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MOTTO:—"SQUARE DEALING, LIVE AND LET LIVE."

—1881—

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

OF

Small Fruit Plants, Seed Potatoes, Tube Rose Bulbs,
The Earliest Tomato "ALPHA," The Best Early
Apple "EARLY COLTON,"

TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE HINTS ON GROWING

EARLY TOMATOES, STRAWBERRIES, ETC

BY

FRANK FORD, RAVENNA, O.

To my old patrons I come again, thanking you for past favors, and hoping that by "square dealing" and close attention to the details of my business, with no effort spared to please all, I may still continue to receive your orders, and by your influence among your associates I may gain many new correspondents.

Please look this list through carefully, and see if there is not something you want; show it to your friends, or send me their names and address and I will gladly mail them a copy.

DIRECTIONS, TERMS, &c.,

That should be Read before making your Order.

Names, Post Office and State should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. It sometimes occurs that letters are received that contain money that it is impossible to tell from whom or where they come.

TERMS—Cash with the Order.—This is the only true way of doing business, but I will not decline to send goods C. O. D. if satisfactory reference is given, or the order is accompanied with cash to the amount of one-fourth or the bill. Cost of making the collection will be charged in the bill.

Packing—Done under my own personal supervision, in the very best possible manner. Especial pains taken to reduce the charges for transportation to the lowest figure, by using boxes and packing as light as is consistent with safety and good condition of the plants.

Errors.—The utmost care is taken to fill all orders to the letter, but if any mistakes occur in count or omission, please notify me at once and they will be corrected.

Mailing Plants is a great convenience to those who want only small lots, and those living at some distance from an express office. In this I have had great success, having sent plants by mail to all parts of the United States, Canada and to France and England, which have invariably reached their destination in fine order.

Express Charges.—Small packages weighing from two to four pounds can be sent to nearly all points in N. Y., Pa., W. Va., Ky., N. J., O., Ind., Ill. and Mich. at less expense by express than by mail. There is but a little difference on packages weighing 4 pounds and less to points beyond these states. Therefore, if it is as convenient to receive goods by express as by mail, give the name of the express office as well as postoffice, and leave it optional with me to prepay by express or mail.

Remittances may be made by Postal Money Order on Ravenna, O., or by registered letter or draft; and small sums of \$2 or less may be sent without registering, if securely sealed and *distinctly addressed*. Small pieces of silver can be sent in a letter. For 10 cent pieces, take a thick piece of paper and cover one side with musilage, then put on the pieces a little way apart, and put another piece of strong paper over them, let it dry and enclose in your letter. Quarter dollars can be sent in a letter by cutting a hole in a thin piece of card board the size of the piece and paste strong paper over each side. Half dollars can be sent in the same way by using thicker card board or leather, and paying double postage. Silver dollars can be sent for 2 cents postage, as 4th class matter, by putting them up in the same way, a piece of thick leather or shingle to make the hole in and then put a piece of paste-board box or an old card on each side; then wrap it up with strong paper, tie securely (*must not seal it*) and direct it plain and write on one corner, (*from, your name, postoffice and state.*) and send your order by letter separate, as no writing is allowed except name and address.

Postage Stamps in large quantities are not desirable, but I will not refuse them for change less than \$1, but would much prefer to have silver sent as directed above.

Prices I have made as low as it is possible to sell first-class plants. I invite a comparison with others. Should there be those that desire to buy in larger quantities than mentioned, I shall be pleased to put prices to any bill wanted.

Discounts.— $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, fifty, and five hundred will be put in at *dozen, hundred, and thousand* rates respectively on orders for Strawberry, Blackberry and Raspberry plants amounting to \$10 or more. I will accept orders for dozens at hundred rates, and on orders amounting to \$20 or more, dozen at hundreds rates and hundreds at thousands rates, where thousand rates are given.

Neighbors clubbing together can reduce the cost of plants to the lowest figure by buying by the hundred or thousand and dividing them among yourselves.

ERRATA.

Page 2, *Discount* should read: one-half dozen, fifty and five hundred will be put in at *dozen, hundred and thousand* rates, respectively. On orders for Strawberry, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants, amounting to \$10 or more, I will accept orders for dozens at hundred rates. And on orders amounting to \$20 or more, dozens at hundred rates, and hundreds at thousand rates, where thousand rates are given.

Page 7. In list of New Varieties of Strawberries, after Burr Oak, read Cetywayo.

Page 8, read Cuthbert; Queen of the Market; Conover.

Page 9, read Belle De Fontenay.

Page 10, read Hoosac Thornless. (It has *charms* because it has no thorns and is of the best quality.) Same paragraph, third line read, light sandy soil.

Page 11, the eleventh line from the top *read*, feet deep, and with the same material bank up the outside of the frame.

Page 11, **The Early Tomato "Alpha"** paragraph, third line read, sent it out, not set it out.

Page 12, the twelveth line from the bottom, first word *read*, solid not sold.

Page 14, under heading of **The Early Colton Apple** read, cions cut from bearing trees.

31-5-73

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the above matter.
The same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]

Care of Plants—The lack of which more plants are lost than in any other way. Should you receive plants before you are ready to set them out, they should be taken out of the packing at once, and heel them in near where they are to be planted. Make shallow trenches the depth of the roots of the plants, untie the bundles and spread out the plants and draw the dirt up to them and press firmly, this can be done in a small space with the rows close together, and water thoroughly, and if very hot and dry shade them a little with brush or evergreen boughs. They will commence to grow at once and they can remain a long time without injury, especially strawberry plants, and you can choose a time for setting when the ground is in the best condition, neither too wet or too dry. Never set plants on a windy day, especially if it is cold. Never water plants tied up in bundles, as it will cause them to heat. If plants are to be set very soon after receiving them it will be well, as they are unpacked, to dip the roots in the water and set them upright in damp moss, in a cool cellar, where they can remain a short time without injury. I do not like the plan of puddling, often recommended, as it coats the roots over with hard clay that is almost impervious to water, consequently the plant will not grow as well, and by sticking the roots of small plants, like strawberry, together, it makes it much slower setting them.

