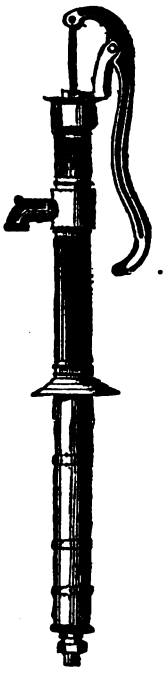
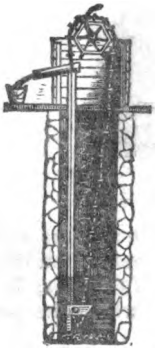
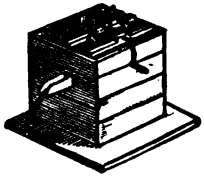
CISTERN HAND PUMP.



This implement is made of cast-iron, and answers an excellent purpose for raising water from a cistern or well, from a depth of twenty-five feet. It works well with a one and a quarter inch lead pipe, and is so constructed as to let off the water at any time when it is desired, to prevent freezing.

IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP.





These pumps are very durable, and simple in their construction, and are not liable to get out of order. They never freeze nor rust. They raise water from any depth. The water always comes fresh from the bottom of the well, as no water ever stands in the pipe. The motion of the chain ventilates the well, and keeps it pure.

LEAD PIPE.

Of all sizes, and in any quantity, for sale, which will be selected and adapted to any hydraulic apparatus to which it is required to be attached.

WELL WHEELS.

This is a cast-iron pulley-wheel, or block, to raise water from wells, and is admirably adapted for raising and lowering light weights about stores and storehouses, as it works with much ease and expedition.

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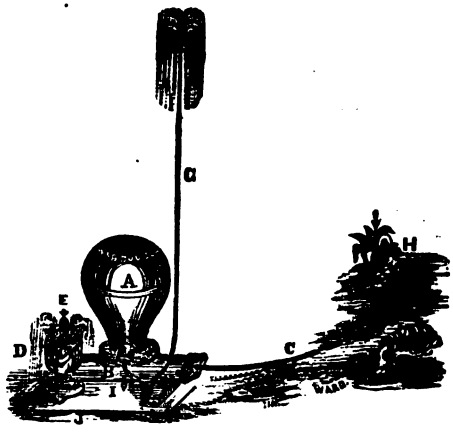
IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAM.



Explanation. — H is the brook, spring, or fountain; C, the supply, or drive-pipe; G, the pipe which conveys a part of the water from the drive-pipe to the place where wanted; A, the air-chamber of the ram; E, top of brass valve; D, water wasting through the valve by which the power of the ram is secured.

Wherever a large spring or a limited but constant stream is at hand, by which a fall of four or five feet may be produced, by building a dam or otherwise, a considerable portion of the water of such a stream may be raised to a perpendicular height of more than one hundred feet, by its own power. Thus a stream in a deep valley, or a river or brook, situated some distance below a point where it is desired to have a cistern or reservoir, may be made to raise itself by one of these machines. From such a cistern or reservoir, the water may be conveyed to any part of the premises of a lower yard, and applied to the purposes of irrigation, the watering of stock, the supply of manufactures, or for domestic or ornamental use. By this means, lawns may be kept fresh and green through the driest weather; fields and gardens may be irrigated, fountains be kept playing, and public buildings, hospitals, hotels, private dwellings, and manufactories, may be copiously supplied with water in their highest apartments.

We furnish these machines to order, of various sizes, and at a moderate cost. They will raise from five to fifty gallons per minute.

Directions for setting the Ram. — Place the ram in a pit, two or three feet deep, and secure it to some solid platform. Lay the pipe the same depth — or so as to be out of the way of frost. After the ram is set, and ready to operate, let on the water, and hold open the waste-valve until the water has acquired a strong, full current, and then set it vibrating up and

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down. Adjust the length of stroke by means of the screws over the valve to the quantity of water, so as not to exhaust the head.

N. B. Be particular to make a very small awl-hole in the top of the drive-pipe, close to where it enters the ram, to supply the chamber with air. Occasionally take out the thumb-screw at the bottom of the chamber, to let it discharge sediment, should any accumulate.

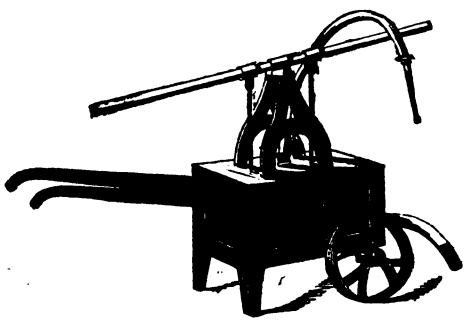
DIMENSIONS OF PIPES.

Size of Ram.	Length of Pipes.		Caliber.		Weight of Pipe.	
	Drive.	Discharge.	Drive.	Discharge	Drive.	Discharge.
No. 3.	30 to 50 feet.	To where desired.	1 inch.	½ inch.	8 lbs. per yard	12 lbs. per rod
" 4.	" " "	" "	1¼ "	½ "	10 " "	12 " "
" 5.	" " "	" "	2 "	¾ "	20 " "	25 " "
" 6.	" " "	" "	2½ "	1 "	33 " "	7 " per yd.

The greater the elevation to be overcome, compared with the head or fall, the longer the drive-pipe should be, and *vice versa*. The drive-pipe should be made straight, or a very gentle curve, if necessary.

Connect the pipe with the ram by passing it through the iron coupling, and forming a flange on the end of the pipe, and then screwing the coupling together, with the leather collar between. Put a coarse strainer over the upper end of the drive-pipe, to keep out sticks, etc.

GARDEN AND FIRE ENGINE.



Double and single action pumps, and double and single brakes, on four wheels with tongue, and on two wheels with handles, like a barrow. These are extensively used in gardens, nurseries, etc., and are sometimes found to afford very valuable assistance in case of fire, in a neighborhood distant from a larger engine, as it throws water to a height of seventy or eighty feet, with considerable force.

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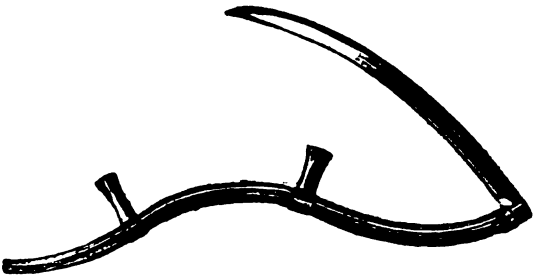
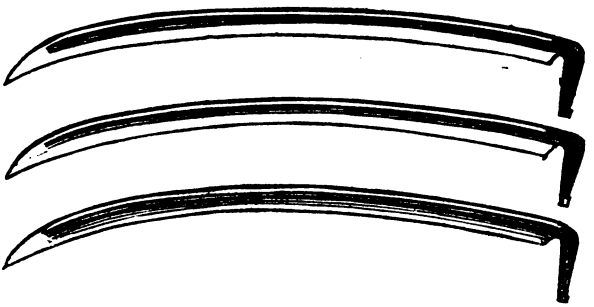
PATENT SCREW-NIB SCYTHE SNATH.



In addition to our previous large assortment, we offer this year a much improved snath, patented in 1850. These are found to be the most approved, and best calculated to work free and easy. The regular turn at the heel, and the strong and substantial iron rings which secure the scythe and nibs, are considered great improvements in these snaths. We keep constantly a great variety of snaths, of various qualities, and from different makers, with or without scythes, and some very EXTRA STRONG, with two heel rings, designed for BUSH SCYTHES.

SCYTHES.



The scythes which we recommend with the most entire confidence, after observing with great care the merits of those produced by the different factories in New England for the last ten years, are those made by Messrs. Roby, Sawyer, and Co., which are of superior quality and finish, and retain their temper even when nearly worn out.

In the selection of a scythe, regard should be had to the ground on which it is to be used, and to the work that is to be done with it. On smooth meadow lands and bottoms or surfaces free from stones, a long, narrow scythe, a little turned at the point, is best. The strokes being all with

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a regular curve, a wide swarth can be carried, and the cutting of the grass be close and even, securing all the thick undergrowth which such lands produce. The harder the temper of the scythe, provided it does not crumble, the longer it will hold an edge. On sandy soil, or lands sometimes overflowed on the margin of streams and rivers, the grit that works up among the grass, presently destroys the edge on a soft-tempered scythe. The liabilities of a scythe to become battered on stony land, requires that its temper should be such as will afford it tenacity. A hard, brittle edge would require too much time to grind out its batters, which it would likely receive by use on stony uplands. For rough-surfaced uplands, a shorter scythe is to be preferred, that it may be adapted to inequalities, and be carried more readily through the grass, by the sideway stroke, often found necessary to pick out the grass among rocks and stumps. A wide scythe lifts the edge higher from the ground and land, and is preferred by some for rough upland mowing.

Besides the above-named manufacture, we are supplied with an assortmend of scythes from Messrs. Blood, Farwell, Darling, Messer, etc.

HAY FORKS.

Parker and White are the agents for selling the most popular manufacturers' Hay Forks, among which may be mentioned, Partridge's, Morse's, Van Ornum's, Gaylord's, King's, Pope and Parsons's, etc.

HAY RAKES,

Of all qualities and prices, including those made for raking fine hay, having fourteen to eighteen teeth, and three bows.

SCYTHE RIFLES, AND SCYTHE STONES.

A great variety of these, suited to all markets, is offered to the inspection of purchasers, and we are able to include the most popular in the market, namely, Austin's emery-coated Scythe Rifles, and the Quinebaug Scythe Stones.

BEREA (OHIO) GRINDSTONES.

A supply of these celebrated stones, with sharp grit, is kept constantly on hand, together with the Nova Scotia "blue sheet" stones, which will be sold singly or by the ton; also, the Improved Cranks, Handles, and Rollers, which will be sold separately to those who prefer to fit them up for themselves.

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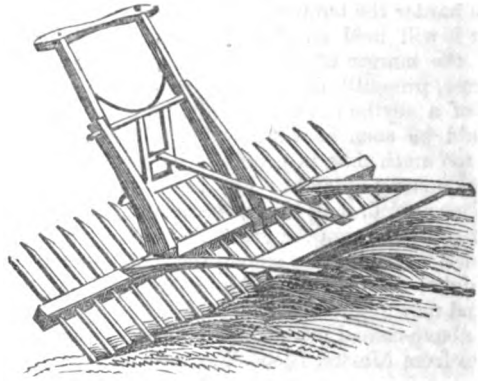
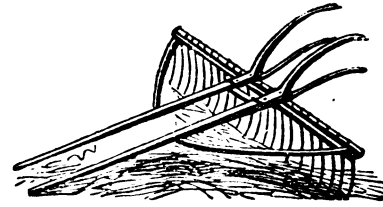
REVOLVING HORSE HAY-RAKE.



This implement, so well known in many parts of the country, and in use for so many years, holds nearly the same relation to the common hand rake in saving labor, as the plough and cultivator bear to the hand hoe. Still, a large portion of our farmers have not availed themselves of its advantages. The amount of work it will perform with a single horse and driver may be easily estimated by any one, when it is stated that a strip of hay on the ground, ten feet wide, may be raked up into winrows as fast as the horse can walk; that is, if the horse travels three miles an hour, more than three acres will be raked up in that time, or at the rate of twenty-four acres per day. The only labor in unloading each rake-full of hay, is a slight lifting of the handles, which causes the teeth and head to make a semi-revolution, and drop the hay without the least stopping or delay. The rapidity with which a large field of hay may be secured from a threatening storm, is one of its greatest advantages. When in operation, the teeth lie flat on the ground.

PATENT SPRING-TOOTH HORSE RAKE.



This rake is probably superior to any other for a very rough or hilly country, or meadows that have an uneven surface. We now make them with two pairs of handles, one above the other, which makes them much easier to hold than when they were first introduced to the public.

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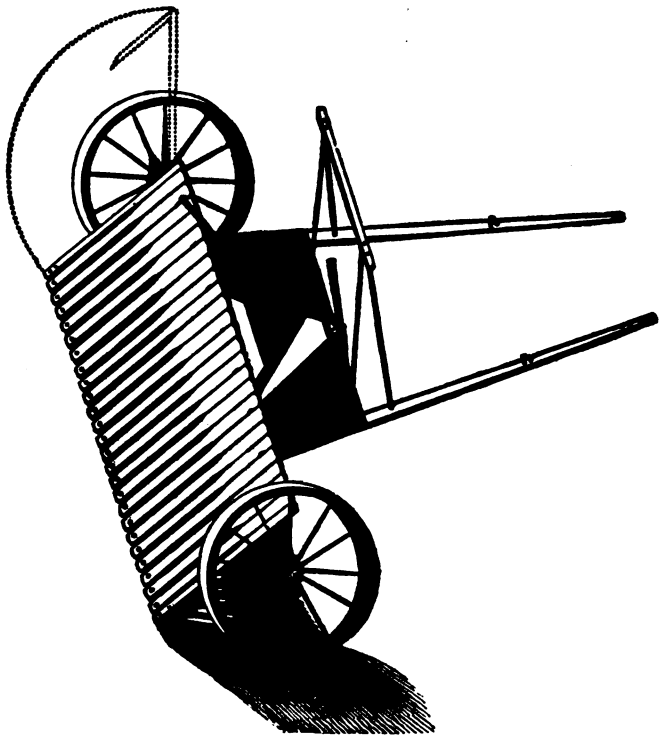
INDEPENDENT HORSE RAKE.



This rake is fitted to the hind wheels of a single horse wagon, and tended by a man or boy, who can ride and rake, and manage the horse with ease and certainty. Each tooth acts separately and independently, its head being suspended by a rod or hinge over the axle-tree, one tooth being attached to each head. It is equally adapted to *rough and smooth land*, and applies with equal pressure on each kind of surface. A large number of farmers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire express their opinion of it as follows:—

"Having used Delano's Horse Rake, we, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending it to the public as far superior to any other rake in use, within our knowledge. It is decidedly superior to any other rake on an even surface, and works well on any land that is fit to be mowed. It requires but one person to manage both the rake and the horse, and the work is light for both man and horse. The rake being upon

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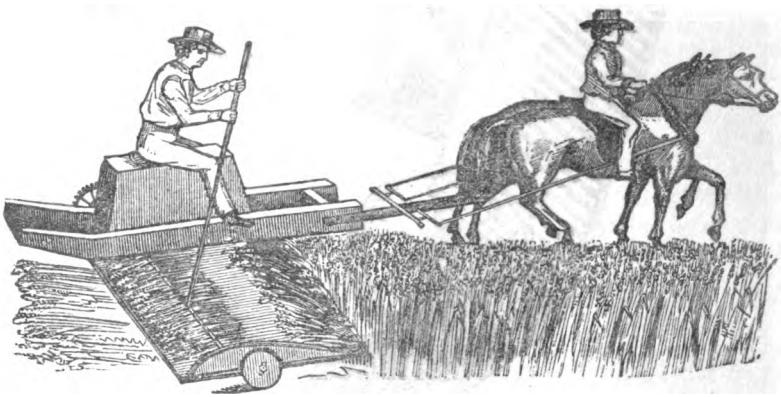
wheels, it is easily moved. It is durable, and performs more work in a given time, than any other rake we have ever used. It is not liable to be out of order, simple in its structure, and easily repaired when necessary."

