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6261
PURDY'S

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE FOR 1885.

CRIMSON BEAUTY RASPBERRY.

Still ahead for Earliness, Productiveness, Hardiness and Flavor.

For Description, see Raspberries within.

MENING & STECHER, UTH, ROCK, N.Y.

THE LE CONTE PEAR.

Photograph of a bearing branch, (size reduced.) This pear is certain to become a standard variety throughout the United States, except in the most inclement latitudes.

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Parties receiving this Catalogue who wish to make up a club for plants among their neighbors, or buy to sell again, will do well to send for our "TERMS TO AGENTS." Hundreds of our agents did a fine business for themselves and for us the past year, and many sold enough plants among their neighbors in two or three days to get for themselves all the plants they required for their own setting. If you do not wish to act for us, and you know of some worthy person wishing a good job, show them this.

If you order plants sent by Express—you paying charges—we will make the following discount, except on stock where we say "No discount." For an order of *not less than six* named sorts, amounting to \$5.00, for \$3.50, or \$8.00 worth for \$5.00. In sending by Express, we can give large plants, if desired, and pack with large quantities of moss. We make no charge for packing, and having had thirty years' experience in sending by mail, express and freight, flatter ourselves that we are as expert at this as any dealer in the country.

The above discount does *not* refer to our *wholesale* list rates.

At the very opening of your letter tell what amount of money you enclose.

Our packing season for Spring usually begins in March, and our *first* shipments are to the most extreme parts South and on the Pacific coast, so parties in these sections should order *early* to have early shipments. Remember that if the season is advanced in these sections far ahead of ours, that plants from here are in a dormant state, not having started to grow, and hence being transplanted in a more advanced locality they grow right along, even if as late as the 15th to 25th of May.

Our correspondence is so extensive, and our knowledge such as to what sorts succeed best in different sections and on different soils, that if any who wish to plant do not know what kinds to rely upon, by leaving the selection to us, we will send you kinds that we will *guarantee* will succeed well with you. Simply name soil—whether rich or poor, heavy or light, exposed or not exposed, low land or upland.

As soon as plants are received, take them from the package, loosen the bunches, and dip the bunches in a puddle made of rich muck or clayish soil, and put away in a cool place out of the sun, and when set puddle them again. Treated in this way scarcely a plant will fail to grow. *Don't leave them in the package and pour water on them*, as some do, for by such a course all plants will surely heat and spoil.

All complaints must be made on receipt of plants and trees.

Plants by Mail a *specialty* with us. We are sending out plants to all parts of the United States, Territories and Canada with *perfect success*, and as postage is *prepaid by us*, it is much cheaper for those ordering who plant but a few plants; but where a number of neighbors club together and get \$10 to \$25 worth of plants or more, we advise ordering by Express, where your Express office is not too far away, and when it is possible have us send by the National, United States or American Express, as by so doing transfers and extra expense is saved. If these lines do not reach your town, learn the nearest place to you that either line has an office. We can ship direct to Baltimore or via Harrisburg by the U. S. Express line.

Remember, success depends on getting **genuine, pure plants**, and as we have the personal oversight of our plantations, walking over and around and through them scores of times monthly, we know they can be **RELIED ON**.

Write your order and directions for shipping on a *separate sheet from your letter*. This must be observed to prevent mistakes in shipping. Send the amount of your order in National Currency, folded around an old postal card or *thin* paste-board, size of envelope, and your letter around this, and securely sealed, or by Post Office Order, Postal Note, or Registered Letter on Palmyra Post Office, or Draft on New York, but *not individual checks* on your bank, unless you add sufficient to pay cost of collection. Postage stamps of either 1 or 10 cent size accepted to make change for a less amount than \$1.00. When you remit, P. O. Orders should *not* be drawn on Rochester, N. Y., or New York City, but on PALMYRA, N. Y.

If you receive more than one copy of this Catalogue, please hand extra copy to your neighbor who may be interested in fruits.

Address,

A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.

Strawberries.

The Jumbo Strawberry.—In the September (1884) number of the *FRUIT RECORDER* we say of this sort: It has proved all we claimed for it in our catalogue of last spring, and in the *RECORDER* last season—the latest by ten to twelve days. Metcalf, Crescent and Downer's Prolific ripening up to June 11th, Wilsons and Pheps three to four days after, and Marvin, Kentucky and Vineland Seedling three to four days later, the last picking made the 5th to 7th of July, while the Jumbo began ripening the 20th to 22d of June, and made good picking until July 18th to 20th. We learn from different sources that it was not affected by that unprecedented late frost last spring. It is as firm and solid as the Wilson—but averages larger and a much better color and flavor, and more productive. We hear from different parties that it succeeds well on last fall set plants on different soils, not only on the prairies of the west, the rich wood lands of Michigan and Wisconsin, but on some of the poorer lands of the sea shore. As an extremely late sort we believe it has no competitor. It is a rank, healthy grower, and blossoming so late must prove very valuable and desirable because of escaping late spring frosts. \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. See last cover page.

We here give a statement from one of Illinois' fruit growers:

"LACON, Illinois, July 26, 1884.

"FRIEND PURDY: I want to tell you something about Jumbo, or Latest of All Strawberry. I write this for you to publish in your admirable and reliable *RECORDER*. You know I bought one hundred plants from you last spring. Well, they came here in good shape, and are most of them making a good strong growth. Of course I took the blossoms off the plants, as all good fruit growers do, but I thought I would leave one plant and let it bear fruit, so I could see what it was like. I did so, and the plants responded surprisingly. On the 5th day of July, twelve days after the 24th of June, which was the date of my last strawberry picking, this plant of Jumbo, or Latest of All, as you have called it, showed up in this way: One berry ripened and gone, one very large ripe berry still on the plant (I ate it and it was good flavored and tasted splendid), and from almost ripe to just out of the bloom, there were nine more berries, besides one full bloom was out, and two flower buds not yet opened. The 16th of July, I found another ripe berry, and one had been captured by somebody else, for I could see where it had been. And now, upon my word, this 26th day of July, there are still two unripe berries. What became of those I did not see as ripe, I do not know, but presume the birds got them.

My conclusion is that should the Jumbo do only one-half as well next year as this spring set plant has done this, then I shall be happy and well pleased with the investment. I see no reason why it will not, for everything points favorably that way. Just think of it, ripe strawberries twelve days after all other sorts were gone, and then some more ripe berries eleven days after that, or twenty-three days later than all. I prophesy that Purdy's Jumbo will be worth to the fruit growing world a great deal more than Barnum's Jumbo was to him."

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. ROWLEY.

Windsor Chief, (P.)—The plant is strong and vigorous, with stout fruit stems, and very dark green foliage; stands our hard winter without protection, and is not affected by our hot, dry summers. The fruit is very large, bright glossy scarlet, round and very uniform; not as dark as the Wilson, and holds its size to the very last. 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Mrs. Garfield.—and **PRINCE OF BERRIES.**—50 cts. per dozen.

Cornelia.—Crawford's fine, new late sort, at \$1.25 per dozen.

Conn. Queen.—Another splendid new sort, at \$1.00 per dozen.

Mt. Vernon (Kirkwood), (H.)—Plant large and exceedingly vigorous; berries extra large, oblate, regular, light scarlet, not very firm, but of extra fine quality—the flesh being exceedingly melting and exquisitely flavored. In firmness it is about like the Chas. Downing, and in quality fully equals that superior variety. Season, late to very late. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Crescent Seedling, (P.)—This is beyond question a wonderful strawberry; its productiveness is astonishing. Fifteen thousand quarts (468 bushels) have been gathered in one season from one acre. In size it is medium to large; in color, brilliant, handsome, and does not get dull when in market; quality good, having the peculiar wild flavor. The fruit colors on all sides at once, so that all red berries may be gathered, a quality appreciated by market growers; all berries perfect in form and merchantable. It bears immense crops even in weeds and grass. It is an "iron clad" for the sun or rain, cold or heat. Earliest of the productive sorts on our grounds. 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

The Manchester.—The *Rural New Yorker* says of it; "The Manchester, regarding which we have hitherto restrained any positive expression of opinion, is one of the most desirable strawberries we have ever raised, and we have tested not less than 250 different kinds. Our plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. We have just examined them and find that each plant, on an average, bears 16 peduncles or flowering stems, and that each flowering stem bears, on an average, 10 berries—giving 160 berries to a plant. We beg to emphasize that we are speaking of average plants. On one plant we counted 22 peduncles and 220 berries in the various stages from ripe to just set. This berry is firm, very uniform in shape, which is roundish conical; it ripens in every part and averages above medium as long as it remains in fruit. The quality when ripe is good, though, like the Wilson, it is sour when it first colors—a characteristic, it seems, of all excellent market berries. It ripens with the Sharpless and after the Bidwell. On the grounds of the plain, hard-working farmer, Mr. Jesse Beatty, with whom it originated, it thrives in a light, dry, sandy soil. With us it thrives in a moist soil, inclining to clay. Several years ago, from our own tests, we spoke highly of the Sharpless, and soon after its introduction, of the Cumberland Triumph. We have never had occasion to regret this, and we have now little fear that we shall regret commending the Manchester to our readers as the best market berry at present known." 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Sucker State.—Miller, of Illinois, and other western growers claim this as one of the most valuable new sorts yet introduced. It is a very rank growing plant with us, and we are confident will prove one of the most valuable sorts on our grounds. 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

☞ We can show more favorable testimonials as to the value of *Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, than any publisher of a like periodical in this country can produce. Price, \$1.00 per year, with 4 back Nos. Free. Specimen free. It speaks for itself.