Soil—To obtain the best results in growing small fruits, the ground should neither be too wet or too dry. If water stands on it any portion of the year it will not do without thorough underdraining, and it must be made rich, and the best fertilizer is well-rotted manure. If sufficient quantity of this cannot be obtained, it may be supplemented with muck, wood ashes, bone dust, guano, droppings from the hen roost, etc., always remembering that there is no profit in planting more ground than can be put in proper condition.

Preparation—If the ground had a head crop on it the previous year and was made very rich and kept free from weeds, all the better. Spread on the manure then thoroughly and deeply plow the ground, then, if dry, roll it, and then harrow till it is pretty well packed, except a mellow surface. If the soil is left hollow and loose underneath it will soon dry out. Other fertilizers, as ashes, bone dust, etc., may be spread on top after plowing and harrowed in. If from any cause you are not ready to set the plants, keep the surface thoroughly stirred with the cultivator and harrow to kill as many weeds as possible before planting.

Time for Planting Strawberries—After many years of experience in raising this fruit I find that if the object is to get a paying crop of berries or plants, the only time to plant is in the Spring, and if the ground can be got in proper condition the earlier the better, and the planting should be delayed until that can be done, if it is not till the plants are in bloom or past. Last season I set half an acre after the fruit was set and some of it half grown, and never had better results. This however, can only be done when plants can be obtained near by, or if plants have to be shipped a long distance it must be done earlier. Should the object be to test a new variety, and it does not make any difference whether the berries cost 5 or 50 cents a quart, then fall planting may do.

How to Plant—All who have planted Strawberries know that it is hard work, and it is human nature to find some way to relieve us of as many hardships as possible. After trying various methods of planting I struck upon this method, (no patent or copy-right, only give credit if copied), after the ground is ready stretch a line across the field the longest way, then take a clear bright sharp spade, turning the back from you, place it within about an inch of the line on the side next to you, press it with the foot straight into the ground five or six inches, then bring the spade towards you till the opening is about an inch and a half wide, draw out the spade, and at the same time your assistant, standing on the opposite side of the line, has a bunch of plants in his left hand with the roots from him, he takes a plant in his right hand just at the crown, shakes out the roots so as to fan them out, and places it in the hole with his fingers just at the surface of the ground. As soon as the spade is drawn out place it an inch or two towards you from the hole and press it in slanting so that the point will strike where it did when you made the hole, then give the spade a good strong pressure against the plant, and with the foot step close up to the plant, and fill in loose dirt enough to level up, or if it is dry and you have to water, leave it to put the water in. As a test of amount of pressure needed, take hold of one of the leaf stalks and pull, if it breaks off it is all right, if the plants pull up give more pressure. All this can be done very rapidly after a little practice, and save many a backache.

Distance—For field culture make the rows four feet apart, and plants one foot; for garden, plant about two feet each way and keep in hills. Take all runners off as soon as they appear, unless some are needed to make the hills larger, then turn them round when ready to root and set them near the old plant.

Cultivation in the garden must be done with hoe and spade, but in the field most of the work can be done with plow and cultivator. With a small, bright plow with a sharp point, and a steady horse, you can plow a very shallow furrow close up to the plants while small, turning the furrow from the plants, leaving not more than six inches to hoe, then follow with the cultivator which will stir up the middle and fill up the furrows. This should be done often, so that the weeds are all killed before they get much start. Don't wait to have the ground look weedy, as it is a very difficult thing to kill weeds after they get a start. The cultivation should be kept up till the last of July, then if you want to make a crop that will pay for the cultivation, and a profit for the use of the ground, take a seed drill and put in a row of strap leaf turnips of some variety, between each row, this will keep the weeds down the balance of the year, between the rows, and if the soil is rich enough for strawberries or raspberries, you will get a crop that will pay.

STRAWBERRIES.

Description of Varieties and Prices.

The prices here given are for plants to go by *express* or *freight*, charges to be paid by purchaser.

Add 5 cents per dozen, 20 cents per 50, 35 cents per 100, if ordered sent by mail or express, prepaid. This is actual cost of *postage*.

Those varieties marked (P) are Pistillate, and require some Hermaphrodite (H) variety planted (not with) but near them.

Price 20 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100, \$4 per 1000, except otherwise noted.

Strawberry roots nicely straightened out and tied in bundles of 50.

Black Defiance (H)—Among the earliest, dark crimson, large, attractive, and of the best quality. Profitable for market on account of earliness. Grows in hills and makes but a few runners. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Boyden's No. 30 (SETH BOYDEN) (H)—Fruit very large, sweet, bright crimson. Excellent plants, vigorous, healthy, productive and profitable either for market or home use.

Burr's New Pine (H)—True, medium size, quality the best, productive. No matter what the season is you can always depend upon a harvest. Too soft to ship.

Brilliant (P)—Very late, large size, conical, color dark red, fine appearance, of the *very best* quality, firm enough for long shipment, one of the very best late kinds. The originator says, "It is as prolific a bearer the 'Crescent Seedling.'" 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Cindarella (H)—Vigorous and productive, fruit large conical, regular, bright glossy scarlet color, very showy and of excellent quality; among the very best I fruited last year.

Capt. Jack (H)—A strong grower and very productive, of bright red berries, medium to large, quality fair, profitable for market. \$3 per 1000.

Champion (P)—A well tried variety and liked everywhere, of large size, rich and fine, when ripe a deep crimson color, very attractive and one of the best for near market, surpassing most others in productiveness.

Crescent Seedling (P)—This, without doubt, is the most prolific of all strawberries. It will thrive and produce fair crops on soils where many kinds like Wilson and Great American would not produce even plants. Size from medium to large, of fair quality. Good cultivation improves the quality very much; a very strong grower, and when once started it will take possession of the ground in spite of weeds or grass, and hold it for several years, bearing fair crops; it is showy and sells well in market. For near market there is no variety more profitable. 50 cts. per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Crystal City (H)—"Earliest of the earliest;" good size and quality; plant vigorous and productive; light crimson color; one of the very best early kinds for market or home use. 30 cts. per doz.; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.

Charles Downing (H)—Grows well in all soils, and is one of the very best for home use or near market; medium to large size, juicy, of the best flavor; bright crimson color; season—medium. Should be in every collection.

