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Spring, 1887.

Smith's New Illustrated Small Fruit Manual.

WITH A SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT ON EVERY FARM, THE CHILDREN WILL BE MORE CONTENTED, AND THERE WILL BE MORE LOVE AT HOME.

B. F. SMITH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LOCK BOX No. 6.

Price 10c.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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THE AMERICAN GARDEN, established in 1872, is an illustrated monthly magazine of horticulture—flowers, fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. It is an efficient helper in garden, orchard, vineyard, plantation, and green-house. Written by practical men and women in all sections of the country.

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TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IT is with a hearty feeling of gratitude and thankfulness for the largely increased patronage of the past year that encourages me to present you with my fifth annual catalogue. When I review my efforts during the last seven years in experimenting, to find out to a certainty those small fruits that would succeed in Kansas, and reward the cultivator, it is with the assurance that my efforts have not been in vain.

The first three years of these experiments were made under the most trying circumstances, occasioned by drouth, frost and severe hail storms that swept my entire fruit crops away. While fruit growing is still the more desirable, I adopt the proper cultivation largely for growing plants. My plants have found a lodging place in many Kansas homes, as well as in Missouri, Texas, Arkansas and Nebraska. While I realize a small profit from plant sales, my greatest desire is that the farming community should realize the healthfulness and real value of small fruits in their families.

I did enough planting last spring to have had a million or more strawberry plants for this spring's trade. But in consequence of the severity of the drouth, about one hundred thousand strawberry plants are all I shall have to divide between my customers. The scarcity of plants is the cause of my advance in prices over last years quotations. Many who receive this catalogue will doubtless remember that only a little while ago farmers had to pay one dollar per dozen or five dollars per hundred for common strawberry plants. By comparing the above prices with mine one may notice that my thousand rates price is still over than the above rates per hundred. The plants I have to offer are all well rooted, having been grown in new beds planted last spring.

I hope the approaching season will be so tempered with sunshine and showers that all who purchased plants of me last spring, and all lovers and growers of small fruit, will have a harvest of fruits that will be both pleasing and profitable.

B. F. SMITH.

Lock Box 6, Lawrence, Kansas.

Advice and Terms.

Remit by post office order on Lawrence, or registered letter, or by draft on Kansas City, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Payment invariably in advance.

Prices in this issue of Catalogue set aside all previous quotations.

Orders sent C. O. D. only when half the amount is sent with the order.

I pack and deliver all orders to express or freight offices free, after which my responsibility ceases.

Errors in Count. Such claims must be made on receipt of stock, when they will be properly adjusted.

Important. Correspondents should give name and address in full, and distinctly written. Some of my last year's correspondents sent letters without signing their names, while others were illegible.

Correspondents will please write the number of my post-office box—Lock Box 6—on every letter addressed to me, as there are a host of Smiths, with the B. F. prefixed, in Lawrence, who occasionally get my letters, and thus they are delayed in delivery, or entirely lost.

Freight Rates. Under no circumstances do I advise orders to be sent by common freight trains, as delays are dangerous to living plants. Express rates are double freight rates, and generally safe. However, if you choose ordinary freight transportation, money must be sent to pre-pay the charges.

Early Orders. While all orders are shipped promptly as possible, early orders receive first attention.

Duration of the Plant Season. Shipping begins about the 1st of October and closes middle of November in the fall, and from middle of March to 20th of May in the spring.

Dozen. Six plants will be furnished at dozen rates, 50 at one hundred rates, and 500 at one thousand rates.

Shipping Facilities. Having six railway and three express companies, Wells Fargo, Adams, and Pacific, our shipping facilities are equal to any in the State.

Packing Ground and Office are one square east of south end of Massachusetts street car line.

The Prices of plants are arranged in tables for convenience, under the different variety headings.

General Information.

Twenty-five in a Package. All our plants are tied twenty-five in a package, and packed in damp moss as lightly as possible to insure safety in shipping.

No Agents are Employed by me to sell my plants. I depend solely on my catalogue and price lists. By selling direct to a customer I can make prices far below those usually asked by traveling salesmen.

With the coming of every spring season come new patrons seeking information on small fruit culture. Almost every small fruit catalogue now has a department of instruction. It is only a little while ago that any one desiring to go into small fruit culture had to purchase a high price book on the subject. But now enough instruction can be found in many of the catalogues, if followed, to enable one to make a choice of ground plants and cultivate with a certainty of success.

My Catalogue is not only a price list, but a practical manual and valuable guide on small fruit culture certainly worth to each reader more than its price. For me it is too costly to distribute among people who gather catalogues for curiosity or for the pictures. But to all my customers this manual is sent free, to others one dime, or five two cent postage stamps are required, which is not half its cost. To those who pay ten cents for a catalogue and send me an order the same season the dime will be remitted in plants.

Ground for Strawberries.

The best soil are the timbered lands bordering on the creeks, or on the slopes near the foot of the hills. But berries may be planted on any ground that will produce corn or wheat, and if properly cultivated paying crops may be expected. The year previous to planting, ground should be broken and well pulverized, and harrowed several times during the season. Land where sweet or Irish potatoes or cabbage grew the previous year will work nicely for any kind of berries. If such grounds are not convenient then seek some location

in a corn field where the ground was kept clean, or if only moderately clean it will answer. Break it up in February if possible or early in March, and harrow and cross harrow until thoroughly pulverized. Then after it has lain a month or till first of April, run or drag a roller over it. When this done the ground is ready for planting. It is the custom in the East to plow in thirty or forty wagon loads of manure to the acre; but in the fertile prairies and timber belts of the West it is not necessary. Again, where white grubs are numerous, there is great danger of making a grub-worm nursery instead of a strawberry garden. I have lost hundreds of dollars from these pests, and dread them more than all other insect enemies of strawberries. A light coat of well rotted manure may be spread evenly over the surface of the soil after it is well broken, or in the fall between the rows after cultivation ceases.

The Strawberry Field.

No matter what shape or size the field, there should be a wagon-way across it each way; likewise, one around the entire lot, to facilitate hauling manure, and straw for mulching the plants during the winter. For field culture plant in rows three to four feet apart, and in the rows plants may be set either 12, 15 or 18 inches apart. When plants are cheap the space may be shortened, or if they are high they may be set even two feet apart; and with a good season for plant growth they will fill all the space in the row.

Planting.

For setting plants hardly any two men adopt the same methods or use the same kind of tools. While some use a spade, and boy to carry the plants, others mark off the rows with a horse and narrow shovel plow, opening a furrow three or four inches deep; boys follow dropping plants, while others follow, spreading the roots and packing the soil firmly around them. I use a line and employ men to set all my plants. To each line two men with bright garden trowels and a small box or basket of plants, with roots moistened with water. The men keep the plants heeled in the ground in one of the roads before refereed to, taking out only two or three bundles at a time.