PIPER'S SEEDLING.

Teas says of this sort: "This is an Illinois seedling that I have fruited for three seasons past. The plant is a vigorous grower, forming by far the largest stools of any sort I have seen, with very strong roots. No other variety within my knowledge withstands so well the alternate freezing and thawing in winter, on suitable soils, or comes out so bright and fresh in spring as 'Piper.' The plants set and ripen a large crop of berries, which average larger than Wilson, quite regular, and good shape; color darkest crimson, glossy. The flesh is the darkest, and as solid as any variety I know of. I regard this as a variety of great value." O. B. Galusha, one of the oldest and best posted small fruit growers of the West, wrote recently that he was so well pleased with Piper's Seedling, after having fruited it a few years, that he had planted it more largely for market than all other varieties combined. No higher endorsement could be given. Lovett says of it: "A berry whose merits have been singularly overlooked. For a long time fruit growers have been in need of a large and productive strawberry that ripens early and is firm. In the Piper we have such a berry, and is the only one to my knowledge that unites these four desirable qualities." We have fruited it on spring set plants, and say of it in July RECORDER: "Wonderfully productive, oblong to comical, medium to large; dark rich scarlet, and delicious." 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

James Vick.—We have fruited this sort the past season, and while it yields *heavy*, the berry as it runs is *small*. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Capt. Jack, (H.)—Immense yielder; fruit medium to large, good flavor. Similar to the Wilson, but better flavor. It is a strong and luxuriant grower; healthy and productive, berries large, handsome and solid, somewhat resembling the Wilson, of which it is said to be a seedling, though better in quality and increases more rapidly. We have cultivated many varieties of strawberries, but never raised any that proved more satisfactory than the Capt. Jack. The berry is of good size, the flavor is all that can be desired, and for productiveness has very few equals. 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Old Iron-Clad (Phelps), (H.)—The plants are *very* vigorous—more so than the Sharpless. The fruit resembles the Sharpless greatly in size and shape. It is light scarlet—not so dark or deep as the Wilson. It is five days earlier than the Wilson. Blossoms perfect. Berries carry well, much better than the Wilson. It stands the drought perfectly, and is very healthy. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Cumberland Triumph, (H.)—A very fine berry in all respects; of very large size, fine form, beautiful color, and excellent quality and is growing into general favor. At the Nurserymen's Convention held at Cleveland, in June last, it was pronounced by good judges the finest appearing variety on the table. Miller, of Ohio, says of this valuable sort: "Cannot be too highly praised for home use or near market. We have never known it to fail to produce a good crop of *fine fruit*. No one ever regrets planting it, does well *everywhere*. The plant is remarkably strong and luxurious; stands extremes of heat and cold, and is not injured by drouth, as most other varieties; produces abundantly; berries *extra large*, no small ones; ovate conical in shape; color, bright, light scarlet, decidedly a *handsome fruit*—always attracts attention on the exhibition table. We have grown it for market for several years and shall continue to plant it largely. It is one of the few berries in the list that do equally well on both light and heavy soils." 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Lacon.—One of Illinois' most valuable sorts. 50 cents per doz.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The great expense in sending by Express is where stock is transferred from one company to another. We can ship by either the United States Express, from Canandaigua, or the American or National Express from Palmyra, and if either of these companies have an office at your place, or within a few miles of you, let us know and we will ship by said companies to the nearest point we can to you, at any reasonable rates. Our desire is to reduce expenses to our customers *low as we possibly can*. Stock going South by Express, we can ship to Baltimore or Harrisburg by United States Express, or via N. Pa. C. R. R. as freight.

The discount of \$1.50 on \$5.00 or \$3.00 on \$8.00 orders that go by express of freight, is not made on Trees or any other kind of stock marked "No Discount."

Bidwell, (H.)—This variety seems to combine *more* desirable qualities than any other old sort now before the public. The plant is a very strong grower, and very *hardy* and exceedingly productive—in fact the number of berries a well grown stool will grow and mature is almost incredible. The fruit is large and handsome; color very bright and showy, flesh very firm, and quality of the best. Succeeds well on all soils. 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

DANIEL BOONE.

See page 8.

BIDWELL STRAWBERRY, (NATURAL SIZE.)

Daniel Boone.—Mathew Crawford, of Ohio, says of this sort: "Another year's experience only confirms me in the opinion that it is a very valuable variety. In this most unfavorable season it was our main dependence. Its quality is better than I represented, and its color is all that can be desired—bright red with yellow seeds. It is very easily picked and holds out in size better than most varieties."

T. C. Robinson, an experienced fruit grower of Canada, says: "Daniel Boone certainly impresses me as a fine and productive variety, and I purpose propagating it as fast as I can, as it must become largely in demand. Many persons would fancy its form rather than even the Mrs. Garfield, and all would pronounce it handsome in this respect, while it is superior in brightness of color as far as the very moist season would permit me to judge. In firmness I think it will compare favorably with Wilson. In productiveness and size it appears to excel the Bidwell and Seneca Queen close by with equal treatment, and any variety that can beat these two in both these points must be truly remarkable."

Charles Carpenter, of Ohio, who is too well known to need any introduction, gives his opinion of the Daniel Boone as follows:

"The Manchester is very prolific, of large size and good quality. The Daniel Boone is of large size and will yield as many quarts, while the flavor is fully equal to the Manchester."

Mr. Little, of Canada, speaks in the most glowing terms of the Daniel Boone, and says: "30 berries filled a quart heaped up like a cone," and informed us in our office that he should not offer any plants for sale at present, as he wished to plant out his stock. We are extremely well pleased with this sort after the past season on our grounds. 50 cts. per dozen.

Bear in mind that the **CRIMSON BEAUTY RASPBERRY** has stood the winter where the old Iron Clad, (Turner,) has killed to the ground, and is much larger and finer every way, and that we have offered to test it with any new or old red raspberry grown for hardiness, earliness, productiveness and beauty. Don't fail to plant a dozen at least. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

Prince of Berries. 50c. per doz.

Manchester.

Mrs. Garfield. 50c. per doz.

Big Bob.—In the July number of the *Fruit Recorder* for 1881 we printed the following: "As we have plenty of sorts that have either flavor, size, productiveness or hardness, we must now have the strawberry that has the flavor of the Duncan, the perfectness and uniformity of the Windsor Chief, averaging in size as large as the largest Sharpless, the healthfulness of vine and rankness of growth of the Kentucky, and producing as many berries as the Crescent. Reader, grow seedlings, and when you get this berry, if you know how to handle it, you have your fortune."

We received a letter from a western party, who has grown strawberries for years, claiming that he had got the berry in the Big Bob, and offered \$100 for a hundred plants of a strawberry that was its equal. We made the offer, and also made a separate offer of our own, but not one person accepted or has tried for either offer. The originator says: "I will grow Big Bob and get fruit in greater abundance, more uniform, finer appearance, richer color, larger average, and vastly superior quality to Sharpless, which I believe to be accepted as the standard among big berries." Genuine plants 50 cents per dozen.