Col. Cheney (P)—Fruit large, sometimes irregular in form; color bright scarlet; productive and excellent quality. When well grown one of the most showy varieties.

Continental (H)—On good soil is a very strong grower and productive; fruit medium to large size, dark red, firm flesh, and of the best quality; season medium to late. Excellent for home use or market.

Cumberland Triumph (H)—There is no variety that presents a better appearance in every respect; its large foliage and strong growth of plant, productiveness, very large uniform size, good form and color, with good quality, makes it one of the most profitable varieties for market.

Duncan (H)—Very early, medium to large size, rich agreeable flavor; bright crimson color. Among the very best early varieties for home use. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Duchesse (H)—Early medium size, flesh firm, good, light crimson, in hill culture very productive, produces but few runners. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per thousand.

Durands (Essex) Beauty, (H)—Medium to large size, regular form, rich crimson color, excellent flavor, very productive and firm, carrying a long distance in good condition, valuable for market, has a tendency to form enormous hill with but few runners. It requires good cultivation and it will pay for it. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

Emma (H)—This variety has not fruited on my ground yet, the plants are very strong and healthy, and promises to be a good variety. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Endicott Seedling (H)—This variety I have not fruited. The plant is a very strong vigorous grower, foliage large, "Fruit enormously large, has a most excellent flavor, color dark red when fully ripe, very prolific and hardy." It is worthy of trial. 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1000.

French, (FRENCH SEEDLING), (H)—An old favorite for home use, beautiful scarlet color, large size, flavor delicious, whole crop ripens early, very productive. Too soft for market, but smothered in cream (Jersey) with a little sugar they are good enough for—well, anybody.

Forest Rose (H)—Season early to late. The first strawberries and the last I ate last season were of this variety. Color brilliant crimson, flesh firm, juicy and rich, plants vigorous and productive, good shipping qualities, foliage burns in some places, but not here. Does best on good strong soil. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Glendale (H)—Very late, large size, irregular conical form, bright red color, firm, a very vigorous grower, almost equal to the Crescent Seedling, quite sour unless very ripe. Will be a profitable market berry on account of its good shipping qualities and being so late. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Great American (H)—This variety with me has not proved of any value, it requires too much nursing to be profitable either for the fruit or plants. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Garden (H)—New—A seedling of the Monarch of the West. "Large, fine flavor, undoubtedly the handsomest strawberry grown." I have not fruited it yet, the vigorous, healthy foliage gives it promise. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

Green Prolific (P)—Season medium, color beautiful orange scarlet, nearly round, flavor good, medium to large size. Of all the old tried sorts there are none that have proved more productive on all soils than this. Profitable for near market.

When an order amounts to \$10.00 or more for Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants, dozens will be furnished at 100 rates; if the amount is \$20.00 or more, dozens at 100 and 100 at thousand rates, where the higher rates are given.

Huddleston's Favorite (P)—A new variety of great promise. The plant is a very strong grower, with very large glossy leaves. "The berries are of the very largest size, perfect beauties in shape, color bright glossy crimson, ripening evenly throughout, firm with rich spicy flavor. An excellent shipping berry, season very late," and on account of beauty and size it may supercede other varieties of the season. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Jucunda (H)—Season medium to late, uniformly large size, of a beautiful scarlet color, quality very good. It requires rich soil and the best cultivation, for which it will pay in splendid berries. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Kentucky (H)—Season late, fruit large, conical shape. Dark red, rather acid, but good flavor. Very productive. An old sort, but nothing that has been thoroughly tested equals it in its season. No one can do without it.

Kinney's Eclipse (H)—A new variety originated with F. J. Kinney, of Mass. The plants are vigorous and healthy, and the fruit is described as "of excellent color, firm in texture and very productive. Very delicate flavor and bears transportation remarkably well." They were exhibited at Worcester six weeks in succession, and took the first premium two years over all new varieties at the Worcester County Horticultural exhibitions. This variety is worthy of extensive trial. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Kinney's No. 10 (H)—Another new variety of Mr. Kinney's. A cross between Jucunda and Wilson. Is said to be remarkably productive, and of good quality. Very late, profitable for market. 76 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Laurel Leaf (H)—A seedling of the Jucunda, crossed with Wilson. Described very large, nearly round, light scarlet, highly polished, flesh very white, plant vigorous and productive, valuable. A variety of great promise.

50 cents per doz., \$2 per 100.

Longfellow, (H)—One of the most promising new varieties, plants vigorous and healthy, foliage large, fruit very large and long, dark red color, very productive, flavor rich, the best season medium to late, firm enough to ship well, cannot be too highly praised. 50 cents per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Metcalf's Early, (H)—Said to be the earliest sort grown, and yielding a large crop in a few days time, making a very valuable acquisition as a profitable market fruit. Those I planted last Spring certainly look promising.

Miners' Great Prolific, (H)—This is said to be one of the most profitable varieties for market. I have not fruited it, but it looks well,—described: "Extra large in size, globular irregular, firm, deep, glossy crimson, of a deep aromatic flavor, ripens late and holds out till very late, a most prolific bearer." One of the best among all the new varieties.

Marvin, (H)—A new variety from Michigan, the originator says: "We challenge the world for a larger, heavier bearer, better flavor or shipper. Season late." \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Monarch of the West, (H)—This is one of my old favorites, a very strong grower, color bright red, large to very large size, flavor excellent, productive. At the June exhibition, 1890, of the Portage Horticultural Society they were the most attractive of any variety, does well in all soils, everywhere, but pays to give it good care. No one should be without it.

New Dominion, (H)—A good strong grower, large healthy foliage, season medium to late, fruit very large and uniform in size, glossy bright red, and attractive, flesh firm and of good flavor. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

President Wilder, (H) One of the most beautiful, and of the highest flavor, needs high cultivation, grown in hills, in rich moist soil, it is very productive, a good amateur variety. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

President Lincoln, (H)—Large to very large, bright glossy red, flesh firm, of the very best quality, on good rich soil, very vigorous and productive, a profitable market berry, will bear long carriage, and it is good enough to eat at home, among the very best. "It promises to tower above its competitors as did its illustrious namesake." 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

If the person receiving this Catalogue has no use for it, or is a duplicate copy, they will confer a favor by handing it to some one interested in its contents.