Col. Samuel Jaques, of the Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, says: "I used one of your horse-rakes the last hay season with much satisfaction, and prefer it to any other I have ever used. Having to cut about two hundred tons of hay each season, I am convinced that, by making use of your horse-rake the last hay season, I saved in labor-hire much more than double the price I paid for the rake."

IMPROVED REAPING MACHINE.



The practicability of reaping wheat, oats, etc., by means of a machine propelled by horses or mules, is no longer problematical; the work performed being far better than can be done by cradle, scythe, or sickle, at the rate of twenty acres per day, requiring the aid of four mules or horses, and eight binders to follow, and cutting a breadth of six feet and two hundred yards in length, in the space of one minute of time. The crop may be cut at any desirable height; and in a growth too heavy for the cradle, will be found not to leave a single ear standing, gathering the whole so clean as not to require the use of the rake on a field of a hundred acres. It will also cut green oats, damp grain, or clover and herds grass, as well as can possibly be desired; while its power, simplicity of construction, and durability, will save its owner the original cost the first year, on a farm of three hundred acres.

Prices, $110; and $100 for a smaller size, capable of cutting from fifteen to twenty acres in a day.

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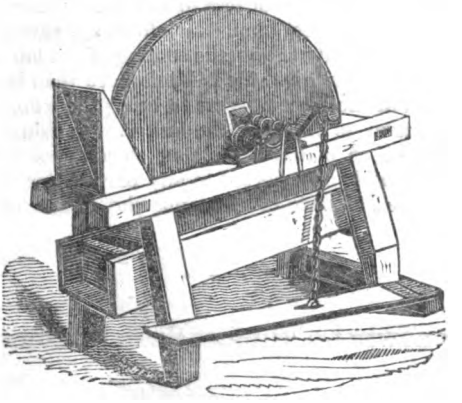
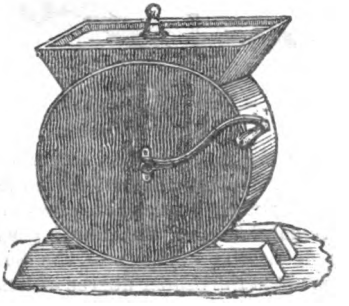
GRINDSTONES, WITH NEW PATTERN HANGINGS.



These are hung on anti-friction rollers, and are turned by a crank on one side, and a treadle on the other. They are designed more particularly for a mechanic, as he can sharpen small tools without a hand to turn, by the use of the treadle operating by the foot. Others are made with long arbors, to enable the farmer to grind his scythe with facility.

CYLINDER CHURN.



This is a simple cylinder, with a kind of large hopper upon the top, with a cover or lid to fit. It has an iron shaft, polished and closely fitted in metal boxes at each end, and on this shaft are suspended two floats or frames at right angles with each other, thus forming four floats; and by turning the shaft by means of the crank, the floats, being confined to it, are turned at the same time, breaking the cream four times at each revolution of the shaft or crank. These floats are removed or taken out of the churn

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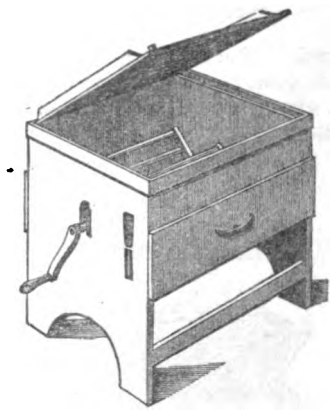
in a moment, by unscrewing and drawing out the crank first; thus making it very convenient to remove the butter after churning and cleaning the churn.

The churn may be filled more or less to suit those using it; but generally about two-thirds full is the best plan. In churning, care should be taken not to turn too fast, as it only delays the coming of the butter, and is harder for the person using it. In case this is filled more than half full, the milk should be drawn off at the bottom, so as to bring the whole below the shaft, before it is withdrawn to take out the butter. In using, they are placed upon a bench, table, or platform. Being so compact in shape, they are cheaply, easily, and safely transported to any part of this or other countries.

There are five sizes, capable of churning the cream of one or twenty cows.

CROWELL'S THERMOMETER CHURN.



This churn we consider *the best.* Butter made by it will be yellower than that produced by any other, while *that* from the churning by atmospheric churns, will be uniformly whiter, as also less in quantity; the boast, "that the butter-milk remaining after the churning will be found of superior quality," being made at the expense of the butter, in quantity and quality. If the cream is not at the proper degree of heat when placed in the churn, which may be known by the thermometer placed at the end, — say sixty-two degrees, (if too warm, it will stand above, and if too cold, below,) apply cold or hot water, as may be, by means of a tunnel, to the chamber below the churn, which will produce the temperature required. Cream of the proper temperature will produce the most and best butter, and requires less time in the churning. Only a few times using these churns is necessary to ascertain the best mode of operation. We make seven sizes, which will churn from one to sixteen gallons.

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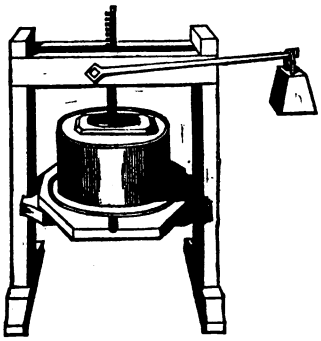
DASH CHURNS.

Of the old-fashioned upright dash churns, which are still used to considerable extent, we make four sizes. The best materials only are used, and each one is carefully wrapped and sewed up in cloth, so that when it is desired to transport them to a distance, it can be done without danger of marring or scratching them.

LACTOMETER.

This is the only proper instrument or gauge for testing the qualities of milk drawn from different cows correctly. It consists of several glass tubes placed in a frame, or stand, perpendicularly. The upper parts of these tubes are divided and subdivided by marks cut in the glass, and all are thus graduated exactly like the others. They are filled with milk from different cows, and to the same height; then, after remaining a proper time, the quantity of cream in each is distinctly seen at a glance through the glass, and the exact difference determined by the described marks. The milk can also be tested by its color and consistency, after the cream has arisen, by holding the whole up toward a strong light. No dairyman should be without this valuable instrument in selecting, purchasing, and selling his dairy cows.

IMPROVED CHEESE PRESS.



The above cheese-press is one of the most simple as well as powerful presses now in use. By applying the weight upon the end of the lever, the amount of pressure can be increased or diminished at pleasure, in the ratio of one to twenty-four. They occupy but little space; are not liable to get out of order, can be managed by a child, and come at the very low price of $3.

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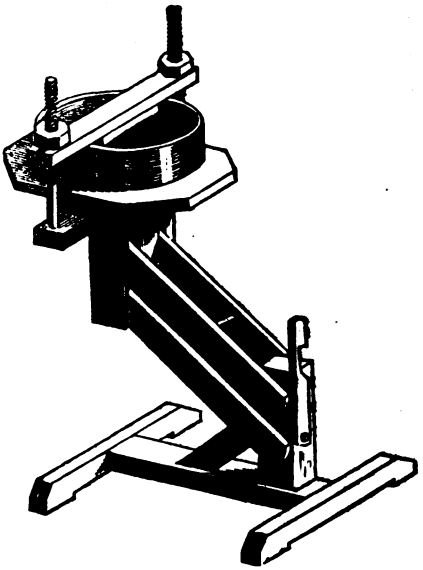
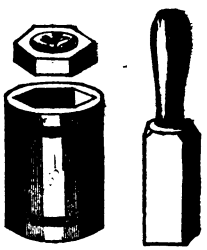
SELF-ACTING CHEESE PRESS.



The press figured above is used and liked by some of our large dairy proprietors, but is rather liable to get out of repair; and for this reason the one first described is generally preferred.

IMPROVED BUTTER MOULDS.



This is a very simple contrivance for forming butter into lumps made for market, or shaping neatly smaller pieces for the table. The stamp is first placed in the bottom of the mould; then the butter is pressed into it, until it is completely filled; then, by turning it bottom upwards, and lifting the mould from the lump, keeping the pestle firm upon the movable bottom,

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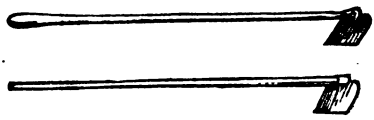
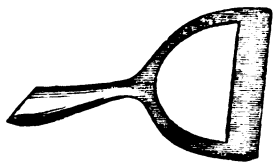
you have a beautiful six-square pound, or two-pound lump (according to the size of the mould), with a neat and pretty stamp upon its top. So exact are they made, that, when perfectly filled, the lump will be found to weigh more uniformly its designed weight, than when put up and weighed in the ordinary way. No dairy should be without one or more of these useful articles.

FIELD HOES.



Among the assortment is a great variety of hoes of all kinds, as field, garden, carrot, etc., with and without handles. The best are cast-steel, with shank and hoe forged solid, or from one piece. They possess great strength, and are light and durable.

DUTCH SCUFFLE HOE.



This is a tool for weeding carrots, turnips, etc. They have two edges and a long handle. The operator stands between the rows and works the hoe back and forth, cutting each way, and walks backward in the row; thus, by not trampling on the weeds after they are cut, but exposing them to the sun, they are soon killed. They are of different sizes, from six to twelve inches in width, the common size for use being from six to eight inches.

PRONG, OR POTATO HOE.

This is a new article, and much approved; it is found to be one of the most useful, though simple, articles that are used on a farm. It was invented and employed in the first instance for digging potatoes, but was afterwards found to be as useful for planting and hoeing as for digging, and likewise for every other purpose for which a hoe is wanted. It is used

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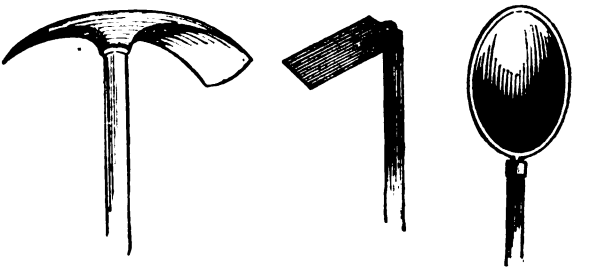
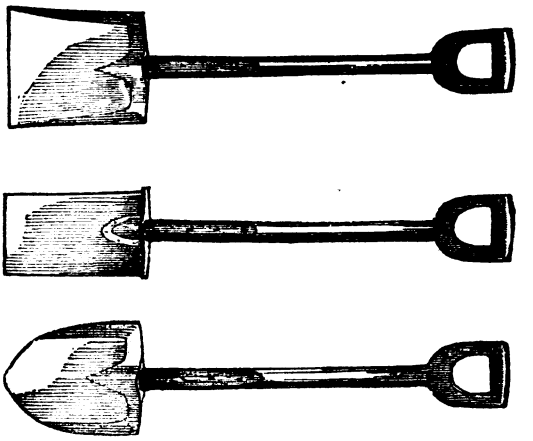
to the most advantage in stony or rocky soil, and in planting new land. It is likewise a good garden hoe, being one of the best tools a gardener can have in use in working between rows of vegetables and digging around young trees. Some of these have six prongs, and are made and finished in a very superior manner.

BOG HOES, POST SPOONS, ETC.



Bog hoes, several kinds, light and heavy, with and without pick attached to them. Post spoons, both round and sharp-pointed, used principally for digging post-holes and for setting fences. They are usually made of iron, sometimes of steel. They, with the bog hoes, have a long handle, and are very strong.

SHOVELS AND SPADES.



The two best stamps of shovels, and of which the largest quantity is sold, are those of O. Ames and Co. and G. E. White, the latter being made of

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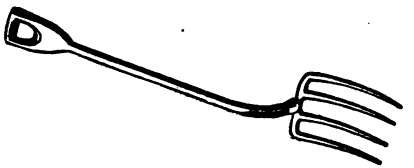
the same quality of cast-steel as Ames's, but lighter, and are sold at lower prices. Besides, there will be found in our establishment an assortment of shovels for many particular purposes; as coal-shovels, clay-shovels, salt-shovels, etc. Also, boy's shovels and spades, nicely made, but only half the ordinary size. Also, steel and wooden scoop shovels.

MANURE FORKS.



No one implement has undergone so thorough an improvement as the manure fork, in the form of them, and the quality of the steel from which they are made. Among the most approved manure forks in use, are those of Morse, Partridge, King, Pope and Parsons, and Van Ornum, and made for our establishment of cast-steel, manufactured from one piece, in which no welding is necessary. These forks have been in common use for twelve years; they are so well tempered as to have that degree of elasticity that they discharge the manure with the greatest ease; they are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable. They have four, six, eight, and ten tines.

CAST-STEEL AND COMMON AXES.

This article among our farmers is one of the most useful implements ever invented. Hunt's, Collins's, and White's cast-steel axes are considered the best, and most approved in form and shape, and are warranted in every respect to be of the best quality. They are finished in the most perfect manner, and ground to a fine, smooth, cutting edge.

Hatchets, cleavers, and many other tools, made by different workmen, and finished in the same manner.

CATTLE-TIE, OR CHAIN.

This is the most convenient and secure mode of fastening cattle in use, and at the same time the most comfortable. The large ring being confined by a round post attached to the manger, and so loose as to slip up and down as the animals move their heads in feeding, or in getting up or lying down. The ends are thrown round the neck, and the T end put through one of the small rings at the other end of the chain, according to the size of the animal's neck,

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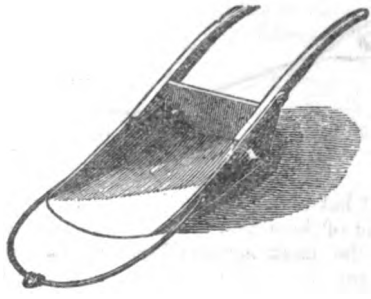
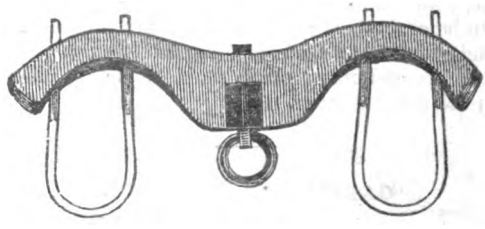
and thus the animal is safely confined. Such a chain will last an age, and at the same time costs less than the ordinary stancheon, and very little more than the wooden bow which is extensively used in many places.

CAST-IRON OX-SHOVEL, OR DIRT-SCRAPER.



Of these, there are several kinds in use, but the best kind now made are those with cast-iron bottoms, sides, and edges, with wood back and handles, and wrought-iron handles. They are found to be far superior to anything else for the purpose of road-making, levelling hills, filling hollows, digging wide deep ditches and cellars, and are a convenient article on every farm.

OX-YOKES AND BOWS.



Among this class are to be found a good assortment of bows, finished and unfinished, ox-yokes of all sizes and lengths, with or without bows and irons.

Prices of yokes without irons or bows, $1,00 to $2,00; the same with irons and bows, $3,00 to $5,00.

Ox-bows in large quantities, for shipping, can be furnished at low prices.