Sharpless Seedling, (H.)—Fruit large to very large, an average specimen measuring one and one-half inches in diameter. In form it is generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, and irregular and flattened. Color clear bright red, with a shining surface; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. In quality it ranks with the Triumph de Gand. The plant is very vigorous, excelling even the Monarch of the West. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Glendale, (H.)—It is a very vigorous and luxurious grower with a superb run of berries of the largest size, holding its fruit well up, ripening evenly, of brilliant scarlet color, and remaining a long time upon the vines after becoming fully ripe, without danger of rotting. Its endurance is such that it will stand the coldest climate without injury, being the least affected by severe winters of any plant, scarce losing a leaf, or in any way showing the effects of cold weather. It is an unusually rapid grower and a fine bearer, nearly all of its berries being of large size, continuing to bear and ripen very late in the season. It is prolific and regular in bearing, continuing its berries of the largest size for years. Every person getting this catalogue should order a few plants of this sort. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Jersey Queen.—"The berry is cone-shaped, slightly flattened at the point, and in very large specimens partake of the oblong or oval form, yet smooth and perfect. It possesses a brilliant color between a scarlet and crimson, as evenly and perfectly distributed as can be imagined, presenting an appearance that cannot be approached in beauty by any other." It succeeds splendidly with us. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Wilson's Albany, (H.)—Too well known to require any description. Yield enormous crops everywhere. Succeeds well in hills or rows. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Green Prolific, (P.)—This is one of the most valuable old sorts on account of its extreme hardness, both through the coldest and most changeable winters and dryest and hottest summers and its wonderful bearing qualities every year. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Coi. Cheney, (P.)—A cross between the Russell and Triumph de Gand. It has the rich gloss and distinct scarlet of the first, with the luscious meaty character and firmness of the latter. The fruit is large and very uniform in size and enormously productive, being fully equal in productiveness, with us, to the famous Wilson's Albany. It is perfectly hardy, standing summer's sun and winter's cold to perfection. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Charles Downing, (H.)—No old sort has given more general satisfaction, North or South, than this. Plant hardy; yields large crops; flavor delicious; bright scarlet, large size. We notice that the Illinois and Western horticulturists generally place it first on the list, both for home use and for market. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Kentucky, (H.)—This large, late and valuable variety has become very popular with both marketmen and amateurs. Ripening at a time when fruit is scarce, the main crop of strawberries being over, and raspberries not having made their appearance, it connects the berry season which has heretofore had an important break. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Jucunda, (P.)—Large to very large, clear light scarlet; moderately firm and of fair quality. Plant hardy and on strong, heavy soil very productive. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Prouty, (H.)—Immense yielder, strong fruit, stocks holding the fruit well up from the ground. Large size; fruit conical and so beautiful. Originated, we believe, with Louis Ellsworth, of Northern Illinois, and highly recommended by him for that trying locality. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Also, **Miner's Great Prolific, Hovey and Triumph de Gand** at 25 cents per dozen. \$1.00 per 100.

Vineland Seedling.—Among all the new Strawberries this ranks as No. 1. Similar in appearance to the Kentucky, but firmer, better color and better flavor. We shall plant extensively of this sort, esteeming it as one of the best and most valuable sorts we have. 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

MAY KING STRAWBERRY.

John S. Collins, of New Jersey says of this sort: "Of strawberries in fruit the past season, the best that I saw, taking all points into consideration, was the May King, from seed of the Crescent. Earlier than the Crescent. The vine is very vigorous and healthy, productive, staminate, perfect flowering blossom; berries are of large size, very bright scarlet color, and of very best quality. Thomas Zane had one-quarter acre in fruiting this season on sandy loam, moderately rich soil, from which he picked, May 24th, 12 quarts, and during the season, 1,822 quarts, which sold wholesale for \$830. I never saw a finer crop of nice fruit." Price, 20 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

The GARRETSON STRAWBERRY.—G. R. Garretson says of this sort: "This is a new variety originated with the subscriber some six years ago, from a large number of seedlings that came up from an old bed of Charles Downing and Jucunda, which was dug under the preceding year with fruit upon it. Only a very few of them showing any merit the first season they were rejected, but there was one showing from the start such decided points of excellence that it stood so far ahead of all, that the rest were discarded and only the one retained.

THE PLANT is pistillate, is an unusual healthy, strong, vigorous grower, none more so, has an abundance of very long roots, more so than any other variety I know of, consequently it stands the extremes of cold and heat remarkably well, and is but little effected by severe drought.

It is a most abundant bearer, producing more marketable fruit than any other kind. It is unlike most of the larger varieties that produce a few large berries and then the rest of them drying off. It is also more uniform in size, every blossom perfecting a berry, ripening its fruit evenly and remaining in a picking condition fully three weeks. It has had only ordinary cultivation for the past three years, and its character is well established. It has never before been offered for sale.

THE FRUIT is globular, of large size, and very regular in shape; of a rich bright crimson color, and of good quality, is very firm and therefore stands handling well, equal in that respect to the Wilson's Albany, and retains its bright appearance to the last. It was exhibited at the Queens County Fair in 1881, where it took the First Premium as best seedling, and in 1883 as the best four quarts of berries exhibited. Some fruit marketed for the first time this season, was very much admired in our local markets and brought the highest price of any.

I have been cultivating strawberries for the past fifty years, and am acquainted with and have tried nearly every kind that has been offered, and I can truly say I know of no variety that can equal it as a market berry. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

☞ If you want quite an assortment of stock, send a list and let us price it for you. We shall not be undersold by any responsible grower.

The **PARRY**.

Plant a rank, vigorous grower, and very productive. Berries large, obtuse conic, bright glossy scarlet, firm and of best quality, ripening all over at once. Blossoms perfect. The Parry possesses all the good quality of its parent, Jersey Queen, with addition of perfect blossoms, ensuring productiveness under all circumstances. *

Edwin Satterthwaite, the extensive fruit grower of Pennsylvania, says: "I have grown strawberries on a very extensive scale for twenty-five years, including all the promising varieties that have been introduced during that time, and I say just what I candidly believe in stating that the Parry strawberry possesses more points of excellence and greater merit than any other variety that I have ever seen. Color, the most desirable; size, large; plant, vigorous and productive."

E. S. Carman, editor *Rural New-Yorker*, says: "The average size of the Parry is larger than the Sharpless; it is never coxcombed with us; from our tests we judge the berry is well worthy of praise."

Theodore F. Baker, President New Jersey State Horticultural Society, says: "I have all the standard varieties in a high state of cultivation, but none to compare with the Parry—the coming berry, as I have seen it."

Randolph Peters, Delaware: "I am well pleased with the berry in every respect. In size, color, quality and productiveness it is all that can be desired. I regard it of greatest value."

Silas Walton, New Jersey: "As I saw it on the grounds of the originator, Wm. Parry, 6th mo., 6th, 1884, the Parry was producing the most abundant crop of the largest and most attractive fruit that has ever come under my observation in an experience of over twenty-five years in the culture of the strawberry."

Jesse B. Rogers, Chairman Fruit Committee, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, says: "The plant partakes of the rugged character of the Jersey Queen, its parent; fruit large and handsome; color and flavor good; a fine shipping berry, and there is no reason why it should not be a success."

Rev. W. W. Meech, New Jersey: "I have fifty varieties of strawberries under field culture, but none are as fine as the Parry. I consider it a great acquisition."

From the Philip J. Ritter Conserve Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: "We have put up about 80,000 quarts of strawberries of almost all known varieties, and in our judgment the strawberry you call the 'Parry' is superior to all others in flavor, firmness of flesh and equality of color, and compares favorably in size with any we have had this season."

Price, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen; or as low as any responsible party offer.

The Big Bob Strawberry.—We never had a meaner game played on us than when we bought the Big Bob Strawberry. We purchased the control of them at \$50 per 1,000, and was to have not less than 20,000 plants. After about half this number were sent to us, we began to get letters from the party in Ohio, that he did not think he could spare us any more. Of course, this was putting us in a pretty predicament, after sending out 100,000 catalogues that we could not recall, and orders coming in, largely by the dozen and hundred, daily. So we wrote him what his agreement was, to let us have control of the stock if we took not less than 20,000 plants, so he kept sending them on to us in lots of 2,000 and making his collections. We are now confident that the largest share if not all, of the last 8,000 to 10,000 were spurious or so badly mixed as to make them worthless. From these last lots we planted largely, and hence our present stock is so mixed and worthless that it is of no value whatever. This man kept writing and insinuating that we were sending out another sort for these, simply because the engraving we had gotten up, from specimens of Big Bobs he sent us, was a drawing of another sort, when the fact is, and we can prove it by the most reliable men, that we did not send out one single plant for Big Bobs but from the lots we received from Nigh. We wish that we had never heard of the man. We have but a few genuine plants now for sale.

Raspberries.

See our 25 cent **SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR** for instructions how to set, &c. Plants, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.

CUTHBERT.

TURNER.

Brandywine.—It gives universal satisfaction as a hardy plant, and an abundant yielder, and so very firm that it will keep to ship 800 to 1000 miles. The fruit is of good size and uniform in shape. A friend in Delaware, and a large fruit grower, writes that they were shipped to New York and even Boston, where they sold readily for high prices; their bright color, fresh appearance and fine flavor making a ready sale for them. Grows well at the South.

Cuthbert.—A hardy raspberry of very large size, fine quality, bright color, *very* productive; and the most profitable and reliable red raspberry grown of the older sorts. Season late to very late.

Turner, or Southern Thornless.—Stands very high because of its extreme hardiness, great productiveness, large size and beautiful color. One of the most valuable home and market sorts. Has stood 28 degrees below zero without damage. In fact, a party in Minnesota writes us it has stood at 40 below zero. It is also succeeding well at the South—yielding abundantly there. Season early.

