

# GARDEN TOOLS.

**Large Pruning Shears,**  
For lopping off branches.

**Ladies' Fancy Pruners,**  
For Rose Bushes, &c.,

**Grass Shears,**  
Long handles and wheels

**Hedge Shears,**  
Different Sizes.

**Edging Irons,**  
Cast Steel.

**Turing Irons,**  
Cast Steel.

**Garden Hoes,**  
All Sizes.

**Dutch Hoes,**  
**Garden Rakes,**

**Green-house Syringes.**

**Gravel Rakes,**

**Lawn Rakes,**

**Garden Forks,**

**Digging Forks,**

**Toy Spades,**

Cast Steel,

**Fancy Setts Garden Tools,**  
For Ladies.

**Garden Lines & Reels,**

**Thistle & Dock Spuds,**

**Transplanting Trowels,**

**Saynor's Pruning and**

**Budding Knives,**

**Watering Pots,**

**Steel Spades & Shovels,**

**Books on Horticulture.**

*No. of Plants or Trees that can be planted on an Acre of ground,  
at the following distances apart, in feet.*

<i>Distance apart.</i>	<i>No. of Plants.</i>	<i>Distance apart.</i>	<i>No. of Plants</i>
1 by 1	43,560	7 " 7	838
1½ " 1½	19,360	8 " 8	680
2 " 1	21,780	9 " 9	537
2 " 2	10,890	10 " 10	435
2½ " 2½	6,969	11 " 11	360
3 " 1	14,520	12 " 12	332
3 " 1	7,260	13 " 13	257
3 " 3	4,840	14 " 14	222
3½ " 3½	3,555	15 " 15	193
4 " 1	10,890	16 " 16	170
4 " 2	4,445	17 " 17	150
4 " 3	3,630	18 " 18	134
4 " 4	2,722	19 " 19	120
4½ " 4½	2,151	20 " 20	108
5 " 1	8,712	21 " 24	75
4 " 2	4,356	25 " 25	69
5 " 3	2,904	27 " 27	59
5 " 4	2,178	30 " 30	48
5 " 5	1,742	40 " 40	27
5½ " 5½	1,417	50 " 50	17
6 " 6	1,210	60 " 60	12
6½ " 6½	1,031	66 " 66	10

# Kitchen Garden & Agricultural Seeds.

ASPARAGUS.	CABBAGE.	ENDIVE.
New Giant.	Early York	Green Curled
<b>BEANS.</b>	Large York	White Curled
Early Mazagon	Sugar Leaf	<b>EGG PLANT.</b>
Broad Windsor	Early Battersea	White
Taylor's Large do	Early Vannack	Purple
Long Pod	Atkins' Matchless } <i>New</i>	<b>LEEK.</b>
<b>KIDNEY BEANS.</b>	Chilling's Queen } <i>New</i>	Large Flag
Yellow six Weeks	Enfield Market } <i>New</i>	Musselburgh [ <i>true</i> ]
Black Speckled	Late Quintal } <i>fine</i>	<b>LETTUCE.</b>
White do	St. Denis	Paris Coss
Royal Dwarf	Large Drumhead	Curled Silicia
Early Valentine	Late Bergen	True Malta
Lima or Butter Beans	Flat Dutch	Victoria Cabbage
Case Knife	Red Dutch	<b>MANGEL WURZEL.</b>
Scarlet Runners	Savoy Green Curled	Red Globe
<b>BET.</b>	" Marcilen ( <i>New</i> )	Long Red
Long Blood	" Cattle's ( <i>new Dwarf</i> )	New Yellow Globe
Extra Long	<b>CELERY.</b>	White Sugar Beet
Early Turnip-rooted	White Solid	<b>MUSK MELON.</b>
<b>BORECOLE or GREENS</b>	Red Solid	Fine Green Fleshed.
German Greens	Seymour's Superb	Fine Scarlet Fleshed
Scotch Greens	Cole's Solid Red	Minorca
<b>BROCOLI.</b>	" New Crystal	Nutmeg [ <i>fine</i> ]
Early Purple Cape	White [ <i>superb</i> ]	[Several other choice sorts]
Early White Cape	<b>CRESS.</b>	<b>WATER MELON.</b>
New Walcheren ( <i>fine</i> )	Common	Long Island
<b>CAULIFLOWER.</b>	Curled Extra	Citron
Early London	<b>CUCUMBER.</b>	<b>MUSTARD.</b>
" French	Long Prickly	White
Late French	Short Prickly	<b>NASTURTIUM.</b>
Large Asiatic ( <i>New</i> )	Early Frame	Yellow
<b>CARROT.</b>	Long Ridge	New Dark
Early Horn	Manchester Prize	<b>ONION.</b>
Dutch Horn	And several other	Large Pale Red
Long Orange	choice sorts.	Weathersfield Large
Red Altringham		Red
Fine Selected do		White Silver Skined
Red Surry		Large Yellow
White Belgian ( <i>for field culture</i> )		