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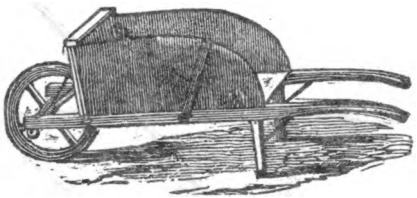
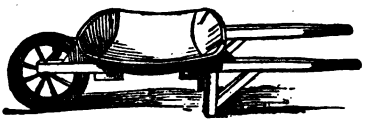
WHEELBARROW.

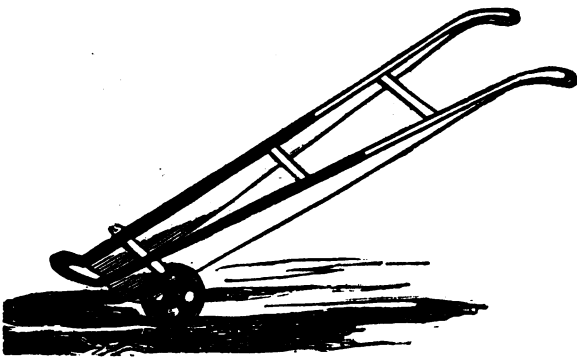


Of these we have several kinds; that shown in the cut, with movable sides, being for garden use; and a coarser article, made of different sizes, for canal or railroad work.

RAILROAD BARROW.



STORE, DEPOT, OR WHARF TRUCK.



We make several sizes of these hand-trucks, suited to the purposes named above. Prices, $4 to $8.

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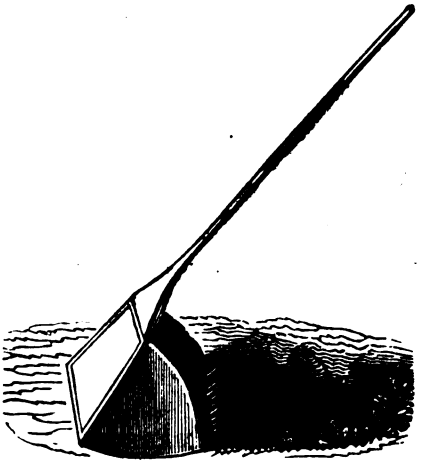
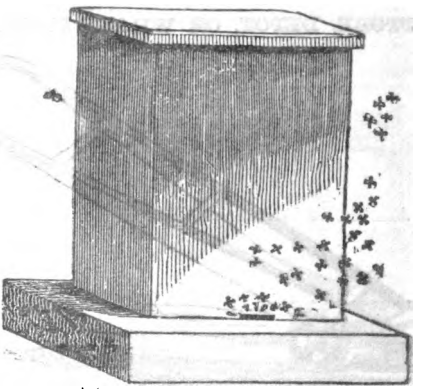
CRANBERRY RAKES.



An excellent article for gathering cranberries, saving the labor of many persons. After raking, the berries are spread until the chaff is dry, and winnowed as grain. One man can gather as many cranberries with this rake in one hour as six men could by picking by hand. They are made with iron and steel teeth, and of various sizes and forms, at from $1 to $5 each.

PATENT BEEHIVES AND HOUSES.



So great and numerous have been the inventions and improvements in beehives and houses within the last five years, that we could not do justice by any description we could give of them. We have many kinds, embracing the most prominent improvements.

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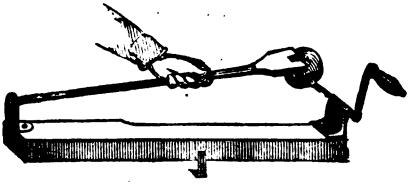
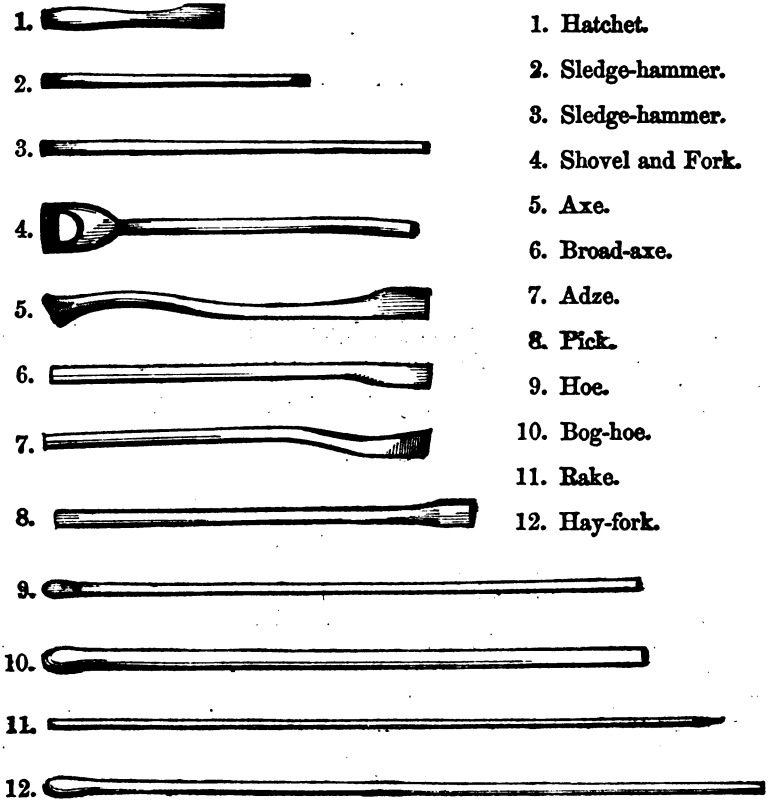
APPLE-PARER.



This convenient little machine is secured to a table by a wedge. It has a movable knife, which is guided by the hand, as shown in the figure.

HANDLES.



1. Hatchet.
2. Sledge-hammer.
3. Sledge-hammer.
4. Shovel and Fork.
5. Axe.
6. Broad-axe.
7. Adze.
8. Pick.
9. Hoe.
10. Bog-hoe.
11. Rake.
12. Hay-fork.

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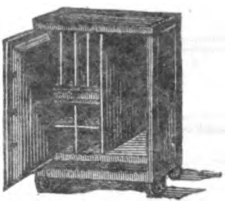
We have constantly on hand, a very large stock and assortment of the different kinds of handles named above. We will make to order, at short notice, handles to match any pattern that may be given us. Manufacturers of tools are invited to examine them.

BILL, OR BUSH HOOK.

This is of various forms: the cut, however, represents the one most approved and in most extensive use. They are used with handles of different lengths, and are very useful for trimming hedges, cutting brush, brambles, etc.

FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFES,



In which title-deeds, notes and jewelry, plate and money, can be preserved from destruction by fire, and secured from ordinary attempts at robbery.

We can furnish these safes of any dimension, as required.

FAIRBANKS'S PATENT SCALES.

Messrs. Fairbanks's Remarks to the Public. — An experience of twenty years, has enabled us to discover many practical defects in the operation of compound balances, even when constructed on correct mathematical principles. These defects can only be known and remedied by long experience and great practical skill. Platform balances, which, to an experienced observer, appear to be exact imitations of our Scales, are often found, when tested, to be very inaccurate.

A great variety of platform balances are now offered for sale, and many are used which cannot be relied upon for correct weight. Merchants who have used them for months, supposing them correct, have fortuitously dis-

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covered, that a heavy load, when divided and weighed in small drafts, would vary essentially in the aggregate from what was indicated by the same scale when weighed at once; frequently, the same platform will give different weights upon every change of position of the body weighed. The consequences of these variations are often vexatious, and always involve one party in pecuniary loss.

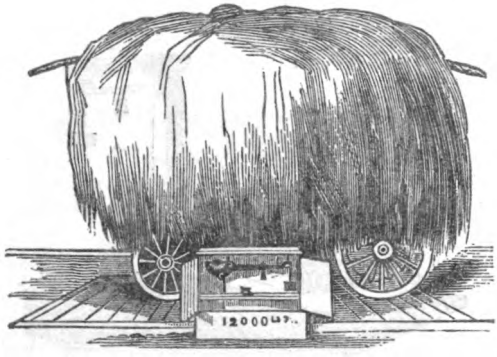
An examination of the interior of these Scales shows often that the most important parts are slighted, and left in such a state as to forbid the possibility of their being accurate or durable. Owing to the very hasty and imperfect manner in which the parts are made, and the various devices for cheapening the work, these Scales soon lose their adjustment, and become less and less reliable.

In calling attention to our Scales, we solicit the severest tests and closest examination; and the fact that all the bearings are broad knife, edges placed on parallel lines, resting upon polished steel surfaces, have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear; thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. We would remark, that long experience in business and our extensive facilities for manufacturing, combine in enabling us to afford Scales at prices not exceeding their intrinsic value; and we hazard nothing in saying, that "cheaper" Scales, wherever made, will be found to be the dearer article, since it will be impossible to produce so good an instrument at a lower price.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.

Fairbanks's Weigh-Lock Scales; Railroad, Track, and Depot Scales; Dormant Warehouse Scales; Portable, Platform, and Counter Scales.

Hay Scales, Coal Scales, etc.



Capacity four, six, eight, and ten tons; for weighing loaded wagons and

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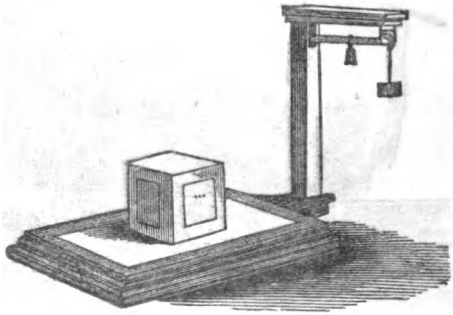
carts, live stock, produce, etc., constructed of iron, with steel bearings, and not liable to derangements or damage by exposure to the weather.

Rolling-Mill Scale,

With vibrating axle, rack and spring platform, covered with iron plate, a heavy, strong, and durable Scale for use in rolling-mills, iron stores, etc.; capacity, three thousand pounds.

Portable Scales.



Portable Scales, of all required capacity.

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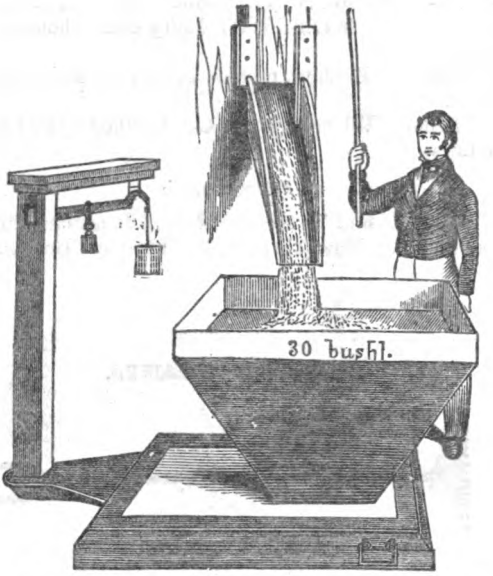
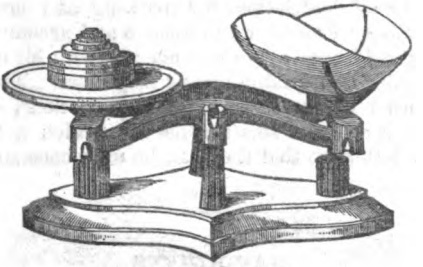
Wheat, or Hopper Scale,



Indicating bushels; used in mills, storehouses, and wharves, for receiving and delivering wheat and other grain.

Even Balance.



This Scale weighs from half an ounce to eight pounds. It is made with steel bearings, and is of sufficient strength to weigh twenty pounds. The purchaser can increase the capacity by using common weights.

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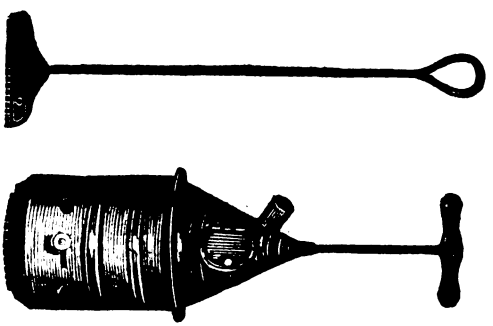
REFERENCES.

St. Louis, Mo. — Greely and Gale, S. and J. Hammel, Squire and Reed.
Southport, Wis. — Alanson Sweet, Putnam and Co., J. Farwell and Co.
Boston — Most of the leading West India goods houses, iron dealers, coal dealers, etc.
New York — Sturgis, Bennett, and Co., Bleecker and Outhout, Edward G. Faile and Co.
Baltimore — Thomas Whitredge and Co., Dougherty and Baugher, Murray and Hazelhurst.

AGENTS.

Parker and White, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston also, Fairbanks and Co., New York, and Z. Hosmer, Boston.

BRANDS, OR STAMPS.



Of these, we have all descriptions for marking and branding tools, etc. Every farmer who is ever called on to lend to and accommodate his neighbors and friends, should have every tool marked with his name. This prevents loss, and inquiry and trouble among neighbors. The peculiar brand figured above, is used by inspectors of fish, pork, flour, etc., and is called the "Pot Brand;" it covers a small furnace in which a fire can be made safely, heating the letters so that they can be used constantly.

HAY-KNIVES

Are for the purpose of cutting hay in the mow, and are a desirable article for that purpose, and almost indispensable where hay is stacked in the yard, or the farmer would wish to spend his hay to the best possible advantage.

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DITCHING KNIVES AND SPADES.

We have made a new and much improved pattern of knife for this purpose, to which the attention of farmers is invited.

OX-BALLS.

These are of brass or composition. They are screwed on the ends of the horns, and thus prevent cattle from injuring each other by hooking. They are also very ornamental.

CURRYCOMBS AND CATTLE CARDS.

Patent and common currycombs, and cards with brass teeth. No stock farm should ever be without a good supply of these articles, and constant use should be made of them.

CAST-IRON HORSE POSTS.

This is a very neat and ornamental post, designed to be set in front of dwellings, etc., to fasten horses to. Being made of cast-iron, they are very durable, and add much to the finished appearance of country residences. Price from $4,50 to $6.

POST-HOLE AUGER.

The use of this machine expedites the digging of post-holes in sandy, loamy, or simply gravelly land. It will be found very useful, saving much time and labor. With one of these tools a man can bore a hole ten inches in diameter, three feet deep, in five minutes. These are made eight, nine, and ten inches in diameter, at prices from $3 to $5 each.

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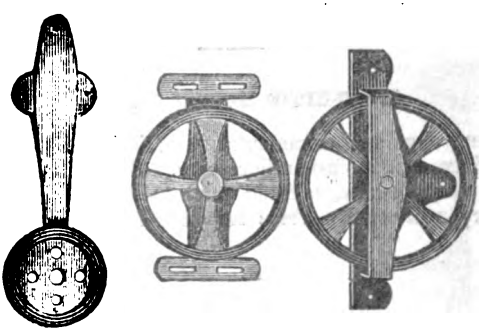
BULL RING.

This little article is very neatly made from round, polished iron. It is fitted together in two parts, and opens on a pivot, or hinge, and is fastened by a screw on the opposite side of the ring.

