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6237

CATALOGUE

One

KITCHEN GARDEN,

catalogue *Woolly*
GRASS AND OTHER FIELD

SEEDS,

GRAPE CUTTINGS,

AND

FRUIT TREES,

PLOUGHS,

And other Agricultural Implements,

SOLD BY

SINCLAIR & MOORE,

At their Agricultural Repository, No. 1, Ellicott, near
Pratt-street Wharf, Baltimore.



BALTIMORE:

PRINTED BY JOSEPH ROBINSON.

1826.



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A KEY

To the Prices of the Esculent Vegetable Seeds.



Those marked thus (*) are \$0 12½ per ounce.

Do. do. thus (†) are 0 25 do.

Do. do. thus (‡) are 0 37½ do.

Do. do. thus (§) are 0 50 do.

Do. do. thus (||) are 1 00 do.

Do. do. thus (a) are 0 12½ per quart.

Do. do. thus (b) are 0 25 do.

Do. do. thus (c) are 0 37½ do.

Do. do. thus (d) are 0 50 do.

CATALOGUE.



The proprietors of this establishment have no hesitation in recommending all their seeds as fresh and genuine—all those sorts, the seeds of which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by the most experienced and careful growers, under their own inspection—those sorts that are found necessary to import, are from the first establishments in Europe, and upon whose veracity the utmost reliance may be placed.

As there are sometimes complaints made, that certain seeds will not vegetate, it may be well to give them a fair trial before they are condemned. Those that are good may sometimes fail of coming up, in various ways; some kinds may be sown too soon, and be chilled in the ground before they vegetate; at other times, they may be scorched in the ground by the hot sun, are many times eaten up by insects, and very often are too deeply covered in the earth. The best way to prove them is by sowing a few in a small pot or box, of light loose earth, and placing it in a warm room exposed to the sun, and attending to keeping the earth moist; if the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time.

In this Catalogue, the scientific names are annexed to the common, and also the *French* to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of such persons, and gardeners, as desire to become acquainted with them; and, to prevent misconceptions of the articles required by purchasers, have also annexed a Key to the prices of all the Esculent Vegetables.

The wholesale prices, &c. will be found in their proper place, for which see Index.



SEEDS OF ESCULENT VEGETABLES.

ASPARAGUS—*Asperge*.

COMMON NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

† Gravesend, best kind,

Asparagus Officinalis.

† Battersea

do. var.

Time of Sowing—April to May.

ARTICHOKE—*Artichaut.*

- ‡ Green Globe *Cynara Scolymas.*
March to May.

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

- c Early Mazagan *Vicia Faba.*
 c Broad Windsor do. var.
 c Long Pod do. var.
 c Green Nonpareil do. var.

Note.—It is necessary to have the tops broken off these four varieties, when in bloom; otherwise, they will run to flowers, and but few pods

March and April.

BEANS—(Kidney Dwarfs or Snap)—

Haricots Verts nains.

- b Early Yellow Six Weeks *Phaseolus vulgaris.*
 b Early Dun Coloured do. var.
 b Early China Dwarf do. var.
 b Large White Kidney Dwarf do. var.
 b White Cranberry Dwarf do. var.
 b Red Cranberry Dwarf do. var.
 b White Marrow do. var.
 b Red Marrow do. var.
 b Refugee, or thousand to one do. var.
 b Rob Roy do. var.

BEANS—(Pole or running)—*Haricots à rames.*

- c Large White Lima *Phaseolus lamensis.*
 c Small do. do. var.
 b Scarlet Running do. var. *coccinea*
 b White Dutch Running do. *vulgaris*
 b Dutch case knife, or }
 Princess } do. var.
 b Red Cranberry }
 b White Cranberry } *snaps* do. var.
 c Yard Long } do. var.

April to June.

BEET—*Betterave.*

- * Early Blood Turnip rooted *Beta rubra, radice rapæ.*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| * Long Blood Red | <i>Beta Rubra, vulgaris rubra.</i> |
| † Yellow Turnip rooted | do. <i>lutea</i> major var |
| * Mangel Wursel | do. <i>cicla</i> |

April to July.

† BORECOLE—*Chou fris  vert.*
(*Brassica oleracea, selenisia.*)—*May.*

† BRUSSELS SPROUTS—*Chou de Bruxelles a jets.*
(*Brassica oleracea, var.*)—*May.*

BROCOLI—*Chou Brocoli.*

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| † Early White | <i>Brassica oleracea.</i> |
| † Early Purple | do. var. |
| § Large Cape | do. var. |

The Brocoli (particularly the Cape) succeed well in our climate. The seed should be sown about the fifteenth of May, or in hot-beds in March, for a full crop. In July, plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. If any of the plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower early in the spring.