Highland Hardy.—A very fine, medium sized red raspberry. Has proved hardy and very productive. *Earliest* of all old sorts and picked in a few days' time, thereby making it one of the most profitable of the old *tried* sorts, especially for Southern localities to ship North.

Thwack.—Stands very high at the Southwest as a firm, abundant yielding market berry. Very hardy and prolific, and carries to market in splendid shape hundreds of miles. One of the finest red sorts for market.

Naomi, (Lost Rubies?)—Fruit very firm; flavor sprightly and most delicious; shape between conical and oblong; color bright scarlet; hardy and yields large crops; canes strong and hardy, being similar to Franconia, but more hardy. Must be set near another sort.

Herstine.—A magnificent red variety, originating in Philadelphia. Large and beautiful, and is a great acquisition. One of the most valuable sorts we have.

The Hansell.

Not desiring to do any injustice in giving our opinion as to size of Hansell Raspberry, we herewith give a very true illustration of this sort, *as they grew on our grounds* the past season. We do not think that we found one berry in twenty that would run larger than the largest berry here represented. By comparing them with handful of *Crimson Beauty*, on first cover page, you have a fair representation as to comparison in size. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

☞ We can show more favorable testimonials as to the value of *Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, than any publisher of a like periodical in this country can produce. Price, \$1.00 per year. Specimen free. It speaks for itself.

GREGG.

TYLER.

Gregg.—Of all the black raspberries we have ever grown, the Gregg is the *largest*, the *firmest*, the *most productive*, and the *latest*. Its yield of "great big" berries is wonderful, and our pickers will gather two quarts of them to one quart of any other sort we grow, unless it be the Tyler, which are nearly equal to it in size and productiveness. It is nearly jet black, good flavor, (but not so good as Mammoth Cluster), very firm and running from three-fourths to one inch in diameter, making it the most attractive black-cap grown. Splendid for drying, and not requiring more than three quarts to the pound of dried fruit. Plant as hardy as any black-cap grown. Here is what we say of it in the *Recorder*: "To-morrow (July 26th) will be our first picking of Greggs. We wish every reader of our paper who has never seen the Gregg could see our plantation to-day. Certainly a more remarkable show of *very large*, firm berries, cannot be found in this country. We shall gather from 150 to 200 bushels, for which we will average two cents per quart more than any other black-cap we grow, notwithstanding they are dryer and flavor not so good as other kinds." And again, in the same number we say: "Wonder of wonders, is this Gregg raspberry—not only in size but in productiveness. We have to-day (August 1st) at the third picking, picked twenty-five bushels of fruit from a plantation of two acres, and after picking, it hardly looks as though it had been touched. For evaporating or drying purposes, nothing can equal it. Three quarts will make a pound, and pickers will gather them much faster than any other sort."

Tyler.—This is remarkable for its *great productiveness*, *earliness*, good size, extreme hardness and good flavor, and is also one of the *best* early sorts for evaporating or drying purposes. Here is what we say of it in the *Recorder*: "Talk about any other black raspberry yielding more than the Tyler! It's an *utter impossibility* to put more fruit on a bunch than we can show at this date (July 25th) on our Tyler bushes, notwithstanding we have made three pickings from them previous to to-day. They are a perfect mass now of green fruit. The berries run about the same in size as the Mammoth Cluster, and to carry out the crop well they should be planted on rich, strong, deep soil, or if on poor soil, *heavily mulched*."

Davidson's Thornless.—Not a thorn on it. This alone is sufficient to make it very desirable indeed. A week earlier than the Doolittle, fully equal in size of berry, as hardy, a great yielder, and being *so early*, makes it one of the most valuable raspberries grown. Black, very sweet and of fine flavor.

Doolittle and Miami or "Ohio."—Old, well known sorts; best for drying purposes.

Seneca Black Cap.—One of the best and most sprightly flavored berries we ever tasted. Canned fruit of this kind tastes almost similar to well ripened blackberries. It is one of our favorite sorts for table use.

Mammoth Cluster.—Bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns; foliage dark rich green; fruit large, and holds out to the very last picking. Black, with a rich purple tinge or bloom; very juicy, high flavored and delicious. Perfectly hardy, having stood the most severe winters (with mercury down to 28 degrees below zero), without the least particle of damage. Surface sufficiently firm to carry to market. Latest of all black caps, except the Gregg, and the best flavored of all.

Hopkins.—One of the largest and best *early* sorts—nearly identical with Tyler.

Kentucky, or Duncan.—Splendid large, late *black* sort; in great favor in Kentucky, where it originated.

Florence.—This is a cap variety; originated with J. G. Bubach, of Illinois. It is of good size, as large as Mammoth Cluster, and ripens with it; yellow, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; plant a strong, rampant grower and prodigious bearer, its bushes being literally covered with fruit; perfectly hardy.

The New Rochelle.—Is a seedling raised by S. P. Carpenter, New York, from the Catawissa; of the same habit of growth, propagated from tips, not from suckers. The canes are stout, of a light gray color, grow 3 to 4 feet high, strong, vigorous, and perfectly hardy. The berries are large, of a dull red color; quality not up to the standard—in fact, second quality. It is wonderfully productive.

Souhegan.—With all of the talk of Hale Bros. and others it proves no better with us, in any respect than the Doolittle.

BAUMFORTH'S SEEDLING RASPBERRY.

Edward Philip Dixon, of England, the popular fruit grower of that country, says of it: "Since I had the pleasure of introducing this new raspberry, I have taken ample means to further test its merits, and I am happy to say the results have not only justified my previous description, but far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Indeed, to give anything like a definite description of it now, I cannot do better than to refer my customers to the numerous testimonials respecting it. [Here follow testimonials from fruit growers in all parts of England, showing that it far excels England's popular red raspberry, the 'Northumberland Fillingbasket'.] The season has undoubtedly been very trying for raspberries. Whilst the usually good and robust 'Northumberland Fillingbasket' has nearly succumbed to the excessive drouth, the 'Baumforth's Seedling' has shown a great vigor, and carried through a crop of fruit which has been the admiration of all who have seen it. In my plantations I have gathered nearly 3,000 quarts off barely three roods of land, and yet, though possessing such a marvelously prolific constitution, the fruit has maintained one grand uniform size, of the most beautiful crimson color, and finest possible flavor. It is splendid on our grounds." 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Shaffer's Colossal.—This variety originated with George Shaffer, of Monroe county, N.Y., twelve years ago. The original plant is still vigorous and productive. Mr. Shaffer's first planting was on low, black ground, his second in light, drifting sand, so poor that corn would not grow on it, yet the Colossal did well on both. Mr. Green says: "The variety surprised us each succeeding season, increasing in size and productiveness, and was viewed with astonishment by all who saw the fruit and growing plants, yet we gave only ordinary culture, without enriching the soil. The past season we permitted the four original plants to grow without cutting back, and they now stand 9 to 10 feet high." 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Miami or Ohio, Canada Black Cap, Souhegan, Canargua, \$1.00 per dozen; Lum's Fall Bearing, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CRIMSON BEAUTY. (See First Cover Page.)

This is a new seedling Red Raspberry, grown by one of Kansas' best known fruit growers—DR. STAYMAN, He says:

"I have a Red Raspberry better in quality than any other we have grown or known of in this section, and I have fruited Cuthbert, Naomi or Lost Rubies, Turner, Superb, Brandywine, Reliance, Henrietta, Herstine, &c., &c. It is of very large size, bright glossy scarlet, round to oblongish; *earlier* than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly flavor, *equally as hardy, more productive, and of much larger size.* It is superior to any Red Raspberry I have ever seen or grown, and the *earliest* of all."

DR. STAYMAN writes: "The hand with raspberries is a good representation of the Crimson Beauty—only that they do not show *full* size—they are larger—otherwise the representation is fine and perfect."

MR. CHANDEE, a well known fruit grower in that section, writes us:

"Dr. Stayman has given his berries a rather mild description. I never saw a Raspberry make as fine show as the 'Crimson Beauty' he put on the market last season, and what few I have seen growing alongside the Turner, Brandywine, Thwack, Imperial, Highland Hardy, Herstine, Philadelphia and some others, have proved superior to any of them in all points. It is *hardier than the Turner* and has come through winters unharmed when some of the above varieties were killed to the ground. We have had the most persistent cold weather, and the most severe changes this winter that I have seen in my nine years residence here, but I have not seen a stem of Crimson Beauty this spring that is injured."

"The Crimson Beauty is the finest in color and appearance, and the best in quality, of any raspberry in the market. It has been grow by the side of the Turner with like cultivation ever since we have had it. Take one year with another, it has borne double the amount of fruit, of larger size, finer color, more firm and of better quality, equally as healthy and hardy, as strong a grower, and generally ripening before it. It is more hardy than the Cuthbert, much better in quality, finer in color, averaging as large in size, more productive, and a much better berry to handle and sell."