Every bull should be rung; for with a ring in his nose the most furious animal can be safely managed by any person; as one end of a small stick, three or four feet long, can be tied to the ring, and by this the animal can be led, handled, and controlled with perfect safety, and at the will of the holder. The ring is inserted by punching a small hole in the cartilage between the nostrils, and then inserting the ring and screwing it together.

BARN AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE DOOR ROLLERS.



They are of various sizes and prices, and are very much superior to hinges for large doors, as they are much more easily moved, and never liable to be damaged by winds. They are, also, much cheaper.

PATENT FOLDING LADDERS.

These are made to fold up compactly, and present the appearance of light poles when closed. They can be carried with entire convenience in the hand. They are made of various lengths, from six to twenty feet. Prices, $1,25 to $4.

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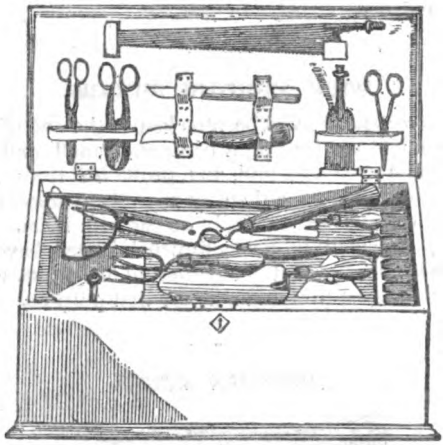
HORTICULTURAL TOOL-CHEST



This is simply a chest for the purpose of keeping and transporting safely an assortment of the various tools, etc., used in the culture of trees, flowers and shrubs, etc. Among the assortment are the following, namely: —

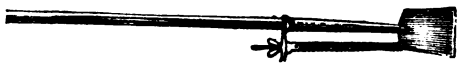
Small Garden Rake, fitted to handle; Tree Scraper, do.; Scuffle Hoe, do.; Garden Hoe, do.; Pruning Saw, do.; Caterpillar Brush, do.; Weeding Trowels; Transplanting, do.; Garden Fork, for weeding; Grafting and Budding Knives and Chisels; Grafting Hammer; Vine Scissors; Flower Scissors; Pruning Scissors; Grass and Border Shears; Twig Cutter; Hedge Shears; Garden Syringe; Garden Reels and Lines; Tape Measures, and various others.

The handle, which belongs to the set, has a joint by which it is taken apart, and all can be compactly stowed in the chest, which is twenty inches long, ten inches wide, and eight inches deep. Price, $12 to $20.

PRUNING SAW.

These are of various sizes, with fine teeth, and are usually from fourteen to eighteen inches long.

PRUNING SAW AND CHISEL.



The blade of the saw is about twelve inches long, attached to the blade of the chisel at one end, and to the socket of the chisel handle at the other

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end. The chisel is three inches wide by four inches long, made thin, and of the best cast-steel. A wooden handle of convenient length is inserted in the socket-handle, enabling a person to stand on the ground and trim his trees at his convenience.

POLE PRUNING SHEARS.

These are so constructed as to be attached to the end of a long handle, or pole, and operated by means of a cord and small pulley; this enables the operator to stand on the ground, and prune his trees at his pleasure, and often to better advantage than by any other process, as branches an inch and a half in diameter can easily be cut with them. They are often used for cutting off small branches to which insects have attached themselves. They may also be used for gathering fine fruits, which, when cut, fall into a basket attached to the handle for that purpose.

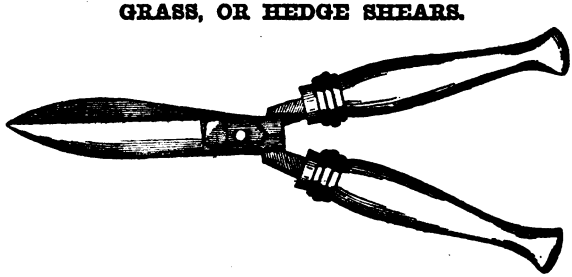
PRUNING KNIFE.

We have ten different shapes and sizes of knives for this purpose, made very strong, and of the best nicely-tempered cast-steel in the blades.

BUDDING KNIFE.

We have the most approved pattern, having the best-shaped blade, and being convenient to shut up and carry in the pocket.

GRASS, OR HEDGE SHEARS.



These have short wooden handles, and are well calculated for trimming grass-banks, shrubbery, etc. When made with what is called a pruning-notch in them, they are frequently used as pruning, or lopping shears.

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EDGING, OR BORDER SHEARS.

These are chiefly used for trimming the sides of box or grass edgings, and are so constructed that the operator may stand upright while using them. Sometimes they have a wheel attached for support while in operation.

LADIES' GARDEN SHEARS.

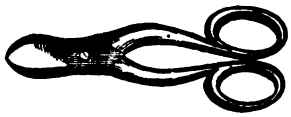
In form like the Grass Shears, but lighter, and with extra finish.

SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS.

Some of these have wooden handles, and differ from the lopping, or branch shears, in having a movable centre for the motion of one of the blades; by which means, instead of a crushing cut they make a draw cut, leaving the section of the part attached to the tree or shrub, smooth and sound as if it had been cut with a knife.

A smaller size pruning-shear, having the sliding motion to cut, to be used in one hand, without the wooden handles, is made for pruning grape-vines, rose-bushes, gooseberries, etc. That shown in the above figure, is the smaller kind.

PRUNING SCISSORS WITH BOWS.



Well adapted to cutting flowers, pruning small twigs, and is a useful and cheap article for ladies' use.

VINE SCISSORS.

These are useful for removing superfluous leaves, twigs, etc., thinning out grapes when they have grown too thick on the bush, etc.

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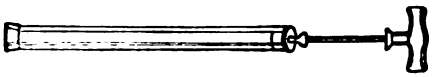
FLOWER GATHERERS,

Combining scissors and tweezers, or pincers. They are useful in gathering flowers or fruits from thorny stems, as they hold whatever is cut off by the pincers.

GARDEN SYRINGES.



Of different sizes and of various materials; as brass, block-tin, etc. For watering the leaves and branches of trees, shrubs, and greenhouse plants, or for destroying noxious insects by using various liquids, they are found very useful, and are extensively used in flower-gardens and nurseries.

FRUIT GATHERER.

This kind is made of tin or sheet-iron, and placed on a handle: the stem of the fruit is passed between the teeth and forced from the limb, and drops into the cup below.

GRASS-HOOK.

This is made in form of a sickle, though with shorter blade and a keen cutting edge. Persons unaccustomed to use the garden shears, will sometimes find this a more convenient article to use in cutting banks and other small ornamental patches of grass.

TREE SCRAPER.

A very convenient form for scraping and smoothing the bark of trees. It is simply a triangular plate of cast-steel, each edge being about four inches long, and attached to a short iron socket through the centre, with a nut and screw.

This article is indispensable in keeping trees in good order, and should

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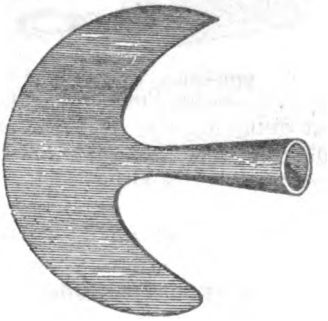
be used every season in removing the dry and hard bark from trees, to insure a quick and vigorous growth, and keep them in full bearing.

LADIES' GARDEN FORK.

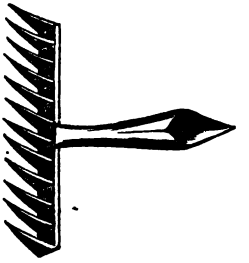
A light, strong, and useful tool in the garden among plants and flowers, and in flower-pots, etc., made of steel, and very neatly finished.

GRASS, OR EDGING KNIFE.



This is fitted to a straight handle, and used for paring the edges of grass bordering walks, etc., and also for cutting outlines of sods for turfing, which are afterwards easily raised with spade or shovel.

GARDEN RAKES.



A very great variety; with iron, wood, and steel heads, and iron and steel teeth, from six to twenty inches wide, and any required number of teeth.

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Also, some with teeth upon one side, and a scuffle, or hoe, upon the other, answering a double purpose of hoe and rake.

GRASS, OR LAWN RAKE.

Has flat wide teeth at the head, and sharp at the points, with edges also sharp. It is used in raking grass-lawns, to tear off the heads of weeds, daisies, dandelions, and other plants.

TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.

These are intended for preparing the ground to receive small plants, and for taking them up and removing them to the desired place, and transplanting them without disturbing their roots or checking their growth. Sizes, from five to ten inches in length. They are made of the best of cast-steel, and may be ground as sharp as desired.

LADIES' WEEDERS.

These are simply another form of the trowel, except that they are a plain piece of steel, instead of being bent up at the edges. They are made light and delicate, and are used for weeding gardens and working in and about flowers, both in the garden and in pots: a durable article, from four to six inches long.

GRAFTING CHISEL.

This is probably the best form for a grafting chisel. The wide edge is used for splitting the stock after being cut off with a fine pruning saw. The two pointed ends are used to open the same to receive the scions. This is the same as in the tool-chest.

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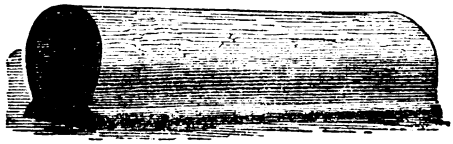
DRAIN TILE.

TUBULAR TILE.

HORSE SHOE TILE.

SOLE TILE.



For laying drains and underground ditches, these are very serviceable and economical. Their length is fourteen inches for each kind and diameter. The diameter of the tubular tile (two sizes) two and a half and three inches. Diameter of the horse-shoe tile (four sizes) three and a half, four and a half, five and a half, and seven inches. Diameter of the sole tile (three sizes) three and a half, four and a half, and five and a half inches. Prices, $14 to $40 per thousand.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Glass Nesteggs, and Straw Nests.
Shovel, Hoe, and Fork Handles.
Axe Handles.
Floor Scrapers; Flails.
Floral Hoes and Rakes.
Horse Brushes; Caterpillar, do.
Draught and Logging Chains.
Trace Chains; Halter and Fence, do.
Whiffle Trees, double and single.
Butter Stamps.
Hay Presses; price, $50 to $100.
Rat Traps; Mouse, do.
Tool Chests, with set of carpenter's common tools.
Wheel-heads.
Pick Axes; Mattocks.
Stone Picks.
Stone Hammers and Drills.
Potato Diggers, four and six tines.
Manure Drags; Sickles.
Iron Crow Bars.
Garden and Steel Bars.
Garden Reels and Lines.
Mowing Machine; Bench Hooks.
Scythe Stones; Hay Rakes.
Eyed Hoes, $2,50 to $4 per doz.
Grafting Wax; Budding Ties.
Paint Mills; Vices and Wrenches.

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Rein Snaps.
Oxbow Pins, patent and common.
Sheep Shears; Cheese Hoops.
Watering Pots, four sizes.
Riddles and Meal Sieves.
Horse-Rake Teeth.
Milk Pans; Ox Muzzles.
Tobacco Cutters.
Hook and Ring Hames.
Hammers.
Corn Knives and Corn Forks.
Tree Labels, very durable, of zinc.
Horse Carts and Wagons built to order.
Hand Carts, do.
Vanes, prices $12 to $20.
Wheeljacks, to take off wheels of wagons, etc.

CAST-IRON REVOLVING CHAIRS.

For halls, porches, etc.; also for green-houses, gardens, and public grounds. The seat of the chair is made to accommodate the anatomical form of the user, and is as easy as a cushion. They have recently been introduced into many of our public schools, and given universal satisfaction as, by their rotary motion, they make a seat of a peculiarly easy description for the sitter, even if the school hours are prolonged beyond the usual number. They are perfectly simple, and neat in construction, and come at a low rate in quantities. Price, $5.

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CAST-IRON VASES.

Several sizes and patterns. Prices, $5 to $15.

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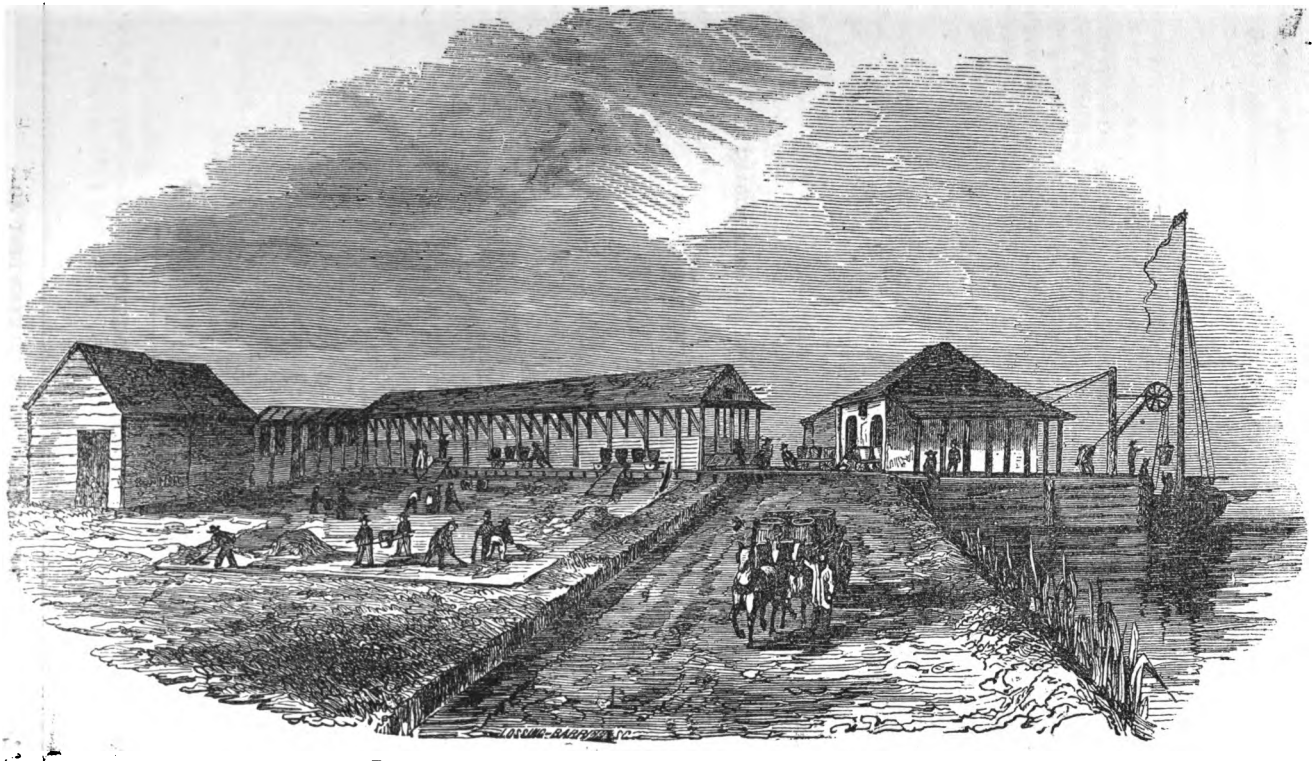

POUDRETTE WORKS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO

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FERTILIZERS.