Philadelphia.--Very early, medium size, bright scarlet, fruit of the most delicious flavor, ripens whole crop early, very vigorous and productive, one of the best early sorts.

Pioneer, (H)—E. P. Roe, says, "This appears to me to be the best of the new early berries. Fruit very large, of a light scarlet color, delicious in flavor, and possessing an exquisite aroma." The plants growing on my grounds are remarkably strong and healthy; a very promising variety for market or home use. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Prouty's Seedling (H)—A peculiar elongated berry of medium size, fine quality, firm, brilliant glossy red, sets a very large amount of fruit. If the soil is not very rich and moist the berries are small.

Red Jacket (H)—A new seedling from Iowa, of remarkably vigorous growth and enormous foliage. Fruit very large dark crimson color. A very promising variety. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Russell's Advance (H)—Described as an early berry of fine promise, large size and good flavor. From the growth of the plants it appears to be valuable. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$6 per 1000.

Sharpless (H)—Large to very large, specimens often measuring 1½ inches through. Somewhat irregular in form, varying from nearly round to oblong, sometimes flattened, a smooth shining surface of clear bright red, of the very best quality. Productive plants of luxuriant growth, foliage very large. The most popular of all the new varieties and with good reason. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Triomphe De Gand (H)—An old sort of the best quality, often referred to as the standard of excellence, suitable only for garden culture.

Warren (H)—Very large, conical, uniform in size and form, color dark red, flesh firm, quality superior, productive, plants vigorous and healthy. Should be planted extensively. Very promising. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

Windsor Chief (P)—This variety, like its parents Champion and Charles Downing, is remarkable for its productiveness under every condition or kind of culture, in hills or matted rows, making it one of the most desirable kinds for field culture. Its firmness, uniform very large size, and beautiful scarlet color, together with its great yield, must make this one of the leading market berries. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000.

The following new varieties, which I have not grown, I shall have in stock so that I can fill all orders:

	Per Doz.	Per 100		Per Doz.	Per 100
Burr Oak (H).....	60	\$2.00	Iowa Prolific (H).....	50	\$1.50
Cetwyao (P).....	50	1.50	Kirkwood (H).....	1.00	3.00
Glossy Cone (H).....	50	1.50	Mt. Vernou (H).....	1.00	3.00
Golden Defiance (P)....	50	1.50	Orient (H).....	3.00	15.00
Hart's Minnesota (H).....	50	1.50	Reed's Kansas Mammoth (H)	1.50	
Harvey Davis (H).....	60	2.00	Satin Gloss (H).....	2.50	12.50

In this list, where the price is \$1.00 or over per dozen, three will be furnished at dozen rate.

There is no variety of strawberry or other fruit, that will do equally well in all soils and climates, but some varieties approach this, while others vary in a great degree. As an illustration—The Herstine Raspberry does well in New Jersey but is worthless here, while the Hoosac Thornless Blackberry, valuable here, is worthless on the light soil of New Jersey. The Pride of the Hudson Raspberry so remarkable at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, is of no value here. The only way to know about new varieties is try a few of each kind on your own ground, you may strike a bonanza. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

If my friends, when sending their orders, will give me a small list of names and address of those interested in anything to which this Catalogue pertains, will confer a favor that will be reciprocated by the addition of something that will please.

THE RASPBERRY.

This fruit is growing in favor. The introduction of hardy varieties of good quality has had much to do with the increased interest in this. The early varieties begin to ripen as the Strawberry is just going out, and the later varieties carry the time up to the ripening of the Blackberry. By planting several varieties there need be no day that the table cannot be supplied with delicious fruit. There is no other fruit so desirable for canning as the raspberry, as it retains its flavor to a greater degree.

Planting.—Varieties that propagate from the roots (suckers) can be planted as directed, for planting the strawberry in squares, 4 feet each way, or in rows 5 feet by 2 or 3 feet.

Cap varieties propagated from the end of the canes, (tips) if planted early can be planted as you would corn, setting the plant nearly in the position it grew, and covering 1 to 2 inches, according to the nature of the soil. Keep the roots moist, and do not open any more furrows than can be planted while the soil is fresh and moist. Plant in squares 6 feet apart, or in rows 6 feet by 3 or 4 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES AND PRICES.

The prices given in this list are to go by express or freight. Charges paid by purchaser, if ordered sent by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per dozen, actual cost of postage.

Gregg.—This new variety has proven of such great value, that the stock of plants last spring did not begin to supply the demand, hundreds of thousands more would have been planted if they could have been obtained, and the same will be the case the coming Spring. One of the largest, if not the largest growers of this variety, writes me January 1st, that his stock is nearly all sold. This speaks volumes in its favor. The fruit is very large, often measuring one inch across, this reduces the cost of picking; will yield 200 bushels per acre, berries very firm, will ship a long distance, holding up well and looking fresh, canes very large and strong; by pinching off the new canes when two feet high, they will branch out like a tree and need no support; the quality is good but not quite up to my idea even of a black Cap; it certainly is the most productive and profitable market Raspberry we have. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1000.

Kentucky.—A new variety which is claimed to be equal in every respect to the Gregg, and superior in size, quality and productiveness. There is but little difference in growth of plants; have seen no fruit of it. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Doolittle.—The best of the old Black Caps, and earlier than the Gregg. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

New Rochelle.—A dark red cap variety, a very strong grower, and productive, quality fair to good. It is perfectly hardy, the fruit is large size but too soft to ship; recommended very highly by some. 60 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Ganarqua.—Another red cap variety, not as strong a grower or as large fruit as the preceding, otherwise but little difference; both very productive. 60 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Cuthbert; Queen of the Market Conover.—Call it which ever you please; there is no doubt they are all one variety. This is very hardy, strong grower, from reports it seems to adapt itself to a large extent of country, the fruit is very large, bright red, one of the best in quality, productive, continuing a long time in bearing, should be planted everywhere, and by everybody. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

No Charge for Packing or Delivering to Forwarder.

