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CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS

SEEDS;

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS;

ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS,

AND

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL

BOOKS, &c.

For Sale by

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

Nos. 79 & 81, CORNHILL,

(Formerly Market Street,)

BOSTON.

1834 & 1835.
Compliments of

William P. Rich

Secretary

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Phinehas B. Hovey, Jr. and Charles M. Hovey, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed copartnership under the firm of

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

and have taken Store, Nos. 79 & 81, Cornhill, (formerly Market Street,) Boston; where they offer for sale, all kinds of Vegetable, Herb, Flower, Tree and Grass Seeds; Bulbous and Tuberous Flower Roots; Ornamental Greenhouse Shrubs; and Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants; Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Books, &c. &c. They will attend to the faithful execution of all orders, with which they may be intrusted; and hope, that by unwearied exertions and constant personal attention to their business, they shall give such satisfaction, as will render them worthy the patronage of the public.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis. Country traders who wish to purchase seeds to sell again, can be supplied on the most liberal terms; a catalogue for the next season, containing the wholesale prices, will be issued in the fall, which may be had on personal application, or by letter.

Although it is our intention that all seeds and plants, which we may offer for sale, should prove true, yet with the greatest scrutiny, errors may arise; and we would esteem it a great kindness to be informed if any should occur, that we may immediately correct them.
PREFACE.

In offering the following Catalogue to the public, we take the opportunity to make a few remarks in relation to the nature and objects of our business.

In relation to the nature—we would remark, that from the accuracy which is necessary in the selecting of the best varieties of seeds, and from the caution which should be used to preserve them fresh and free from deterioration and mixture, much labor and attention are requisite. We have had considerable experience in growing seeds, but we are still aware that in entering on new duties we take upon ourselves great responsibility for the accomplishment of the important preciseness, which should characterize every department of the business.

In relation to the objects—we have not in these few prefatory remarks, the opportunity to offer our views in the manner in which we should wish, without occupying too much space. But we cannot pass over these silently. The present state of Agriculture, and more especially Horticulture, has, in common with many others, attracted our attention, and we have not remained mere observers, but with what little information we possessed, have made every exertion to become able practitioners. Partaking in the pleasures, the delights, the comforts, and the happiness, as well as the usefulness and important benefits which arise from the latter, we hope yet to contribute our feeble aid toward the successful advancement of the science, by the dissemination of the various productions which may come within the circle of our business; by introducing to greater notice all the most useful and productive vegetable and esculent seeds; the finest and
most beautiful varieties of ornamental flower seeds; the most splendid and magnificent flowering shrubs and plants; and the newest, rarest, and most valuable fruit trees, vines, &c.

We have in connection a large garden, where all the rare and choice varieties of flower seeds, will be grown under our immediate inspection; and we have no hesitation in recommending them as being true, to the kind named.

Relying upon our exertions for the success of our establishment, we give the assurance that nothing shall be neglected which shall facilitate the future improvement of Horticulture, nor that any confusion, if possible, shall arise in the nomenclature, or names, of seeds, or plants, which we may have the pleasure of offering to our friends and the public.
It'll-
		AvichoKe. 50.
one

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
12/2 & \text{Artichoke.} & 50. \\
& \text{Asparagus} & 12\frac{1}{2}.
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
qt & \text{Windsor} & 25. \\
qt & \text{Long pod} & 25.
\end{array}
\]
CATALOGUE.

ESCULENT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We have not thought proper to give under each variety of seeds, any particular directions for their cultivation; for to be of any real benefit, in the present advanced state of gardening, we could not make sufficient remarks, without extending beyond the limits of a catalogue; but would refer those who wish for such information, to any of the late works on the subject.

A note at the bottom of each page respecting the usual time of sowing, &c. is all we have deemed necessary.

ARTICHOKE. (Cynara scolymus.) Artichaut.

Var. Green Globe.

ASPARAGUS. (Asparagus officinalis.) Asperge.

Battersea, Giant,
Gravesend, Large White Reading.

BEANS. (Phaseolus.) Fève.

English Dwarfs.

Broad Windsor, Green Nonpariel,
Early Mazagan, Heligoland,
Sword Long Pod, Horse.

Artichoke. The seeds of the Artichoke should be sown in April, and the plants in the following year transplanted into beds, in rows four feet apart and about two feet from each other in the rows; protect the roots from frost by leaves, &c.

Asparagus should be sown during the month of April, and in the spring of the following year, removed into beds of rich soil, trenched three feet deep. The usual size of the beds is about five feet wide, but except the convenience of cutting, it is immaterial; the roots should be set about twelve inches apart, each way; give the beds a good dressing of manure, every fall.

Beans should be planted as soon as all danger of spring frosts are over; the English and Kidney Dwarfs in rows two and a half feet, and the Pole or Running in hills four feet apart. The Lima Bean should be sown about the middle of May, in a warm situation, or their produce will be very small.
Dwarf Kidney or String Beans.

| Early Yellow Six Weeks, | Red Cranberry, |
| Early China Dwarf, | Large White Kidney, |
| Early Yellow Cranberry, | Marrow, |
| Early Black Eye, | White Cranberry, |
| Early Mohawk, | New Royal Dwarf, |
| Early Dun-colored, | Tampico Dwarf. |

Pole or Running.

| Large White Lima, $50 \times \frac{9}{4}$ | Case Knife, |
| Sieva or Carolina, $33 \times \frac{9}{4}$ | Scarlet Knife, |
| Red Cranberry, | White Dutch Runners, |
| White Cranberry, | Horticultural. $33 \times \frac{9}{4}$ |

BEET. (Beta.) Betterave.

| Early Blood Turnip Rooted, | Sir John Sinclair's, $50 \times \frac{9}{4}$ |
| Yellow Turnip, | Green, (for stews,) |
| Long Blood Red, | French Sugar, |
| Early White Scarcity, | Mangel Wurtzel. |

BORECOLE. (Brassica oleracea acephala.) Choux verts.

BROCOLI. (Brassica oleracea Botrytis.) Chou Brocoli.

| Early Purple, | White Cape, |
| Early White, | Large Purple Cape. |
| Fine Dwarf Russian, | |

Large and fine, ready for the table during the months of November, December, and January.

Sulphur Colored Russian,

Very superior as a late kind, being very hardy and dwarf, producing large heads.

Knight's New Superb Protecting.

The three last are very superior new kinds; one raised by us and exhibited at the Mass. Hort. Soc. rooms last season of the sulphur colored variety, weighed 12 lbs.

CABBAGE. (Brassica.) Chou.

| Early Dutch, | Early Emperor, $37\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{4}$ |
| Early York, | Early Wellington, $37\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{4}$ |
| Early May, | Early Drumhead or Battersea, |
| Early Savoy, $50 \times \frac{9}{4}$ | Early Imperial, |
| Early Sugarloaf, | Large Late Battersea, |

BEET. Sow in May, in drills fourteen inches apart; when the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to the distance of eight or ten from each other. The Mangel Wurtzel is generally cultivated in fields prepared with the plough. The seed should be sown in rows two feet apart; it is much grown and is considered excellent food for cattle, swine, &c.