LODI COMPANY'S IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

THE economy of Poudrette consists in its portability, in its ease of transportation and application, and in the small bulk required to produce the same effect as a much greater bulk of other manures. For instance, a gill of Poudrette applied to a hill of corn, will cause a more rapid growth, an earlier maturity, and a heavier yield, than a shovel full of barn-yard manure. Eight to ten bushels of Poudrette will manure an acre in this way, and five loads of farm-yard dung, of forty bushels each, would barely suffice for a shovel-full in each hill. In other words, one bushel of Poudrette is about equal to twenty bushels of farm-yard dung; and the expense of applying the one, in comparison with the other, is in the same ratio. Nothing is here asserted which is not capable of abundant proof. Numerous letters and certificates from respectable and *practical* agriculturists, some of which are annexed, will bear us out in our statements.

The Lodi Company's Poudrette, unless very recently manufactured, is free from any odor whatever: any person, however, who wishes to ascertain its strength, can do so by mixing a pint of Poudrette with a half pint of finely pulverized unslaked lime, and after slightly moistening the mixture, putting the whole into a quart bottle, and corking it tight for half an hour. The lime will expel the ammonia in a few moments, and the sharp, pungent smell which will arise at the uncorking of the bottle, will be found to be the same as the common smelling-salts sold by druggists and perfumers.

Poudrette in general should be sown in a dry state, either in hills or drills like ashes or plaster, and immediately covered with earth. Where it is sown broad-cast, it should be ploughed or hoed in. It should be kept dry and cool until it is applied. The benefit will be found to be lasting upon a green-sward or lawn, if, at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, it is sprinkled over the grass before a shower of rain.

LETTERS AND RECOMMENDATORY NOTICES.

Washington, March 19, 1850.

SIR: Enclosed you will find a check for the Poudrette, which you have sent to Marshfield. If I neglect the annual purchase of some of this article, my gardener is sure to remind me of it. He thinks it almost indispensa-

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ble, within his garden fences; but there are uses outside the garden, for which it is highly valuable, and cheaper, I think, than any other manure, at your prices. A principal one is, the enrichment of lawns and pleasure-grounds, in grass, when the object is to produce a fresh and vigorous growth in the spring. Our practice is to apply it when we go to town in the autumn, and we have never failed to see its effects the next spring.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Agent of the Lodi Manufacturing Co.

Bridgewater, Feb. 24, 1851.

MESSRS. PARKER AND WHITE. Gentlemen: If you have any Poudrette of as good quality as that I had of you last spring, I should be pleased to have you send me, *via* the Fall River Railroad, ten barrels of it, previous to the first of April. That I had of you last spring, I used on my *premium* corn crop at planting time, by *scattering* a small handful on and about the seed-corn after it was dropped, which was all the manure that was put into the hill. Not having enough Poudrette to finish the field in this way, for the remainder of it I used a composition of Guano, ashes, and plaster, at the same cost per hill; but the result showed that I had better have paid double price for Poudrette, than to have used the other materials; for the corn where the Poudrette was used came up sooner and stronger, continued in the advance, and had a much healthier appearance during the whole season of its growth, and gave a better yield at harvest. For a more particular description of the management, etc., of this crop of mine, I would refer you to the Transactions of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for 1850. You will there see that, according to the report of the supervisor, I raised, on a little over three acres of ground, at the rate of 100$\frac{2}{16}$ bushels per acre, and received the largest premium offered by said society for Indian corn, namely, for the best three acres of Indian corn, $15. Yours, etc. D. BRYANT.

Winchester, Feb. 27, 1851.

MESSRS. PARKER AND WHITE. Gentlemen: I used the Poudrette obtained of you last spring, upon my garden, applying it to various kinds of vegetables and plants, with excellent effect. I think it a superior and economical manure. Respectfully Yours,

F. A. DURIVAGE.

From the "Horticulturist," July No., 1849.

"The best manure for strawberries, in our judgment, is Poudrette. We speak now from experience only of the Poudrette of the Lodi Works. It is the most powerful and permanent stimulus, one exactly suited to this plant, and, unlike common stable manure, produces *no weeds*. Besides this, it is the cheapest manure that can be had here.

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"If the ground is well trenched and manured with Poudrette, at the time of preparing the soil and setting the plants, no more manure will be required for three years."— *Ed. Hort.*

In a letter from the editor, A. J. Downing, Esq., lately received, he further adds, "I have been greatly pleased with it, even in the past *dry* season, which has been unfavorable to the action of all light manures."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jonathan Bowers, of Seekonk, Mass. — "We were very well pleased with the Poudrette we had of you last year, which gave a good crop of potatoes, — full as good as land dressed with guano, side by side, at the same cost."

PREMIUM NECTARINES. — I certify that the nectarines (seedlings) for which the premium was awarded to me at the fair of the American Institute, October, 1849, were manured with the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company. *Previous to such manuring the fruit was worthless.*

November, 1849. M. C. MORGAN.

GUANO.

We keep constantly for sale a supply of the best Peruvian Guano, from which we fill orders for any quantity, from one hundred pounds to fifty tons.

"*Caution in application.* — Place the guano so that it will not touch the young roots or stalks of corn, potatoes, cabbages, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, or any plant that has but one stem; as it is so powerful that the smallest portion injures the plants, if it comes in contact with them before its strength has been diffused through the soil, by rains or dews. With grass and small grains, this caution is not as important, as other shoots from the roots will immediately supply the place of those killed.

"*Preparation.* — Before using guano, pass it through a fine sieve, and all lumps remaining, break up, and these pass through the sieve. Then take at least four times its bulk of mould, or light loamy soil, and pass this through a coarser sieve, and mix it in layers with the guano. Let this compost lie a few days, — several weeks would be better, — then turn it over and mix well together, and it is fit for use. Some prefer adding the guano to ten or twenty times its bulk of soil for a compost, without sifting it, but mix them together in alternate layers, as well as it can be done with a shovel. Sifting, however, is best, as it is done so much more evenly. Sawdust, spent tan-bark, peat, etc., are good materials with which to mix guano; but charcoal is better than either, as it absorbs the ammonia, and is in itself an excellent manure. When convenient to be obtained, plaster of Paris ought to be used in the compost, at the rate of thirty to fifty pounds for every one hundred pounds of guano; it acts in the same way as charcoal. Lime and ashes must be avoided in composts, as they rapidly expel the ammonia, the most valuable part of the guano. Muck, if possible, should not be used for the compost, as it is too moist and tenacious to form

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a proper mixture. The same objection holds against clay or any tenacious soil. Yet, if there be no other soil at hand, muck or clay may be thoroughly dried and pulverized, and then used. Guano should not be mixed with barnyard manures, nor indeed with any *moist* substance, as these cause it to undergo the decomposition requisite to promote vegetation. The compost should be made under cover, unless the weather be dry.

"*Quantity applied per Acre.* — This depends upon the kind of soil and its condition, and the kind of crop to be grown. From two hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds of guano per acre, is the safest quantity to apply. It acts quickest in a light sandy soil or loam, and is excellent to start crops on cold, moist land. It hastens the ripening of crops on all kinds of soil.

"Guano should be spread broadcast upon grass lands, early in the spring, and directly after mowing; and on grain early in the spring, or in the autumn directly after being sown. When applied to corn, either pure or in compost, a tablespoonful or so may be put round each hill, and a little dirt thrown over, and then drop the seed, or it may be hoed in round the corn the first time hoeing. Apply it in the same way to peas, beans, potatoes, and other root crops, melons, etc.

"*Steeps and Liquids.* — For one pound of guano, use ten to twenty gallons of water; or at the same rate for a smaller proportion. Stir it well and cover over the vessel tight, so as to prevent the escape of the ammonia, and let it remain from one to three days before being used. Water *around (not upon)* the plants, as occasion may require. If the liquid touches the plant, or its leaves, it is liable to burn it. Previous to watering, stir the earth well around the plant. Corn and other seeds may be steeped in this liquid, from three to twenty-four hours before sowing. It then comes up unusually quick, and grows rapidly." — *American Agriculturist.*

ASHES.

These may be used, leached or unleached, with good effect at all seasons and in all kinds of soils, though they best suit lands of a light sandy or gravelly nature.

BONE DUST.

This substance, also, may be applied precisely like ashes, except not in so large quantities. Its effect on Indian corn is not so good as ashes. It best suits grass, wheat, and turnips.

CHARCOAL DUST.

This also may be applied like ashes, and in any quantity, from ten to two hundred bushels per acre.

This is a permanent, and on almost every soil a very valuable fertilizer. Its effect in flower-gardens is, perhaps, more marked and obvious than anywhere else, giving a deeper color to everything to which it is applied.

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SALT.

This cannot be used to advantage near the seashore, where salt water or spray is already in excess on the land; but on all other lands, not already fully supplied with it, it is beneficial. It can be sown broadcast or incorporated in the compost heap. Mixed with lime and its compounds, it undergoes decomposition, producing a variety of new combinations, most of which have a strong attraction for moisture. Salt and lime produce vegetable decay quicker than salt alone. With plaster and lime, it will supply soda and sulphuric acid, and their various compounds, cheaper than any other materials. Applied at the rate of ten bushels per acre to grass and vegetables, it makes them much more productive, sweeter, and more nutritious. We recommend its use, wherever salt can be cheaply obtained. We have seen thousands of gallons of fish and other brine thrown away in our towns and cities, which is invaluable for adding to the manure heap. From ten to twenty-five bushels per acre may be applied.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

Sow this broadcast upon grass or grain, early in the spring, at the rate of two or three bushels per acre. It requires to be sown early, so as to have the benefit of moisture, and to insure its decomposition. It best suits clover, and is very good for potatoes and turnips.

LIME.

This may be applied at any season, at the rate of twenty to two hundred bushels per acre; but we would prefer moderate doses of not over fifty bushels, and put it on the oftener. It is sometimes used in preparing land for wheat crops, but ashes or plaster is generally preferred, as more economical.

REMARKS ON SOILS.

Stiff clay soils should always be kept in grass, for, owing to their adhesiveness, it is difficult to cultivate them; they will not pay for doing so at the present prices of produce and labor; besides, if properly taken care of and occasionally manured, their average yield of grass is a good one, and it does not run out, as in most other soils. Loamy and sandy soils should be kept in a rotation of crops: and the lighter the soil the harder it may be worked in this way, provided it be well manured after each crop is taken from it, as it exhausts itself more rapidly than a loam, and above all a clayey soil. The latter is cold, inert, and sluggish, and, like an unwieldy animal, cannot be roused beyond a certain production.

We are advocates for stirring the ground deep. This is best done with

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the sub-soil plough, which loosens the substratum without turning it up to the surface. Sub-soils are rarely as rich as surface-soils; they should, therefore, be brought up and mixed with the surface-soil no faster than they can be enriched and made equal to them. A rich surface-soil may be turned up to any depth. For example, in alluvial bottoms, when a depth of six inches of soil has been cultivated till it has become somewhat exhausted, by turning up an additional inch or more, it gives fresh rich earth to the cultivated surface, and is equivalent to a good manuring. Trench, or deep ploughing, under such circumstances, is very beneficial.

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PARKER AND WHITE'S CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS, TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER ROOTS, ETC.,

GROWN OR IMPORTED BY THEM,

AND FOR SALE AT THEIR SEED STORE,

8 AND 10 GERRISH BLOCK, BLACKSTONE STREET,

BOSTON.

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REMARKS.

GOOD seeds — true to their marks, perfect in their production, and possessing vitality — are not only of the highest importance to the cultivator, but the dealer is also interested in having those of the first quality, as on this his reputation and success depend. Yet the dealer and the seed-grower are often blamed when not in fault; for good seeds will often fail, from unfavorable circumstances. They may fail from the ground being too cold and wet, or from its being too hot and dry. Lying in a dry soil, exposed to a scorching sun, their vitality is soon destroyed. Many hard seeds, as carrot, parsnip, etc., should have the soil rolled or pressed upon them, otherwise they are liable to fail.

Sometimes the tender plants start well, and, in the course of one or two days, and before the owner gets a view of them, they are all eaten by insects, and the seedsman is blamed. Again, insects devour them before they come out of the ground. Seeds may be buried too deep to vegetate; and shallow planting, on a dry soil, in hot weather, is very liable to failure. Powerful manures — such as hen or pigeon dung, guano, chemical manures, and those under powerful fermentation — may destroy seeds with which they come in contact. Seeds often fail, from poverty in the soil. When there are so many causes of failure, it is not remarkable that failures occasionally take place; and the cultivator should investigate these subjects thoroughly, and not blame the seedsman without reflection and candor.

In garden culture, greater pains should be taken than in field culture, because the products there are required to be of superior quality, and it is desired to make the most of the land, to say nothing about the eye being gratified with its tidy appearance. It should be sheltered from cold winds; have a southern or eastern aspect if possible, and a warm dry soil for all early vegetables. Later products may be put on a colder soil. The deeper the ground is stirred and enriched, the better. One foot is the least depth that a good gardener will be satisfied with, and if he can turn up and enrich the soil to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, so much the better. Indeed, with asparagus and some other products, the latter depth is absolutely necessary to produce a good crop.

The following Catalogue contains all the most approved and useful varieties of Vegetable, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds.

In the selection of our Seeds, great care is taken to have only those which can be relied upon, and raised by experienced growers; and those kinds which cannot be raised in this country without much difficulty and uncertainty, we import, from the most reliable sources in Europe.

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VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GREEN GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

Sow the seeds the last of March* in seed-beds, and transplant into a light, rich soil; slightly protect in winter. In the following spring, separate the offsets, and plant three or four in hills two feet distance, in rows four feet apart.

After separating the seed-crown, called the bristles, or chokes, the flower-heads are boiled or pickled. Boil them near two hours, or until tender, in water with a little salt. Sometimes they are fried and used as ragouts, or when very young as salad.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.

Sow in April, in drills about one inch deep, and in rows about eighteen inches apart. The soil should be light, deep, and well manured. Transplant with care, when one, two, or three years old, into deep, manured trenches, which must be filled up as the plants grow. Two or three inches of horse manure should be laid on the bed every fall, and carefully forked in, in the spring. Some allow the plants to remain as sown, and put layers of manure on every year.

ENGLISH BEANS.

Early Mazagan.	Johnson's Wonderful.
Long Pod.	Taylor's Windsor.
Broad Windsor.	Green Windsor.

English beans are very hardy, and may be planted very early, as spring frosts do not injure them; they also produce more certain crops when sown early. Rather moist ground suits them best. Sow thinly in drills, two feet apart. Gather them for use while young and tender.

KIDNEY DWARF, OR BUSH BEANS.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.	Early Valentine.
Early Dun-colored.	Early Speckled Russian.
Early China.	Refugee, or Marrow.
Early Mohawk.	White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf.
Early Black-eyed China.	Dwarf Red Cranberry.
Early White Caseknife.	Dwarf Yellow Cranberry.
Early Dwarf Horticultural (*new*).	Cincinnati, or Half Moon.