Reliance.—One of the very best red varieties, with large strong canes and healthy foliage, perfectly hardy, fruit large, rich red color, firm, rather acid but of a very delicious flavor, very productive, profitable for market and good enough to eat at home; meets with favor everywhere, after three years fruiting I heartily recommend it. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

Early Prolific.—Same parentage and very similar to Reliance; a little earlier, and fruit not quite as firm. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

Thwack.—A cross between the Herstine and Brandywine. I have fruited it several years, and it has been my best market red variety. It is possible that some of the newer kinds may supercede it. Quality good, but not best, fruit very firm, large bright red, will ship any distance, perfectly hardy, productive and profitable. 50 cts, per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Brandywine is wholly eclipsed by one of its offspring, the Thwack. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

Philadelphia.—If you have had any difficulty in raising red Raspberries try this, it will produce good crops under almost any treatment. Fruit pretty good, dark red, medium size, very productive and hardy, too soft to ship. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Highland Hardy.—And it is hardy and productive, ripens all its fruit *very early*, color dark red, fair size, quality quite good, profitable for market. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

Winant.—A bright red berry of medium to large size, hardy, canes short and stout, healthy foliage, productive, and nearly of the best quality. One of the best, try it. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1000.

Turner (SOUTHERN THORNLESS)—Probably the hardest of the red varieties, good for the far north, large size, moderately firm, bright red, early, quality good, productive. Some call this the very best of the red kinds. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000.

Belle De Fonteney (AMAZON HENRIETTA)—This is desirable on account of its bearing an abundant crop of large conical red berries, with a purple bloom, of rich sprightly flavor, on the new canes in the fall lasting till very cold weather. The same canes bearing again next summer if they do not winter-kill, which they sometimes do. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Catawissa.—A *hardy variety* bearing two crops a year, one on the new canes in the fall, lasting very late, and another on the same canes the next summer. Fruit of good quality, medium size, dark red. The best of the so-called everbearing sorts. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Delaware.—A fine berry for home use. Too soft for market, large size, bright red color, and one of the best in flavor. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per hundred.

NEW AND SCARCE VARIETIES.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Caroline, yellow cap, good.....	20 cts.	\$1.50
Florence, " ".....	10 "	1.00
Wetherbee, red cap,	50 "	5.00
Welsh, extra early red,	50 "	5.00
Brinkle's Orange, half hardy, in flavor the standard of excellence.....	10 "	1.00

To those wishing to buy in larger quantities than quoted, please send a bill of what you want for prices.

THE BLACKBERRY.

This is another indispensable fruit, as it fills up the interim between the Raspberry and Grape, and should be found in every fruit garden.

Prices given are to go by express or freight, charges paid by purchaser. If ordered sent by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per doz. actual cost of postage.

Lawton—Half hardy, fruit large. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Kittatinny—Half hardy, fruit large, sweet, excellent. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Snyder—Very hardy, medium size and sour, very productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early—Tender fruit, very large, early and excellent. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Taylor's Prolific—New, hardy. "Fruit large, sweet and luscious," said to be as hardy and productive as the Snyder and of much better quality. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Wallace—New, nearly hardy, medium size, sweet, productive, excellent. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Western Triumph—New, hardy, medium size, productive, good. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Freed—New, very hardy, large size. Superior quality an acquisition. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Agawan—New, from Mass., hardy, medium size, good quality. 10 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Knox—Nearly hardy, medium size, excellent. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Ancient Briton—Very hardy, standing the severest cold. Productive, medium to large size, and of very superior quality. One of the very best. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Hoosac Charmless—As hardy as the hardiest, medium size, fruit of the best quality, sweet, melting, rich, no sour core, very productive on strong rich soil, does not do as well on high sandy or poor soil. This variety was first disseminated by me, and while it has not proved valuable on some soils, it has never failed to give me a crop in sixteen years. There is no variety of good quality that does better. The Snyder is a little more productive, but comparatively poor in quality. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

The New Dwarf Tuberosa "Pearl."—This variety is superior to and will supercede all others, its stout stems only $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, makes it much easier to handle and less liable to break over, it is a profuse bloomer, scarcely ever having less than two dozen perfect flowers. I counted several last season with thirty to thirty-six; it is very sweet scented, large and double, of a pure pearly white.

Plant in boxes early and keep in a warm place in the house, till warm weather, then plant outdoors; soil rich mellow and pretty dry, exposed to the sun suits them best.

A correspondent writing to the Gardners' Monthly, says, "He had taken his bulbs and dug out with a sharp knife all the small eyes, and had cut off the whole of the tuberous part, leaving only the bulb proper, with the result that they were nearly two months earlier than those planted the same time not cut."

Having a fine stock of large flowering bulbs of my own growing, I offer them at the low price of 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. If ordered by mail add 2 cents each, 20 cents per dozen. Small bulbs that will bloom the second year, 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

"I regard the Dwarf Tuberosa 'Pearl' as much better than the old kinds, their short stem makes them easier to handle, and they are abundant bloomers; those I had of you were splendid.

"H. Y. BEEBE, Pres't Portage Co. Hort. Society."

To the prices in this Catalogue do not forget to add enough for postage, if desired sent by mail. See heading to each department for the amount.

HINTS ON GROWING EARLY TOMATOES.