Remember, plants received from abroad *must be* unpacked on arrival. Loosen the bunches and heel them in the ground.

When it is desired to grow strawberries in hills or in the garden, make the beds about five feet wide, three rows to a bed, with an alley two feet wide be-

tween each bed. Set plants twelve inches apart. Do not set strawberry plants on a dry, windy day, if it can be avoided.

Cultivation.

About ten days or two weeks after planting, a small iron-tooth rake will do effective work in loosening the soil around the plants as well as destroying young weed growth. To follow this, a small steel or iron-tooth horse cultivator may be worked between the rows every ten days during the summer.

Shade trees are a great hinderance to strawberry growth, hence avoid them.

When weeds begin to grow in earnest then the hoe must be used, tenderly, around and near the plants, to loosen up the soil. When the runners begin to grow they must be trained to set in the space between the plants. At no time during the summer allow the strawberry beds to lay long after hard beating rains, before you stir the soil between the rows. As soon as the rows are well set with young plants, making a continued row ten inches wide, then cut off all runners, keeping an open middle. Keep down all weeds from their first appearance after planting, to close of the weed growing season, which in our climate is about the middle of September.

How many, and what Varieties shall I Plant? The above is a sample of many questions asked me every season, by parties who have had but little or no experience with berries, and for the benefit of those and other inquiries of like import, I advise as follows: If you plant only for home use, set four varieties—Crescent for an early berry, Chas. Downing, Miner, for medium, and Windsor Chief or Mt. Vernon for a late sort. If you want two varieties only, let the Cresceut be your leader, with either Miner, Downing, or Captain Jack, to accompany it. If only one variety is wanted, you will have to choose a staminate; the Crescent being a pistillate, it will do no good alone. Then plant the Captain Jack, Downing, or Miner.

Now for field culture for market purposes, six varieties of strawberries are enough. The berry season may be prolonged ten days to two weeks by planting early and late kinds.

Plants per Rod in Garden Culture. When it is desired to have two or three rods of berries, set in rows two and a half feet apart, and set the plants in the rows twelve inches apart. Planted thus it will take 96 plants per rod of ground.

Plants per Rod in Field Culture. In field culture, when the rows are three feet apart it requires 60 plants to the rod, or 9600 per acre. Where there are wagon ways through the berry patch about 9000 plants are required to set out an acre of ground.

Strawberries in Hills. I cannot grow strawberries successfully in hills. The matted row is the only royal road to success. One may grow a fine hill of vines but it is liable to be cut off any day by a hungry grub worm. Grub worms feed on the roots of tender plants, and the strawberry plant is a sweet morsel that they will eat without mercy or favor.

A Dry Year.

As the extremes of the weather are so much feared by every fruit grower, nursery man, and farmer in Kansas, the question may arise in the minds of some of my patrons as to which varieties of strawberries stood the long drouth last year the best. Going over my grounds often to note the disastrous effect of the heat, I found the following varieties stood the ordeal, and were about equal in toughness and vigor of plants at the close of the dry term: the Crescent, Downing, Miner, Connecticut Queen, Captain Jack, May King, Burbach and the Sucker State. These lived, and set plants seemingly in the dry dust. The next strongest varieties were the James Vick, Glendale, Cumberland, Atlantic, Kentucky, Manchester, Parry, Lacon, Mt. Vernon, and Windsor Chief. Some other varieties did fairly. The new Strawberry *Jewell* was the feeblest plant, during the hot season, in all my collection. However productive it may be in a good season, it is certainly a very weak plant in a dry season. I kept my plants growing by having the soil stired often between the rows and near the plants. What little dew we had dampened the finely pulverized soil and every little sprinkle of rain was thus saved for the good of the plants.

The Strawberry Crop of 1886.

The crop last year was probably the largest ever raised in Kansas. We judge from the low prices that ruled in the towns on the eastern border, and throughout the west and country generally. In Chicago the prices in the height of the season were as low as 75 cents per crate. The ruling price, however, was \$1 to \$1.25 per crate of 24 quarts. The height of the season in Chicago is when southern Illinois begins to pour into the great city 25 to 30 car loads a day. The prices that ruled in Kansas City, Lawrence and Leavenworth, were from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per crate for common berries, but the Miners, Windsor Chief, and other fancy sorts, from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per crate was realized. To an old time berry grower, who rarely sold a crate

of berries for less than \$4.00, and often as high as \$6.00 and \$7.00, the above prices seem low indeed, but the times are at hand, or coming, when all kinds of farm products are virtually controlled, and prices set thereon, by the great monied monopolists of the country. The lion's share of the profits are divided out between the traders in the products of the soil. In berry crops, however, the speculators cannot get entire control, as berries are short lived and must be handled and sold quickly. Even at the low prices as noted above, berries are more profitable to grow than wheat at 60 cents a bushel, or corn at 30 cents, or pork at \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

From the information we have at hand from the berry regions west of the Mississippi and in southern Illinois, where the drouth was nearly as severe as it was in Kansas, it is safe to calculate on prices being largely in advance this year of the prices of last year.

STRAWBERRIES.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

BI-SEXUAL,
or Perfect flower.

Those marked P are pistillate, and they must have a row of a perfect flowered sort planted near by. To illustrate: Every fourth or fifth row should be planted with some good staminate like the Miner, Captain Jack, or Charles Downing.

PISTILLATE,
or Imperfect.

Plants by Mail. If to be sent by mail, add 20 cents for fifty, and 35 cents per hundred plants, to the prices appended in the table below.

Plants tied in bunches and roots straightened,

NAMES.	By Mail Free, Doz.	By Ex. 100.	By Ex. 1000.	NAMES.	By Mail Free, Doz.	By Ex. 100.	By Ex. 1000.
Atlantic	\$0 50	\$2 00	.....	Jumbo	50	2 00	.....
Bidwell	50	1 00	.....	Kentucky	40	60	.....
Captain Jack	40	50	3 50	Lacon, new	75	2 00	.....
Champion P.	50	1 00	.....	Manchester P.	40	1 00	.....
Charles Downing...	40	50	3 50	May King, new ..	50	2 00	.....
Crescent P.	40	50	3 50	Miner's Prolific ..	40	60	5 00
Conn. Queen.	50	2 00	..	Monarch	50	2 00	.....
Countess	40	1 00	.....	Mt. Vernon	40	60	6 00
Cornelia P., new ..	1 00	4 00	..	Old Iron Clad	40	60	6 00
Cumberland	40	60	.....	Parry, new	50	2 00	.....
Finch	50	2 00	.....	Piper	50	1 00	.....
Glendale	40	60	.....	Sucker State.....	50	1 00	5 00
Indiana	40	60	.....	Seneca Queen, new..	75	2 00	.....
James Vick	40	60	.....	Sharpless	40	60	.....
Jersey Queen	50	1 00	..	Wind-or Chief. P....	50	60	5 00

NEW VARIETIES.