* The time given as proper for sowing the several seeds throughout the Catalogue, are such as apply to the latitude of New England. As we advance South, of course it will be desirable to put in the seed proportionably earlier.

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Kidney Dwarfs should be planted as soon as the danger of frost is over, in light rich soil, three or four in a hill, or in drills two or three feet apart. Let them be carefully hoed, drawing the earth around the stems very little each time. Other kinds may be planted from last of March, at intervals, until August.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS.

Early Dutch White Caseknife.	Sieva, or Small Lima.
London Horticultural.	Large White Lima.
Red Cranberry.	Scarlet Runners.
White Cranberry.	White Dutch Runners.

Pole beans are generally planted in hills about two feet apart, putting four or five beans in a hill, and leaving a space in the centre for the pole; they should not be planted till all danger from frost is past, and the Lima and Sieva not until the last of April, as they will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. The best quality is the Lima, but it is late; the Sieva, or Carolina, is much like it, and earlier. The London Horticultural is a greater bearer, early and good. Lima beans may be forwarded in pots, and transplanted with perfect success. This variety and the Sieva may be preserved for winter use, by picking the green pods when they are well filled, and placing them in kegs or jars, with a layer of pods and salt alternately, and filling up with water enough to cover them. When wanted for use, shell and soak them in fresh water ten or twelve hours; boil them about twice the usual length of time, and it is difficult to distinguish them from beans fresh gathered.

BEET.

Early Bassano.	Early New Red.
Early Turnip-rooted Blood Red.	White Sugar.
Early Turnip-rooted Yellow.	Red Mangel Wurtzel.
Long Blood Red.	Swiss Chard.

Sow from first of April to middle of June, in deep, rich, sandy loam. Thin the young plants to the distance of six or eight inches, and fill up the vacant places with those taken out. The early turnip-rooted are the earliest, and are of fine quality. When young, the leaves make excellent greens. The long blood beet is the best for table and winter use. The French sugar beet and mangel wurtzel are most valuable for cattle, and are much cultivated. From thirty to forty tons are raised on one acre, requiring four or five pounds of seed. Previous to sowing, the ground must be dug or ploughed deep, and made rich with well-decomposed manure. The Swiss chard is used principally for greens.

CABBAGE.

Early York.	Early Sugarloaf.
Early Low Dutch.	Early Hope.
Early Vanack.	Early Battersea.

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Early Oxheart.
Early Drumhead.
Turnip-rooted above ground.
Turnip-rooted below ground.
Large late Drumhead.
Green Globe Savoy.
Late Sugar Loaf.
Yellow Savoy.
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Large Bergen.

Cabbage seed, for a very early crop, should be sowed in a hotbed in March; give plenty of air, and thin out the plants, that they may grow strong. When the plants are four to five inches high, they should be transplanted, if the weather is mild, into the open ground, in rows two feet apart, and about fifteen inches apart in the row; make the ground rich and light, and set them firmly; as they grow, give frequent hoeings, and keep clear of weeds. Those who have no hotbeds, should sow in the open ground early in May, which will be soon enough for a general crop.

The late varieties need not be sown until the middle of May; sow in drills of broadcast, in beds properly prepared, and thin out as soon as they are one inch high; transplant them in June, in rows two feet apart. Those who wish to preserve their cabbages through the winter, should take them up in dry weather, and plant them down to the leaves, and close together, in a dry, sheltered spot. The whole must be covered securely with straw and boards, to keep off rain.

Red cabbage makes an excellent pickle.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS,

Are cultivated for the small heads, which spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. They are much esteemed in some parts of Europe. Sow in seed-bed early in the spring, and transplant and manage as with winter cabbage.

CELERY.

Seymour's Superb White.
Red Solid.
White Solid.
Bailey's White Giant.
Bailey's Red Giant.

Celery requires deep, rich, moist land. The seed may be sown very early in the spring for the earliest crop, and three or four weeks later, another sowing may be made for the winter crop. When the plants are two inches high, transplant them about four inches apart into a very rich nursery-bed, where they may remain three or four weeks, and they will then be in fine condition for planting into trenches. Let these be dug a foot deep, and have three or four inches in depth of well-rotted manure, with which mix about as much soil from the sides of the trench. Set the plants eight inches apart, and as they advance in growth, earth them up gradually to blanch them.

CARDOON.

The leaf-stalks, after being blanched like celery, are the parts used, and are in perfection in autumn and winter. Sow the seed early in spring in a spot of rich ground, and transplant in June. The plants should be placed

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about four feet asunder. As they advance in growth, they must be earthed up gradually, in the same manner as celery; before winter, they should be taken up and preserved in the same way.

CARROTS.

Early Horn.	Large Yellow Altringham.
Long Orange.	White Belgian.

Carrots succeed best in rich, mellow ground; that which has been highly manured for some other crop the previous year, is to be preferred to land manured the same season the carrots are to be sown. Sow the seed in drills, eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are well up, thin them to three or four inches. Hoe frequently, and keep clean from weeds. If only one kind is raised, the long orange is preferable.

CUCUMBER.

Early Frame.	Long Prickly.
Early Cluster.	Long Green Turkey.
White Spine.	Small Gherkin, for pickles.

For an early crop, sow as soon as the weather becomes warm, in hills about four feet apart. Put a large shovel-full of well-rotted manure in each hill. Sow liberally, as the yellow bug will require a part, and it is best to have surplus of plants. The Early Frame and Green Cluster are best for early use. Sow for pickling from the middle of June to the middle of July. The Long Prickly and Small Green are the best for pickles.

INDIAN CORN.

Early White Jefferson.	Yellow Dutton, twelve rowed.
Sweet, or Sugar.	Golden Sioux.
White Tuscarora.	Nonpareil, or Pearl.
Early Yellow Canada.	Rice Corn.
Webster.	Parching.

Plant about the last of April, in good soil. For very early use, plant the Early White Jefferson. The Tuscarora comes in next, and is a very good variety; it remains a long time in the milky state. But for table use, to be eaten in the green state, no variety will compare with the Sweet, or Sugar corn. Corn needs frequent and deep hoeing, drawing up the earth a little each time.

CAULIFLOWER.

Large Early.	Large Late.

The Cauliflower is considered one of the most delicious vegetables, and requires very rich and rather moist ground to bring it to perfection. For a spring crop, the seed must be sown at the beginning of autumn, and as soon as the plants have acquired sufficient strength, transplant them three or four inches apart into a frame, or other suitable place, where they can

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be protected from severe cold weather. Early in spring, plant them out into the open ground, two feet from each other. The autumn crop, however, is the most certain, for which sow the seed about the middle of spring, and transplant as before, into very rich ground; hoe frequently and deeply among the plants, and they will commence forming their heads of flowers in the autumn, and come forward in succession.

CORN SALAD.

Cultivated for winter and early spring salads. Sow the seed thickly in drills, early in autumn, and protect it in winter by a slight covering of straw.

CURLED CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.

Broad Leaved. | Fine Leaved.
Water.

Sow the seeds thick in drills from April to September. They must be cut while young and tender. They are considered excellent when eaten with lettuce.

PURPLE EGG PLANT.

As the Egg Plant requires a long season to bring it to maturity, the seed should be sown as early as possible; and in the Northern States, must be started in a hotbed very early in spring. When the weather has become warm, and all danger of frost is over, transplant into very rich ground, setting the plants about two feet asunder.

An ornamental variety of this, is the White Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled. | White.

Sow in rich soil at intervals from April to July, in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants eight inches apart in the rows. Hoe them frequently. Tie up the leaves when fully grown, to blanch the heads. They are used as a salad. The green curled are the best.

KALE, OR BORECOLE.

Green Curled. | Purple Fringed.

But little cultivated, though a most excellent vegetable. It is a perennial plant, and the young shoots which rise in the spring are the parts eaten. These are generally blanched, by covering them with a large garden pot, or box, or making a hill of earth over the crowns of the roots. When cooked, it is served up like asparagus. The cultivation is simple. Select a good piece of ground, and let it be dug very deep, say eighteen inches. Sow in April. The plants may be raised from the seeds, or from offsets from the roots. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants about a foot apart in the rows. If seeds are sown, it will be best to drop five or six into each place, to guard against accidents. The seeds vegetate

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very slow, and if dry weather occurs, water the beds frequently. In November, cover the beds with a good thick coat of strawy manure, to protect the crowns of the roots from injury by frost.

LEEK.

Scotch Flag. | Large London.

Sow early in spring, in rich ground, in drills an inch deep, and twelve inches apart. About the beginning of summer transplant them, six inches apart, in rows. When it is wished to have them blanched, they may be transplanted into shallow trenches, three or four inches deep, and earthed up like celery.

LETTUCE.

Early Curled, or Silesia.
Royal Cape.
Green Coss.
Large Green Head.
Tennisball.
Imperial Head.

Sow in February and March in hotbeds, or in the open ground in April, in good rich mellow ground. When the plants have five or six leaves, transplant them into rows a foot apart each way. Hoe frequently, and in dry weather water plentifully. The finest of salads.

MELONS.

Green Citron (green flesh).
Pine Apple (green flesh).
Nutmeg (green flesh).
Large Yellow Canteloupe.
Christiana (yellow flesh).
Black Spanish, water.
Mountain Spout, water.
New Imperial, water.
Long Island, water.
Large Round, water.
Apple Seeded, water.

Melons require a light, rich, dry soil. It is advisable not to sow the seeds until all danger of frost has disappeared, and the ground becomes warm. Plant in patches, or hills, so called, made six feet apart for the Canteloupe varieties, and eight feet for the water-melons. Mix a good quantity of well-rotted manure with the earth in each hill, and plant seed enough to allow for loss by insects. When the plants have become strong, gradually thin them to three or four in each patch.

MUSTARD.

White or English. | Brown.

The white or English mustard is cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like cress, when very young. Sow in drills, at different times, from April to June.

NASTURTIUM.

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange-colored flowers, and its excellence in salads. The grain, berries, or seeds of this

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plant, which it produces abundantly, make an excellent pickle; in the opinion of many, preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April, 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, etc.

OKRA.

Sow in April on good rich ground, and in rows two feet apart. Thin out the plants to the distance of eight or ten inches from each other. Hoe them frequently, and draw the earth up round the stems, as they advance in growth, to five or six inches. The green pods are used in soups, etc., and the ripe seeds are sometimes burnt and used as a substitute for coffee.

ONION.

White Portuguese.	Large Red.
Yellow, or Straw-colored.	New Danvers Yellow.

Onions succeed best in light soil, well enriched with fine compost manure. For garden culture they are usually sown in beds, which must be well prepared by mixing the manure thoroughly with the soil, and raking the surface fine and even. Sow early in spring, in drills, one foot apart and one inch deep. Hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

In the Southern States, where it takes two years to bring onions to their full size, the seed should be sown *very thick* in drills, which will check their growth, and they become ripe while very small. These are kept in a dry place until early in the following spring, and then planted two or three inches apart, in rows, when they will attain their full size.

PARSNIP.

Large Dutch.	Hollow Crowned.

Parsnips require rich and deep soil, well pulverized by ploughing or digging. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, early in spring. When the plants are an inch or two high, thin them to five or six inches, and keep them free from weeds. They will endure the hardest frosts, and may be left in the ground during winter without injury.

POTATO.

This root is the product of almost every soil, although a dry, rich one is best suited to them. A sod turned over in the preceding autumn, so as to become well-rotted in the spring after the grass has well started, is perhaps the best suited to give a fair yield, and at the same time a fine, healthy, well-matured return. They may be planted in hills or drills, according to the judgment of the cultivator. Whole potatoes of a medium size are better for planting than small, or large cut ones. They should be well hilled up in hoeing. The hills may be about three or three and a half feet apart; or, if in drills, they may be three and a half feet asunder, and the potatoes placed about ten inches apart. There are a variety of choice

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potatoes which are at times popular in different parts of the country, and which from the introduction of new and favorite varieties, or the older ones becoming poor bearers, or from other causes, fall into disuse. Among the best of the present time may be mentioned the Kidney, the Pink Eye, the Carter, the Mercer, Early Hill, Early Frame, Chenango, etc. It requires from twelve to twenty bushels of seed for planting, per acre.

PEAS.

Hill's Extra Early.	British Queen.
Early Prince Albert.	Dwarf Marrowfat.
Early Cedo Nulli.	Dwarf Blue Imperial.
Early Warwick.	Knight's Dwarf Marrow.
Early Washington.	Knight's Tall Marrow.
Early Dwarf.	Spanish Dwarf.
Bishop's Early Dwarf.	Dwarf Sugar.
Blue Prussian.	

Sow as soon in spring as the frost is out, and the ground can be put in order; and afterwards at intervals of about ten days until midsummer.

Peas require good ground, enriched with well-rotted manure. They are usually sown in double drills, that is, two drills six inches apart; by doing which, one row of sticks will serve for two rows of peas; the space between the double drills may be two and a half feet. Sow the early sorts rather thick, and they will withstand dry weather and yield better than those sown thin. Hill's Extra Early and Cedo Nulli are the two earliest kinds, and should be planted first. The Early Washington, Early Warwick, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Dwarf Blue Imperial, may be planted at the same time, and will come into bearing in succession.

PUMPKIN.

Large Yellow Field.	Mammoth.
Cheese, or family.	Seven Years.

Plant in hills eight or ten feet apart; they thrive well in any soil, provided it is not wet, and succeed well when planted among Indian corn. The seed should not be put in until the weather becomes warm and dry.

PEPPER.

Tomato-shaped, or Squash.	Long, or Cayenne.
Bell.	Sweet Spanish.

For very early crops, sow in a mild hotbed at the commencement of spring; for later, sow in the open ground when the season becomes warm. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into very rich ground, fifteen inches apart.

RADISH.

Early Scarlet Short Top.	Scarlet Turnip-rooted.
Early Frame.	White Turnip-rooted.
Long Salmon.	Black Spanish.

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To produce good clean radishes they must be sown in very rich soil; and especially in old gardens, which are liable to be infested by insects, it should be highly manured and made fine. The seed may be sown as soon as the ground is free from frost in the spring; and afterwards, at intervals of two weeks, either in drills or broadcast. The Scarlet Short Top and Long Salmon are the best kind for early planting. When the weather becomes hot, the Turnip-rooted sorts succeed best.

RHUBARB.

Wilmot's Early Scarlet.	Victoria.
Tobolsk.	Mammoth.

Sow the seeds early in the spring, or in September, in a rich deep soil and warm situation. If sown in beds, they may be transplanted the next season into rows, at the distance of three or four feet apart in the rows. The stalks are used very early in spring for pies, puddings, etc. It is usually propagated by removing a part of the root of old plants.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sow early in March, the same as parsnips. The roots are taken up in the fall and preserved in sand, or remain in the ground and are dug up in the spring. The roots are boiled like parsnips, or cut up in thin slices and boiled in water, mashed, thickened with flour, and fried with salt pork or butter. Some persons, after scraping the roots, steep them in vinegar, to extract a bitter taste, and then boil or stew them.

SCERZONERA.

Sow in April or May, and manage generally like salsify, which it greatly resembles in its quality and use.

SPINACH.