† COLEWORT or COLLARDS—*Chou vert.*
(*Brassica oleracea viridis*)—*April to July.*

† CARDOON—*Cardon.*
(*Cynara esrdunculus.*)—*March to May.*

CABBAGE—*Chou h tif et hyver.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| † Early Salisbury Dwarf | <i>Brassica oleracea capitata.</i> |
| † Early York | do. var. |
| † Early Sugarloaf | do. var. |
| † Early Battersea | do. var. |
| † Late Imperial | do. var. |
| † Large late Drumhead | do. var. |
| † Late Sugarloaf | do. var. |
| † Large late Battersea | do. var. |
| † Large Green Glazed | do. var. |
| † Flat Dutch | do. var. |

† Large Scotch, for cattie	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata.</i>
‡ Red Dutch, for pickling	do. <i>rubra</i>
† Green Globe Savoy	do. <i>sabauda</i>
† Cape Savoy	do. var.
† Yellow Savoy	do. var.
† Green do.	do. var.
† Turnip rooted—(above } gr. or Kohl Rabi) }	do. <i>napobrassica.</i>
† Turnip rooted—(below gr.)	do. <i>gongyloides</i>
† Chous d'Milan	do. var.

September, (in frames) March and April for early sorts,
May for late.

CAULIFLOWER—*Choufleur.*

‡ Early	<i>Brassica oleracea botrytes</i>
‡ Late	do. var.

August to September for early, (in frames) March to
May for late.

CELERY—*Celeri.*

† White Solid	<i>Apium graveolens dulce</i>
† Rose coloured Solid	do.
† Italian	do. <i>italica</i>
† Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	do. <i>rapaceum.</i>

April to May.

Note —Celery Seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in a shady situation—say under a tree, or bush—and observe to keep the ground always moist.

CARROTS—*Carotte.*

* Early Horn	<i>Daucac carota</i>
* Long Orange	do. var.

April to July.

† CHERVIL—*Cerfeuil.*

(A Salading)—April to September.

† CORN SALAD or VETTIKOST—(Fetticus) †

Mâche au Doucette.

(*Valeriana locusta oltoria.*)—August or September

CRESS—*Cresson Alenois.*

* Curled or Peppergrass *Lepidium sativum.*

† Broad leaved Garden do. var.

† Water *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

April to September.

CUCUMBER—*Concombre.*

† Early Frame *Oucumis sativa.*

† Long Prickly do. var.

† Short Prickly do. var.

§ Long Green Turkey do. var.

§ Long White Turkey do. var.

April to June—July for Pickling.

ENDIVÉ or SUCCORY—*Chicorée.*

† Green Curled *Chichorium endivia crispa.*

† White Curled do. var.

† Broad leaved Batavian }
(best for winter) } do. var.

May to September.

* GARDEN BURNET.—*Pimprenelle.*

(*Poterium Sanguisorba.*)—April to August.

* GARLICK SETTS—*Ail.*

Allium Sativum.

INDIAN CORN—(6 Cents per Ear)—*Mais.*

Early Golden Sioux (ri- }
pens in 65 days) } *Zea mays*

Early White do. var.

Sweet or Sugar (best for }
boiling ears) } do. var.

Large White and Yellow do. var.

April and May.

KAIL—*Chou d'Escoffe.*

† Green Curled Scotch	<i>Brassica oleracea sabellica.</i>
† Purple Curled	do. <i>laciniata.</i>
§ Sea	<i>Crambe maritima.</i>

April to July.

LEEK—*Poireau ou Porreau.*

† Large Scotch	<i>Allium porrum.</i>
† London	do. var.

April to August.

LETTUCE—*Laitue.*

† Early Curled Silesia	<i>Lactuca sativa.</i>
† Large Green Head or } Cabbage	do. var.
† Brown Dutch	do. var.
† Grand Admiral	do. var.
† Tennisball	do. var.
† Drumhead	do. var.
† Malta Coss	do. var.
† Ice Coss	do. var.
† White Coss, or Loaf	do. var.
† Green Coss	do. var.

April to September.—*February and March on hot beds or warm borders.*

MELON—*Melon.*

† Pine Apple, choice sort	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>
† Nutmeg	do. var.
† Large Canteleupe	do. var.
Pomegranate or Sweet } Scented (<i>beautiful</i>) }	do. <i>odoratissimus.</i>
* Carolina Water	<i>Cucurbita cirtrullas.</i>

April and May.

MELONGENA, OR EGG PLANT—*Melongène ou Aubergine.*

- || Purple (best for culinary purposes) } *Solanum Melongene.*
 White (ornamental) } do. *vovitera.*
Murch on hot beds—May in open air.

MUSTARD—*Moutarde.*

- d White or English *Sinapis alba*
 e Brown do. *nigra.*
April and May.

† NASTURTIUM—*Capucine.*

- Tropæolum majus.*
 (A fine pickle)—*April and May.*

ONION—*Oignon.*

- † White Portugal *Allium cepa.*
 † Straw Coloured or Madeira do. var.
 † Silver Skinned do. var.
 † Stratsburgh do. var.
 * Large Red do. var.