**PEPPERS,**

Large Red  
Small Red  
Cherry

**PARSLEY,**

Curled  
Double Curled  
Myat's Matchless, *for garnishing;*

**PARSNIP.**

Dutch Hollow Crown  
Long Smooth White

**PUMPKIN.**

Common Field  
New Large, yellow

**PEAS,**

Early Frame  
Early Emperor  
Early Kent  
Bishop's fine Long Podded  
Burbridge's Eclipse  
Fairbeard's Champion of England  
Royal Dwarf  
Knight's Tallow Marrow  
Knight's Dwarf Do.  
White Spanish dwarf  
Flack's New Imperial  
Blue Imperial  
White Marrowfat  
Dwarf Sugar, with eatable pods

**RADISH,**

Early Frame  
Long Salomon  
Scarlet Short-top  
Scarlet Turnip  
White Turnip  
Black Spanish  
Rose Olive Shaped

**RHUBARB,**

Scarlet  
Giant  
Myat's Victoria

**SQUASH,**

Acorn  
Summer Boston Squash  
Winter do  
Vegetable Marrow

**SEED POTATOES.**

Early Ash-top  
" June do  
" Gold Finder  
" Shaws  
*Several late varieties*

**SPINACH,**

Round  
Prickly

**TOMATO,**

Large Red  
Yellow  
New Red, very large

**TURNIP.**

*For Garden Culture.*

Early White Stone  
" Snow Ball  
" Maltese, yellow

**TURNIP,**

*For Field Culture*

Swedish or Ruta Baga  
Purple top Swede, fine  
Laing's Improved Swede  
Green Top Swede  
Yellow Alteringham  
Robertson's Golden Yellow } new  
Orange Jelly } sorts  
Yellow Aberdeen  
White Globe

**HERBS,**

Summer Savory  
Winter Savory  
Sweet Marjoram  
Pot Marjoram

Sage  
Thyme  
Fennel  
Balm  
Lavender  
Rosemary

Rue  
Basil  
Carraway

**MISCELLANEOUS,**

Salsify  
Scorzonera  
Sea Kale  
English Rye Grass  
American Red-top do  
Kentucky Blue Grass  
American Orchard do  
English Lawn Grasses  
English Potatoe } *sets.*  
Onions  
Top "  
Shallots

Asparagus Roots  
Giant Rhubarb Roots  
Cabbage, Cauliflower,  
Celery and Ercolei  
plants in their season  
Plum, Cherry, Apple  
and Pear Trees  
Red, White & Black  
Currant Bushes  
Gooseberries, fine sorts  
Hardy Roses, all sorts  
Flowering Shrubs  
Herbaceous Flower  
Roots, &c.,  
With a general assortment of all other Horticultural and Agricultural Seeds and Roots.

# FLOWER SEEDS.

ANNUAL, BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL.