NAMES.	Doz.	100.	1000.	NAMES.	Doz.	100.	1000.
Jessie	2 00	10 00	..	Summit	2 00	10 00	.....
Itasca	2 00	10 00	.....	Monmouth	2 50	12 00	.....
Mammoth	2 50	12 00	.....	Babach	1 50	9 00	.....
Belmont.....	2 00	10 00	.....	Jewell	2 00	10 00	.....

"Marianna Plum."

Introduced by Chas. N. Eley, Smith's Point, Texas.

For sale only under "Trade Mark." Through the Introducer and his authorized State Agents.

The new Plum Marianna is an accidental seedling of the Wild Goose Plum. The tree possesses remarkable qualities that will cause it to become one of the most popular kinds ever introduced. Its foliage remains a beautiful green a month later than any other fruit or forest tree, thus making it ornamental as well as fruitful. Price, \$1.00 each. Address,

B. F. SMITH,
LOCK BOX No. 6, LAWRENCE, KANS.

BEHAVIOR OF SOME VARIETIES IN 1886.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 8.

✓ **Manchester.** After the fourth year's fruiting, this strawberry has been a disappointment. One of my neighbors, how-

ever, claims that he has had one crop out of three attempts to fruit it. The market berry grower wants a strawberry in which there is more assurance of profit.

✓ **Miner's Prolific** is still a wonder to our Lawrence people. No matter where, or at what market stand, a crate of Miner's that has been well handled, will attract a crowd of admirers. The beautiful color of the berries and their uniform size is their attraction. In berry product the Miner is about the equal of the Charles Downing.

✓ **The Captain Jack** was not behind former years. Its bright scarlet firm berries are an assurance to the shipper of good prices when sent away to a distant market, like Denver, Pueblo, or Santa Fe.

✓ **Atlantic** was the equal in size, firmness and product, to the Charles Downing; and being later than the Captain Jack it will hold its ground, and the favor of all who grow it.

✓ **Cumberland (Jumbo).** This famous strawberry did well last year. It is a mon-

ster in size, but too soft for any purpose except to use at home.

✓ **Mt. Vernon** did better last year than in 1885. It is hardly the equal of the

Windsor Chief in size, but it is larger than the Captain Jack, as late as the Glendale, and in flavor surpassed by only two sorts in my collection. The Mt Vernon will not very soon be discarded by the small fruit grower who loves a good strawberry.

✓ **Charles Downing.** This grand old strawberry was a success last year. New laurels might be added to this already famous strawberry. While in wet seasons it is not as productive as desirable, yet in a dry time we want a plant that will stand heat and drouth, and in the Downing we have one that is, the equal of the Crescent in this respect.

Indiana, in product, was twice as large as it was in 1885. Its berries are the equal

of the Downing in flavor, but not in product.

✓ **Jersey Queen.** This variety is choice in its season. When the season suits it will

reward the cultivator; but the seasons that are not suitable for maturing it, the time of the one who cultivates it is lost. I have had two crops of Jersey Queens out of four

fruiting seasons. In size and flavor it is admirable.

✓ **Bidwell.** This strawberry in fruitfulness last year equaled former years. While the Bidwell is a fine, large attractive berry, there are a half dozen others that will double its product. Yet the Bidwell has a few friends, for whom I carry in stock a few plants.

✓ **Glendale** still holds all the reputation it ever had on my grounds of being late,

very firm, productive, and of poorest flavor of any strawberry I grow. Like many of the older strawberries it has its friends.

✓ **James Vick**, though firm as the Jack, is hardly its equal in size, but grown on bottom or moderately sandy soil, it is very productive.

✓ **Kentucky.** In fruit product last year it equaled its brother, the Charles Downing, which it so much resembles in general appearance of plant and foliage. The two varieties cannot be distinguished except in the fruiting season. The Kentucky is of a lighter shade and not so firm as Downing.

✓ **Lacon.** This was my first years experience with this variety. It is inclined to grow in hills, and will please those who despise an overflow plant growth. The Lacou is as productive as the Charles Downing. The fruit is large, but not as attractive as the Downing.

✓ **Sharpless** has rendered me exceedingly

poor returns the past two years. In 1884 it did well, and it is the only season it ever paid for the labor of growing. The plant will not stand drouth. It was only with the greatest care that I carried it through the drouth last year. The Sharpless, however, has some friends, and for them I grow it, and not for its few scattering large berries.

✓ **May King.** In flower this new strawberry was thought, by a party of Lawrence

newspaper representatives, to be the best flavored strawberry in my collection. The plant is a hardy, strong grower, and in product it is the equal of the Downing.

✓ **Parry.** No Sharpless that I ever saw or grew exceeds the Parry in size as it grew in my experimental ground last

year. It had received no more attention than the May King, Coruella or Trnutt's Surprise, which grew near by. It seemed

really to exceed the claims made for it by its introducer. The plant is not as hardy as the Bubach or May King, but it stands drouth better than the Sharpless.

✓ **Countess.** This variety, though no larger than the James Vick, is immensely productive and firm as the Captain Jack. Plant is a strong, hardy grower.

✓ **Wilson's Albany.** On my grounds are eight varieties that gave me more ber-

WINDSOR CHIEF,

ries last year than this famous old-time strawberry. It is with many regrets that I note its decline.

✓ **Crescent.** In product of fruit the Crescent strawberry led in the race, followed closely by the **Windsor Chief** in amount of product. In prices, however, the Windsor Chief sold from 75 cts. to \$1 per crate above the Crescent in our Lawrence market.

✓ **Prince of Berries.** After two years fruiting I feel convinced that the Prince will have to take a back seat. While in taste it is all that any one can desire, and in hardness of plant good enough, as to product for market I would whisper in your ear, let it alone.

✓ **Finch.** After three years fruiting, I can only praise its beautiful colors. As a rich, attractive strawberry to the eye, it stands in with the Miner; but in fruit product, the Finch stands a long way off. What a great pity it is that so many of our

most beautiful strawberries are not more productive. In consequence of this want they will soon pass into oblivion.