Borecole may be sown from April to July, and transplanted in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

Brocoli. This is a fine vegetable, scarcely inferior to the Cauliflower, and is as easily cultivated as the Cabbage. Sow the seed in April, and transplant into rows two feet apart each way; the soil should be rich and kept loose and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; they will begin to flower about the first of September and continue till the severe frosts of December. If wanted for spring, the seeds should be sown later, and the plants sheltered in a frame or cellar.

Cabbage seed may be sown at all seasons of the year; for early use, in September (or in March, in hotbeds); for summer, in May; for fall and winter, in June and July; the plants should be set about two feet distant from each other.
Horticultural 33 qt.

Vt. 50.

Sierra 37½ qt.

Lucia 8 t.

Horse Knive 50"
Drumhead,
globe savoy
Cape savoy
Sugarloaf
Russian
### Vegetable Seeds, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Late Drumhead,</th>
<th>Large Green Glazed,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Globe Savoy,</td>
<td>Red Dutch,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cape Savoy,</td>
<td>Turnip Rooted above ground,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Sugarloaf,</td>
<td>Turnip Rooted below ground,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian,</td>
<td>Chou de Milan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARDOON. (Cynara cardunculus.) Cardon.**
Large Solid Stalked.

**CAULIFLOWER. (Brassica oleracea Botrytis.) Chou fleur.**
- Early, Late.
- New German,

**CARROT. (Daucus carota, var. hortensis.) Carotte.**
- Altringham, Blood Red, or Purple,
- Long Orange, Lemon,
- Early Scarlet Horn, New Red Studley.

**CELERY. (Apium graveolens.) Céleri.**
- White Solid, New Silver Giant,
- Rose Colored Solid, Bailey’s New Gigantic Red,

**COLEWORT or COLLARDS. (Brassica.) Le chou.**

**CHERVIL. (Charophyllum sativum.) Cerfeuil.**

**CHIVES or CIVES. (Allium schoenoprasum.) Ciboulette.**

**CRESS. (Lepidium sativum.) Cresson.**
- Curled or Peppergrass, True Water,
- Broad Leaved Garden,

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**Cardoons.** The seed of Cardoons should be sown during the month of April, in trenches (prepared with rich ground) six inches deep, twelve wide and four feet distant from each other; sow in a drill and when the plants are up, thin, to about eighteen inches apart; during summer they should be earthed up in the manner of Celery.

**Cauliflower.** The Cauliflower is esteemed a most superior vegetable, and thought by many to equal the Pea. Much of its excellence, however, depends upon the manner in which it is cooked. The seed should be sown in September, and when the plants are a few inches high, (about the end of October,) they should be set in a frame three or four inches apart; water them sparingly, and shade for two or three days; apply a lining of leaves or coarse strawy horse manure round the frame, and cover with mats or hay to keep out the frost; give them air and light by taking off the glasses, &c. every fair day during the winter. In April prepare the beds to plant them in, and plant two feet apart. Tolerable sized flowers may be obtained in November and December, by planting the seed early in May, and transplanting into rich ground.

**Carrot.** Sow from April to June.

**Celery** should be sown for summer and fall use, about the first of February in hotbeds, and for winter the first of April. Sow in rather a shady situation, cover lightly, and press the earth on the seed; transplant into trenches from May to July.

**Coleworts.** Sow in April.

**Chervil.** Sow from April to June.

**Chives.** Set out the offsets a foot apart.

**Cress.** Sow every month, to have young crops, and in constant succession.
Hovey and Company's Catalogue of

CUCUMBER. (Cucumis sativus.) Concombre.
- Early Frame, Long Green Turkey,
- Short Prickly, White Spined,
- Long Prickly, Green Cluster,
- Long Green Southgate, Small Gherkin, (for pickling.)

ENDIVE or SUCCORY. (Cichorium endiva.) La scarole.
- White Curled, Broad leaved Batavian, or
- Green Curled, Scarolle, (for winter.)

EGG-PLANT. (Solanum melongena.) Melongenè.
- Purple.

INDIAN CORN. (Zea Mays.) Mais.
- Early Golden Sioux, Nonpariel,
- Early Tuscarora, (fine,) Early Jefferson,
- Early Canadian, Mottled, (curious,)
- Sweet, or Sugar, Curious White.

KALE. (Crambe Maritima.) Le crambé.
- Sea, Green Curly Scotch,
- Cesarean, Purple Curled.

LEEK. (Allium Porrum.) Porreau.
- London, Large Scotch, or Flag.

LETTUCE. (Lactuca Sativa.) La Laitue.
- Royal Cape, (superior,) Ice Cos, ♩
- Early Curled Silesia, ♩ White Cos, ♩
- Large Drumhead, ♩ Green Cos, ♩
- Imperial Cabbage, ♩ Brown Dutch, ♩
- Tennisball, or Rose, ♩ Large Imperial, ♩

MARTYNIA. (Martynia Proboscidea.)

MELON. (Cucumis melo.) Melon.
- Green Citron, Nutmeg,

CUCUMBER. Sow in May.
ENDIVE. Sow at different periods; for an early crop, sow in June; and for a succession, every month.
Egg-Plant. This most delicious fruit should be much more cultivated; when it shall become better known, we have no doubt it will be as eagerly sought after as the Tomato; we presume the reason of its not being grown more at this time is that few ever ate them properly cooked, and hence they have been considered as almost worthless. The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March, and transplanted into the ground in May.
CORN. Its culture is too well known to need any remarks.
KALE. This is a valuable vegetable; sow in May and transplant into beds two feet from each other.
LEEK. Sow in April.
LETTUCE. Sow every month; and transplant into very rich soil for large heads.
MARTYNIA. Sow in April; transplant into hills three feet apart.
MELON. The Melon is cultivated similar to the Cucumber.—Sow as early in May as the season will permit; thin out the plants, leaving not more than two in each hill.
Vegetable Seeds, &c.

Persian,  | Skillman's Fine Netted,
Murray's Pine Apple, | Pomegranate,
Minorca, | Long Island Water,
Starr, (late and fine,) | Apple Seeded Water, (early,)
Large Yellow Cantelope, | Citron, (fine for preserves.)

MUSTARD.  
(Sinapis.)  Moutarde.
Brown,  | White, or English.

MUSHROOM.  
(Agaricus campestris.)

NASTURTIUM.  
(Tropæolum majus.)  Capucine.

OKRA.

ONION.  
(Allium sativum.)
White Portugal,  | Straw Colored,
Large Red,  | Silver Skinned.

PARSNIP.  
(Pastinaca sativa.)
Large Dutch, or Swelling,  | Guernsey.

PARSLEY.  
(Apium Petroselinum.)
Dwarf Curled,  | Siberian, or Hardy,
Curled, or Double,  | Single.