April to September.

† OKRA—*Gombo.*

(*Hibiscus esculentus*)—*April and May.*

• PARSNIP—*Panais.*

Pastinaca sativa.

Large Dutch or Swelling.

April to June.

PARSLEY—*Persil.*

* Single

* Curled or Double *Apium petroselinum crispum.*

† Hamburg or large rooted do. var. *tuberosum*

April to August.

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

PEAS—*Pois.*

- d Early Double Blossomed. Frame, (*extra early and fine*, 3 feet) } *Pisicum sativum.*
 b Early Frame, 3 feet do. var.
 b Early Golden Hotspur, 3 feet. do. var.
 b Early Charlton, 3 feet do. var.
 b Dwarf Blue Imperial } do. var.
 fine 2 feet }
 b Blue Prussian. 4 feet do. var.
 b Dwarf Marrowfat, 3½ feet do. var.
 d Dwarf Sugar (*eat pots*) 3 feet. do. var.
 a Dwarf White Albany, } do var.
 1½ feet (*field pea*) }
 a Dwarf Green do 1½ feet } do. var.
 (*field pea*) }
 b Large Grey Marrowfat, 6 feet do. var.
 d Knight's Tall Marrows, } do. var.
 extra fine, 6 feet }

November to April for early, May to July for late.

PEPPER—*Piment.*

- § Long or Cayenne *Capsicum annum.*
 § Tomatoe shaped or Squash do. var. *lycopersiciforme.*
 § Bell do. var. *tetragontum.*
 # Cherry do. var. *cerasciforme.*

March on hot beds—May in open air.

PUMPKINS—*Citrouille ou Potiron.*

- b Large Cheese *Cucurbita pepo*
 c Long Quasha do. var.
 Mammoth (*these have been grown to 126 lbs. weight*) } do. var.
 1 cent per seed. }

May.

PURSLANE—(Garden)—*Pourpier des Jardins.*
 (*Portulaca oleracea*)—*March to May.*

RADISH—*Rave.*

- * Early Transparent short }
 top Scarlet } *Raphanus sativus*

* Long Salmon	<i>Raphanus sativus.</i>
* Short top do.	do. var.
* Long White Summer, } or Naples }	do. var.
* Cherry, or Scarlet Tur- } nip rooted }	do. var.
* White Turnip rooted	do. var.
* Black Spanish	do. var.
* White Spanish	do. var.

March to September.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE—*Epinard.*

* Round leaved or Summer	<i>Spinacia oleracea.</i>
* Prickly, or Fall	do. var.

March for Round—August to September for the other sorts.

SQUASH—*Giraumon.*

* Early Bush Summer	<i>Cucurbita melopepo.</i>
* Long Crook Neck. Summer	do. var. verrucosa.
† Winter Squash fine	do. var.

† SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—*Salsifis ou Cercifs.*

Tragopogon porrifolium.

April to May.

§ SKIRRET—*Chervis*—Note.

Sium sisanum.

April to May.

TURNIP—*Navet.*

† Large flat white very fine	<i>Brassica rapa.</i>
* Early White Dutch	do. var.
* Early Garden Stone	do. var.
* White Early Yellow Globe	do. var.
* Red Round	do. var.
* Large White	do. var.

* Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch *Brassica rapa.*

* Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga *do. var.*

April and May for early, and all summer months for succeeding crops—any time in August for late.

§ TOMATO, or Love Apple—*Tomate ou pomme d'amour.*

Solanum lycopersicum.

March on hot beds—May in open air.



POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférates.

Garlick	<i>Allium sativum</i>
* Official Borage or Bugloss	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
* Carraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula spicata</i>
Sweet Marjorum	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinos officinalis</i>
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Red Sage	<i>do. ciandestinoides</i>
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>
Winter do.	<i>do. montana</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
* Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella jænium græcum</i>

April to May.



ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et racines potagères.

Chives	<i>Allium schænoprasum</i>
Garlick	<i>d. sativum</i>
White Onion sets	<i>Allium schænopracum cepa</i>
Red Onion sets	<i>do. var.</i>
* Shallots	<i>do. ascalonicum</i>

Yellow Onion	do. var.
Top or Tree Onion	do. var.
Tarragon or Astragon, (for infusing into vinegar)	} <i>Artemesia dracunculas</i>
Asparagus, (75 cents per hundred)	
Horse Radish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Carolina Sweet Potato	<i>Convolvulus batatus</i>
Sea Kail	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	} <i>Rheum undulatum</i>
Early Potatoes (fine sorts)	
English White Kidney do.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> do. var.

—◆—

BIENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

- Stock Gilliflower, assorted.
- Sun Flower.
- Wall Flower, assorted.
- Canterberry. Bell.
- Staten Flower.
- Fox Glove, red and white.
- Pleasant Eyed Pink.
- Double Pink—And other sorts.