✓ **Piper.** The third year was really the charm with this northern Illinois Strawberry. It did much better last year than any previous year that I have fruited it; yet, with this last year, when at its best, there are a dozen others that will lead it in product.

✓ **Truitt's Surprise,** fruited on my experimental grounds first time last year, and

while its fruit is very large, and in taste good enough for any purpose, the plant is not productive enough for market purposes. As it is a strawberry of Kansas origin, we had hoped it might become a leading standard among commercial growers. For family use, no one will be disappointed in the Truitt.

✓ **Bubach.** Will fruit on our experimental grounds this year. It stood up well during the drouth, and set plants during the dryest time, hence one thing we are assured of, that the plant will stand drouth is a certainty. Mr. Bubach wrote me recently that its product in northern Illinois, where it originated, was astonishing. One berry picker gathered 40 quarts of the Bubach strawberries in two hours.

✓ **Jewell.** This variety grew along side of the Bubach, and while that variety

thrived, it was all I could do to save the Jewell from being annihilated by the hot sun. I did better with the Jewell than a friend of mine near Kansas City, who told me that out of a dozen Jewell plants set last spring, he saved but one.

FACTS.

Now I have given the readers of this manual the facts in as few words as possible about the peculiarities of three-fourths of the varieties I fruited last year. I have praised only those varieties that, in my estimation, deserve it, and have left nothing untold on those sorts that do poorly for me, however well they may do for other cultivators. I carry many varieties in stock for their friends. Some that may be unproductive with me may give entire satisfaction in Illinois or Southern Kansas, or a variety that may be unsatisfactory there may do well in Kansas; hence this collection of varieties is that all soils may be suited.

Strawberries---Winter Protection.

Many new adventurers in strawberry culture lose sight of the all important matter of winter protection. They reason up on the basis that the wild strawberry grows on year in and year out without culture and with no winter protection. They lose sight of the fact that the cultivated strawberry has been stimulated to attain a large plant growth, which continues on till frost. The wild plant after it has matured its fruit, will probably establish two or three plants in the soil near by, but not being stimulated by cultivation, it ceases to grow more and takes a rest. Then the early frost kills the vegetation around it, and leaves or fallen decaying grasses protect it from the sudden changes of our climate.

Now the cultivated strawberry that we have been forcing all summer, requires of its cultivators as much protection as its wild sister of the woods. A light covering of wheat straw or old upland hay will answer; but as leaves on our windy prairies are so liable to be blown off, hay or straw sticks to the ground the best. To barely hide the plants from view is all that is necessary. Then about the first of April push the straw aside from the top of the row into the spaces.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Among the half dozen new strawberries I have to offer this Spring is the Jessie. I have before me the testimony of a host of witnesses as to the claims of the Jessie, two or three of which may be found below. It may be remembered by those who received my catalogue two years ago, that I said we were looking for greater perfection in all our fruits; and as nurserymen we should encourage the originators of new fruits, in their labor of love. Now in the Jessie we hope to have the ideal strawberry. Read what the originator says:

Originator's Methods.

"I began raising seedling strawberries thirty years ago with the belief that this fruit could be very much improved in every respect. To give in detail all I have learned of the strawberry would require volumes.

At first I selected seed from large berries of those varieties used for market at the time; in this way thousands of new varieties were produced, all distinct. Among these were many showing berries of large size but non-productive.

JESSIE.

Every year brought forth new varieties by other originators. These I procured as soon as put upon the market. After one or two seasons I decided upon their merits. If they possessed any good points, I raised seedlings from them, always saving the best and most promising for further use. By pursuing this course, many very fine berries were obtained, some showing large berries but lacking in productiveness, etc. Others were productive but lacked size.

With the best of these as a starting point, fifteen years ago I commenced a series of crosses, mixing the blood of many of the new varieties from other sources, as they appeared, until I succeeded in getting a collection of large, stocky plants of numer-

ous varieties, each having many points of a perfect strawberry.

From the fruits of these I saved seed to produce new varieties ; eight per cent. of such product I kept for trial, ninety-two per cent. being discarded.

To carry a profusion of large berries the plant must be vigorous, stocky, with large and clean foliage. Up to 1880 the pedigrees of all varieties of my productions were the same.

The most noted varieties used were the "McAvoy's Superior," "Agriculturist," "Boyden's 30," "Great American," "Green Prolific," "Charles Downing," "Triumph de Gand," "Jucunda," "*President Wilder*," "*Sharpless*," and "*Miner's*."

To me the raising of seedlings has been a labor of love. The pleasure attending this labor has been somewhat compensated. To make it more interesting, I have decided to introduce the "Jessie," a seedling of the Sharpless, a staminate, originated in 1880, which has fruited five seasons.

The plant is a stout, luxuriant grower, foliage light green, large and clean, with never a trace of rust. The berry is very large, continuing large to the last picking, with no very small berries. It is of beautiful color, fine quality, good form, colors even, with no white tips, quite firm, having been shipped 600 miles in good condition. If picked green, as the Wilson usually is, it will carry 1,000 miles.

In 1884, from 180 hills set September previous, I picked twenty-six berries that made two heaping quarts; twenty-two berries from same hills, not selected, made one heaping quart, which, with a basket of stems, were shown at the Nurserymen's Convention held in Chicago.

In 1885, on a plat of a half acre (1,200 hills set between 1st and 29th of September, 1884) were picked over 1,200 quarts. after hundreds of visitors had sampled the berries. This yield would give 300 bushels per acre. The ripe berries on some hills were counted and numbered from sixty-five to seventy-one to a hill. I have not tried

setting hills in the spring, as my aim has been to raise all the plants possible.

The yield in matted rows the past (1886) season was 200 bushels per acre, notwithstanding the unprecedented drouth. The ground was hard as a pavement; cracks two or three inches wide frequent. The thermometer for two weeks indicated 92° to 102° in the shade. The sun was so hot as to blister the berries, yet the leaves of Jessie endured the ordeal, never having shown signs of leaf blight here or in the different places where it has been tested.

American Horticultural Society's Report.

Prof. Green, Ohio: "We have a number of the newer sorts under trial at the Experiment Station. Jessie seems one of the most promising new sorts we have. Plants very vigorous, berries large, productive."

J. M. Smith: "Regarding the Jessie, Mr. Loudon's seedling, the Wisconsin State Society visited it on the originator's grounds last season and were very enthusiastic in its praise. The berries lay upon the ground in heaps. They were fair in shape, of good color, averaging very large. One measured nine inches; quarts would measure from six to seven; flavor very fine. If it does as well after dissemination, it will be a great acquisition surely."

What Pomologists Say Who Have Seen or Grown the Jessie.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16, 1886.