PEAS.  
(Pisum.)  Pois.
Early Washington,  | Dwarf Marrowfat,
Early Frame,  | Dwarf Green Albany,
Early Double Blossom Frame,  | Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods,)
Early Golden Hotspur,  | Ladies' finger Marrows,
Early Charlton,  | Waterloo Blue,
Bishop's Early Prolific,  | True Tall Marrowfat,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,  | Knight's Tall Marrows,
Dwarf Prolific,  | Woodford's New Tall Prolific,
Dwarf Blue Prussian, [tive,)  | Tall Crooked Pod Sugar.
Early Cluster, (very produc-

MUSTARD.  Sow in April and May.
MUSHROOM.  We cannot give proper directions without occupying too much space.
NASTURTIUM.  An annual plant; Sow in May.  They may be grown in the flower border, as they bear a great profusion of beautiful orange colored flowers during the season.
OKRA.  Sow in May, in rows four inches apart.
ONION, and PARSNIP.  Sow in spring as early as possible.  The earth should be pressed on to the seeds of the Onion with a board.
PARSLEY.  Sow every month during the season.
PEAS.  Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; and during the months of May, June and July, for later crops.
Hovey and Company's Catalogue of

PEPPER. *(Capsicum annuum.*) Piment.
- Tomato Shaped, or Squash, Bell, or Ox Heart,
- Cherry, Long, or Cayenne.

PUMPKINS. *(Cucurbita pepo.*) Potiron.
- Connecticut Field, Finest Yellow Family,
- Large Cheese, Mammoth.

RADISH. *(Raphanus sativus.*) Rave.
- Early Scarlet Short Top, White Turnip Root,
- Purple Short Top, Violet colored Turnip,
- Early Frame, Scarlet Turnip,
- Long Salmon, Yellow Turnip,
- Long White Naples, Superfine Early Frame, (new.)

ROQUETTE. *(Brassica Eruca.*)

RHUBARB. *(Rheum.*) Rhubarbe.
- Gigantic, Elford.
- Wilmot's Scarlet, (new),

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER. *(Tragopogon.*) Salsifi.
- White, Black, or Scorsonerie.

SKIRRET. *(Sium sisarium.*) Chervis.

SPINACH. *(Spinacea oleracea.*) Epinard.
- New Zealand, Round Leaved, or Summer,
- Holland, Prickly, or Fall.
- English Patience Dock,

SQUASH. *(Cucurbita melopepo.*) Potiron.
- Early Bush Summer, Com. Porter's Valparaiso,
- Summer Crook Neck, Cocoanut,
- Canada, Vegetable Marrow,
- Long Crook Neck, Large Lima.

**PEPPER.** Sow in May or June, and transplant into rich ground in rows, eighteen inches apart and one foot in the rows.

**PUMPKINS.** Sow in May.

**RADISH.** Plant the early varieties as soon in the spring as possible, and every fortnight during the season for a succession.

**ROQUETTE.** Sow in April, and thin the plants when they have one or two rough leaves—hoe frequently and water in dry weather.

**RHUBARB.** Sow in April or May, and transplant in September into beds of light rich ground trenched two or three feet deep; a square yard of earth should be allowed to each plant; cover lightly upon the approach of frost; and in the spring, dress the beds and keep them clear from weeds.

**SALSIFY and SKIRRET.** Sow in April in drills fourteen inches apart—they are cultivated similar to the Parsnip. The Salsify is a very delicious vegetable, when properly cooked, almost supplying the place of the oyster.

**SPINACH.** Sow in September for spring use, and cover the plants in winter with leaves, hay, &c.

**SQUASH.** Sow the second or third week in May, six feet distant in hills filled with well rotted manure. The Canada Crook Neck is a superior kind. The Large Lima is a new and superb variety, the flesh is of a bright yellow color, very fine grained, of the richest quality, and remarkable for keeping. Two of this variety exhibited at the Hort. Society's hall, last season, weighed 25 and 26 pounds.
**Sweet Herb Seeds, &c.**

**TOMATO.** *(Solanum Lycopersicum.)* Tomate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Large</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TURNIP.** *(Brassica rapa.)* Navet.

| Early Garden Stone, | Long Yellow French, |
| Early White Dutch, | Long Tankard, |
| White Flat, or Globe, | Yellow Maltese, |
| Round Red, | Yellow Aberdeen, |
| Green Round, | Yellow Sweedish, or Ruta Baga, |
| Dale’s New Hybrid, | Superfine Early Short Top, (new.) |

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**POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.**

**SIX CENTS PER PAPER.**

| Officinal Bugloss | Anchusa officinalis. |
| Officinal Borage | Borago officinalis. |
| Caraway | Carum carici. |
| Coriander | Coriander sativum. |
| Calendula | Calendular officinalis. |
| Lavender | Lavendula spicata. |
| Hyssop | Hyssopus officinalis. |
| Spearmint | Mentha veridis. |
| Sweet Basil | Ocymum basilicum. |
| Dwarf, or Bush Basil | —— minimum. |
| Sweet Marjoram | Origanum marjorana. |

**TOMATO.** The culture of the Tomato is well known—for very early use, plant in March in a hotbed.

**TURNIP.** Sow in spring for summer use, and in June and July for winter.

**BORAGE.** This is an annual plant, and is raised from seeds. Sow from March to May, in drills six to eight inches apart; when they are up, they should be thinned out; they will not bear transplanting; the seeds sow themselves if allowed to ripen on the plant.

**CARAWAY.** The seed should be sown in autumn to flower the following year.

**LAVENDER and HYSSOP.** Sow in April in drills eight inches apart.

**BASIL.** There are about twenty different species of Basil, only two of which are cultivated in gardens for domestic use; they are the sweet, *(O. basilicum.)* and the small or least, *(O. minimum.)* If we had space we should like to quote some of the quaint sayings of Phyn, Gerard and others, in regard to the supposed virtues of different herbs; but as we have not we will merely mention one or two in relation to Basil. The Romans, according to Phyn, sowed the seeds with many bitter curses, treading them down with their feet and praying to the gods that the seed might not vegetate, believing firmly that the more they were cursed, the better they would prosper. Gerard remarks that "the smell of the plant is good for the heart and the head, that taketh away sorrow fulness which commeth of melancholy, and maketh a man merry and glad." The seeds should be sown in March in pots or boxes in a hotbed and transplanted in May or June into the ground. They may be sown in May in a warm situation, but they do not flourish so well as when treated as above.