—◆—

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

- Ten week Stock, assorted.
- China Asters, do.
- Pale striped Poppy.
- Rose, or Painted Lady Lupens.
- Quilted African Marigold.
- Cape do.
- Humble, or Sensitive Plant.
- Scarlet Sweet Pea.
- Prince's Feather, and Cock's Comb.
- And other sorts.

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

*Graines de plantes céréales, et fourragères à l'usage
des Agriculteurs.*

Prices variable.

COMMON NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

Herds or Red Top Grass	<i>Agrostis stricta</i>
Tall Meadow Oats Grass	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Mangle Wurtzel	<i>Beta cicla</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>
English Rape or Cole seed	do. <i>napus</i>
Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip	do. <i>rapa.</i>
Large White flat or Nor- folk Turnip	do. var.
Yellow Bullock Turnip	do. var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	<i>Cichorium intibus</i>
Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatus</i>
Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsachus fullonum</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Broom Corn	<i>Holchus saccharratus</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
English Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Lucerne, or French Clover*	do. <i>sativa</i>
Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Havana Tobacco	do. var.
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Note	<i>Peterium sanguisorba</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Field Peas, white and green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Blue Grass, or Green do.	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>

• See Appendix.

Yellow Locust (<i>directions</i> for cultivating <i>Locus</i> , see appendix)	} <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale vernal</i>
Winter Rye	do. do. var. <i>rhybernum</i>
White, or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>
Brown Mustard	do. <i>nigra</i>
English Kidney Potatoes	<i>Solanum tuberosa</i> , var.
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Dutch Clover	do. <i>repens</i>
White American Clover	do. var.
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter Vetches	do. var.
Indian Corn of sorts.	<i>Zea mays</i> .

FRUIT TREES.—*Semences d'arbres fruitiers.*

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria vesta</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Apricot	do. <i>armeniaca</i>
Plums	do. <i>domestica</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Pears	do. <i>communis</i>
Quince	do. <i>cydonia</i>
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes, uba crispa</i>
Currant	do. <i>rubrum</i>
Rasberries	<i>Rubus idæus</i>
Grape Cuttings	
Thorn Quicks.	

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les oiseaux.

By the Quart or Bushel.—Prices variable.

Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis.</i>

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Prix courant en gros, des graines de plantes potagères, pour les détailliers.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO RETAIL THEM.

The following are our general lowest prices; it sometimes occurs, that on account of unfavourable seasons, some sorts are higher than those now quoted, but we always, if possible, keep within the limits of our present quotation.

Artichokes, <i>per lb.</i>	£3 00
Asparagus,	1 00
Beans, English Broad Windsor, <i>per bushel</i>	8 00
Do. China Dwarf,	5 00
Do. Early Yellow six week and all the other varieties	} 5 60
Do. Pole Cranberry, <i>two varieties</i>	6 00
Do. Dutch Case Knife Pole	6 00
Do. Large Lima,	8 00
Do. Sieva, or small,	8 00
Do. Scarlet Runners,	8 00
Beet, Early Blood Turnip Rooted, <i>per lb.</i>	1 75
Do. Blood Red,	1 50
Mangle Wortzell,	1 50
Borecole,	2 00
Brussel's Sprouts,	2 50
Brocoli, Early White,	6 00
Do. Early Purple,	6 00
Do. Large Cape,	8 00
Colewort or Collards,	2 00
Cardoon, (note)	3 00
Cabbage, Early Sallisbury Dwarf,	3 00
Do. Early York,	3 50
Do. Early Sugarloaf,	3 00
Do. Large Green Glazed	3 00

Cabbage, Yellow Savoy, <i>per. lb.</i>	82 50
Do. Green Do.	2 50
Do. Red Dutch,	4 00
Cauliflower,	8 00
Carrot,	1 50
Celery,	2 00
Chervil, or Chicorée	2 00
Corn Salad or Feticus,	2 50
Curled Cress,	1 00
Garden Cress,	2 00
Water Cress,	2 00
Cucumber,	
Do. Early Frame,	2 50
Do. Long Prickly,	2 50
Do. Short Prickly,	2 00
Do. Turkey,	4 00
Do. Green Cluster,	4 00
Endive or Chicorée	2 50
Garden Burnet, (note)	0 50
Garlic sets,	1 00
Indian Corn, <i>choice sorts, per dozen ears,</i>	37
Sea Kail, <i>per. lb.</i>	4 00
Scotch Curley Kail,	2 50
Purple Curled Kail,	2 00
Leek,	2 00
Lettuce, Madeira,	3 00
Do. Magnum Bonum Coss,	3 00
Do. Brown Dutch,	3 00
Do. Ice Coss,	2 50
Do. White Coss,	2 50
Do. Green Coss,	2 50
Do. White Head,	2 50
Do. All other sorts,	2 00
Mangle Wurzel,	1 50
Melon, Green Citron,	3 00
Do. Pine Apple,	3 00
Do. Nutmeg,	2 00
Do. Large Canteleupo.	2 00
Do. Carolina Water,	1 00
Mustard, English White,	0 25
Mustard, Brown, <i>per. lb.</i>	0 25