DEAR SIR—Plants of the Jessie have been in fruit one season on the station grounds, which is not a sufficiently long period to enable me to judge fairly as to the merits of a variety. I am, however, impressed that the Jessie has great merits. The plants are healthy and vigorous, while the fruit is large and handsome, being regular, uniform, and of good color. I think that the variety will take a high rank for market purposes, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to fruit growers for trial.

Respectfully,

W. J. GREEN.

DEAR SIR—I have fruited the Jessie twice in my home garden, and can find no weak place in it. This is more than I can say for any other strawberry that was sent me for trial. The plant is perfection itself, being strong, stocky, vigorous, *free from rust*, and wonderfully productive. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is very large, of regular form, with rare exceptions, and is among the best in quality.

MATTHEW CRAWFORD.

Itasca. The originator's description:—"The Itasca is a seedling of Manchester fertilized with Seneca Queen under glass. A remarkable grower and immensely productive, out-yielding Crescent and Wilson and ripening to the last. Size averaging larger than Crescent, quality very best with different flavor from any other variety. Beauty of fruit and its evenness of ripening add to its great value. Time of ripening, just as Crescent begins to fail. Itasca furnishes her fruit thus prolonging the season."

Testimonials by the scores could be given by prominent citizens here as to the above facts, but they are unnecessary. Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, the best strawberry authority in the west, endorses it and says it is destined to fill a vacant place in the strawberry kingdom.

The Mammoth Seedling. The ori-

ginator's description: "The Mammoth seedling is the largest berry ever produced. This berry was originated by Mr. William Davis, of Mount Ephraim, N. J., and is the largest berry I have ever seen. The fruit averages about as large again as the Sharpless; berries of a better shape, and in every other way superior. Good, healthy, strong plant. Clear of rust or blight; berries deep, rich red, ripening all over at once. No white tips, and a better cropper than the Sharpless, of larger and finer fruit. Quality unsurpassed by any, and fine flavor. This berry was awarded the highest prize at Moorestown Strawberry Fair, June 9th, 1886, over all others, of which there were all the leading varieties in competition."

The Belmont. The originator's description: "The Belmont Strawberry has been grown by us for four years. During that time we have found it to do well on both heavy and light soils. The vigorous growth of the plant enables it to carry high, and mature an abundant crop of fruit which can remain a long time on the vines without injury. It is not liable to rust or blight, and being a staminate variety, will be found a reliable fertilizer for the late pistillate sorts. It possesses a hardy constitution, and being one of the very latest, it escapes the spring frosts which are so fatal to many early varieties. The berry is large, crimson in color, oblong in shape, very solid and sweet, and of extra flavor and quality. Its texture is exceedingly fine, having no hard or unripe spots; it colors evenly and perfectly, and is quite remarkable as a carrier and keeper."

The Summit Strawberry, as described by the originator, Mr. Crawford, of Ohio: "This is Crawford's No. 6, the largest berry ever grown on my place. It has been fruited five years, has been exhibited at six strawberry shows, and has never failed to receive the first honors for size. If this were its only merit, it would not be offered, but it combines so many desirable qualities that it is deemed worthy of introduction. The plant resembles that of the Cumberland, being very large and

stocky. It is a luxuriant grower, sending out many runners, and bearing an abundance of fruit. The blossom is pistillate. Fruit very large. It received this season a prize of ten dollars for the heaviest ten berries of good form. Form, roundish, sometimes slightly irregular, but never cockscombed or misshapen. Color, bright red; rather darker than the Cumberland and lighter than the Jucunda. Flesh, firmer than the average of large berries, and of good flavor. The fruit ripens all over at once. The Summit has been thoroughly tested in many parts of the United States and Canada, and has given very general satisfaction. I have received many reports of it, and am unable to recall one that was unfavorable. It is a success at the Ohio Experiment Station. W. J. Green, the horticulturist of the Ohio Experimenting Station, when addressing the meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, held in Barnesville, in June, named the Summit and Buback's No. 5 as promising new varieties that are well worth trying".

Now I expect to plant liberally of these novelties for my own satisfaction, and for the pleasure it gives me in being able to report to my patrons the be-

havior of these new candidates in Kansas. Among some of them may be found the ideal we have all been looking for so eagerly.

Monmouth. Originator's description: "An improvement on the Crescent seed-

ling, of the same bright, attractive color, and with a perfect blossom. Plant not only of the same extraordinary productiveness and with the same variety of foliage, and equaling it in all other respects, but also of stronger growth, forming larger plants.

Rhubarb, or Pieplant.

Having had several orders last spring for rhubarb roots, along with orders for plants, we quote as follows.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Victoria.....	\$.15	\$.75	\$4.00
Myatts.....	.15	.75	4.00

THE RASPBERRY FIELD.

As in the strawberry field there should be roads around the border, and instead of roads through the center each way there should be a roadway left between the eighth and ninth rows, of ten feet wide, for convenience of hauling away the old cane brush; and also for scattering manure. Some raspberry growers advocate planting rows ten feet apart, but it strikes me that it is a waste of land. No farmer need be without a raspberry patch. After the first years care it will almost take care of itself. Unlike the strawberry the weeds and grass cannot smother it out. While it pays well to give the raspberry good treatment, it will bear more neglect than the strawberry.

The best soil for raspberries is a deep sandy loam; but they will grow and yield paying crops on any soil that will grow corn or potatoes. The cultivation of a raspberry plantation is as simple as it is to grow a field corn. Prepare the ground as for an Irish or sweet potato crop and plant in rows four by six feet. Planted thus they may be cross cultivated. Mark off the ground

as if intended for corn, and set plants about three inches deep, pressing the soil firmly around the plants. Red raspberries should be set an inch or more deeper than the black, but the same distance apart. The ground on which they are planted need not be entirely lost the first season of their growth, as a row of corn, or potatoes, which is better, may be planted between the rows of raspberries.

CULTIVATION.