**MARJORAM.** The seed of the sweet are rather difficult to vegetate, they are very small and delicate, and must not be planted deep, from which circumstance they are likely to become injured by the hot sun. Sow in May. The best, or at least the most sure way, is to prepare a bed of light, rich earth, rake the surface very smooth and even, sow the seed, strewing it all over the bed; then sift over very little earth, barely covering them, beat the whole with the spade very gently, and throw over little brush or an old mat for four or five days, (if the season be dry give a slight watering.) When the plants are perceived above ground, remove the brush or mats and thin out. They may also be raised in a hotbed in the same manner of Basil. We have been thus particular, because we know many who have never been able to make the seed vegetate, and who have thought the fault must have been in the seed.
ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anise</td>
<td>Pimpinella anisum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary</td>
<td>Rosemarinus officinalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sage</td>
<td>Salvia officinalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Savory</td>
<td>Satureja hortensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Montana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyme</td>
<td>Thymus vulgaris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chives</td>
<td>Allium schoenoprasum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shallots</td>
<td>ascalonicum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato Onion</td>
<td>Artemisia dracunculus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarragon, or Astragon</td>
<td>Asparagus officinalis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>Cochlearia armoracia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseradish</td>
<td>Convolvulus sativas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Sweet Potato Slips</td>
<td>Crambe maritima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Kale</td>
<td>Helianthus tuberosus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Artichoke</td>
<td>Humulus lupulus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop</td>
<td>Rheum undulatum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undulated Rhubarb</td>
<td>Solanum tuberosum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Potatoes (of sorts)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY, &c. Sow in April or May.

GARLIC and SHALLOTS. They should be set out in May, about four inches apart in rich sandy soil.

POATOONION. This Onion possesses the remarkable property of keeping a great length of time. Its extraordinary fecundity combined with other good qualities, render it a most useful and valuable esculent. The culture is very simple, requiring less labor than the common onion. The soil should be rich and rather sandy. Set them out about the first of November, in rows a foot apart, and about three inches deep. On the approach of frost, cover with straw or leaves, and remove in March or April. They generally ripen in June. Lay those roots which are preserved to set out again, in a dry situation till November.

HORSERADISH. This well known root which is an almost indispensable accompaniment to various dishes, is rarely if ever grown to perfection; the roots are generally very small, and have not that freshness and peculiar sweet taste that they have when cultivated with care and attention. We presume many think that to raise so common a root, they need not have recourse to books; yet, if the pen of so distinguished a horticulturist as the President of the London Hort. Society has been exerted to give information in regard to its cultivation, it certainly merits our attention. The following are his excellent directions.

"Horseradish thrives best in deep, soft, sandy loam, that is not very dry in the summer, nor inundated in the winter. The situation must be open. During winter trench the ground three feet deep, and in the following February (April for our climate) procure your sets, in the choice of which take the strongest crowns or leading buds from old plants, cutting them about two inches long. Mark out the ground in four foot beds, and one foot alleys; then take from the first bed nine inches of the top soil, laying it upon the adjoining bed; after which take out an opening at one end of the bed in the common way of trenching, fifteen inches deep from the present surface; then level the bottom, upon which plant a row of sets across the bed, at nine inches apart each way with their crowns upright; afterwards dig the next trench the same width and depth, turning the earth into the first trench over the row of sets; thus proceeding trench after trench to the end. Where more than the produce of one bed is required for the supply of the family for twelve months, the third bed is to be planted, which treat as directed for the first, only observing to lay the earth on the fourth and so on to any number of beds. Upon every alternate bed, which is not planted, a dwarf annual crop may be grown. The plants must be kept clear of weeds during the summer; and as soon as the leaves decay in autumn, let them be carefully raked off with a wooden toothed rake; in the following February, (April,) eighteen inches of the earth of the unplanted bed must be laid as light as possible, and equally, over the beds that are planted; then trench and plant the vacant beds exactly in the same manner as before directed. The following autumn, the first planted Horseradish may be taken up, by opening a trench at one end of the bed to the bottom of the roots, so that the sticks or roots of Horseradish may be taken up entire and sound, which for size and quality will be such as have not generally been seen. The following February, (April,) the one year old crop will require additional earth as before directed, which must of course be taken from those beds which are now vacant. When done, if the ground appears poor, or unlikely to produce another vigorous crop, they must of course have a coat of manure."—

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines medicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows
Dill
Sweet Fennel
Finochhio
Angelica
Chamomile
Spikenard
Wormwood
Saffron
Jerusalem Oak
Scurvy Grass
Meadow Saffron
Coriander
Officinal Cumin
Hound’s Tongue
Purple Foxglove
Lemon Balm
Boneset
Pennyroyal
Henbane
Hyssop
Masterwort
Elecampane
Dyer’s Wood
Motherwort
Lovage
Bugle Weed
Horehound
Balm
Peppermint
Spearmint
Horsemint
Catnip
Officinal Poppy
Turkey Rhubarb
Palma Christi (castor oil \{bean\)
Rue
Bene

Althea officinalis.
Anethum graveolens.

Angelica Archangelica.
Anthemis nobilis.
Arctium lappa.
Artemesia absinthium.
Carthamus tinctorius.
Chenopodium botrys.
Cochlearia officinalis.
Colchicum autumnale.
Coriandrum sativum.
Cuminum Cuminum.
Cynoglossum officinale.
Digitalis purpurea.
Dracocephalum moldavica.
Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Hedeoma pulgenoides.
Hyoscyamus niger.
Hyssopus officinalis.
Imperatoria ostruthium.
Inula helenium.
Isatis tinctoria.
Leonurus cardiaca.
Ligustrum levisicum.
Lycopus virginica.
Marrubium vulgare.
Melissa officinalis.
Mentha piperita.

Ricinus communis.
Sesamen orientale.
AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

- Herds Grass, or Red Top
- Blue Grass
- Sweet Scented Vernal Grass
- Tall Meadow Oats Grass
- Potato Oats
- Mangel Wurtzel
- Large Scotch Cabbage
- Bullocks Large Ox
- English Rape, or Cole Seed
- Ruta Baga, or Sweedish Turnip
- Large White Norfolk Turnip
- Hemp
- Wild Succory
- Orchard Grass
- Fuller’s Teasel
- Lentiles
- Cotton
- Saintfoin
- Broom Corn
- Woad
- Flax
- English Rye Grass
- Trefoil, or Yellow Clover
- Lucern, or French Clover
- White Mulberry (for silkworms)
- Virginia Tobacco
- Havanna
- Millet
- Field Burnet
- Canary Seed
- White Field Beans
- Timothy Grass
- Field Peas
- Blue Grass
- Buckwheat
- Weld, or Dyer’s Weed
- Dyer’s Madder
- Spring Rye
- Winter Ryc
- White or English Mustard
- Brown Mustard
- Red Clover

Agrostis stricta.
- cerulea.
- Anthoxanthum odorum.
- Avena elatior.
- var.
- Beta sicla.
- Brassica oleracea, v. capitata.
- var.
- Ruta
- napus.
- campestris, v. rutubaga.
- var.
- Cannabis sativa.
- Cichorium intybus.
- Dactylis glomerata.
- Dipsacus fullonum.
- Errum lens.
- Gossypium herbaceum.
- Hedysarum onobrychis.
- Holcus saccarratus.
- Isatis tinctora.
- Linum altissimum.
- Lolium perenne.
- Medicago lupulena.
- sativa.
- Morus alba.
- Nicotiana tabacum.
- var. rustica.
- Panicum miliaceum.
- Pterium sanguinsorba.
- Phalaris canariensis.
- Phaseolus vulgaris.
- Phleum pratense.
- Pisum sativum.
- Poa compressa.
- Polygonum fagopyrum.
- Reseda lacteola.
- Rubia tinctora.
- Secale cereale.
- var.
- Sinapis alba.
- nigra.
- Trifolium pratense.
Farming Seeds, &c.