African Marigold	Eutoca viscida	Palma Christi
Agrostis Pulchella	" Wrangleana	Pansy, fine
Ammobium Alatum	Flos Adonis	Penstemon, sorts
Anagallis Indica	Foxglove	Petunia, white
" New Blush	French Marigold	" Red
Anterrium, finemix'd	Gaillardia bicolor	Pheasant-eyed Pinks
Browallia Elata, blue	Gillia, mixed	Phlox Drummondii
Brachycoma Iberidifolia	Globe Amaranthus	Polyanthus
Balsam, fine dbl. sorts	Godetia vinosa	Poppy, carnation
Bartonia, Golden	" Rubicunda	" double white
Briza maxima	Helichrysum (var.)	" new French
Cacalia Coccinea	Hibiscus Africanus	Portulaca splendens
Calandrina grandiflora	Hollyhocks, fine sorts	Russian Violet
Candytuft, White	Ipomea Burredgii	Salpiglossis Picta
" Purple	Ice Plant	Schizanthus [var.]
" Normandy	Indian Pink	Sensitive Plant
Canterbury Bells	" broad-leaved	Sphenogyne Speciosa
Carnation	Ipomopsis picta	Stock, ten week
Centaurea Americana	Jacobe double	" scarlet
China Aster [fine German sorts]	Kalussia Dwarf blue	" German in ten varieties
Cleome Speciosa	Linaria Tryphilla	" Brompton
Clarkia grandiflora	Larkspur Dwarf	" Virginian
" Pulchella	" Rocket	Sweet Alyssum
" Alba	" Tall Rocket	Sweet Peas, fine mix'd
Cockscombs, fine Dwarf	" Branching	Sweet Rocket
Columbine	" Double White	Sweet Sultan
Convolvulus Major	" Chinese	Sweet Scabious
" Minor	Lavatera, mixed	Sweet William
Coreopsis Drummondii	Lavender, sweet	Tropæolum canariensis
" Tinctoria	Lotus Jacobus	Thunbergia alata
Cowslip	Lupins [fine sorts]	Viscaria oculata
Collomia Coccinea	Malope trifida	Wallflower, dark
Cuphea Viscosissima	Martynia Proboscida	Zinnia elegans
Daisies, single	Madia Elegans	
Datura Alba	Nemesia floribunda	
Dolichos Lablab	Mignonette, sweet	
Ecremo carpus scabra	Nasturtium, tall	
Eschscholzia Cristata	" new crimson	
" Californica	Nemophilla Insignis	
Erysimum, orange flower	" grandiflora	
	" striata	
	" Atomaria	
	Nigella, dwarf	

## NOTE.

The assortment of Flower Seeds embraces a great many more varieties, but the want of space prevents enumeration of all their names. PRICE,—3d. per paper, or 2s. 6d. per doz.

## Directions for Sowing and Raising ANNUAL FLOWERS.

(From Breck's Book of Flowers.)

The plants generally known as Annuals, are raised from the seed, perfect their flowers, mature their seed the same season, and then perish. There are some flowers, however, cultivated as Annuals, that are such only in a northern climate, being in their own more congenial region perennials, or biennials.—Among them are the Verbena, Chriseis, or Eschscholtzia, as it was formerly called, Commelina, Mirabilis, and many others. This class of Annuals may be kept through the winter in green-houses or in any light cellars. Annuals are most appropriate for those who are changing their abode from year to year, as from these alone a fine display may be kept up the whole season, with the exception of the vernal months, and this deficiency may be supplied by having a choice collection of perennials, grown in pots, which can be plunged in the ground, and thus removed at any time when it is necessary to change the residence.

No collection of plants can be perfect without an abundance of Annuals, as they can be disposed of such a way as to succeed the perennials, and keep up a continuous bloom in all parts of the garden through the season.

Annuals may be divided as follows :—hardy, half-hardy, and tender.