It is a very easy matter to grow tomatoes late in the season when the weather has become warm. But the tomato is a tropical plant, and it must have tropical heat to grow in, to have this requires no small degree of care and some skill, to secure this bottom heat is almost if not quite indispensable. This, to those that grow but a small quantity, is best secured by the hot-bed. A few plants may be started in the house by sowing in shallow boxes and setting them over warm water, by this means some degree of success may be obtained, but the hot-bed is best, which is absolutely necessary to put the plants in after they are transplanted. The best material for making the heat, is fresh horse manure with a good proportion of straw or leaves, lay it up evenly, treading it two or three times until it is two and a half or three feet deep with the same material, bank up the outside of the frame, which may be any desired size, sash with glass are best for covers, but frames with sheeting stretched on them and oiled with raw linseed oil will answer, especially for the beds to transplant into. A good compost to grow the plants in, is made of three parts washed sand and dirt from the roadside, two parts, old well rotted manure, one part, rotted turf or rich garden soil, if this is made a year in advance all the better, add to this a good sprinkling of bone-dust. Make this fine, and cover the manure in the hot-bed three or four inches deep when it is first made, in this way the weed seed, if any in the compost can all be killed before it is time to sow the seed, which will be in about two weeks after the bed is made. Do not sow the seed until the violent heat has subsided; a thermometer put two or three inches deep in the soil in the middle of the bed should indicate about ninety degrees. Sow the seed from one-quarter to one-third inches deep, very thin, and press the soil firmly with a board, with your weight on it, then give a thorough watering with water as warm as it is possible to bear your hand in. The plants will appear in three to five days, and in ten days will have their fourth leaf started, ready to transplant, this may be done in pots or shallow boxes, at least five inches apart each way six is better, using the same compost as before, and placing them in another frame, with a little less heat than before. To secure success the plants must be kept constantly growing. Sprinkling plants (as is often done), with a little water only sufficient to wet the surface of the soil, is a positive damage, (whether in a hot-bed or outdoors), especially to a large plant, water thoroughly when at all, and then do not water again until needed, always use water that will feel slightly warm to the hand, never let cold rains strike the plants, and be careful not to expose them to the cold air, but give them all the air you can in warm days. The seed should not be sown over eight weeks before the plants can be put in the open ground. Many make a great mistake in starting their plants too early, and they become pot-bound, cramped, tall, sickly things, before the weather is warm enough to put them out; always remember they are tropical, and there is nothing gained in putting them in the field until it is warm, a few cold nights puts them back wonderfully. The soil should not be too rich to grow early tomatoes, most gardens are; that which will produce a good crop of corn, with the addition of a small quantity of bone-dust, say two or three tablespoonfuls to each plant, mixed in the soil as you set the plant, is rich enough. When ready to plant out, soak the soil in the pots or boxes thoroughly with water, and slip them out of the pots, or cut with a sharp knife the soil in the boxes into squares and take them out, and plant in fresh dug holes without breaking. A well-grown Tomato plant six to seven weeks from sowing the seed, ought to be nine or ten inches high, and as broad, with the stem from one-quarter to one-third inch through, foliage dark colored, with one set of buds, in eight weeks the first fruit should be set. If plants are set out in open ground when just in blossom, the check of growth and change is so great that unless the weather is very favorable the bloom will all fall off. It is better to set out before they begin to blossom or wait till the fruit it set on the first fruit stem.

Hoping that these brief suggestions will help all my patrons to a greater degree of success than they have hitherto attained, I leave it with you to make the best of it.

The Early Tomato "Alpha"—After growing with it all the early varieties I could hear of last season, it maintains the position assigned it when I first set it out, as the *earliest Tomato known*. It is smoother, better form, size and color than any other early tomato. Very productive, ripening a large proportion of its fruit early, when it brings a good price. Does not crack or rot, and is not excelled in shipping quality. Keeps a long time after ripe. The Alpha ripened 10 days earlier last season than the earliest of all the early kinds under the same treatment. Weighs 60 pounds to the bushel, while others, that approach it in earliness, weigh only 50 to 54 pounds.

No. 1 SEED—Saved from the very earliest and choicest specimens before any other variety was ripe. 25 cts. per packet of about 150 seeds, 5 packets \$1.

No. 2 SEED—Saved from very select fruit, from July 15th to Aug. 15th. Very choice, equal to the very best sent out before. 15 cts. per packet, 4 packets for 50 cts.

No. 3 SEED—Saved from the second select fruit from the earliest to Aug. 15th, and the first selection from then to Sept. 1st (no seed saved later). This is really choice seed. 10 cts. per packet, 3 for 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., 1 oz. 50 cts.

My stock of the earliest seed is limited. Please state in your order if you will allow me to put in two papers of No. 2 seed if No. 1 is all gone.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THE "ALPHA."

From F. T. BURKEY, Winfield, Kan.—The "Alpha" Tomato is the best I ever saw. Had ripe tomatoes June 15th, quality sound and good, large yield, plants grow thrifty and are easily reset. My soil is clay loam with some sand.

From WM. F. BASSETT, Hammonton, N. J.—Friend Ford—On account of the failure of my greenhouse I did not test the Alpha with others for earliness, but it grew well, bore abundantly and proved best in quality. I have had nothing equal to it for canning except the "Fox," which is a late variety.

OXFORD, O., DEC. 23, 1880.

BRO. FORD—I wish to say to you that the Alpha Tomato proved the earliest I ever grew. We began using them July 2nd, and gathered as much as a bushel to the square rod of very early fruit. I can heartily recommend them for early planting.

Fraternally,

WALDO F. BROWN.

ANDREW WILLSON, Sec. Portage Co. Horticultural Society, Ravenna, O., says: The plants of the Alpha procured of you last May produced ripe fruit early in July, and continued to yield fruit of fair size and delicious quality until October. My experience with the Alpha has been very satisfactory.

A. J. FOOT, Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 8, 1880, says: I tried the "Alpha" Tomato the past season and like it very much. It is the earliest good sized Tomato I have yet seen.

CHARLES H. RICH, Sterling, Ill., says: To say the least, the Alpha is wonderful, both in extreme earliness and productiveness. From seed planted April 1st, I gathered ripe tomatoes July 2nd. Have had it all my own way in this market. From 35 vines I have sold \$8 worth, while my "Acmes" and "Trophys" are just ripening. You are a public benefactor. I can now compete with the little crooked tomatoes from Southern Illinois, and get from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound more.

"Passing over the experimental plot, note book in hand, I was most agreeably surprised to find one variety *decidedly ahead of the others in ripeness*. Turning to my note book I found that this was the "Alpha." It grows to a good market size, ripens capitally around the stem, and does not crack after a rain. This Tomato is solid, rich colored, very symmetrical and taken altogether about as handsome a variety as is carried to market."

From J. J. H. GREGORY's Catalogue, 1880.

JEREMIAH BROWN, Battle Creek, Mich., says: The "Alpha" Tomato seed I had of you produced the finest and best tomatoes I had ever had. This high praise they well deserve.

CHARLES P. AUGUE, Woodbridge, Conn., says: I found the "Alpha" Tomato all you claimed for it.

GEO. KITZERO, Milwaukee, Wis., says: I have found the "Alpha" Tomato to be the best I have ever grown. It is 15 to 18 days ahead of any variety I have been growing.