White Dutch Clover
White American Clover
Spring Wheat
Spring Vetches
Winter
Indian Corn

Trifolium repens.
Triticum aestivum.
Vicia sativa.
Zea Mays.

BIRD SEEDS.

BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

Rape
Hemp
Rough or Unhulled Rice
Millet
Maw
Canary

Brassica napus.
Canabis sativa.
Oryza sativa.
Panicum miliaceum.
Papaver, som. nigemene.
Phalaris canariensis.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Peach
Apricot
Nectarine
Strawberry
White Mulberry
Cherrics
Plum
Apples
Pears
Quince
Gooseberries
Currants
Raspberries
Grape

Amygdalus persica.
Armeniaca vulgaris.
Fragaria nectarina.
Morus alba.
Prunus Cerasus.
Pyrus domestica.
Pyrus malus.
Pyrus communis.
Cydonia.
Ribes uva crispa.
Ribes rubrum.
Rubus idaeus.
Vitis vinifera.
## NATIVE AMERICAN

### TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Orders should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.—Those marked (h) are herbaceous.

**TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>Scarlet Maple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacharinum</td>
<td>Sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigrum</td>
<td>Black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>montanum</td>
<td>Mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æsculus flava</td>
<td>Yellow Flowered Horsechestnut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macrostachya</td>
<td>Dwarf White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus serrulata</td>
<td>Serrated Leaved Alder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda paniculata</td>
<td>Panicled Andromeda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azalea glauca</td>
<td>White Glaucous Azalea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nudiflora</td>
<td>Red Flowered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berberis canadensis</td>
<td>Canadian Barberry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula populifolia</td>
<td>Poplar Leaved Birch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenta</td>
<td>Black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excelsa</td>
<td>Yellow Leaved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bignonia radicans</td>
<td>Trumpet Creeper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h Cassia marylandica</td>
<td>Maryland Cassia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nictitans</td>
<td>Sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus americana</td>
<td>American Hornbean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea americana</td>
<td>American Chestnut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumila</td>
<td>Chinquapin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa syringæfolia</td>
<td>Flowering Catalpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalanthus occidentalis</td>
<td>Swamp Buttonwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clethra alnifolia</td>
<td>Alder Leaved Clethra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus florida</td>
<td>Great Flowering Dogwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus americana</td>
<td>American Hazlenut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus coccinea</td>
<td>Scarlet Hawthorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupressus distichia</td>
<td>Cypress Tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyoides</td>
<td>White Cedar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospyrus virginiana</td>
<td>Persimmon Plum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus acuminata</td>
<td>White Ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentiana saponaria</td>
<td>Soapwort Gentian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h Gerardia quercifolia</td>
<td>Oak Leaved Gerardia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
<td>Three Thorned Acacia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halesia tetrapetra</td>
<td>Snowdrop Tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammamelis virginica</td>
<td>Witch Hazel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tree, Shrub, and Plant Seeds.

Hibiscus palustris
syriacus
Hypericum kalmanium
ascyroides
Ilex opaca
Juglans nigra
alba
cinerca
tomentosa
amara
porcina
Juniperus virginiana
Kalmia latifolia
augustifolia
Laurus sassafras
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liodendron tulipfera
Magnolia tripetala
glua
grandiflora
acuminata
Ostrya virginica
Oxycoccus macrocarpus
Pinus strobus
rigida
balsamea
alba
nigra
canadensis
pendula
Platanus occidentalis
Podalyria tinctoria
Prinos verticillatos
Prunus virginica
Ptelia trefoilata
Quercus alba
rubra
tinctoria
palustris
coccinea
prinus
Rhus glabrum
Robina pseudoacacia
Rhododendrum maximum
Rosa parviflora
sauveolens
Smilax rotundifolia
Sabus americana
Rose Flowering Hibiscus.
Althea Frutex.
Kalmia Leaved St. John’s Wort.
Large Flowered.
American Holly.
Round Black Walnut.
Shelbark Hickory.
Long Black Walnut.
Mockernut Hickory.
Bitternut Hickory.
Pignut Hickory.
Virginian Cedar.
Broad Leaved Laurel.
Narrow Leaved.
Sassafras Bay.
Maple Leaved Sweet Gum.
Tulip Tree
Umbrella Magnolia.
Glaucous Magnolia.
Great Flowering Magnolia.
Blue Flowered Magnolia.
Hop Hornbean.
Cranberry.
Weymouth Pine.
Pitch Pine.
Balsam Fir.
White Spruce.
Black Spruce.
Hemlock Spruce.
Larch.
Western Plane.
Yellow Flowered Podalyria.
Winterberry.
American Bird Cherry.
Trefoil Tree.
White Oak.
Red Oak.
Black Oak.
Lowland Oak.
Scarlet Oak.
Chestnut Oak.
Smooth Sumac.
Yellow Ship Locust.
Large Flowered.
Pennsylvania Rose.
Sweetbriar Rose.
Round Leaved Smilax.
American Mountain Ash.
Spiraea tomentosa
salicifolia
Symphora racemosa
glomerata
Thuya occidentalis
—— orientalis
Vaccinium stamineum
h Verbasum blattara
h Vernonía præflata
Viburnum pruniifolium
oxyccoccus

Red Flowered Spiraea.
White Flowered Spiraea.
Snowberry.
Indian Currant.
American Arbor Vitæ.
Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
Whortleberry.
North Blattaria.
Indian Currant.
American Arbor Vitæ.
Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
Whortleberry.
North Blattaria.
Indian Currant.
American Arbor Vitæ.
Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
Whortleberry.
North Blattaria.

—are mainly annuals, and should be sown in pots of light, rich soil, covered from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep, according to the nature and size of the seeds; and should have, if possible, the protection of a hotbed, if not they should be kept in some sheltered place, (a greenhouse, or frame,) till all danger of frost is over, when they may be transplanted (about the first of June) into the open ground. Those marked thus, (∗) are half hardy, and may be sown in the open ground during the month of May. Many of the hardy kinds, such as Coreopsis, Larkspur, Argemone, Iberis, Gilia, &c. flower much stronger and in greater profusion, if sown in the autumn. Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

AGERATUM.
* mexicanum
oloratum
Alvissum
maritimum
AMARANTHUS.
cruentus
flavus
hypochondriacus
tricolor
Mexican
Sweet Scented
Sweet
Love Lies Bleeding
Pale
Princes Feather
Three Colored

ANAGALLIS.
indica
ARGEMONE.
*mexicana
ASTER.
sinensis
var. alb
purpurea
*incarnata
variegata
Blue Fimpernell
Mexican
China Aster
White
Purple
Bush Colored
Striped
Annual Flower Seeds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>var. rubro</th>
<th>ceruleus</th>
<th>obscuro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Lilac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: See Note.)