Ten days or two weeks after planting, the soil should be stirred lightly around the plants, followed by a thorough stirring of the ground between the rows. The cultivation of raspberries should be kept up throughout the summer the

first year. There is a difference of opinion about the succeeding year's cultivation. Some growers of this fruit work the raspberry field the second year, and the following years till about a week before the berries begin to ripen, and then cease work; while others give the field a thorough working with hoe and cultivator or plow after the berry picking is over. To insure greater fruitfulness with the red varieties, cut all sucker plants down, except six to eight that should be left for the following year's fruiting. A fork full of stable manure thrown around the hills in the fall will stimulate a larger cane growth and greater productiveness.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

It is best to order raspberries to be sent by express, as larger plants can be sent, especially of the red varieties. If, however, you must have them by mail, add 25 cents per dozen to the prices in the table below:

	Doz.	100	1000		Doz.	100	1000
Brandywine, red.....	\$0 40	\$2 00	\$12 00	Marlboro, red, new. . .	1 00	3 50	. .
Cuthbert, red, late.....	50	2 00	12 00	Reliance, dark red.....	50	1 50	12 00
Caroline, yellow, late..	1 00	7 00	....	Shaffer, dark red.....	75	3 00	....
Centennial, black.....	50	2 00	....	Souhegan, black.....	50	2 00	12 00
Crimson Beauty, red...	40	2 00	....	Superb, large red.....	50	5 00	....
Golden Queen, new....	3 00	....	....	Smith's Iron-clad, black,	40	1 50	12 00
Gregg, black	50	2 00	12 00	Thwaek, red	50	1 75	12 00
Hansel, red	1 00	3 00	....	Turner, red	40	1 50	10 00
Hopkins, black	50	2 00	12 00	Tyler, black, new.....	50	2 00	....
Mammoth Cluster, bl'k,	40	1 50	10 00				

Comparative Notes on the Raspberry Crop of 1866.

Caroline did well last year. It is a real gem, and while I cannot recommend it for a standard market berry, I can recommend it to all lovers of handsome raspberries for family use. The bush is almost as strong as the Thwaek or Brandywine.

Crimson Beauty. This is a beautiful crimson raspberry, but with me it fails in product of fruit. There are a half dozen others that will give better satisfaction.

Superb. This sort is superb in name only, but not as a raspberry. The fruit is about the color of the Reliance, but larger and only half as productive. As to taste it is unpalatable. Berries crumble badly in picking; hence it will never attain much notoriety.

Reliance. This variety did better last year for me than any season since I began to cultivate it. Its fruit is larger than the Turner or Brandywine. Berries a dark red, near the color of the old Philadelphia. It does not sell in

our market like the brighter red sorts; but in product of fruit last year it equaled the best.

Turner was not entirely satisfactory in yield last year. Five varieties of the reds, viz: Brandywine, Thwaek, Cuthbert, Reliance, and Marlboro, turned out more fruit and more money per acre than this famous old raspberry.

✓ **Hansell** was slightly nipped by the cold weather last winter. It is a week earlier than the Brandywine and about three days earlier than the Marlboro. The fruit of the

ry is worthy of a better name. It is hardly known outside of Missouri and Kansas. It is really a queenly raspberry. It is not as large as the Shaffer, Marlboro, or Reli-

CUTHBERT.

Hansell is a brighter red, and firmer than the Turner. The bush is about as strong a grower as the Brandywine.

✓ **Gregg** is now well known. It stood last winter better than the previous winter. This is the king among the blackcaps,

ance, but its fruit is such a handsome red that it needs only to be seen to be admired. Then it is as firm as any blackcap. There is no shrinkage in the Thwack, if a box is well filled it will remain full forty-eight hours. The bush is not so strong a grower as the Turner; but in yield of berries it

has, in five successive years, more than doubled that famous old variety on my grounds.

Then it holds its bright red color long after it is picked. Some persons of exquisite taste object to the flavor of the Thwack; but this I know, the grocerymen will pay more for it than for the Shaffer, Turner or Reliance, because "it stands up even with the top of

and on account of its large berries, and the prices they bring, it would pay to lay the canes down and protect them in our cold winters.

✓ **Thwack.** This praiseworthy raspber-

the box," as they express it, better than any other variety, blackcaps not excepted.

✓ **Hopkins.** On account of its extreme hardiness this western Missouri blackcap is growing in favor. While it has been slight-

ly injured one or two seasons, it has not been damaged so but what it was ready at the harvest season to return a profitable crop of berries. The bush is a strong grower. Berries, a shiny black.

✓ **Marlboro** is the largest of the nine red raspberries in my collection. Last year I saw the first fruits of this variety as they ripened in my experimental grounds. The

fectly hardy, and fills the gap between strawberries and the old time blackcap raspberries. Last year I had four pickings of berries from the Souhegan before the Windsor Chief and Mt. Vernon strawberries were gone.

✓ **Smith's Iron Clad** Old and well known; not always hardy but more fruitful than the Mammoth Cluster.

MARLBORO.

berry is fully equal to the claims made for it by Mr. Caywood, the originator. The bush did not grow as strong as I expected, yet considering the unprecedented drouth, it grew a fair size. I purchased my stock of the Marlboro direct from the originator, paying \$9 per 100 in the fall of 1884. The Marlboro continues longer in fruiting than any other sort, beginning about three days later than the Hansell. The bush is as hardy as any sort on my grounds, except the Brandywine and Thwack.

✓ **Souhegan.** In this earliest of all blackcaps, I find nothing to condemn. It is per-

✓ **Tyler.** There is but very little difference between it and the Souhegan. If you have the Souhegan it is good enough for an early blackcap. If you have the Tyler you can have early blackbaps.

✓ **McCormic.** This old well known variety was again seriously damaged by the cold weather. There was hardly a half crop of berries last season.

✓ **Cuthbert.** The Cuthbert stood the racket of last winter's intense cold. It is a handsome, large berry, in fact larger than any other red, except the Marlboro. Were it always hardy and firm it might come as

near satisfying the want for red raspberries as any variety I know.

✓ **Shaffer** (purple red) has fruited two years on my grounds. The bush is the strongest grower I ever saw. It is not per-

fectly hardy, but with all the damage from cold its product of fruit was satisfactory. In color the Shaffer is a purple red; berries large, to very large, till about the middle of the picking season, after which the berries are the size of an ordinary blackcap. The fruit of the Shaffer is tender and will not bear much handling. The first half of the picking might be shipped from 50 to 100 miles. To my taste the Shaffer is not of the best, in fact, it is no more than third rate in flavor.

✓ **Brandywine.** Having fruited this raspberry three years, am assured that it is more

hardy than the Turner. It is not as strong a grower in bush, but its product was twice that of the Turner. The berries of the Brandywine are hardly as well flavored, but they are much finer. In color they are a shade darker than Turner.

✓ **Golden Queen.** It is a new, yellow raspberry that has not fruited, but will fruit on my experimental grounds this year. In growth of bush it promises to be strong and hardy.

THE BLACKBERRY FIELD.

The blackberry field, like the raspberry field, should have roads around and through it for convenience. Formerly I planted blackberries 3 by 6, but now I plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, with a space of 3 or 4 feet between each plant. The same preparation of soil for strawberries and raspberries is good for the blackberry. The cultivation should be kept up all through the summer the first year. One or two plowings and a hoeing after the first year is all that is necessary. After the first years growth the young canes should be nipped off with the thumb and finger when they are three and a half feet high.