Nasturtium,	\$2 00
Onion, Large Red,	1 00
Do. All other sorts,	2 00
Do. Sets, White, <i>for planting, per bushel,</i>	4 00
Do. do. Red, do. do.	2 00
Do. Top or Tree, do. do.	5 00
Okra, <i>per lb.</i>	1 00
Parsnip,	1 25
Parsley, Curled,	1 25
Do. Large rooted Hamourg,	2 00
Peas, Early Double Blossomed Frame,	8 00
Do. Early Frame,	6 00
Do. Early Charlton,	5 00
Do. Dwarf blue Imperial,	6 00
Do. Dwarf Prolific,	6 00
Do. Dwarf Sugar, <i>eat pods,</i>	8 00
Do. Tall Sugar, <i>eat pods,</i>	8 00
Do. Knights Tall Marrows,	8 00
Do. Blue Prussian,	6 00
Pepper <i>clean seed,</i>	3 00
Pumpkin, Large Cheese, <i>per quart,</i>	0 25
Do. Long Quasha Field,	0 25
Do. Mammoth, <i>per lb.</i>	4 00
Purslane, Carden,	2 00
Radish,	\$1 to 1 25
Spinach,	1 00
Squash, Early Bush Summer,	1 00
Do. Crook Neck,	1 50
Do. Vegetable Marrow,	4 00
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster,	2 00
Scorzonera,	2 00
Skirret,	4 00
Sorrel,	2 00
Turnip,	\$0 75 to 1 00
Tomato or Love Apple,	4 00
Purple Egg Plant, <i>per ounce,</i>	0 37
Sweet and Pot Herbs, <i>do.</i>	0 50
Flower Seeds, <i>put up in small papers distinctly</i>	} 4 00
<i>named, per 100 papers,</i>	

AN ESTIMATE OF SEEDS,

Calculated to crop a Garden of one acre.

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

1	Quart	Beans, English Windsor	80	38
1	do.	do. Early Six Week Dwarf		25
1	do.	do. Early China Dwarf		25
1	do.	do. Yellow Cranberry Dwarf		25
1	do.	do. Lima Pole		37
1	pint	do. Scarlet Flowering Runners		25
1	do.	do. Pole Cranberry do.		12
4	ounces	Beet, Blood Red		38
2	do.	do. Early Turnip rooted		18
1	do.	Brocoli, Purple Cape		50
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	Cauliflower		50
4	do.	Cabbage, Early York		75
2	do.	do. Early Salisbury		75
4	do.	do. Early Sugarloaf		63
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do. Red Dutch, for pickling		18
3	do.	do. Large Drumhead		50
2	do.	do. Large Late Green Glazed		50
2	do.	do. Cape Savoy		50
1	do.	do. Late Sugarloaf		25
1	do.	Celery, White Solid		25
1	do.	do. Red Solid		25
4	do.	Cress, Curled		31
2	do.	do. Garden		38
1	do.	Cucumber, Early		18
1	do.	do. Long Green		25
$\frac{1}{4}$	do.	do. White Turkey		18
4	do.	Carrot, Orange		38
2	do.	do. Early Horn		25
2	do.	do. Blood Red		25
1	do.	Endive, Green Curled		25
1	do.	Kail, Scotch		25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do. Sea		25
1	do.	Leek		25
1	do.	Lettuce, Early Silesia		25
1	do.	do. Cabbage Head		25

Carried over 811 67

Brought over \$11 67

$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce	Lettuce, Madeira	25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do. Ice Coss	19
1	do.	do. Brown Dutch	25
4	do.	Mustard, White, (<i>for sallad</i>)	12
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	Melon, Green Citron	25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	do. Pine Apple	25
1	do.	do. Nutmeg	25
2	do.	Nasturtium	50
4	do.	Onion, Large Red	38
4	do.	do. Madeira	50
4	do.	do. White Portugal	50
2	do.	Parsley Curled	25
2	do.	Parsnip	25
1	quart	Peas, Early Frame	37
1	do.	do. Early Double Blossomed Frame	37
2	do.	do. Early Charlton	50
1	do.	do. Early Golden Hotspur	25
2	do.	do. Dwarf Prolific	50
2	do.	do. Dwarf Marrowfat	50
2	do.	do. Dwarf Imperial	50
1	pint.	do. Dwarf Crooked Sugar	25
1	do.	do. Knight's Tall Marrows	37
4	ounces	Radish, Short top Scarlet	38
4	do.	do. Salmon	37
4	do.	do. Red Turnip	38
2	do.	do. White Turnip	25
1	do.	do. Purple Turnip	12
1	do.	do. Black Spanish	13
2	do.	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster	50
2	do.	Spinach, Round	19
2	do.	do. Prickly	19
4	do.	Turnip, Early Dutch	25
2	do.	do. Fiat White	25
2	do.	do. Red Round	38
2	do.	do. Yellow Malta	
4	do.	do. Ruta Baga	25

POT HERBS, &C.