CLIFFORD SAKO, Waverly, Iowa, says: The "Alpha's" were 10 days earlier than any other of several varieties, and very prolific. Yours beats them all yet.

POTATOES.

Varieties, Prices, Etc.

Having made the testing of new varieties a specialty for many years, I offer the following varieties, all having a high standard of excellence, with confidence that they cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction. Prices given are to go by express or freight, charges to be paid by purchaser. If ordered by mail add 16 cts. per pound, actual cost of postage.

Beauty of Hebron—Very early, light pink, nearly white, oblong oval, eyes few and smooth. Uniform in size, excellent quality, earlier than Early Rose and will yield one-half more. 1 pound 10 cts., peck 50 cts., bush. \$1.50, barrel \$3.50.

Bliss Triumph—Very early, medium to large, nearly round, eyes slightly depressed, very productive and valuable. Cooks mealy and is of the best flavor. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts., bush. \$2.

Brownell's Superior—Late, productive, medium to large, long oval, eyes few and very smooth, skin reddish copper color. Excellent for table, and one of the very best keepers. 1 pound 10 cts., peck 40 cts., bush. \$1.25, barrel \$3.50.

Burbank—Late, immensely productive, large, long round, eyes full, nearly smooth, white, quality among the best. A good sort for market. 1 pound 10 cts., peck 50 cts., bush., \$1.25, barrel \$3.50.

Chicago Market—Early, large and quite uniform in size, eyes full, light red, superior quality, good keeper, and wonderfully productive. One of the best in cultivation. 1 pound 20 cts., half peck 80 cts., peck \$1.50, bush. \$4.

Clark's No. 1—Earlier than Early Rose (which it resembles), more uniform in size, yields one-half more, of the very best quality. Of the early kinds it has no equal. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts., bush. \$2.25.

Clark's No. 2—Similar to the above in every respect, but a week or ten days later. A grand potato. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts., bush. \$2.25.

Dunmore—Late, very productive, medium to large, round, white, russeted, eyes few and small. Excellent quality, and a good keeper. 1 pound 10 cts., peck 40 cts., bush. \$1.25.

Early Richmond—Second early, moderately productive, long round, dark red, eyes very few and smooth. One of the best table potatoes and keepers, remaining crisp and plump till late in the summer. 1 pound 10 cts., peck 50 cts., bush. \$1.50.

Early Success—A new variety from Pennsylvania. Has the general appearance of the Snowflake, of as good quality and twice as productive. Very valuable. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts., bush. \$2.50.

Late Ohio—A little later than Early Rose, large, oblong round, eyes few and very smooth, light red or pink, handsome, fine quality, very productive. One of the best second early kinds. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts., bush. \$2.25.

Mammoth Pearl—Second early, large, nearly round, very white, eyes slightly depressed; of the best table quality, and none more productive. A good one. Foliage very rank, resists the attacks of the Colorado beetle better than most sorts. 1 pound 15 cts., peck 75 cts, bushel \$2, barrel \$4.

Orange Co. White.—New variety from Vermont. Late, medium to large, oblong, round, white, eyes few, very smooth; no kind more productive, fine table quality, one of the best, if not the very best late sort.

White Rose.—Late, quite large size, long round, eyes a little depressed, quality excellent, very white skin and flesh, strong healthy foliage, and enormously productive.

1 pound 15 cts.; 1 peck 75 cts.; 1 bushel \$2.

Early Rose, Early Vermont, Snow Flake, Red Lion, Triumph, of Pa.—Peerless, too well known to need describing.

1 pound 10 cts.; 1 peck 50 cts.; 1 bushel \$1.25; 1 barrel \$3.

The Early Colton Apple.—The varieties of the apple are already so numerous that a new variety, to be of *great* value must be of very superior quality, or ripen at a time not already occupied by some variety equally as good. The Early Colton combines both of these conditions; it is of the very best quality; it is sufficiently acid to be good for cooking and not too sour to be first-class for eating, and it is very early, beginning to ripen nearly two weeks before the Red Astrichan, and nearly all gone before the Early Harvest is ripe. Form, regular, nearly round, a little flattened, color yellowish white, with sometimes a slight tint of red where exposed to the sun. Juicy and rich, with an agreeable spicy flavor. Never rots on the tree like the Red Astrichan. The habit of the tree is good, the top spreading like the R. I. Greening. It is an annual and very abundant bearer. I have known of it for a long time and have had it in bearing here nine years, and it has never failed of a crop every year. I have good reason to believe that it is as hardy as any variety we have, and that it will stand the winters of the northwest.

2-year-old trees, 50 cts. each. 1 year, 40 cts. each; by mail, 50 cts. *Cions*, cut bearing trees sufficient to make 2 doz. good grafts, 50 cts.; by mail, 55 cts.

"Early last summer, Mr. Ford brought to the Court House a basket of fine yellow apples which he called Early Colton, saying they were ripe, and asking us to try them, which we were ready to do, and we found them a rich, fine flavored apple, quite ripe, as good an eating apple as I ever tasted."

GIDEON SEYMOUR, Probate Judge.

"I am pleased to offer this in commendation of your excellent apples, "Early Colton." They came to us ripe and fair, long before we thought the season had arrived for such fruit, and all who tasted, praised their excellent flavor and earliness."

LE GRAND A. OLIN,
County Auditor.

"On a visit to Mr. Ford's orchard, I found his Early Colton trees loaded with fine handsome apples, of the very best quality and earlier than any other kind."

O. C. RISDON, Ex-Sheriff.

From the report of the Committee on Fruits, exhibited at the July meeting, and adopted at the August meeting of the Portage County Horticultural Society, held at Ravenna, Ohio.

"Frank Ford had early Colten apples which attracted particular attention, as it is a new variety of excellent quality, very early, specimens very fair, and nearly of uniform size, said to be very productive, and an annual bearer."

"Early last July I visited the orchard of Mr. Ford and found his Early Colton trees *very* full of excellent flavored apples. I think that this variety deserves to rank among the very best of early apples.

"ANDREW WILLSON,

Sec'y Portage County Horticultural Society.'