"This is to certify, that I have sold Dr. Stayman's Crimson Beauty raspberries. They are of large size, very fine bright color, of the best quality, and the most salable red raspberry I have ever handled; the best shipping red berry in the market."

ROBT. G. WEST, (July 19, 1883.)

"This is to certify, that I have handled Dr. Stayman's Crimson Beauty raspberry, and find it the largest and finest berry I ever sold, and it gives universal satisfaction."

A. CASSELLA.

John Burr, of Kansas—the originator of the Early Victor Grape and many other seedlings, and one of the best judges of fruit in that State—says of it: "This is to certify, that I saw the Crimson Beauty and find it of large size and very fine color, and the best red raspberry in quality that I am acquainted with."

Samuel Miller, of Missouri, another old and practical fruit grower, writes us a very favorable letter regarding it, and says: "You made a hit when you got control of the Crimson Beauty from Dr. Stayman, and I am sure when it becomes known the attacks on it by Kansas parties will not harm it."

After another year's fruiting of the CRIMSON BEAUTY RASPBERRY, we are safe in saying it has *no equal* in flavor, size, productiveness and *earliness*. Grown right alongside of the Hansell, on *same* soil and with *same* care, it has *proved three days earlier*, fully *twice* as productive, a third to one-half larger, a more perfect berry *every way*, and of brighter and better color and flavor. Bush more hardy and almost double Hansell in growth of stalk and branches. It continues in bearing till after the Cuthberts are gone. We believe it to be the most valuable red raspberry now known to the public, especially when we know it to be so *extremely early*. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

☞ We again caution fruit growers as to spurious Crimson Beauties. A party in Kansas has sent out the old French "Imperial" to New York and New Jersey growers, who are well known to the public, and who are selling it for the Crimson Beauty. Better get this sort direct from us and make sure of the genuine.

Hansell.—Our own experience with this sort and reports from different sections, show that it has been over-praised, and that its *only* redeeming trait is earliness. The fruit is small and poor flavored, and the bush a weak, poor grower, yielding but small crops. Price, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

☞ Persons expecting to plant Raspberries largely for canning or evaporating purposes, should write us number and kinds wanted, and let us price them for you. We advise for this purpose setting different kinds, from the earliest to the latest, so as not to have the whole crop come on at once.

THE NEW
'Marlboro'
 RASPBERRY.

Carman, of the *Rural New Yorker*, says:

"The berries are as large as any we have ever seen, many of them measuring not only an inch in diameter at the base, but nearly an inch (seven-eighths) from the base to the tip. The shape is broadly oblong-conical; the color a rich crimson. They do not separate under ordinary handling, and the berry carries well. In quality, it is neither juicy nor dry—neither sweet nor sour, it is simply a rich, delicious raspberry. We hope that the Marlboro when offered for sale will be found to produce just such fruit in less favored parts of the country."

H. Hendricks writes to the *Rural New Yorker* as to this sort:

"Here was the new 'Marlboro,' not only a full supply of the fruit, but also the large canes of a growing hill in full fruitage, which had been cut from the ground and transported eight miles to the fair. The fruit was certainly the finest I ever saw—fine flavored, very large, firm, bright scarlet in color, and beautiful. The immense canes were loaded to the very tips. Three of the berries weighed

half an ounce in the scales of an apothecary below the hall. Many leading fruit growers and propagators were in attendance, and great interest was manifested in this new raspberry."

WHAT I SAW OF THE MARLBORO.—It was growing in the hills of what seemed to be good clay loam. The canes were immense, measuring from seven to eleven feet in height. Each hill was a perfect pyramid of luxuriant dark green foliage, heavily laden with fruit in all stages of growth, from the large scarlet berries to the expanded blossom. The show of fruit, exceeded anything he had ever seen of the Hudson River Antwerp in its best days. He said if the berries would grow like that, an acre of them would produce about \$2,000 in a single year."

It is the largest grower, with stronger canes and side arms than any known variety. After being tied to the stakes all winter, *having no protection*, the branches from the terminal buds, at the height of *eleven feet*, have borne as fine fruit as any other down the cane. It is *hardy in the fullest sense*. The side branches are two to three feet long, with clusters occurring on small joints more than half way down, and are of *unusual strength*, bending with a heavy load and *not breaking*. The size of its dark green foliage is one of the means of its *hardy, regular and late bearing*, and *extraordinary size of fruit*, which is one-fourth larger than the old Hudson River Antwerp.

The berries average three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and when not retarded by long and severe drouth, *one-third of them will measure an inch*. In color a bright scarlet. The above has been seen and stated by the *American Agriculturist*, *Rural New Yorker*, and scores of others.

It does not contain the peculiar musky aroma of the Antwerp, and is passed upon by all as *delicious in flavor*, unlike any other, it will remain four days on the bushes after ripe, and is then marketable. Growers here have picked them from the ground and declared they were in shipping order.

In *quantity of fruit it surpasses anything* we ever handled. The Antwerp has returned \$1,000 per acre, and old growers here estimate the Marlboro much higher, and now at a time when there is no other raspberry before the country that will fill the void left by the Antwerp, and as it is known that a red raspberry, with requisite qualities, will yield a greater profit from a given quantity of land than any other fruit, and as every point we have given above can be *verified by hundreds of visitors* from this berry section and also from abroad, Antwerp growers here are justified in their ready remarks that it is the "*best variety*" they ever knew."

Our plants can be *relied upon as genuine*. We know certain ones will, because we offer them at this low price (in comparison to other growers), try to insinuate that ours are not genuine, but if Caywood's (the originator) are genuine, ours are. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen, or as low as any others offer them.

THE SUPERB RASPBERRY is a MOST delicious berry. ENORMOUSLY productive ; berries largest size, dark scarlet, and plant very hardy. A valuable feature is that the new growth yields nicely after the old crop is gone.

In our October *Recorder*, we say of the Superb: "September 15th, and just come in from our small 'Superb' raspberry patch, with a fine mess for our table. The berries are simply splendid—largest size, large lobes, small seeds and extremely delicious—in fact we believe it will prove a most desirable sort for home market and table use." The originator, Mr. Churchman says: "After seven years trial, the Superb has now, in the opinion of the originator and of all who have seen it in its several stages of growth and foliage, fully established its claim to superiority in all the points which go to make a perfect Raspberry; it is, as far as its proprietors have any knowledge of competing varieties, fully entitled to stand at the head of the list." The points of merit claimed and well established by experience are:

1. **SIZE OF FRUIT**—The berries averaging in the flush of the season, about *six to the ounce*—many being larger and measuring *over an inch in diameter*.

2. **FLAVOR.**—A sprightly sub-acid, not often found in raspberries; rich and spicy.

3. **COLOR.**—A bright crimson when fully ripe—the most popular color in our markets.

4. **PRODUCTIVENESS**—The berries being fully equal in *number* to those of almost any of the smaller varieties and in *weight* of fruit to a cane, consequently incomparably greater.

5. **EARLINESS AND LENGTH OF BEARING SEASON.**—The fruit ripening as early as the earliest of red Raspberries, and continuing to bear after all other market varieties have done. Young canes often continue to bear until late in September.

6. **CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF CANES.**—Being of a strong, vigorous growth, a beautiful pea green in color while growing—distinguishable from all others—changing to purple when mature, and almost entirely thornless.

7. **AND LAST**—though, as any grower will admit, not by any means least, **HARDINESS.**—Having withstood the trying ordeal of the comparatively mild but changeful winter and spring of 1879-'80, so destructive to some other varieties, and the very long and severe one of 1880-'81, with the loss of scarcely a cane out of seven thousands. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Herstine.—This is a *wonderful* yielder with us, and as delicious as it is large and productive. For table use, its rich aromatic flavor makes it a great favorite with all.

Michigan Early Red.—A very desirable sort, because of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Reliance.—Another of Felton's seedlings, a descendant of the Philadelphia, originated in 1869. The plant is of a very vigorous and robust habit, short-jointed with prominent buds, very heavy dark foliage, which it retains until late in the season. Fruit large to very large, roundish, regular, color dark red, and flesh firm, with a rich, sprightly, raspberry flavor, entirely free from the flat, insipid, sweet characteristic of so many varieties; does not blister in the sun, nor blow off by the wind, nor soften by the rain, can be safely shipped to foreign markets. It will grow and do well on all kinds of soil. It commences ripening the 1st of July, and continues in fruit about six weeks. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

☞ If you want Raspberries to plant largely for canning or drying or marketing, write us, naming kinds and number of each, and we will give you satisfactory prices.

☞ We believe there is no **White Grape** offered in our Catalogue that will give better satisfaction, especially at the West, where *Hardiness* combined with beauty and deliciousness, as well as large size and productiveness, than the **WHITE ANN ARBOR**. There are no two-year roots to be had in this country. We candidly believe that any one who plants this choice variety will not regret it.