Sweet Marjorum	}	62
Su mer Savoury		
Thyme		
Sage, Garlic		

Carried forward \$23 48

Brought forward, §23 48

FLOWERS.

Mixed China Asters	}	1 00
Ranunculus Marigold		
Sweet Sultan		
Sweet Mignonette		
Golden Xeranthemum, or Eternal Flower		
Sweet Alyssum		
Tricolor Amaranthus		
Scarlet Cacalia		
Double Balsamine		
Ice Plant		
Globe Amaranthus		
Double Larkspur		
Stock Gillyflower		
Morning Glory		
Bloody Wall Flower		
Mixt Lupins	<hr/>	
	§24 48	

ASSORTIMENT de graines potagères et d'agrément, propres à ensemercer un Jardin d'un acre de terre d'étendue.

PLANTES POTAGÈRES.

1½ livre	haricots	Anglais de Windsor	§0 38
1½ do.	do.	nains hâtifs de six semaines	25
1½ do.	do.	nains de la Chine	25
1½ do.	do.	Cranberry jaune, ou nain joun du Canada	} 25
1½ do.	do.	Lima à rames	
12 ouçes	do.	d'Espagne, ou à fleurs ecarlates	25
12 do.	do.	Granberry à rames, ou Prague, ou pois rouge	} 12
4 do.	Graines de Betterave,	grosse rouge	
2 do.	navet hâtif de Meaux		18
1 do.	Brocoli de Cap, violet		50
¼ do.	Chou-fleur		50
4 do.	Chou hâtif d'York		75
2 do.	do.	Salisbury	75
			<hr/>
		Carried over,	§4 93

		Brought over,	\$4 93
4 onces	Chou hâtif eu pain pe sucre		63
$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do pommé rouge, ou petit noiratre } d'Utrecht, propre à confire au Venaigre }		18
3	do. do. gros cabu		50
2	do. do. tardif de Naples		50
2	do. do. tardif vert du Cap		50
1	do. do. tardif en pain de sucre		25
1	do. Karl, ou Chau frangé, ou frisé d'Ecosse		25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. (sea) ou varié		25
$\frac{1}{4}$	do. Chou Ruta Baga, ou navet de Suède		25
1	do. Celeri, plein blanc		25
1	do. do. plein rouge		25
4	do. Cresson frisé		31
2	do. do. ordinaire		38
1	do. Concombre hâtif de Hollande		12
1	do. do. vert long		25
$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do. blanc de Turquie		13
4	do. Carotte orange		38
2	do. do. courte de Hollande		25
2	do. do. rouge foncé		25
1	do. Chicorée vert frisé		25
1	do. Poireau, ou porreau		25
1	do. Laitue hâtive Batavia blonde, ou Silésie		25
1	do. do. pommée de Versailles		25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. de Madère		25
$\frac{1}{3}$	do. do. Romaine		19
1	do. do. Chou ou Batavia brune		25
4	do. Moutarde blanche, pour salade		12
$\frac{1}{2}$	do. Melon sucrin de Tours		25
$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. Ananas		25
1	do. do. Nutmegs des Etats Unis, ou muscade		25
2	do. Capucine		50
4	do. Ognon gros rouge		38
4	do. do. de Madère		50
4	do. do. blanc de Portugal		50
2	do. Persil frisé		25
2	do. Panais		25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ livre	Pois hâtif frame		37
$1\frac{1}{2}$	do. do. à fleur double, de Chassis		37
3	do. do. hâtif Charlton		50

Carried forward \$16 99

	Brought forward	§16 99
1½ do. do. Golden Hotspur		25
3 lives Pois, nain productif		50
3 do. do. nain à la moëlle		50
3 do. do. nain impérial		50
12 onces do. nain gross grain sucré		25
12 do. do tardif de Knight ou ridé, à grandes rames		25
2 do. Salsifis, ou Cercifis		50
4 do. Rave de Corail		38
4 do. do. Saumonée		37
4 do. Rais petit rose		38
2 do. do. blanc		25
1 do. do. petit violet		12
1 do. do. petit gris		13
4 do. Navet hâtif de Hollande		25
2 do. do. rose du Palatinat	}	38
2 do. do. jaune de Malte		
2 do. Epinard à grainne lisse		19
2 do. do. à grainne epineuse		19
1 do. Ail		12

PLANTES AROMATIQUES.

Marjolane	}	50
Sarietta d'été		
Thym, Sauge		

PLANTES D'AGREMENT.