ATROPA. physaloides
AVENA. sensitiva
BLITUM. capitatum
BROWALLIA. elata
var. albo
CACALIA. *coccinea
CALENDULA. stellata
hybrida
CARDUOPSIS. CHALCALACABUM.
CAMPAANULA. speculum
CASSIA. nictitans
CENTAURIA. cyanus major
— minor
moschatula
saucoileus
benedita
CELOSIA.
 cristata
var. lutea
CHERIANTHUS. major
CIERIANTHUS. *annus
— maritimus
CHRYSANTHEMUM. coronarium
var. lutea
Erechtodora
CLARKIA. pulchella
var. albo.
COLLIANSA. grandidora
COMELINA. *coccinea
CONVOLVULUS. conminor
— major
var. lutea
c rosa
c striata
COREOPSIS. elegans
CREPIS. barbata
rubra
CUCURBITA.
— bicolor
*aurantia
lageneria
chavata
CUCUMIS.
—odoratissimum
—sanguinus
DEPHNUM. consolida
var. rosea
c albo
—ajacis

var. (See Note.)

DIANTHUS. profilera
*annus
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. californica
LAHLAB. var. vulgaris
c var. albo
EUPHORBIA. variegata
GILIA. capitata
GLAUCUM. luteum
phoenicium
GOMPHRENA. *Globosa
c var. albo
GÖSSHYUM.
HELENIA.
HERALD. annus
var. hirsutus
HIBISCUS.
ARJACIS. var. speciosa
IMPERIUM.
*balsamina
var. rosea
variegata
coccinea
purpurea
alba
rubroplena

IPOMEA.
coccinea
lacunosa
c epithetica
quinquefoil
var. albo
LATHYRUS.
calyptrae
var. albo
— c obecuore
c — purpureo
— roso
c — strata
— tingitanus
— major
— tetragonobolus
LAVATERIA.
trimestris
var. albo
LUPINUS.
— albus
— pilosus
— luteus
— mutabilis
— strictus
var. flavus
— roso
— polypyllas
MALOPE.
tritida

Nepalitan
(See Note.)

Profuse Flowering
Carnelian Annual
Splendid
Hyacinth Bean
White
Variegated
Azure Blue Gilia
Horned Poppy
Scarlet
Purple Globe Amaranthus
White
Cotton Plant
Mexican Sunflower
Tall Sunflower
Dwarf
African
Great Flowered
White Candy Tuft
Purple
New Fine Purple
Double Balsamine
Red
Variegated
Purple
White
Crimson
Scarlet Morning Glory
Storry Pink
Hepatica Leaved
Cypresses Vine
White
Sweet Peas
Yellow
White
Black
Purple
Red
Striped
Tangier Crimson
Winged Peas
Red Lavatera
White
White Lupin
Large Blue
Yellow
Changeable
Dutch
Pink
Rose
Many Leaved
Scarlet Flowered

Note.—We have given uncommon attention to this genus of plants, and have produced from the above, some of the most beautiful and splendid double varieties, two or three of which are entirely new. We need only to remind our friends that the seed we have, were raised from the same plants from which the flowers exhibited at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms the past year were cut, and which were the admiration of all who saw them. We would however remark, to guard against disappointment, that from this extreme double character, there will often be some variation; having ourselves had complete single and full double flowers the seeds of which were saved from one plant, and, in some cases, even from one flower.

Note.—The double varieties of the Branching Larkspur, rank among the most beautiful of annual flowers; but to be preserved true, they should not be grown near the single; the Red, White, and Blue, sown in patches by themselves, produce a very brilliant effect.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curled Mallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckoolds Horn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolocus Capsuled</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Caterpillars</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Snails</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hedgehogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dew Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marvel of Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Scented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirtling Cucumber</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balsam Apple</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balsam Pear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget Me Not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginian Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Flow'd Havanna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Scented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Love in a Mist</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailing Nolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Night Smelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple and White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Colored</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Official Poppy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Carnation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn or Rose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lap-dog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Dutch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Flowered Bean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Polygonum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Oak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(formerly centaurea americana)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Mignonette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Egg Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starry Scabious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing Leaved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Jacobea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchfly</td>
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<td>Dwarf</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening Catchfly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla Scented</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather Grass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Marygold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Quilled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Early Dwarf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winged Thunbergia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Trefoil</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Scented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Nasturtium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart’s-ease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eternal Flower</td>
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<td>Purple</td>
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<td>Mexican Ximenesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large Red</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violet Colored</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.**

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed, are delicate, and require to be protected during the winter.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

**SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RARE KINDS.**
Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds.

21

ALYSSUM. saxatile
ANEJOME. aquinaria pulsatilla
ANTIRRHINUM. majusasper color
AQUILEGIA. vulgaris f. pl.
ASCLEPIAS, tuberosa incarnata
BIGNONIA, cayennensis
CAMPANULA. medium
CANNA INDICA.
*oeconex
*jutea
CARDOUS, caryophyllus
CASSIA, marylandica
CATANANCHE, conoides
CHEIRANTHUS, *cheiri
*var. glaber albo
* glaber purpureo
* purpureo
*incanus
*var. regium
*var.
CLEMATIS, *hannula
*vidalba
COLCAEA, *seandens
DAHLIA, *superflua
*var. fl. pl.
DELPHINIUM, grandiflora
*quatam
DIANTHUS, *carphophyllum
atrosrubens
latifolius
chinensis
plumarius
superbus
hortensis
detoideus
barbatus
DIGITALIS, purpurea
*var. fl. albo
grandiflora
lutea
DRACOCPEHALUM, virginicum
canariense
ECHINOPS, sperocephalus
ERYTHRIN A. herbea
EUPATORIUM, cuneifolium
euphorbia, lathyrus
FUMARIA, glauca
GELSEMINUM, nitidum
GENTIANA, acaulis
GERARDIA, quercifolia
GLYCINE, capriscus
HEDYSARUM, coronarium
Golden Alyssum
Wind Flower
Mask Scented Geranium
Scarlet Snapdragon
Two Colored
Columbine
Swallow Wort
Starry
Scarlet Trumpet Flower
Canterbury Bell
White
Indian Shot
Yellow
Silver Leaved Thistle
Maryland Cassia
Blue Catananche
Bloody Wallflower
Wall Leaved Gilflower
Purple Fraxion
Twikienhalm
Scarlet Brompton
Queens
Russian Stock
Virgin's Bower
Traveller's Joy
Mexican Cobea
Mexican Dahlia
Double
Great Flowered Larkspur
Bee
Carnation Pink
Dark Red
Broad Leaved
Chinese Imperial
Pleasant Eyed
Fringed
Clove
London Pride
Sweet William
Purple Foxglove
White
Great Flowered
Yellow
Pink Dragon's Head
Balm of Gilead
Glove Thistle
Coral Tree
Blue Eupatorium
Caper Tree
Blue Furnitory
Porcelain Flowered
Purple Gentian
Oak Leaved
Purple
French Honeysuckle
HELENIUM, autumnae
HELIAINTHUS, alpinus
HESPERIS, matronalis
HIBISCUS, palustris
HIMANTHUS, syriacus
HYACINTHUS, orientalis
LATHYRUS, *c latilobus
LITAKIE, specata
scariosa
LINUM, perenne
LINARIA, cymothalia
LOBELIA, cardinalis
LUNARIA, biennis
LUPINUS, perennis
mutabilis
polyphyllus
mexicanus
bicolor
canaliculatus
tomentosus
variabilis
var.
LACHNIS, chaledonicus
MIMOSA, odoratissima
MINIULUS, ringens
rivularis
MONARDIA, didyma
purpureus
MYRTUS, *communis
*augustifolius
NERIUM, *oleander
OCYMUM, basilicum
minimum
GENSETHERA, biennis
P. ONY, officinalis
PAPAVER, bracteata
orientale
PARDANTHUS, chinensis
PELLARGONIUM, *zomale
PETUNIA, corymbiflora
PILOMIS, fruticosus
BILLOX, pyramidalis
POLEMONIUM, euleum
POTENTILLA, atro-sanguineas
furnesia
PREANANTHES, alba
PRIMULA, auricula
polyanthus
veris
vulgare
*pratensis
RESEDA, var. frutescens
Autumn Sunflower
Many Flowered
Sweet Rocket
Halbert Leaved
Great Flowered
Althea Frutex
Hyacinth
Everlasting Peas
Spikeed Liatris
Blazing Star
Perennial Flax
Ivy Leaved Toad Flax
Cardinal Flower
Satin Flower
Perennial Lapin
Changeable
Many Leaved
Mexican
Two Colored
Channel Leaved
Woolly
Nootka Sound
New
Scarlet Lychnis
Appopinax
Monkey Flower
Dark Spotted
Crimson Bergamot
Purple
Brond Leaved
Narrow Leaved
Oleander
Sweet Basil
French Bush
Treo Primrose
Passion
Perennial
Oriental
Blackberry Lily
Gernium
Large Flowered
Large Leaved
Phlox
Jacob's Ladder
Scarlet Potentilla
Handsome
White Ivy Leaf
Auricula
Polyanthus
Cowslip
Poetic Primrose
Chinese
Tree Mignonette
Hovey and Company’s Catalogue of