Hardy Annuals are such as may be sown in autumn or very early in the spring, as all the Larkspurs, Chriseis, Clarkea, Asters, Candytufts, &c. Half-hardy are those which will not bear a hard frost, and therefore not proper to plant in the open ground before the middle or last of May, as the Balsam Cockscomb, Marigold, &c. Tender Annuals can hardly be brought to perfection without starting them in artificial heat, in a hot-bed or otherwise, and are very sensitive of cold, as the Cypress vine, Thumbergia, Ice Plant, Sensitive Plant, &c. Many of these, in a very warm season, will succeed tolerably well if planted about the 1st of June; but to have them in perfection they should be planted in a hot-bed, in pots, and turned out in the ground the middle of June.

Before sowing Annuals, the soil in which they are to be grown should be made light and rich, and very finely pulverized, as many of the seeds are very small, and require every advantage and care to get them up. The small seeds must receive but little covering, and of the finest earth. In sowing these, my practice is to sow them in patches six or eight inches square. The soil having been well prepared, I settle the ground well with the foot or a small piece of board, so as to make an even, somewhat firm, surface. Then take some very fine soil and sift or strew over them, covering the seed not more than one eighth of an inch deep, after which press the soil again with the board gently. It is now of great importance that the seeds, as they vegetate, should be protected from the scorching sun; an evergreen bough is as good as anything to shade them. The soil must not be permitted to get dry until the young plants have acquired some strength; after which they may be left to take their chance from the effects of sun or dryness. When the plants are of a proper size, and the weather suitable, they may be taken up with a transplanting trowel, and set where wanted. A small patch of this description will afford plants enough for any common garden. In removing them a number of them may

be taken up together without disturbing the roots ; but when the plants have become established, all may be cut off except the strongest ones. As a general rule, a single plant gives better satisfaction than when a number are grown together, except when planted in masses, or where there is to be a group. The beauty of many Annuals is completely destroyed by huddling them together. Give every plant room according to its habits. A single plant, well trained, may be made very beautiful ; while a number of the same species, grown together without sufficient room, would be worthless.

Larkspur, and many other seeds, should be sown where they are to remain. A bed of Double Rocket Larkspur, well managed, is almost equal to a bed of Hyacinths, when in bloom. This succeeds best when sown late in autumn or very early in the spring. The seed may be sown in drills, eight or ten inches apart, in beds, and plants well thinned out. Larkspur, and many other hardy annual seeds, if sown late in autumn, and lie dormant all winter, will give much stronger plants than the same kinds of seed sown very early in the spring, notwithstanding those sown in the spring may appear above ground as soon as those sown in autumn. The reason probably is, that the autumnal sown seeds are so prepared, by the action of the frost, that they start with greater vigor, and consequently are more robust than the spring sown seeds.

Some seeds are difficult to germinate. Cyprus vine is an example. This requires scalding, to facilitate its germination ; or if the hull is carefully taken off with a penknife, so as not to injure the germ, the object is effected, and it will immediately vegetate. The seeds of *Gomphena globosa* (Globe Amaranth) is encased in a thick coating of woolly substance, which greatly retards vegetation. This, with the hull, if taken off, causes the germ to push immediately ; or, if the seed is soaked in milk twenty-four hours, it will soon start ; but, if planted with the coating on, or without soaking, very few will appear above ground.

As a general rule, the depth of planting flower seeds is to be governed by the size. For example, the Sweet Pea and Lupine may be planted an inch deep, and so in proportion. Annuals have a pleasing effect when planted in masses, particularly when the pleasure-ground is extensive. For this purpose the Verbenas, of various colors, Portulaccas, *Nemophylla*, *Chriseis*, Phlox, *Drummondii*, *Coreopsis Drummondii*, Candytufts, and many other dwarf plants, are desirable. Beds of any of these, or others of similar habit, in a well managed grass-lawn, are very ornamental. The beds should be either round, oval, starry, but never square, diamond-shaped, or triangular. Masses of Annuals may be so arranged as to make a grand display in the common flower-garden. We have seen the walks of an extensive flower-garden deeply edged with a wide border of crimson and scarlet Portulaccas ; and, throughout the whole garden, all the annuals, and other plants, in fact, were planted in masses. We have never seen a better managed garden than this one. It contained about an acre of ground. Not more than twenty or thirty kinds of annuals were cultivated in the garden, and of this class of plants more than one half of the ground was filled. They consisted of every variety of Double Balsams, German Asters, Drummond Phlox, *Coreopsis*, Amaranths, Verbenas, Portulaccas, Double China Pinks, Petunias, Mignonette, Cockscombs, Gillyflowers, &c.