Having seen and eaten of the Early Colton apple, we, the undersigned heartily unite in indorsing Mr. Ford's claims in regard to its earliness, appearance and superior quality.

JOHN MEHARG, Clerk of Court

PHILO BIERCE, Recorder.

WILLIAM GRINNELL, Ex-Auditor.

H. R. W. HALL, Editor Republican Democrat.

W. S. KRAKE, Postmaster.

A. A. PARKER, Union, Adams and American Exp. Agt.

E. W. BASSETT, U. S. Express Agent.

GRAPE VINES

of the most popular old and new varieties; can supply any other variety desired, not in this list, at regular price. The following prices are for one year old vines, except where specified. If desired sent by mail add 10 cents each. 25 cents for 3, or 40 cents for 6, actual cost of postage; if 2-year-old vines are wanted, add $\frac{1}{4}$ to the price for 1 year. These cannot be mailed.

	EACH.	DOZ.		EACH.	DOZ.
Concord.....	.8	.60	Martha, white.....	.20	1.50
Delaware.....	.20	1.50	Rodgers, 15 Agawam.....	.20	1.50
Hartford Prolific.....	.10	1.00	Salem.....	.15	1.25
Ives Seedling.....	.10	1.00	Worden's Seedling....	.20	1.50
Lady, white.....	.30	3.00	Brighton.....	.25	2.50

NEW GRAPES, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

	EACH.	EACH.
Duchess, white, one year.....	\$1.50, two years,	\$2.00
Florence " ".....	.75, " "	1.00
Lady Washington, white, one year.....	2.00,	
Moor's Early, Early Black, " ".....	.75, " "	1.00
Prentiss, white " ".....	1.50, " "	2.00
Jefferson.....	2.00,	
Highland, large black.....	1.50, " "	2.00

Charles Downing say "the *Prentiss* is one of the best, if not the best, of the pure native white grapes."

Marshall P. Wilder says, "It is excellent, and I think it will prove one of the best acquisitions to our white American grapes, that we have ever had."

Chinese Paeonias, (ROSE SCENTED)—These are perfectly hardy and will grow in any ground that rhubarb (pieplant) will, and need about the same cultivation; very showy, and sweet scented; should be in every flower garden. Twenty different varieties and shades of color, 20 cts. each, half dozen, no two alike, \$1; 1 doz. no two alike, \$1.75; small roots only sent by mail, at 20 cts. each.

Gladiolus.—One of the most beautiful of our summer flowering bulbs. The flowers grow on spikes two feet high, of almost every conceivable combination and shade of carmine, pink, red, purple, yellow and white; it is as easy to cultivate as corn, one of the most showy flowers, and no flower-bed is complete without them. I have twenty-five or thirty different varieties mixed together, all formerly named; some of them worth now 50 to 75 cents each; they are of various shades and colors, light, medium and dark. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., add 10 cts. per doz. for postage if to go by mail.

SWEET CORN.

No. 1.—A new variety not yet named that is several days earlier than any other variety, large enough for market, as sweet as any late variety. If it does as well everywhere as it does with me, it will be worthy of a name. I wish to have it tried in different sections of the country, and persons ordering bills of plants, etc., of me, and sending me a few names of market gardeners, and small fruit growers, and will report next August or September, how the corn had done with them, I will send a small package free as long as I can spare any. None for sale at any price till 1882.

The following varieties of Sweet Corn comprise the best of the many varieties I have tested and they cannot fail to please.

Packets, 10 cts., pints 35 cts., by mail; by express, pints 25 cts.

Russell's Prolific is the best Early Corn of good size to follow No. 1, I have ever tried. I had 20 varieties in my experimental ground last season.

Moer's Concord—Second early to follow the above. A very excellent variety.

Ford's Improved Mammoth, planted at the same time as all the above will follow Moor's Concord, and then plant this as often as once in a week or ten days until the last of June, and you will have a succession until frost comes. This is a great improvement on the Common Mammoth.

Peabody Corn—A field corn remarkably prolific, white, slightly dented. If planted the common distance of field corn and only two or three stalks left in a hill, each will have three or four ears. Same price as the Sweet Corn.

Ivory Poded Wax Bean—White seed and the very best for string or snap of any of the wax beans. If the pods are kept picked off as they get large enough to use they will continue to bear nearly all summer. 15 cts. per packet, 50 cts. per pint, by mail; by express, 35 cts. per pint.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

For years past many of my patrons have asked me if I kept seeds, and to accommodate those who want good reliable seeds, I have made arrangements with A. C. Kendel, of Cleveland, O., (formerly Stair & Son, then B. H. Stair & Co., then Stair & Kendel. This house was established in 1839, on account of sickness of former partners the whole management has been in the present owner's hands,) whereby I can fill orders for all varieties of vegetable and flower seeds by the packet, ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, or pound, at as low rates as they can be obtained of any reliable party, and in many instances much lower. All vegetable seeds are put up in 5 cent packets.

Send your order for Vegetable or Flower Seeds at the lowest price you can find in any reliable catalogue, and I will fill it for you, and perhaps hand you back some change or put in some extras.

FORD'S CIDER PRESERVATIVE

Keeps cider or wine sweet for years, and prevents secondary fermentation. More than 75,000 people at the Ohio State, Northern Ohio, and Michigan State Fairs, the past season, had a free taste of cider a year old, kept sweet by this preparation, pronounced it the best cider they had ever drank. Cider and preservative were awarded a special premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1879, and highly commended by the State Board of Agriculture in 1880. Also a special money premium was awarded both sample of cider and the preservative at the Michigan State Fair in 1880. It contains nothing in any way injurious; imparts no disagreeable taste to the cider, and if directions are followed it is absolutely certain to keep cider or wine sweet. It is put up in packages for three barrels for 50 cts., and for seven barrels \$1. prepaid by mail. Discounts on larger quantities to go by express.

N. B.—I want the name and address of every cider mill owner and dealer in cider in the country. I have something good for you. Address—

FRANK FORD, Ravenna, O.

FRANK FORD,

RAVENNA, O.,

Breeder of superior **JERSEY CATTLE**, registered in the A. J. C. C. H. R. My herd comprise some animals of great merit, and have won many premiums. Several males that I have bred and sold, prize winners. For further particulars address as above.