Round Leaved, or Summer.	New Zealand.
Prickly, or Full.	New Flanders.

Sow the Round Leaved or Summer variety early in April for summer use, and the winter or prickly in August and September, for winter and spring use. When cold weather sets in, it should be covered with straw, to protect it from the sun, and prevent freezing and thawing. It is excellent for greens.

SQUASH.

Early Bush, or Scallop.	Winter Crookneck.
Early Apple.	Canada Crookneck.
Summer Crookneck.	Autumnal Marrow.

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Plant in April or May in hills about six feet apart, and the soil well enriched with a good quantity of rotten manure or compost to each hill. Sow a sufficiency of seed to allow for loss by insects. Three or four plants are enough to leave for each hill. The early Scollop or Bush squash is an excellent variety for summer use. Canada, Winter Crook-neck, and Autumnal Marrow, are considered best for winter use. The Marrow must be planted at a distance from every other variety, as they are liable to mix.

TOMATO.

Large Red.	Small Red.
Large Yellow.	Small Yellow.
Pear-shaped.	Cherry.

For a very early crop of tomatoes, the seed must be sown in a hotbed, in the latter part of winter, and the plants set into the open ground as soon as the weather will permit. For a later supply, sow in the open ground, when the season has become warm, and transplant as before. They will thrive in any soil, but produce earlier and more abundantly in dry ground. The plants should be set three feet apart, and may be trained on trellises or fences, thus occupying but little room.

TURNIP.

Early White Dutch.	Long Yellow French.
Early Snowball.	Long White French.
Early Garden Stone.	English Norfolk Turnip.
White Flat.	Yellow Swedish, or Ruta-Baga.
Yellow Stone.	Purple Top, or Ruta-Baga.
Yellow Maltese.	Skirving's Improved Ruta-Baga.
Yellow Aberdeen.	

The four first named are the earliest varieties, and are considered among the best for the table. For early use, sow them as soon as possible in spring, selecting ground that was well manured the previous year; as they are all of quick growth, they can also be sown later in autumn than the others, for a fall crop. Manure with bone dust, when conveniently to be obtained. The four last-named varieties are sown in drills for a field crop, frequently producing 800 to 1000 bushels on an acre. All roots require a deep, rich, mellow, and sufficiently dry soil. It should be worked at a time that will insure its being left finely pulverized. The use of long or unfermented manure is not objectionable, if it can be laid sufficiently deep in the furrow to be out of the way of subsequent tillage. The great supply of the nutritious gases afforded to the growing crop while it is undergoing decomposition, renders it a valuable manure.

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GRAIN, GRASS SEED, ETC.

Northern Herds Grass.
Western, do. do.
Northern Fine Top (clean).
Northern Red Top, do.
Northern Red Top (in chaff).
Southern Red Top, do. do.
Rhode Island Bent.
Fowl Meadow Grass.
Orchard Grass.
Italian Rye Grass.
Kentucky Blue Grass.
Sweet Vernal Grass.
Fine Mixed Grass, for lawns.
Millet.
Broom Corn.
Flax Seed.

Winter Rye.
Spring, do.
Barley.
Oats, Bedford.
Buckwheat.
Lucerne, or French Clover.
Northern Red Clover.
Western, do. do.
Southern, do. do.
White Dutch, do.
Black Sea Spring Wheat.
Italian, do. do.
Siberian do. do., bald.
White Flint Winter, do.
Tobacco.

SWEET HERBS, ETC.

Sweet Marjoram.
Summer Savory.
Winter Savory.
Thyme.
Sage.
Sweet Basil.
Bush Basil.
Rosemary.
Pot Marigold.

Sorrel.
Purslain (Garden).
Lavender.
Sweet Balm.
Lemon Balm.
Hyssop.
Borage.
Fennel.
Coriander.

Clary.
Catnip.
Dill.
Pennyroyal.
Rue.
Saffron.
Wormwood.
Hoarhound.
Bene.

All the above may be sown at any time during the spring months. Marjoram and Thyme, and such other small seeds, should be sown carefully in shallow drills; as they are apt to fail in dry weather, they should be closely attended to, and watered if necessary. When the seed is well up, thin them out, so as to give them sufficient room to grow strong. The proper time to cut them, is when they are in flower.

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary.
Hemp.
English Rape.
German Rape.

Millet.
Unhulled Rice.
Maw.
Lettuce.

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MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Buckthorn.	Acorns.
Three-thorned Acacia.	Arbor Vitæ.
Yellow Locust.	Althea.
Elm.	Hemlock.
Mulberry.	Pine.
Mountain Ash.	Silver Fir.
Horse Chestnut.	

Seeds of many varieties of American Forest-Trees can be furnished, if orders are forwarded during the summer months.

ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS FOR FAMILY GARDENS.

For the convenience of purchasers who wish to stock a family garden with vegetables, but who are unacquainted with the various sorts, and proper proportion of each for that purpose, we would recommend the following varieties. Each kind is labelled with directions for their culture.

1 pint Early Peas.
1 " Dwarf Blue Imperial, do.
1 " Late Marrowfat, do.
1 " Early Marrow Dwarf String Beans.
½ " Pole Beans.
1 ounce Long Blood Beet.
½ " Early Turnip-rooted Beet.
½ " Early York Cabbage.
½ " Savoy Cabbage.
½ " Red Dutch Cabbage (for pickling).
½ " Early Cauliflower.
½ " Early Horn Carrot.
1 " Long Orange Carrot.
½ " White Solid Celery.
½ " Curled Cress, or Peppergrass.
½ " Early Frame Cucumber.
½ " Long Green Prickly, do.
½ " Large Head Lettuce.

½ ounce Large Dutch Parsnip.
½ " Early Curled Silesia Lettuce.
½ " Pine Apple Melon (fine).
½ " Large Water-Melon.
½ " Large Red Onion.
½ " Large White Portugal Onion.
½ " Double Curled Parsley.
½ " Flat Squash Pepper.
1 " Early Scarlet Short-top Radish.
½ " White Turnip Radish.
½ " Early Squash.
½ " Canada Crookneck Squash.
½ " Autumnal Marrow Squash.
½ " Early White Dutch Turnip.
½ " Yellow Stone Turnip.
½ " White Flat Turnip.
Sweet Marjoram, — Sage, — Summer Savory.

Price, $5 per Box.

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FLOWER SEEDS.

Asters, German, mixed.
Balsams, mixed.
Candytuft, White.
" Purple.
Coreopsis.
Carnation, mixed.
Canterbury Bell, Blue and White, mixed.
Clarkia.
Clover, Sweet.
Cleome Grandiflora.
Columbine, double, mixed.
Cockscomb, Crimson.
Chrysanthemum, White and Yellow, mixed.
Cypress Vine.
Cacalia Scarlet.
Erysimum Peroffskianum.
Eternal Flower, White.
" " Golden.
Eschscholtzia, Yellow.
Foxglove, mixed.
Globe Amaranthus, White,
" " Purple.
Gourd, Bottle.
" Orange.
Hawkweed, Golden.
Hibiscus, African.
Hollyhock, mixed.
" New Double Straw.
Larkspur, Bee.
" Dwarf Rocket, mixed.
" Branching.
Love lies Bleeding.
Love in a Mist.
Lupins, mixed.
Lychniss.
Malope.
Marigold, French Striped.
" African Yellow.
" " Lemon.
Marvel of Peru, mixed.
Mourning Bride.
Mignonette.
Morning Glory, Dwarf.
" " Climbing, mixed.
" " " Scarlet.
Nasturtium, Crimson.
Nemophila, Blue.
Pansy.
Portulaca.
Peas, Sweet, mixed.
Pinks (sorts).
Poppy, do.
Phlox, Drummond's.
" Perennial.
Petunie, White.
" Purple.
Quaking Grass.
Scabiosa.
Sensitive Plant.
Snapdragon, Scarlet.
Stock, ten weeks.
" Scarlet.
" Purple.
Sunflower, Double.
Sweet Alyssum.
Sweet Saltan, White.
" " Yellow.
Sweet William.
Verbena.
Zinnia.
With many other kinds.

TIME OF SOWING. — Hardy annuals from April to June, and many of the kinds in autumn. Half hardy annuals in May or earlier, in a *greenhouse* or a *hotbed*. Tender annuals in a *hotbed*, and transplanted to the

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border in June. Biennials and perennials from April to August, at times when the ground is moist. The ground *must* be well pulverized, and pressed firmly on to the seed.

BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crown Imperial, Snowdrops, Crocus Lilies, with a variety of other bulbous flower-roots for the greenhouse or garden; orders for which should, in most cases, be sent in September and October.

SUMMER FLOWERING-BULBS, DAHLIAS, AND PLANTS.

FOR PLANTING IN MAY.

Gladiolus natalensis, yellow and red, per dozen	$0 75
—— floribunda, pink, with dark lines, beautiful, per dozen	2 00
Amaryllis formosissima, velvety crimson, each	0 20
Tigrida pavonia, crimson, spotted, per dozen	1 00
—— conchiflora, yellow, spotted, per dozen	1 50
Tuberoses, fine double white Italian, very fragrant, each	0 25
Commelina cœlestis, fine blue, per dozen	0 75
Peonies, all the finest varieties, each	$0 50 to 1 00
Dahlias, upwards of 200 varieties, including the finest new ones to be obtained in England, price per dozen	$2 00 to 8 00
Carnations, extra fine varieties, each	$0 37½ to 0 50
—— fine, per dozen	2 50
Picotees, extra fine varieties, each	$0 25 to 0 37½
—— fine, per dozen	2 00
Pinks, fine double sorts, per dozen	2 00
—— dwarf, for edgings, per dozen	0 75
Verbenas, in 20 varieties, for planting in the open garden, per dozen	$1 50 to 2 50
Roses, Chinese, of dwarf kinds, for planting in masses, per dozen	3 00
Perennial flowering, herbaceous plants, per dozen	$2 00 to 300

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

Our stock of Trees, of all the standard varieties, is large and complete, an abridged list of which we annex; from this small catalogue, a most valuable selection can be made for gardens or orchards. The proper seasons for transplanting trees, are *March, April, and May*, in the *Spring*, and *September, October, and November*, in the *Autumn*. For the *South* and *West*, the most favorable period for transportation is the *Autumn*, when trees may be forwarded to the most distant parts of the Union with entire success. Orders, to insure a good selection, both as regards size and variety, should always be forwarded early, as many sorts are often exhausted before the season is half over. Bundles of trees will be delivered on board vessels, or at any railroad station in Boston, free of expense.

APPLE.

	Time of Ripening.
Benoni,	*August.*
Sweet Bough,	*do.*
Early Harvest,	*do.*
William's Favorite,	*do.*
Gravenstein,	*September.*
Summer Pearmain,	*do.*
Porter,	*do.*
Summer Queen,	*do.*
Fall Pippin,	*do.*
Hawthornden,	*do.*
Minister,	*September, January.*
Hubbardston Nonsuch,	*October, February.*
Pumpkin Sweet,	*October, November.*
Siberian Crab,	*October,*
R. I. Greening	*November, Feb'ry.*

	Time of Ripening.
Jonathan,	*November, May.*
Peck's Pleasant,	*November, Feb'ry.*
Seek-no-further,	*do. do.*
Swaar,	*November, March.*
Tolman Sweet,	*November, April.*
Baldwin,	*December, June.*
Yellow Bellflower,	*December, April.*
Danvers Winter Sweet,	*December, March.*
English Russet,	*December, June.*
Roxbury Russet,	*do. do.*
Spitzenberg,	*December, April.*
Vandervere,	*December, March.*
Ladies Sweeting,	*December, April.*
Northern Spy,	*do. do.*
Red Russet,	*December, June.*

PEAR.

Bloodgood,	*August.*
Citron des Carmes,	*do.*
Dearborn's Seedling,	*do.*
Jargonelle,	*do.*
Beurre d'Amalis,	*September.*
Andrews,	*do.*
Golden Beurre of Bilboa,	*do.*
Dunmore,	*do.*
Belle et Bonne,	*September.*
Bartlett,	*do.*
Cushing,	*do.*
Flemish Beauty,	*do.*
Summer Franc Real,	*do.*
St. Ghislain,	*do.*
Beurre Diel,	*October.*
Paradis d'Automne de,	*do.*

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	Time of Ripening.
Bezi de la Motte,	*October.*
Belle Lucrative,	*do.*
White Doyenne,	*do.*
Frederic de Wurtemberg,	*do.*
Louise Bon de Jersey,	*do.*
Napoleon,	*do.*
Seckel,	*do.*
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	*do.*
Urbaniste,	*October.*
Dix,	*November.*
Vicar of Winkfield,	*November, January.*
Beurre de Aremberg,	*December, January.*
Winter Nelis,	*do. do.*
Passe Colmar,	*do. do.*
Glout Morceau,	*December.*

CHERRY.

May Bigarreau, ... *June.*	White Bigarreau, ... *July.*
May Duke, ... *do.*	Black Eagle, ... *do.*
Black Tartarian, ... *do.*	Belle de Choisy, ... *do.*
Black Bigarreau, ... *July.*	Downer's Late, ... *do.*
American Heart, ... *do.*	Sweet Montmorency, ... *August.*

PLUM.

Green Gage, ... *August.*	Duane's Purple, ... *September.*
Imperial Gage, ... *do.*	Jefferson, ... *do.*
Yellow Gage, ... *do.*	Kirke's, ... *do.*
Lawrence's Favorite, ... *do.*	Coe's Golden Drop, ... *October.*
Cooper's Large Red, .. *September.*	

PEACH.

Coolidge's Favorite, ... *August.*	Red Malacaton, ... *September.*
Crawford's Early, ... *do.*	Old Mixton, ... *do.*
Early York, ... *do.*	Red Rareripe, ... *do.*
George the Fourth, ... *do.*	Lemon Clingstone, ... *do.*
Grosse Mignonne, ... *September.*	

RASPBERRY BUSHES.

Red Antwerp.	Franconia.
White, do.	Falstoef.

GRAPES.

Diana (native).	Isabella.
Catawba.	Foreign, of many varieties.

CURRANT BUSHES.

Large Red Dutch.	Black Naples.
Large White Dutch.	Common Red and White.

QUINCE BUSHES.

Apple, Pear, Portugal, and Seedling-stocks for grafting pears upon.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

Houghton's Seedling (native).	Foreign (25 varieties).

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STRAWBERRY VINES.

Monthly Alpine, ...*June, October.*
Early Virginia, ...*June.*
Hovey's Seedling, ...*July.*
Boston Pine,.....*July.*
Jenney's Seedling,..... *do.*
Richardson's Seedling, .*June, July.*

And other fine varieties.

SCIONS, BUDS, AND CUTTINGS,

By the dozen or hundred, will be furnished at the proper seasons.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
RHUBARB, DO.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Horse Chestnut, Maple, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus, Catalpa, Double Flowering Cherry and Peach, Fringe-Trees, Weeping Willow, Linden, Tulip-Tree, Silver-leafed Poplar, Elm, etc. Prices, 50 cts. each; for extra sizes, 75 cts.

Ornamental Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. European Silver Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Cypress, Spruce Fir, Mountain Laurel, Box-Tree, etc. Price 50 cts. each.