## **Brief Hints on Sowing and Raising CULINARY VEGETABLES.**

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In selecting seeds, the first thing to be attended to is to choose the best to be had, and, if possible, obtain them from a responsible seedsman. Never buy those which are "cheap" because they cost less, for they will prove the "dearest" in the end.

Most kinds of Seeds grow more freely if soaked in soft water from 12 to 48 hours before sowing. Seeds of a hard nature, such as blood-beet, mangel wurzel, nasturtium, &c., often fail from want of attention to this circumstance. Indian Corn, Peas, and numerous others, soaked four hours in a tepid solution of chloride of lime and water, mixed in the proportion of one-fourth of an ounce of the lime to a gallon of water, and then sown in the ordinary way, have been known to throw out germs in twenty-four hours.

The seeds of common garden cress, immersed in oxygenated muriatic acid, will germinate in six hours; whereas, when immersed in water alone, they will not show signs of vegetation in less than thirty hours.

Rolling the ground, after sowing, is very beneficial; and will assist in making the seeds vegetate more freely. Where a roller is not at hand, it may be done with the back of a spade.

*Kidney, or French Beans*, may be planted any time in May, in drills two inches deep, the beans two inches from each other; the drills about 18 inches apart. If a regular succession is required, sow a few every few weeks, from the 1st of May to the 1st of July.

*Broad, or Windsor Beans*, do not succeed well in this climate, the summer heat coming on them before they are podded, which causes the blossoms to drop off. The best soil to grow them in is a rich, stiff clay, and on a northern border, shaded from the mid-day sun. Sow in drills two feet apart, the drills two inches deep, and the seeds three inches apart.

*Blood Beet, Long and Turnip*, may be sown in a good, rich, deep soil, about the first week of May. Draw drills about a foot apart and one inch deep; sow moderately thick; when the plants are up strong, thin them out the distance of six inches from each other in the rows.

*Brocoli and Cauliflower* require a deep, rich soil, of a clayey nature, and highly manured. To produce early Cauliflower, or Brocoli, the seed ought to be sown in a hot-bed, early in March. When the plants are quite strong and hardy they may be planted out in the garden, about the middle of May. Plant in rows, two feet square.

The kinds that will do well in this climate are the Early London and French Cauliflower, Purple Cape and Walcheren Brocoli.

*Cabbage*, both early and late, may be sown any time in May. The best situation for raising the plants is a rich, damp piece of ground, partially shaded. Seed sown in a situation of this kind is not so subject to be destroyed by the black flea. When the plants are strong they may be planted out in rows, and managed the same as directed for Cauliflower. The best kinds for summer use are the Early York, Battersea, and Vannack; for winter use the Drumhead, Large Bergen, and Flat Dutch.

*Cucumbers* may be sown in the open ground any time in May.—They require a good, rich soil. Sow in hills, four feet apart, leaving only three plants on each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust, or soap suds, applied to the plants, will assist in keeping them off.

*Musk and Water Melons* may also be sown at the same time, taking care to sow the different kinds a good distance apart from each other, as they are apt to mix. Plant in hills, six feet square, leaving only three plants on each hill. When the plants have grown about six inches, stop or pinch out the top of the leading shoots; which will make the plants throw out lateral shoots, on which you may expect to have fruit.

*Carrots*.—The most suitable ground for growing Carrots is a deep, rich soil, that has been well manured the previous year. Sow any time in May, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. When the Carrots are up, thin them out, four inches apart, and keep the ground free from weeds. The kinds that are generally sown in gardens are the Early Horn, Long Orange, and Red Surrey; for field culture the White Belgian and Altringham. The produce of one acre of field Carrots, when properly cultivated may be rated at from 500 to 800 bushels. In cultivating them on the field system, the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the Carrots thinned out, at least, twelve inches asunder.