☞ No party can sell *genuine* White Ann Arbor less than price we name in this catalogue.

☞ Dr. Stayman writes us, that a person will be perfectly safe in offering any party in Kansas *one thousand dollars* for 1000 plants of pure and genuine **Crimson Beauty**. We learn that Holman and others are still trying to make contracts with parties to supply them with the **Crimson Beauty**. We *pity* the men that get such plants for the **Crimson Beauty**.

THE
"RANCOCAS."

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

SAMUEL C. DE COU, of N. J., says:—"From what I have seen of the strong healthy growth, the bright red color, together with its abundant yield, I consider the Rancocas the best red raspberry now on the market."

WM. H. MOON, of Pa., says of it:—"1st. *It is as early as the earliest*, yielding its *whole crop* before the Brandywine ripens its first picking. It is of a bright red color.

2d. *It is as hardy as the hardiest*, having passed the severe Winters of 1880-81 uninjured, while the Brandywine on the same farm was severely hurt.

3d. *It is as large as the largest* good early market berry, running uniformly larger than the Brandywine.

4th. *It yields as well as the most productive.* We doubt if there is a red Raspberry in existence that excels it in productiveness.

5th. *It has sufficient vigor to take care of itself*, smothering all weeds and wild grasses. It is the busy man's as well as the lazy man's berry.

6th. *It is not an experimental variety*, having been fruited for six or seven years, and for the past five years it has been quite extensively grown for the market.

7th. *The fruit commands a big price.* It ripens so early, carries so well and presents so fine an appearance that it commands fancy prices—fifteen to twenty-five cents a pint.

8th. *It is not a hot-house berry.* It originated in New Jersey, where it has endured extreme winter cold, unprotected even by snow; and has passed through the severe heat of the Jersey Summers with no trace of scald or burning of the foliage.

9th. *As a shipper it is perfect.* The fruit has been shipped, in quantity, from Philadelphia to Boston arriving there in perfect condition. One shipment of over-ripe berries was made in 1883 with the thermometer at 93, yet they arrived in good condition.

During the past fruiting season we have carefully examined the Rancocas at the home of its origin, and can endorse all that has been said in its favor. In size, color and appearance the fruit is very attractive, and it is sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets. Its crowning point of merit, however, and that from which it derives its great superiority is, its immense productiveness, being, in our opinion, the most productive early red Raspberry now grown."

ABNER HOOPES, of HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS, says:—"On the first day of July, I visited the farm of Messrs. Hansell, near Beverly, N. J., and saw the new 'Rancocas' raspberry growing in all its glory. I was particularly struck with the healthy foliage and vigor of the plants, notwithstanding the dry spell they had just passed through. For size, quality, good color, firmness and productiveness, I do not think it can be excelled. From what I saw of the cultivation, or rather non-cultivation, I think it has been justly styled the 'busy man's berry' as well as the 'lazy man's berry.'"

P. T. QUINN in the Rural Home says:—"The Rancocas is one of the most promising new Raspberries."

WM. PARRY, of N. J., says:—"The Rancocas raspberry is a vigorous grower with good foliage, apparently very healthy, hardy and productive. Fruit of good size, good color, good quality, early and a good shipper and valuable for market or family use."

Blackberries.

Stayman's Early.—Here we have found it at last—the *earliest* blackberry grown—combined with *hardiness, productiveness, and delicious flavor.* Dr. Stayman, the well known fruit grower of Kansas, writes us: “You speak as if Brunton's Early Blackberry was the earliest in existence, and make an offer to beat it. As that would be no inducement to let out two dozen plants, I do not feel like accepting it. That I have a blackberry earlier, more hardy, more productive and perfect in blossom, I have no doubt. This season will fully test the difference. My plants of Brunton's are from the originator, and are now three years out.”

The above letter led to a correspondence between us, and the following was received from the Dr.: “In answer to your card would say that my early blackberry ripens *before* the Brunton's Early, and does not require any other plant near it to fertilize it. It is a rather large, roundish-oblong berry, of the *best* quality. Plants propagate either by suckers, root cuttings or tip layers, like the black raspberry.”

In answer to still further inquiries, he writes: “In reply would say, it is not the Early Harvest, for it *originated here*, and no plants have ever gone out of our hands. It grows much like a black raspberry in hills, and does not sucker much, and propagates from the tips of the new growth, just like the black raspberry. Neither is it a Dewberry or running blackberry, for it is not a trailer. It is undoubtedly a different species from the Dewberry or common blackberry. It grows very well from root cuttings.”

The Dr. writes us again under date of November 3d: “This blackberry is a very great novelty—layering as it does and suckering so little, and growing so much in a hill or stool. But its greatest value is in ripening *so early* and bearing so profusely, and being of such a good quality—far surpassing any other sort. I know and I have tried all. Although you may think you have paid a high price for it [it cost us about *one thousand dollars*,] I believe you will find this the most profitable berry you have ever handled, for if you do not sell a plant, it will be a profitable investment for your own planting and fruiting.”

It will be understood that as this sort increases from the tips, it can be readily increased. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen, by mail or express.

Brunton's Early Blackberry.—This is a remarkable blackberry for *earliness.* Think of it—blackberries ripening up with *Doolittle raspberries*, and *fully three to four weeks earlier* than the Dorchester, (which has always been the earliest blackberry of all). Here is what we say of it in our August number of *Recorder*: “This year we have it in full bearing on old plants, and it is the *best real early* blackberry on our grounds. Just think of it, for this latitude, *ripe blackberries the fourth of July*, and a full picking to-day, the 7th of July, while the *Dorchester*, which has always been our earliest blackberry, has not begun to turn red, (which all fruit growers know takes place a week before they turn black or get ripe). Our bushes are bent to the ground with their load of fruit, and that, too, of the most delicious sort. The fruit is *not small* on full grown plants, as we wrote two years ago, judging them only from a few specimens on young plants, but medium to large, and very uniform in size, and having no ‘nubbins’ as is the case with the Snyder. It is very similar in shape, size and appearance to the Taylor's Prolific, and as good as that delicious sort. As to its hardness, it will stand about the same degree of cold as the Lawton or New Rochelle. It will work a great revolution in blackberry culture, because of its *extreme earliness*, coming in, as it does, just as the Doolittle raspberry is ripening, and being gone before the Dorchester come on. For sections South, where an *early* blackberry is wanted to ship North, it will prove a great acquisition, and we candidly believe that persons who get stocked in them there, can realize 50 cents per quart for every berry sent North. We are really in ecstasies over it and we propose setting largely of it. It sells quickly at 16 to 18 cents per quart, now, when black raspberries are bringing 8 cents only. and we shall sell every berry we grow in our half acre patch for not less than \$5.00 per bushel. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Early Harvest.—A very strong, vigorous grower, more hardy than Kittatinny, very productive, ten days earlier than Wilson's Early, ripening its entire crop in a week to ten days; berries of fair size and excellent quality. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Following at 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, by mail.

Dorchester High Bush.—Large size; long, glossy black; very sweet and delicious *as soon as it turns* black.

New Rochelle or Lawton.—A well-known popular sort; yields enormous crops of the largest size fruit.

Kittatinny.—Large to very large; deep, glossy black; sweet, rich and excellent; plant strong, vigorous and very productive; the fruit begins to ripen before the Lawton, and continues four or five weeks.

Wilson's Early.—Very large; oblong; black; quite firm, sweet, rich and good.

Knox.—Splendid fruit, no core, delicious and melting; very hardy and enormously productive. Its suckers the least of any, thereby making one of the most desirable for gardens.

Missouri Mammoth.—Very sweet as soon as black, with no core, and perfectly hardy—never having been winter-killed with us. Very large.

The Snyder.—A *marvel for productiveness*; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny, Lawton and Dorchester kill down.

Taylor's Prolific.—A large fruit; melting, without core, and very productive, and equally as hardy and productive as the Snyder, wherever tried.

Western Triumph.—A new seedling, originating in Illinois. The best of testimony goes to show that it is perfectly hardy, withstanding the most severe winter without any protection. Medium sized, glossy black, productive and very excellent.

Agawam.—A new, hardy, New England sort, very highly recommended by those who have fruited it as equal to the best and *perfectly hardy.*

Ancient Briton and Wachusette Thornless.

THE WILSON JUNIOR.

The Largest Early Blackberry.

Was produced from seed of Wilson Early, the largest and most profitable blackberry until the introduction of the Wilson Junior, which has inherited all the good qualities of its parent, and being twenty-five to thirty years younger, is of strong, robust constitution, and not afflicted with infirmities which age, neglect and abuse have imposed on that worthy old variety, and in addition is larger, earlier and more productive.