Dwarf Box, for edging, 25 cts. per yard.

Ornamental Shrubs. Double Flowering Almond, Indigo Shrub, Calycanthus, or Allspice-Tree, Scarlet Dogwood, Scarlet Japonica, Strawberry-Tree, Smoke-Tree, and White Lilac, 50 cts. each. Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Tree Honeysuckle, Althea, Barberry, Southern Wood, Mezereon, Buckthorn, Missouri Flowering Currant, etc. Prices, 25 to 37½ cts. each.

Roses, many varieties. Prices, 37½ cts. to $1,00.

Climbing Shrubs and Vines. Woodbine, Trumpet Flower, Clematis, Jasmine, Honeysuckle, Bittersweet, Boursault, Rose, Queen of the Prairies, do., Baltimore Belle, do. Prices, 37½ cts. to 50 cts.

SEEDLING FRUIT-TREES, ETC.

Apple Seedlings, one, two, and three years old, per thousand.
Pear, do. " " " " "
Cherry, do. " " " " "
Plum, do. " " " " "
Quince, do. " " " " "
Currant, Gooseberry, and Grape Cuttings.

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SEEDLING AND TRANSPLANTED FOREST-TREES.

		per	price.			per	price.
Ash, mountain	2 ft.	100	$3 00	Elm, American	2 "	100	$2 00
Abele, Silver-leaf	2 "	100	5 00	Limes, English	2 "	100	8 00
Beech, European	2 "	100	3 00	Maple, Sugar	2 "	100	5 00
Chestnut, Horse	2 "	100	8 00	silver-leaf	2 "	100	3 00
Elm, English	2 "	100	8 00	Oaks, English	1 "	100	3 00
Scotch	2 "	100	3 00				

HEDGE PLANTS.

American Arbor Vitæ (Thuja occidentalis)	per	100	$10 00 to 20 00
Washington Thorn (Cratægus cordata)	per	1000	10 00 to 20 00
Cockspur Thorn (Cratægus crus-galli)	per	1000	10 00 to 20 00
Buckthorn, a very fine hedge plant	per	1000	10 00 to 20 00
Pear Seedlings	per	1000	15 00 to 20 00
Yellow Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) a rapid grower	per	100	3 00 to 5 00
American Buffalo Berry (Shepherdia argentea)	per	100	5 00 to 10 00
American Privet	per	100	2 00 to 3 00
English Hornbeam, a fine hedge plant	per	100	2 00 to 3 00

Each of the above are well adapted for hedges. The American Arbor Vitæ grows rapidly, and forms a beautiful and verdant hedge or screen the year through, and may be cut into any shape. The Buckthorn is perhaps the best adapted for general purposes, being a rapid grower, transplanted with great certainty, and not liable to be attacked by insects. The Washington Thorn makes a compact hedge. The English Hornbeam is also an excellent hedge plant, and is extensively used in England.

N. B. *To Nursery-Men*, or *Amateurs*, who are setting trees in large quantities, we are able to furnish Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees, Standard Pears and Plums, and many kinds of Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

REMARKS ON TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The following brief rules may be some guide to those who have not had any experience in setting out trees.

1. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been previously well pulverized and broken fine. To plant trees in holes, as too many persons do, is almost fatal to their future growth.

2. Deep planting is one of the greatest errors in planting in this country,

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and probably more trees die from this cause than all others; if they thrive for a year or two, they soon languish and die, apparently without any cause. In cold, clayey soils, this is frequently the case. Avoid, by all means, this error. The surface-roots should never be more than two inches below the soil.

3. When the trees are all ready for setting out, commence planting by taking out the earth to the depth of a foot or more, and of a width sufficient to admit all the roots easily, without bending or breaking. If the soil is naturally poor, some very old and decayed manure may be thrown into the bottom of the holes *below the roots;* then fill in among the roots with the earth, enriching it slightly with *fine* compost.

4. Before planting, prune the large roots carefully with a sharp knife, cutting off all bruised or decayed portions, shortening such as are too long, and taking out those where too much crowded; avoid injuring or cutting off any of the small fibres.

5. The most important rule to be observed in setting out trees, and one which should never be lost sight of, is to fill in the earth firmly around and among the roots, so that *no hollows* or crevices may remain; avoid, however, jerking the tree up and down — merely give it a few taps at the base, which will be quite sufficient, if the soil is not thrown in too hastily and in too large quantities at once. Fill up the hole carefully, leaving a little basin at the base of the tree. If dry weather immediately ensues, a pail or two of water may be given to each tree, which, as soon as it has settled among the roots, should be lightly earthed over to prevent evaporation. Mulching, with coarse, strawy manure, is occasionally resorted to, especially if hot, dry weather succeeds.

6. Do not neglect the trees because they are set out, — the work of cultivation has but just commenced. Keep the ground continually loose around the trees: see that no insects attack them: look after the growth of the wood; and commence with summer pruning in July, when all very rapid shoots should be shortened. Stake the trees if crooked, and they will soon be straight and handsome ones. At each winter pruning, cut out all unnecessary wood, and give the trees a washing with whale oil soap. Do not plant any crop within at least six feet of the trunk of the tree.

SOILS PROPER FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRUIT.

The Apple. — This will succeed on almost any soil not too wet; a rich gravelly loam will, however, insure the finest trees and fruit. Before planting, the ground should be well cultivated and mellowed, with corn or potatoes, and enriched, if necessary, with a good quantity of manure. After the trees are planted, the orchard should be kept in cultivation for some years, and even after the trees become large and are in full bearing condition, the ground should not be kept in grass more than three or four years successively.

The Cherry. — This does best in a dry, rich soil, but bears abundantly even in stiff clays, when well drained.

The Pear. — This succeeds best on a rich, clayey loam, with a gravelly

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sub-soil, but will grow and bear fruit on even a poor soil, provided it is not too wet. A heavy clay soil should always be avoided, unless well drained, as this is known to be very retentive of moisture, and is frequently so highly saturated as greatly to injure, if not to kill the tree.

The Plum. — A clayey soil well drained, or rich loam, best suits the plum.

The Peach. — A sandy or light gravelly soil, not over rich, is decidedly the best for the peach, though it flourishes very well in a warm climate in rolling, clayey soils, where no surface-water could remain to their injury.

Before planting an orchard, the ground should be thoroughly *sub-soiled* or *trench-ploughed*, to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet. — This is always done in Europe, but scarce ever thought of in the United States; and yet we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of ground for an orchard, unless it be so rocky as to render this impossible.

After the trees are set out, the ground should be well cultivated, and if a poor soil, as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod. When the tree is isolated, as in a garden or lawn, a rich compost of earth and manure should be dug in around it, care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots. The ground about these also, for the space of two or three feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large size; and it would also be well to dig in a portion of manure about the roots every spring.

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LIVE STOCK.

THE pertinent advice of the Editor of the American Agriculturist to the purchasers of domestic animals, is, *always to choose good ones*, even at a much higher price than ordinary; for with select males, one can rapidly breed good ordinary stock from rather indifferent females of the country. The cost of transportation, and the keep afterwards, is no more for a good than a poor animal; and there is the additional satisfaction about their possession, that one has something for his money worth breeding from.

The best season for purchasing and shipping is in the fall of the year, as stock is then cheaper and can be more safely transported. Orders, if possible, should be forwarded a sufficient time before it is wished to have them executed, so as to give opportunity to look about and make selections. It must be recollected, also, that Northern rivers *freeze up early in December*, making it quite impossible to procure choice stock after this period, as most of the good breeders reside at a distence from the city in the interior of the country.

September, October, and November, are the proper seasons for shipping stock South, as the animals acclimate much better than when sent out in the spring. It is very hazardous to take cows or bulls South at any other season, for the following reason. The average pulse of the ox is about forty in a minute at the North, while at the South it increases to seventy or more, and rises upon excitement to eighty — just double what it is here. This is a very important change in the arterial system, and if the animal be loaded with flesh, it is much more liable to disease and death.

HORSES.

Thorough-breds may be bought at $200, to $1500, according to their age and reputation, as breeders or fast travellers. Superior animals for farm work, from $125 to $200.

CATTLE.

Devons — are a superior stock for producing beautiful and docile working oxen, as well as cows which yield the richest milk in considerable quantity. They impart their characteristics in a great degree when crossed with our native stock, insuring a rapid improvement when so mixed.

Short Horns, or *Durhams* — are larger than the Devons, and very handsome, but are inferior as working oxen; they yield largely of good beef, but are not particularly valuable as milkers.

Herefords — one of the oldest breeds of English cattle, still highly prized

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by many breeders, though, for dairy stock, the Devons are generally preferred.

Ayrshire. — This breed has been disseminated and crossed to considerable extent in Massachusetts, with advantage to our dairy stock, increasing its size and beauty, and slightly improving the quality and quantity of the milk, though the anticipations of the gentlemen who imported them, have hardly been realized.

SHEEP.

South Downs. — This breed is making rapid progress in the estimation of American breeders, and thus far the cross with low grade sheep has been attended with much success. Whenever the pasture is not over abundant, this breed is likely to take precedence over all others for mutton. The length of the wool is three to four inches, and it is convertible into flannels and worsted goods of almost all descriptions. They are prolific breeders, and are doubtless the most hardy and healthy breed that have been tried in this country. Their weight is sixteen to twenty pounds a quarter.

The New Leicester, or *Bakewell.* — These are the best of the long-woolled, heavy sheep, and ordinarily weigh, at eighteen months old, twenty-four to thirty-six pounds per quarter. They possess great propensity to fatten and mature early, and, on good or superior soils, are profitable to the breeder; and great value is attached to their improvement in almost every breed with which they are crossed. They are, however, when thorough-bred, of delicate constitution, and are not so prolific as most other breeds. They shear from five to nine pounds of clean washed wool.

Merino and Saxon. — Of these fine-woolled sheep, bucks can be obtained from $12 to $25. Ewes from $5 to $10 each.

SWINE.

The breed most highly esteemed at present, is the Suffolk, which grows and fattens with remarkable facility, though the animals do not attain an extraordinary size. They are furnished, at six weeks or two months old, for $8 to $12 each.

We are also able to furnish thorough-bred animals of the Berkshire, Bedford, Mackay, and Byfield breeds.

FOWLS.

Pairs of carefully-bred fowls, most desirable for raising large and handsome poultry for the table, or for their eggs, as Cochin China, Shanghai, Black Spanish, etc., and those kept for their beauty and sprightliness, as superior Game Fowls, Spangled Hamburg, etc., will be suitably cooped, and provided with food preparatory to transportation, at $8 to $12 per pair.

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AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

BELOW is given a list of Books pertaining to Agriculture and Rural Economy, all or any one of which will be kept constantly for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.

Allen's Domestic Animals. 75 cents.
Allen's Compend of Agriculture. 88 cents.
Allen's Treatise on the Grape. 50 cents.
Allen's American Herd Book. $2,75.
American Poulterer's Companion. 88 cents.
American Poultry Book. 38 cents.
American Husbandry. 88 cents.
American Turf Register and Stud Book. By P. N. Edgar. $2.
American Flower Garden Directory. $1,12.
American Shepherd. 89 cents.
American Farmer's Encyclopædia. $3,75.
American Florist. 38 cents.
Boussingault's Rural Economy. $1,25.
Bennett's Poultry Book. 75 cents.
Boussingault's Organic Nature. 50 cents.
Buist on the Rose. 75 cents.
Buist's Kitchen Gardener. 62 cents.
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant, new edition, much enlarged. $1,75.
Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual. 50 cents.
Bridgeman's Kitchen Gardener. 50 cents.
" Florist's Guide. 50 cents.
Bees, Pigeons, Rabbits, and the Canary Bird. 37 1-2 cents.
Browne's Trees of America. $4,75.
Browne's American Poultry Yard. 88 cents.
Cattle, Treatise on. $2,75.
Clater and Youatt's Cattle Doctor. 46 cents.
Cole on the Diseases of Animals. 46 cents.
Chemistry applied to Agriculture, by M. Le Comte Chaptal. 50 cents.
Complete Farmer and Rural Economist, by Thomas G. Fessenden. 67 cents.
Cobbett's American Gardener. 42 cents.
Dadd's Veterinary Practice. 83 cents.
Dana's Prize Essay on Manures. 12 1-2 cents.
Downing's Fruit-Trees. $1,37.
" Landscape Gardening. $3,25.
" Cottage Residences. $1,87.
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. 33 cents.
Every Man his own Gardener. 25 cents.
Essays on Practical Agriculture, by Adam Beatty, of Kentucky. 88 cents.
Fessenden's American Gardener. 75 cents.
Farmer's Instructor. By J. Buel. 2 vols. 88 cents.
Farm Book, by R. L. Allen. 88 cents.
Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas. 62 cents.
First Lessons in Botany. 25 cents.
Gray's Botanical Text-Book. $1,37.
Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary. $1,37.
Gardening for Ladies, and Companion to the Flower Garden, by Mrs. Loudon. $1,38.
Guenon's Treatise on Milch Cows. 37 1-2 cents.
Hind's Farriery. 75 cents.
Hawker on Shooting. $2,25.
Hoare on the Vine. 50 cents.
Horse, its Habits and Management. 25 cents.
Honey Bee, its Natural History, etc., with thirty-five Engravings. 31 cents.
Ives's New England Fruit-Book. 50 cents.
Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry. $1,12.
Johnson's Modern Gardener. $2.
Johnson's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. 25 cents.
Knowlson's Cattle or Cow Doctor. 25 cents.
Lang's Highland Cottages. $1,50.
Liebig's Agricultural and Animal Chemistry. 25 cents each.
Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemistry. 12 1-2 cents.
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture (English). $10.
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening. $10.
" Villa and Cottage Architecture. $14.
" Encyclopædia of Agriculture. $12.
" Suburban Gardener. $6.
" Trees and Shrubs. $14.
" Plants. $20.
" Gardener's Magazine, 19 vols. $35.
" Hortus Britannicus. $12.
Muck Manual for Farmers. 45 cents.
Miles on the Horse's Foot. 25 cents.
Mason's Farriery. $1.
New American Orchardist, by William Kenrick. 75 cents.
Parnell's Applied Chemistry. 88 cents.
Ruschenberger's Horsemanship. $1.
Rural Economy, by Boussingault. $1,37.
Smith's Productive Farming. 62 cents.
Spooner on the Grape. 38 cents.
Stable Economy, by Stewart. Revised by A. B. Allen. 88 cents.
Stewart's Planter's Guide. $1,12.
Stable Talk. 88 cents.
Stewart on Drainage. $1,25.
Sheep, A Treatise on. By A. Blacklock. 50 cents.
Stock Raiser's Manual. $2,75.
Townley on the Honey Bee. 50 cents.
Thompson's Food of Animals.
Taylor's Bee-Keeper's Manual. $1,12.
Torry's Flora of North America. $6.
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, etc. $6.
Vegetable Kingdom, or Hand-Book of Plants $1,25.
Youatt on the Horse; a new edition. $1,62
Youatt on the Dog. $1,38.
Youatt on the Pig. 58 cents.
Waste Manures.

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