*Celery*.—This vegetable is much esteemed as a salad. It requires considerable attention to grow it to perfection. To have early Celery the seed requires to be sown in a hot-bed, in the month of March; for winter Celery, the seed may be sown in the open ground, any time before the middle of May. Sow on a small bed of fine, rich earth,—beat the bed down with the back of the spade; sift a little fine earth over the seed; shade the bed with a mat or board until the plants begin to appear. Celery plants ought to be picked out into a nursery-bed as soon as they are two or three inches high. Cut their roots and tops a little, before planting; water them well, and shade them from the sun until they begin to grow. Let them remain in the nursery-bed about one month, after which they will be fit to



transplant into the trenches. The best sort of soil to grow Celery in is a deep, rich loam, and in an open part of the garden. Mark out the trenches a foot wide, and three feet between each trench. Dig the trenches one foot deep, laying the earth equally on each side.—Put three or four inches deep of well rotted manure into the bottom of each trench; put a little of the surface soil over the manure; dig it well up, incorporating the soil well with the manure; dress the plants by cutting off the long leaves and the ends of the roots. Plant in single rows, along the centre of each trench, allowing six inches between each plant. Water them well, and shade them from the sun until the plants begin to grow. In earthing up Celery great care should be taken not to cover the heart of the plant.

*Lettuce* is easily raised from seed, which may be sown from the 1st of April to the end of June. If good headed Lettuce is wanted, the plants should be transplanted out on a rich piece of ground, in drills, 12 inches apart, and six inches in the drill. The Malta, Green Coss, and Victoria Cabbage are the most suitable kinds to sow, as they head without tying up.

*Onions*.—The yellow and large red are the best for a general crop. The ground for Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills, one inch deep and 12 inches apart. When the young Onions are up, thin them out to the distance of three inches apart.

*Parsnips* require a deep, rich soil. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and the drills 15 inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots.

*Radishes* should not be sown in the open air sooner than the middle of May. They require a deep, sandy soil, that has been well cultivated and manured the previous year.

*Rhubarb* is a perennial plant, and may be raised from seed. Sow about the middle of May. When the plants are one year old, they should be transplanted into a very deep, rich soil, in rows three feet apart. The foot stalks of the leaves should not be cut until the plants are two years old.

*Salsify* is an excellent vegetable. The roots, when properly cooked, resemble oysters in flavor. The seed may be sown from the 1st of April to the middle of May. They require the same kind of soil and cultivation as directed for Carrots.

*Spinach* is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring. For summer use, seed of round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills, one foot apart.

*Tomatos* are much cultivated for their fruit. To have them early, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed, early in March. When the plants are a good size, and Spring frosts are over, plant them out in the garden; let the plants be four feet apart. Plant on a south border near a fence, and they will produce abundance of fruit.

*Turnips*.—One of the best sort for the garden is the Early White Stone, which may be sown from the middle of May to the end of Aug. Sow in drills, fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight inches asunder. Field Turnips, such as Swedish, Aberdeen Yellow, &c., may be sown in drills, two feet apart, about the middle of May. White Globe, and Flat Norfolk, will do to sow about the middle of July. Turnips are very apt to be eaten by the black flea. A good remedy is to steep the seed one night in train oil. This will greatly promote germination, and the growth of the young plants.

**JAMES FLEMING,**  
*Seedsmen and Florist, Yonge st., Toronto.*

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An Essay on Manures, submitted to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for their Premium. By Samuel L. Dana. Paper, 25 cts.

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By Mrs. Loudon. Edited by A. J. Downing.

**Yonge Street Seed Store,**  
AND  
**FLOWER GARDEN.**

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**JAMES FLEMING,**

SEEDSMAN TO THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF  
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GROWS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

*Green-house Plants, Double Dahlias,*

**FLOWERING SHRUBS,**

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