Astère de la Chine, ou Reines marguerites	}	1 00
(mélange de)		
Souci de la Reine, ou de Trianon		
Sultane odorant		
Réséde odorant		
Eternelle, ou Xerantheme doré		
Alysse odorant, ou Corbeille d'or		
Amaranthe tricolore		
Cacalie		
Balsanine double		
Ficoidé, ou Glaciale		
Amaranthe à fleurs en quene		
Dauphnelte, ou pied d'aloultte		
Belle de nuit		
Giroflé des Jardins, double		
Giroflée à bâton d'or		
Lupins (Mélange de)		

GARDEN TOOLS.

Outils de Jardinage.

Spades, Shovels, and Garden Reels,
 Garden Lines,
 Patent Hoes of all sizes,
 Rakes, from 5 to 16 teeth, of Iron and Wood,
 Dutch, or Pushing Hoes,
 Budding, or Inoculating Knives,
 Pruning Knives,—
 Pruning Saws,
 Pruning Chissels,
 Short Scythes, for Gravel Walks,
 Pairing Irons, for do.
 Asparagus Knives,
 Hollow, or Transplanting Trowels,
 Scythes for long grass,
 Children's Spades, Hoes, Rakes, &c.

Orders will be received at this establishment for Grape Cuttings or Plants, and Fruit Trees; having a Vineyard of two acres, of the most approved kind.

Asparagus Roots, Brocoli Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce Plants, in their season, with every article appertaining to their business; all of which they dispose of wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.

The uses and manner of Cultivating some of the rare and least Common Plants.

Herds or Red Top Grass, a fibrous rooted, slender Grass, grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, makes good pasture and Hay, thrives best on land too wet for other grasses, may be sown fall or spring.

Timothy Grass produces the best hay for horses of any yet known—September best time for sowing, grows best on a moist soil, but not wet.

Orchard Grass ripens as soon as Red Clover, and suits well to be sown on the same ground—produces good and early pasture—may be sown spring or fall.

Green Grass and White Clover, best suited for seeding lawns, and forming grass plats.

Borage, Caraway and Fenugreek, are medicinal, and pot herbs may be propagated from seed or slips, sown or planted, spring or fall.



Believing it may be useful to the public, we have inserted John Patrick's communication on the

CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

Perth Amboy, July 10th, 1823.

Having been for eight or ten years in the successful practice of the culture of Lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interests of Agriculture, to offer a few remarks on that subject. This article (frequently denominated French Clover) I have found from experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts; it may be cut 4 or 5 times in the course of the season, and it will endure from 10 to 12 years without renewing. Of all other grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in, would be more than sufficient to maintain at least six head of cattle, from the 1st of May until frost sets in; for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will again be ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this article, but in this climate, I have found this is entirely fallacious. The proper mode is, to have your land properly prepared, to sow the seed abroad cast, and to get it in during the month of April, or in the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer; for, like clover when sowed late, it is found not to resist the winter's frosts. It may be sowed with spring rye, barley, or oats; but in the last case, I would recommend the oats to be cut green,

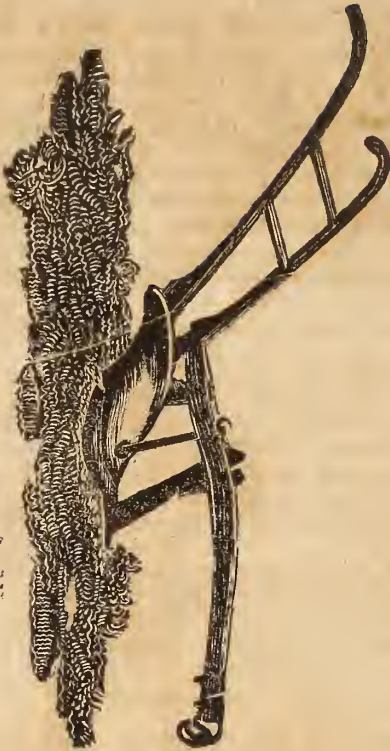
and before getting into seed, by which means, an early feed for cattle may be obtained, and the soil will not be so much (if any) impoverished. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the Lucerne about half a bushel of common or winter rye.—The effect of this is, that the rye which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the heat of the scorching sun; and by the time the grass attains strength to protect itself, the rye withers, apparently dies. It will, however, come forth in the spring, and mixed with the Lucerne, prove a most excellent feed for cattle, and also add much to the quantity of fodder.—The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed. two or three times before it decays.—The quantity of seed I would recommend to be sowed to the acre, would be from 15 to 20 lb. The kind of soil most suitable for this culture. is a dry mellow loam, but a sandy or clay loam will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the rye may be cut the ensuing fall after sowing. After the first season, you may generally begin to cut green for cattle by the first of May, which saves your young pastures, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs, and every description of animals, devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily threshed out than Clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