A fork full of manure thrown around each hill, in the fall, spurs the young canes up the following season to larger growth, and the bearing bushes to a greater fruit fullness. In the spring the bushes should be cut back, at least a fourth of their growth. The Snyder especially should be severely pruned, as there is a tendency in it to over fruitfulness.

BLACKBERRY CROP OF 1886.

Comparative Notes.

✓ **Early Harvest.** This very early productive blackberry was an entire failure last year. It will not stand our severe winters. It may stand the winters of Southern Kansas or Missouri. It begins to ripen with the Mammoth Cluster or the McCormic raspberries. In taste it is far behind the Snyder or Kittatinny. Price 50c per doz., \$3 per 100.

✓ **Kittatinny.** This famous blackberry came through the winter season with scarcely any injury. It set a large crop of fruit, but at least half of it was cut off by the drouth in July. In growth of bush it is well known to be one of the largest and strongest growers. Were it not for the extreme winter that occasionally diminishes its crop, the Kittatinny would be the leading blackberry for all purposes. Price 50c per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

✓ **Snyder.** As usual the Snyder set an abundant crop of berries, but, for the want of seasonable rains, about one-half the crop dried up. In the Snyder we have a blackberry that is perfectly hardy, as far as cold blizzards are concerned; but a severe drouth in the fruiting season is a serious matter, yet a drouth is no worse on small fruit crops than on grain crops. Price 50c per doz, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

✓ **Taylor's Prolific** fruited with me its first time last year. In growth of bush it is hardly the equal of the Snyder, but it is very productive. The berry of the Taylor is more tart than either Snyder or Kittatinny. Price 50c per doz., \$2 per 100.

✓ **Early Cluster.** Not hardy, in fact it was entirely winter killed. The fruit is a very little larger than the Snyder, and it is not as productive. Brunton's Early we have discarded. \$1 per doz.

✓ **Erie,** as described by the introducer. It is a chance seedling from northern Ohio,

near Lake Erie. The cane is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy to an unusual degree, equally, or more so than Taylor or Snyder, more productive than the Lawton. Foliage clear and healthy with no tendency to rust. Fruit large, of a blunted, rounded shape; quality, equal to the best. Price 75c each, \$6 per doz.

GRAPES.

A fruit that is so often mentioned in Holy Writ, and so easily grown, should be found on every farm. Excepting the strawberry and raspberry, no fruit in our country makes as quick returns. Every farmer should consider the healthfulness of grapes, not in the sense of turning them into wine, but as desert fruit to be eaten from the table, or from the vine in all their native purity.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Concord	\$.25	\$1.50	\$8.00
Catawba.....	.25	1.50	9.00
Delaware	.50	3.50	25.00
Goethe	.25	2.50	...
Early Victor	.50	4.00	...
Elvira, white	.25	2.00	...
Empire State.....	\$.75	...	...
Ives, black.....	.25	\$1.50	\$8.00
Martha, white	.25	1.50	9.00
Moore's Early, black	.35	5.00	...
Niagara, white....	.75	...	...
Pocklington, white	.50	4.00	...

Concord. Is well known, though in some localities it shows signs of decline. It has long been the grape for the million.

✓ **Catawba.** Older than the Concord but not as well known. In some localities where it does not mildew, it is prized highly.

✓ **Delaware.** Is one of the finest grapes ever produced. In our market it outsells the famous grapes of California. Its great hinderance to a more general cultivation is its slow, dwarfish habits of growth. When exposed on southern slopes, it drops its foliage before its fruit is fully mature.

✓ **Early Victor.** A new black grape of Kansas origin. The vine is strong and hardy.

✓ **Elvira.** Is a white grape of Missouri origin; very sweet and good. The bunches are close and compact. The vine is a strong, hardy grower, and immensely productive. It is becoming quite popular in St. Louis for a desert grape.

✓ **Ives.** Is a very early black grape. It is extensively grown about St. Louis. The vine is a strong, hardy grower, free from disease.

✓ **Niagara.** Until the spring of 1885 it was held by a monopoly. It is now offered without restriction. It is probably one of the most prolific grapes we have. The vine is a rapid, strong grower, and seems to stand the extremes of

our Western prairies as well as in its native heath.

✓ **Pocklington.** At first introduction it was thought to be over estimated, but where it has had a fair trial it equals the claims made by its originator.

✓ **The Empire State Grape.** The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford fertilized by the Clinton, hence it is free of foreign blood. The original vine was sold to the introducee for \$4,000. The vine is a remarkably strong grower, very hardy, has endured a temperature of 32° below zero. Berry medium to large roundish oval; color white, with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sweet.

George W. Campbell, of Ohio, a grape grower of large experience, says: "I am more pleased with this grape than ever, after growing it another season, and feel that I can confidently recommend it for the most extensive trial, and with the belief that it will become a standard and popular variety as well adapted to general culture as the Concord."

Currants.

Our market is seldom supplied with this fruit unless it is imported from the North. The difficulty in growing the currant is our hot, dry summers. The only assurance of success in growing them, is to plant them on the north side of a board fence or stone wall.

Varieties and Prices.

	Each.	Doz.
✓ Fay's Prolific.....	\$.40	\$4.00
✓ Cherry	.15	1.00
✓ Red Dutch ..	.15	1.00
✓ White Grape	.15	1.00

Gooseberries.

This fruit is more easily raised than Currants. They should be planted in rows, five to six feet apart, with a space of three to four feet between each bush. With me the Downing, though highly recommended in the East, has not been a success, The Houghton is very productive and hardy.

Varieties and Prices.

	Each.	Doz.
✓ American	\$.15	\$1.00
✓ Downing	.20	1.50
✓ Houghton	.15	1.00
✓ Industry (new).....	.75	

PLUMS.

✓ **The Marianna Plum**, as described by the originator, C. N. Eley, of Texas:

The Marianna plum is an accidental seedling found growing in a mixed orchard in Texas. Fruit large, earlier than the Wild Goose and fully equal to it as a shipper; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe, changing color while ripening from green to yellow and all the various tints of red, resembling the cherry. Of a basket sent last summer to that old nurseryman, Langdon, of Mobile, Ala., he writes, "the finest basket of plums we have ever seen in the South." The fruit is persistent, and not easily blown off by heavy winds. It is an enormous bearer. From a seven year old tree a picker filled a peck basket without moving the position of his feet. The wood being perfectly clear of thorns and spurs, it can be picked more rapidly than any other plum. The tree is very rapid in growth, and in a favorable season bears the second year.