Jno. Perkins, the oldest and most experienced nurseryman in New Jersey, says they surpass any other blackberry he knows of.

Silas Walton, an extensive berry grower of more than twenty years experience, says the Wilson Junior was earlier than Wilson's Early, and better quality, and excepting Early Harvest, was the earliest blackberry he knew of, while for size and productiveness it surpassed everything in the blackberry fruit he ever saw.

Rev. E. F. Sherman: He had been familiar with blackberries for many years, and for size of berries and enormous yield of fruit he had never seen anything to equal it, while it proved several days earlier than Wilson growing beside it.

R. Carpenter, of D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia: He never saw any other blackberry half equal to them in large size, earliness and great productiveness.

L. Mortimer never saw Wilson's Early, nor any other blackberry, so large, early and productive, and estimated that selected hills would yield one-half bushel of fruit each; quality best. After taking with him to Vineland a stalk bearing several quarts of large, handsome berries, he writes, it did more good than \$100 worth of advertising, as the people would not have believed it if they had not seen it.

From Wilmer Atkinson, in *Farm Journal*, August, 1884: "We expect great things of William Parry's new blackberry, the Wilson Junior. It is very large, very early, very prolific and very sweet. *It ripens nearly a week earlier than the old Wilson.* Our friends ought to give it a trial."

Strong plants, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per doz. Small, but nice plants, from root cuttings in May, \$1.50 per doz. No discount.

DON'T SPREAD OVER TOO MUCH GROUND.

We know of many small fruit growers who have five to ten acres of ground in small fruits that are actually making more money than others who have twice to three times the amount of ground.

First. Because the right sorts are most largely planted and depended upon. Second. Plants are set in good season and closely together, and thus form perfect rows. Third. The ground is well prepared, being deeply ploughed, and a subsoil plow, that does not turn the subsoil to the surface, but that stirs it up to a depth of 20 inches, used, and if water lays near the surface, the ground well underdrained.

It is a fact worth considering, that rows that are not well filled with plants require more work to keep the weeds down than those rows well and perfectly filled with plants. And too, rows that are well filled up, the surface is kept moist by being shaded by the foliage. It is far better to grow an acre of strawberries and obtain 200 bushels of fruit, than two acres of the same amount. "Yes; but how am I to get 200 bushels from one acre," you ask. Easy enough. We will suppose your ground good corn or potato land, and in good, tillable condition. Plough it this fall, following the plow with a subsoiler that will loosen down at least 18 to 20 inches. Scatter over the acre eight to ten good two-horse wagon loads of well rotted manure this fall. Plough again in the spring and put on the surface as many more loads of manure, and plant it out in rows four feet apart and plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the row, with Croscents, Windsor Chiefs, and Wilsons, in alternate beds of 4 to 6 rows of each. Keep well cultivated and the ground stirred up as deep as possible, causing roots to run deep, and you may rest assured that you will get from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre, especially if just before ripening the rows are well mulched with straw or hay.

The same ploughing and manuring and setting close of black or red raspberries, and kept well cut back so as to form a perfect hedge, and you are certain of 100 to 150 bushels, while as a rule over the country, 40 to 50 bushels is the ordinary yield.

EARLY CLUSTER BLACKBERRY.

This is the new sort lately brought out by Collins, of New Jersey. The originator says of it: "I first discovered the new blackberry now called the Early Cluster growing on my farm in 1872, or about that time, I have watched it close ever since, and the crops of fruit the bushes had on surprised me and others that have seen it in fruit. One man that has the means to carry out what he undertakes, was looking at the blackberries on the bushes in 1881, and offered to furnish one hundred acres of good land, if I would plant out this berry for market on it and share equal in the land and profits. The bushes do better as they get older; I believe they will do well for twenty years with good care. Single hills have yielded seven quarts of ripe berries at one picking, and one hill in 1881 had thirteen quarts at once; it was a sight to look at before it was picked. The bushes have always grown healthy and strong, never been injured by the winter, and have never failed to produce a good crop of fruit, although other kinds I had were winter-killed badly; none of them had any protection.

I have no fruit this year except on two-year-old canes, having taken all the old stock out last fall. We should have picked them about the 5th or the 6th of the month, but we let them go until the 9th. On the 16th we cleaned them all up, no berries being left worth going after. The size of the Early Cluster is full as large as the Lawton when it is well grown on good land. I have Early Wilson, Lawton, Kittatinny, Dorchester and Missouri Mammoth. All are diseased and do but poorly, while the Early Cluster I consider valuable and worthy of more than all that has ever been said about it.

It does not begin to ripen but a few days earlier than the Early Wilson, but ripens more together. I have noticed that by the second picking of the Early Wilson the Early Cluster is nearly all ripe. The berries do not average as large as I have seen of the Wilson's Early, but the berries are much better quality, sweeter, and no hard core; are good.

CHARLES W. STARN.

I have been a close observer of Early Cluster as grown upon the grounds of C. W. Starn. Have seen it in fruit three or four years and never failed to find it producing a heavy crop of large, fine fruit of excellent quality and ripening the whole crop in advance of Wilson, Early. Plant does not winter-kill. A good, strong grower. Think it a valuable variety.

EZRA STOKES.

I saw the Early Cluster blackberry at C. W. Starn's in fruit, and was very much pleased with its appearance. It appears to combine all the points of a profitable market berry. Plant very vigorous, healthy grower, showing no sign of rust, double blossom, or any other disease, and all that could be desired for productiveness. Fruit of fair size and of excellent quality; ripens very early, much earlier than the Wilson; crop all gathered before the Lawton fully commences to ripen. I want to plant out a patch for market as soon as stock of plants will admit of it.

OSCAR FELTON.

The *Practical Farmer* of July, 1883, refers to it as follows:

"A NEW BLACKBERRY.—A new candidate for horticultural favor is the Early Cluster, a new blackberry just introduced by J. S. Collins. As its name indicates, the berry grows in clusters, the specimens which we saw having from eight to ten berries in a cluster. They commence ripening a little earlier than the Early Wilson, and have the great advantage of ripening all or nearly all together. The flavor is delicious, much sweeter and pleasanter than the Early Wilson, or any other cultivated variety with which we are acquainted. The bush is reasonably hardy, and the fruit keeps well. It has been cultivated by Charles Starn in Camden County, N. J., for some years. From what we have seen and heard of it, we regard it as a very valuable addition to the list of small fruits."

WOODBURY, N. J., August 6th, 1883.

I saw the Early Cluster blackberry at Mr. Starn's and was very much pleased with its appearance. It seems to combine all the points of a profitable market berry. Plant very healthy and vigorous grower, exhibiting no sign of rust, double blossom, or any other disease, and all that could be desired for productiveness. Fruit of fair size, quality excellent. Very early, much earlier than the Wilson; crop all gathered and sold before the Lawton fully commences to pick.

I want five acres of them for market as soon as I can get them out.

J. C. GIBSON.

Price, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz. Small plants in May from root cuttings, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Currants.

One year plants, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; strong two year old plants, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, by mail. Fay's Prolific excepted.

Black Naples.—The largest and best of the black varieties. **Lee's Prolific.**

Cherry.—A very large, glossy red currant. Fruit of extraordinary size, and bears fine crops.

La Versailles.—A long and large bunched currant—the bunches measuring 3 to 4 inches in length, and fruit of large size.

White Grape.—The finest white currant grown. Size large and of a beautiful transparent white; yield large crops. Splendid for table use.

Fay's Prolific, 35 cents each.

Smith's Improved Gooseberry.—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; 2 years old, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, by mail.

Houghton Seedling.—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth; pale red; flesh tender and very good. 1 year old, 60 cents per dozen; 2 years old, \$1.00 per dozen, by mail.

Downing.—Large size, oval; greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots; heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew admirably. It bears most abundantly. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. 2 years old, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

THE LARGEST OUT-DOOR WHITE GRAPE KNOWN.

Among the many new white Grapes which are claiming public attention just now, the Pocklington seems to have particular merits of interest, especially to the fruit growers of the northern section of our country where *hardiness* and *earliness* are essential to successful grape culture. This grape by birth and breeding, may justly lay claim to being an "Iron-Clad." It just made its appearance in a cold and uninviting piece of soil in Washington county in this State, and is unquestionably an offspring of the Concord, crossed with some other variety—certainly not a foreign one, because such a grape could not be made to exist in that neighborhood, and had it been named the "White Concord," instead of bearing the name of its originator, it would have been most appropriate. It is a strong grower, with leathery foliage, and has never mildewed in the most adverse seasons. Its hardiness has been most severely tested, it having stood without protection or covering of any kind, at Sandy Hill, on Mr. Pocklington's place, when the thermometer registered as low as 34 degrees below zero.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to have formed a very high opinion of it. The sale of it in that country is even greater in proportion than in the United States. The fruit is of good quality, sweet and melting; bunches large and strong, with berries thickly set; berries large, to very large, of a fine golden yellow, covered with a thick bloom. It bears transportation well, and is an early bearer and a splendid cropper.