RUDBECKIA.  
_h sauce_  
bulgare  
_SALVIA._  
*plenipes_  
*patro purpurea  
SCABIOSA.  
*auro purpurea_  
SOLANUM.  
_pseudo capsicum_  
SOPHORA.  
australis  
SPARTIUM.  
*scoporum  
SPIRÆA.  
ulumaria

Yellow  
Fulgent  
Purple  
Splendid Sage  
Purple Topped Clary  
Jerusalem Cherry  
Beautiful Sophora  
Meadow Sweet  
filipendula  
SUTHERLANDIA.  
floribunda  
SYMPORIA.  
*atro racemosa  
TAGETES.  
lucidum  
*TULIP.  
generiana  
TULIP.  
rubra  
vinca  
roseo  
var. albo  
VIOLA.  
odora  
Dropwort  
Bladder Senna  
Snowberry  
Sweet Scented Marigold  
Tulip  
Garden Valerian  
Madagascar Periwinkle  
White  
Sweet European Violet

**Note.**—The few remarks which we make in regard to the cultivation of flowers, we do not intend to apply to those who are already acquainted with their manner of growth. Almost every plant will grow in any light, rich soil; but there are many varieties which grow much stronger, flower far more brilliant, in much greater profusion, and live a greater length of time, in soils, suited to their peculiar nature and habits. And those who wish to understand more perfectly the cultivation and various methods of growing these different varieties, will look for the knowledge in books written expressly upon the subject, rather than that contained in catalogues.

Harvy annual flower seeds should generally be sown during the month of April—the soil should be dug deep and made light and fine with the hoe; the best way is to sow in patches; make a little drill for the seed, and cover lightly with fresh moist soil; the usual depth is about a half an inch, but should be varied according to the size of the seed; there rather delicate and susceptible of heat, may be covered with an inverted flower pot, which keeps the soil moist, causes a reflection of heat, and keeps the seeds from being washed away by very heavy rains. When the plants are about an inch high, they should be thinned out and some transplanted into vacant places in the border.

**Biennial and Perennial Seeds.**—They should generally be sown in May, but may be planted during the summer till September, though they will not flower quite as strong in the following year, as those sown earlier. The seed of the Foxglove should be sown in rather a shady, moist situation, barely covering them with the earth, which should be pressed upon the seed very gently. Most of the varieties should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep; such as the Lupin, (Lupinus) Hibiscus, Cæsis, &c., should be covered a half an inch, or more; as soon as they are up they should be thinned out in a very regular manner; when large enough to transplant, (when they have four or five rough leaves,) they should be removed into the border or any other situation, where they are to remain; upon the approach of frost, they should be covered with two or three inches of leaves, straw, or hay—the covering should not be suffered to lie over them too late in the spring, as it would be apt to rot and injure the plants. As soon as they begin to grow, the soil should be stirred and loosened about the roots, and if it is required, it should be enriched by the addition of old hothed manure, rotten leaves or any well decomposed dung. The plants may be afterwards multiplied by suckers or cuttings, or by dividing the roots. Watering, shading, &c. after transplanting, should not be forgotten. Be all those of struggling habits very neatly to a stick painted green, and cut away all dead or broken branches.

**BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS.**

Consisting of the finest varieties of  
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, RANUNCULUS, ANEMONES, DAHLIAS, PAONIES, &c. &c.

We have not at the present completed the arrangements, by which we shall be annually supplied with all the finest varieties of Bulbous flower roots. We therefore do not wish to offer any catalogue of what we have not already in our possession, or of what we cannot easily procure.

Of HYACINTHS, we have a very good collection, but of not sufficient number to enumerate here. We have exhibited such as we have grown, at the rooms of the Mass. Horticultural Society, where they have been much admired. We intend to introduce many new and fine kinds, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Our collection of TULIPS we have selected from a large number (rejecting all inferior
Narcissus, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, Amaryllis, &c., a fine assortment.

The Ranunculus we have grown for four or five years, and have succeeded in their cultivation far beyond our anticipations. Although many who have purchased and planted hundreds of roots, have never been able to procure a good bloom, yet, we have invariably had a fine show, some roots producing five or six flowers. We presume there are many who still recollect the beauty and splendor of the varieties which we have annually exhibited, and which attracted the particular notice of some, who had supposed it almost impossible to grow them. From the repeated disappointments which many have experienced in not producing a single flower, their cultivation has been much neglected; but we do not think there is any variety of bulbous or tuberous roots, which will so well repay all the care and attention that can be bestowed on their culture as the Ranunculus. The elegant and perfect form of the flower, the vividness and almost endless variety of their colors, consisting of white, grey, ash, yellow, buff, orange, olive, rose, red, dark red, crimson, scarlet, coffee colored, purple, spotted, mottled, striped, shaded, &c., have given them a rank amongst Florist's flowers, equal in beauty to the far famed Tulip, and are by many thought to be greatly superior. We have now one of the finest named collections in this country, which we imported the last season, and which we hope to have the pleasure of exhibiting to our friends the coming season, when in full bloom. We have been at great expense to procure them, but when their beauty shall have become more generally known, we do not feel apprehensive that we shall be the losers, by our enthusiasm to introduce new and rare plants. As soon as we produce duplicates of the varieties, we shall offer them to the public, when a descriptive catalogue will be published.