JOHN PATRICK.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship trunnels, mill cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes. Its culture is very easy, and may be propagated in great abundance, by sowing the seed in April or May, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is their favourite soil, and covering half an inch deep; previous to sowing, put the seed in a basin, pour scalding water, and let them stand all night: pick out such seeds as are swol-

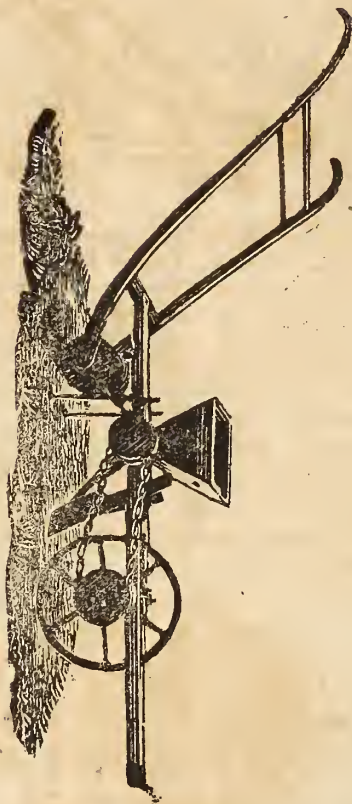
len, and plant them immediately : next evening repeat the same process, with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole, and sow them ; they will come up in the course of the following month, numourously : for no seeds grow more freely, notwithstanding what some may say to the contrary. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed bed into the nursery rows, four feet distant, and plant from plant one foot in the row. Having two or three years growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide extending roots be cut through with an axe.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We have been at much cost in collecting the best models of Ploughs, from many parts of our own and other countries, from which we have endeavoured to construct Ploughs on the most approved plan, to suit the various purposes of the farmer, for breaking stiff sward, and others which cut wide furrows, suited to sandy or mellow land ; and small ones for seeding wheat, amongst

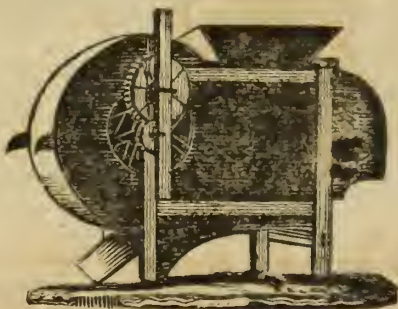
which are the following, viz.—Sinclair's Barshare, Wood's Cast Iron, Cary's Patent Self-sharpening, Patent Hili Side, Maxcy's Triple and Five Shaired, Double Mould Board Ploughs, of sizes, all which we constantly keep ready made, of the best materials and workmanship—those who may want such articles, may suit themselves on application to us, at the shortest notice.—Also Wire of all sizes, suited for Screens, Saves, Riddles, &c.—Riddles ready made.



Drills and Sowing Machines of various kinds, for drilling beans, peas, turnips, &c. and sowing wheat, plaister and grass seeds, 12 feet wide, by which means much time and labour may be saved.



This Cultivator is now so generally known, and so much approved of, that but little need be said about it; yet for the information of those who are unacquainted with it, we may inform, that with it and one horse, corn may be tilled as fast as three ploughs can perform the same work; and with equal expedition may be used in seeding wheat, cultivating cotton and tobacco, and garden vegetables, and are made of sizes to suit the various purposes required; but as the tines or shares are small, they must in all cases be used before the grass gets ahead, or they will not answer so well. Those cultivators are kept ready made, and are cheap and substantial articles costing only about five to six dollars, according the size and kind.



We constantly keep a supply of the improved cheap *Wheat Fans*—those Fans are made low and handy to attend, not complicated, but plain and substantial, and consequently easily kept in repair, with one of which we have cleaned one bushel of wheat per minute.

STRAW CUTTERS OR CHAFFING MACHINES.

We have several kinds—Daton's Patent Self-feeding Wheel Boxes—Evan's Patent, and common Dutch Treadle Boxes of different sizes, which have been long in use and approved of.

A **ROOT CUTTER** or **TURNIP SLICER**, which will cut one bushel of Turnips per minute, in suitable sizes to feed stock, in which state they will mix much better with straw and chaff, and great advantage is derived by this mixture, the chaff and straw are profitably worked up into manure, and at the same time is a corrective to the purging nature of the roots.

THRESHING MACHINES for two or four horse power, warranted to thresh clean and very fast.

Also, **COTTON GINS**, of the most approved kinds.

CORN SHELLER.

This Machine was invented and patented by Z. Phinney, it is composed principally of cast iron, and therefore durable, and having the rotatory motion, is easily adapted to horse or water power, but most commonly propelled by manual power, and with it two hands may shell 25 bushels per hour; it is quite portable, and may be transported at a small expense to any part of the United States.

Grain Cradles and Scythes hung complete, and mowing Scythes ready hung—as also grain, grass and bramble Scythe Blades; hoes; Manure and Hay Forks; Shovels; Spades; Axes; Ox Chains; Trace; Hames, &c. &c.

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