The trees grow very large. Often eight-year-old trees the trunks averaged two feet

in circumference, they are eighteen feet in height, and have a spread of branches twenty feet across. Trees nearly evergreen, retaining their leaves until removed by heavy freezing. It stood the test with Samuel Miller of Missouri, J. R. Hallett of Michigan, and in Canada of 40° below zero, while in a tender condition. At to drouth, Mr. Hallett writes. "It is the only tree in our nursery that came through the drouth (1884) without shedding its leaves." The same report from Kansas and northern Texas. It is a peculiar umbrella shape, beautiful in appearance, making it an ornamental shade tree.

Agents are appointed, one only in each State, who have a supply of trees of their own growth, and are alone authorized to use the Trade Mark. Thus the public can be protected against unprincipled dealers and frauds.

Prof. Munson, of Texas, says the Marianna has properties which will cause it to become one of the most popular kinds ever introduced.

A three-year-old Marianna tree, very large considering its age, will probably bear fruit on my grounds this year, after which we expect to report its behavior, as

compared with the Wild Goose plum, to our plum customers, and any other persons who desire to know as to its possibilities. I have the agency for Kansas.

CORRESPONDENTS.

I have room for only a few of many patrons.

WINFIELD, KANSAS, September 26, 1886.

Dear Sir—Yours received. All the stock bought of you the past spring has done exceedingly well, Marianna plums all grew and made very fine growth, notwithstanding we have had a very dry season.

Yours,

JOHN D. PRYOR.

WYOMING, KANSAS, April 27, 1886.

Dear Sir—The strawberry plants received in good shape. I never saw a nicer lot of plants. I have tried small fruit growing several times, but cattle, hogs or something else got away with them every time. Hope I will have better success this time. Am determined to keep trying till I do make a success of it.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES KELLEY.

SUMNER CO., KAN., April 4, 1886.

Sir—Plants arrived in good condition, and give good satisfaction.

Yours truly,

J. K. ADAMS.

DENISON, TEXAS, March 24, 1886.

Dear Sir—Plants here O. K. and give satisfaction. I fear the Strike has ruined my sales for this season.

Truly,

T. V. MUNSON.

ELLSWORTH, KAN., May 5th, 1886.

Mr. B. F. SMITH—*Dear Sir*:—Your plants were firm. I put out about 2000 without losing more than a dozen.

Respectfully,

C. L. MYRES.

MR. B. F. SMITH—I write to say that the fruit trees and small fruits all came through in splendid condition. I was delighted with the splendid quality of the Plants. Many thanks for the nice presents you sent me.

Yours truly, MRS. M. L. KING,
Topeka, Kansas,

WINFIELD, KAN., Nov. 23, 1886.

Dear Sir—The plants I got from you last spring have all lived and made fine growth. They are the strongest and best plants I ever bought from anybody, and I assure you it is no small compliment to you. I have now 27 acres in fruit—about 17 acres in small fruit—and have bought from most all nurseries, but never got plants that pleased me as well as plants I bought from you last spring. You will get all of my orders in future.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

DETROIT, KANSAS, October 26, 1886.

Dear Sir—Your letter and berries received. Will say the berries were in good shape, am well pleased with them, and your way of packing. Will hear from me again.

Yours truly,

E. EICHHOLTZ.

(Lawrence Tribune, June 5, 1886)

The South Lawrence Nursery, which is the name of Mr. Smith's place, has a well-earned reputation and it is certainly deserved. The appointments and equipments are first class in every respect. The fruit and plants which are offered for sale command the market and Mr. Smith is unable to fill all of his orders. His strawberries are the finest, as he exerts himself with them, as with other fruits, to elevate the standard. The season will be over in about a week, but not before the plants have yielded from their rich treasure to their owner's advantage. It is a pleasure to see such a work and such a result as Mr. Smith's, and the appreciation which they receive is certainly merited.

(Kansas Farmer, June 9, 1886)

Last Saturday, a crate containing twenty four boxes of fresh strawberries was delivered by express at this office. The mail carrier, about the same time delivered the office mail, among which was a letter from B. F. Smith, nurseryman and fruit grower, of the South Lawrence Nurseries, Douglas County, this State. There were some twenty varieties among them, including the Parry (which we put at the head of the list because it was the largest of the lot and the largest we have yet seen this season) Windsor Chief, Miner's Prolific, Mt. Vernon, Jersey Queen, Atlantic, Indiana and others.

It was the best strawberry treat we had this season, and we thank friend Smith heartily. He informs us that he sold about 700,000 strawberry plants last spring, most of them to Kansas people.

Lawrence Gazette, June 10, 1886.

Through the kindness of Mr. B. F. Smith a GAZETTE representative was given an opportunity last Friday to visit Mr. Smith's fruit farm and nursery south of town. Mr. Smith has had wonderful success in the growing and propagating of small fruits. There are upon the place strawberries, blackberries and other fruits in profusion, but it was to the strawberries especially that the reporter's attention was directed. He has upon his place no less than thirty-eight distinct varieties of strawberries, and this year they are very productive and the vines are loaded with fruit. Dozens of boys and girls are at work picking berries and packing them in crates for sale and shipment. Everything is completely systematized and the work goes on very rapidly, as many as 2000 quarts being picked, packed and shipped or sold in a single day. Among the varieties of berries especially noticed by the reporter are the Miner's Prolific, a very large berry, Capt. Jack, Downing, Lacon, James Vick, an excellent berry for shipment; Windsor Chief, a fine late berry; Mt. Vernon, large and productive; Sucker State, Parry, probably the largest berry known; and May King. The May King is a new variety and in taste excels all its predecessors.

Berry Crates and Fruit Baskets!

PRACTICAL Fruit and Berry growers or shippers in all parts of the country **PRONOUNCE MY CRATES AND BASKETS** the **BEST** and **CHEAPEST MADE**, as their **BERRIES** bring more **MONEY** in every market when shipped in them, than when shipped in any other kind of **CRATE** made.

60 Quart and 60 Pint.

32 Quart and 32 Pint.

Neatest and Best Made.

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

5, 10 and 15 lbs.

BERRY BASKETS.

These are my great **SPECIALTY**. They are made from **WHITE GUM**, neat, well made, and **CHEAP**. **NO** seams to **CUT** the **FRUIT**.

Send for Catalogue

WM. C. BARKER,

118 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Berry Boxes! Berry Boxes!

AND CRATES.

PEACH BOXES and BUSHEL BOXES.

And Fruit Packages of all Kinds.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

Kansas Box and Basket Factory,

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS.

In the culture of a small Fruit Garden, the farmer may have a season of recreation that will be rest to the body and growth to the soul.