Dahlias. The splendor and magnificence of this plant are too well known, to require any additional remarks. We have a collection of very superior kinds, including some which are entirely new; but we cannot offer a catalogue with their names complete, till next fall.

Roots of the different varieties of Anemones, Peonies, Tuberose, Iris, Mexican Tiger Flower, (Tigrida pavonia,) Gladiolus, Cyclamen, &c., we intend to be able to offer to our friends, as soon as time will permit us to make proper arrangements.

Orders for bulbous and tuberous roots should be forwarded from July to November; they may be planted after this time, even in December, if the ground be open; but in our variable climate it is far better to get them in previous to November; the roots will be much larger, and the flower stronger.

GREEN-HOUSE SHRUBS, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.

Those to which this mark (*) is prefixed are hardy.

| AGACIA.                        | prolifera       |
| armata                        | obliqua         |
| peregrina                    | radula          |
| lophanta                     | variegata       |
| longifolia                   | retusa          |
| AGAPANTHUS.                  | ALSTRAEMARIA.   |
| umbellatus                   | simii           |
| precox                       | AMARYLLIS.      |
| AGAVE.                       | belladonna      |
| americana                    | fulgida         |
| ALOE.                        | regina          |
| arborea                      | blanda          |
| haworthii                    | ARDISIA.        |
| acuminata                    | crenata         |
| attenuata                    | littoralis      |
| lingua                       | colorata        |
| Prickly Leaved               | Proliferous     |
| White Flowered               | Broad Spotted   |
| 'Two Spiked Superb           | Rasp Leaved     |
| Yellow Haired                | Patridgo Breast |
| Large African Lily           | Cushion         |
| Dwarf                        | Red Flowered    |
| American Century Aloe        | Belladonna      |
| Tree Aloe                    | Fulgid Flowered |
| Largest Pearl                | Mexican         |
| Superb Flowered              | Charming        |
| Attenuated                   | Red Flowered    |
| Spotted Tongue               | Umbel Flowered  |
|                            | Red Flowered    |
**NERIUM.**

oleracea

var. album

" splendens

" variegatum

**PASSIFLORA.**

*caerulea

var. carnea racemosa

**PELARGONIUM.**

capitatum

fragrans

formosissimum

grossularioides

interseps

inquinans

quecfolium

tomentosum

zonal

var. coecinea

var. marginatum

**GARDEN VARIETIES.**

Daveyanum

macranthum

Prince Leopold

Husseyanum

rubescens

Rowena

Washingtonii

Youngii

PAONIA.

montan

var. papaveracea

" banksiae

" rosea

**PITTOSPORUM.**

tohina

**PLUMBAGO.**

cernensis

**PRIMULA.**

pratensis

var. albo

**PUNICICA.**

mana

granatum

fl. plena

**RHODODENDRON.**

arboareum

var. album

hybrida

azalea

*ponicem

*maximum

**RONTECLETIA.**

american

**ROSA.**

*var. albo

*catawbiense

**RUTTEBEGOSIA.**

**SALVIA.**

**SPARTIUM.**

**SPRUNGELIA.**

**SUNTEA.**

radelana

purpurea

**VELVET.**

**VIBURNUM.**

**VIGNA.**

**VIRTUE.**

**VIRIDISCELIA.**

**VITIS.**

**ZINOZEBER.**

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**

The Chrysanthemum is considered as one of the most valuable flowers; they are of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and contribute much to the beauty of the garden in a warm autumn, and produce one of the most brilliant displays in the greenhouse during the months of November and December, when scarcely a flower of any plant is seen; through the exertions of the London Horticultural Society, nearly all the kinds which are supposed to exist in China have been introduced, and they have subsequently been imported here. The following comprise nearly all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Purple</td>
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<td>Quilled White</td>
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<td>Tasseled White</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quilled Yellow</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sulphur Yellow</td>
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<td>Golden Yellow</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Large Lilac</td>
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<td>Rose or Pink</td>
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<td>Buff or Orange</td>
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<td>Spanish Brown</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Quilled Flame Yellow</td>
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<td>Early Crimson</td>
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<td>Ez. Light Purple</td>
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<td>Curled Lilac</td>
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<td>Changeable Pale Buff</td>
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<td>Curled Blush</td>
<td>Tasseled Lilac</td>
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<td>Semi-double Quilled Pale Orange</td>
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<td>Golden Lotus</td>
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<td>Yellow Warratah</td>
<td>Sabines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple Ranunculus</td>
<td>Double Indian White</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Green-house Shrubs, &c.**

25
CAMELLIA JAPONICA, OR JAPAN ROSE.

Our collection of Camellias we intend shall comprise all the new varieties; the fine form of the plant, and the elegance of the flower, together with the well known richness of its deep green foliage, has rendered it very desirable by every lover of "Flora;" and few, if any, among the whole range of plants, can lay equal claim to attention. It may be said in truth, that it is "the most beautiful of the beautiful," for what flower is there either indigenous or exotic, more beautiful than a fine specimen of the Double White (C. japonica pl. albo) when in full bloom? more delicate than the Apple Bosomed, (C. maliflora,) or more grand and magnificent than the Coral Flowered, (C. corallina.)

The Camellia is nearly hardy, and of easy cultivation; the supposition that they cannot be grown without the aid of a green-house, has somewhat prevented their being more generally known; any one who can give them the protection of a cold frame, may raise them to perfection. They are also grown very well in rooms, their management being attended with but little difficulty; and if they be placed in a light and airy situation, they will thrive nearly as well as in the green-house. They require protection from the sun, and from this reason they are a most desirable plant to those whose houses are so situated as to be deprived of his warm rays.

We have enumerated about all the varieties which are generally known.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAMELLIA JAPONICA</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Flower Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Japan Rose</td>
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<td>var. albo pleno</td>
<td>Double White</td>
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<td>lascante</td>
<td>Pale Yellow</td>
<td>Long Leaved</td>
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<td>elongifolia</td>
<td>Long Leaved</td>
<td>Double Red</td>
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<td>rubro plena</td>
<td>Large Single Red</td>
<td>Hollyhock Flowered</td>
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<td>Aitoni</td>
<td>Single Red</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
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<td>철가금나무</td>
<td>Single Red</td>
<td>Red Warratah</td>
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<td>var. albo v. variabilis</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Rose</td>
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<td>&quot; rose</td>
<td>Vergin White</td>
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<td>&quot; purpurea</td>
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<td>ardens superba</td>
<td>Double Crimson</td>
<td>Double Pink</td>
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<td>Astro-Rubens</td>
<td>Double Pink</td>
<td>Striped Warratah</td>
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<td>Egerton's Superb</td>
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<td>Derbeyana</td>
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<td>gallica alba</td>
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<td>bulgens</td>
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