Those who know this grape best, claim that for vineyard culture for table use, it will be found far more profitable than any other variety known, as its productive qualities are enormous, and the great size and beauty of bunch and berry, together with its fine quality, can never fail to attract the attention of buyers in the market.

We have received from Mr. Pocklington a box of these grapes, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest berry and bunch of any white grape grown out doors that we have ever seen. At the New York State Fair the crowd continually around the plate of this grape was remarkable. One year old, 30 cents each; 2 years old, 40 cents each.

The Prentiss.—Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish-green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin, but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little if any pulp; seeds few and small; very similar to Rebecca in quality, but vine a vigorous grower, and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana, showing its native origin. Vine a rapid grower and very productive, inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close; vine hardy, and buds uninjured with the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. 2 years old, 65 cents; 1 year old, 40 cents.

The New White Grape "NIAGARA."—This grape is a cross between Concord, as a female, and Cassady as male forms. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh fourteen ounces, sometimes more. Berries large, or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; never crack or drop from clusters; skin thin, but tough; quality as good as Rebecca; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds; ripens with Hartford Prolific, but hangs firmly on the vine until frost, growing better each day without shriveling or withering in the least, probably owing to its retaining its leaves so fresh and green even on ripened wood; enormously productive and a regular bearer. A one-year-old vine set in 1878 produced twenty-five fine clusters in the summer of 1879, forty-seven in 1880, a large crop in 1881, in 1882 over forty pounds of fruit, making the aggregate weight of the four crops ninety-five pounds. Another vine the fourth year from planting bore 145 clusters. The cut on the fourth page, an exact copy of a photograph of a Niagara vine, taken September 6th, 1880, had, on forty-eight inches of bearing wood, sixty-three clusters, weighing twenty-six and one-half pounds, an average of one pound of fruit to one and six-sevenths inches of bearing cane. Such an immense yield did not injure it in the least; it was in 1881 again loaded with fine fruit; in 1882 it bore another large crop, and at its third crop produced an aggregate of over eighty pounds of grapes. \$2.00 each for strong 2-year vines. No discount.

We will consider it a great favor if persons who receive this Catalogue will send us a Postal with the names of five or ten of their acquaintances who are interested in fruit, so that we may send a copy of this Catalogue to each, or we will send 5 to 10 Catalogues to any who will hand them out to their neighbors.

The White Ann Arbor was grown from Concord seed in the year 1870, by C. H. Woodruff, of Michigan, bore its first fruit in 1872, and has borne regular crops every year since (with one exception, 1874, when part of the fruit was destroyed by fire.) It is a grape of the best quality, equal in flavor to Allen's Hybrid; handsome as the White Nice; bunch and berry very large, some of the berries measuring one inch in diameter; perfectly hardy in every respect, stands the severest winters unprotected; it ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord; never mildews or rots. It has been exhibited at several fairs and received first premiums at each exhibition, competing in 1875 with all the popular varieties at that time, including Delaware, Iona, and all the best of Rogers' Hybrids, and was awarded the first premium as the best grape on exhibition.

One year old, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Dr. James A. Rouse, of York county, New Brunswick, says of the White Ann Arbor: "I was at the September meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society. I there saw the finest plate of white grapes I have ever seen, both in appearance and quality.

Having a desire to see them on the vines, I visited Mr. Woodruff's grounds three days later, and was happily surprised to find the vines heavily loaded

with the most delicious grapes I have ever eaten, and I have visited the vineyards of California and Europe. This grape comes the nearest to the Pocklington in size of any white grape now known."

We can also supply the **Vergennes**, a fine winter-keeping grape, 2 years old, at 60 cts.; 1 year old, 40c. The **Jefferson**, 2 years, 75 cents; 1 year, 50 cents. **Moore's Early**, a splendid hardy and very early grape, 2 years, 50 cents; 1 year, 30 cents. **Brighton**, a variety of great excellence and early, 2 years, 50 cents; 1 year 30 cents. **Lady**, one of the best old standard white grapes 2 years, 40 cents; 1 year 30 cents. **Wyoming Red**, 2 years, 50 cents; 1 year, 40 cents. **Lady Washington**, 2 years, 75 cents; 1 year, 50 cents. **Janesville**, a splendid hardy, early, western sort, 2 years, 35 cents; 1 year, 25 cents. **Delaware**, 2 years, 30 cents; 1 year, 20 cents. **Clinton**, **Isabella**, **Concord** and **Hartford Prolific**, 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 25 cents. **Champion** and **Worden**, 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents. **Rogers' 4**, **15** and **19** and **Salem**, 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 35 cents.

DON'T FAIL TO PLANT OUT A FEW OF OUR "Latest of All" **STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE Jumbo**. It HAS BEEN GROWN RIGHT ALONGSIDE OF THE KENTUCKY, AND HAS proven ten days later.

THE ONEIDA GRAPE.

A SPLENDID GRAPE FOR THE SOUTH.

We are aware there are many first-class grapes now being offered, not one of which can be claimed as a long keeper (unless it be the Vergennes). A *good keeping* grape for winter use must have a thick skin, and for a *first-class* eating grape the skin must be brittle and leave no unpleasant taste. The bunches and berry should be *large*, color bright, and flavor not only sweet, but it should have "character" like the Iona, and we fully believe we have found it in the ONEIDA. The bunches are mostly "shouldered," and fully equal in size, and have about the exact appearance of the Duchess, only that it is a bright, glossy red grape, and the berries average one-fifth to one-fourth larger. We have sent the fruit out to a number of leading practical fruit growers and judges, and in about every instance they say it must prove valuable as a winter keeping grape, and being of such a high character and delicious flavor must make it a valuable grape and one long sought for. We have long believed that a *first-class* grape, that would keep well through winter, must prove very valuable to the vineyardist, and here we have that grape.

Here is what the originator says of it: "Your favorable notice of my seedling grape, Oneida, in *Recorder* of last month, induces me to give in brief its history. The grape is a seedling of Rogers' No. 19 (Merrimac) raised from the seeds of a single bunch of grapes of that variety, taken without reference to fertility from any other variety, and planted in the spring of 1871. The vine bore its first fruit in the Fall of 1875, when four years old, making the present season the seventh year in bearing. It is a strong, healthy grower, free from disease of any kind thus far; wood short-jointed, and ripens well; a good bearer, bunches medium size, evenly shouldered, sufficiently compact; berries twice the size of the Delaware, which it resembles in color; blooms delicate. Like all our native grapes of high quality, it ripens rather late, ripening this season gradually from the 10th to the 25th of September. The fruit on young vines, not as heavily loaded as the original vine, ripened with the Delaware. Keeps well, and does not drop from the stem."

Here is what we say of it in the November number of *Recorder*: "We said of this grape last year: 'Without exception the *most delicious* large red winter keeping grape we have ever tasted, is the new seedling ONEIDA, grown by Mr. Thacker, of Oneida Co., N. Y. It has the color of the Delaware, more than *double* its size. Skin brittle, and can be eaten like a raisin. We have seen and tasted most of the new grapes, but are yet to find the Oneida's equal, and we believe it is destined to become one of the most popular sorts known.' We have tested it again this year, and are firm in the belief that it will prove one of the best, if not the best winter-keeping grape of any of the new sorts yet introduced. We sent a few bunches to our friends."

Prof. Burgess, of Highland, N. Y., writes: "I consider the Oneida an *excellent* grape, judging from the one cluster received. The skin is a little tough, but leaves *no unpleasant taste*, and I should judge would render the grape a *good keeper*. If so, that alone will make it a *valuable* gain to our list of *good grapes*."

P. C. Reynolds, of Rochester, says: "I have eaten the Oneida grape. It is certainly a sweet, rich, aromatic grape of high character."

Ellwanger & Barry say: "It is a good grape; a little pulpy like the Rogers, but of fine flavor. Would like to know its history. How is the vine and foliage?"

With us the vine is a *strong* grower, and the foliage as healthy as Concord or Rogers' 4 or 15. We certainly never saw such immense clusters of any red sort as were produced on the Oneida. In growth the bunches are as near like the Duchess as two sorts can be, only the berries run larger and are red.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have eaten some of the grapes that have been picked a month, and the skin is as brittle as a raisin, and in eating them one has no inclination to spit out the skin, but will eat it like large luscious raisins, only, of course, they are more juicy and richer.

With our knowledge of all the newer and older grapes, we are prepared to affirm that the Oneida will prove the *best and longest* winter-keeping grape yet introduced.

Strong 2 year old roots, \$1.50 each; 1 year old for 75 cts. each; light one-year-olds, 50 cts. each.

The Centennial.—D. S. Marvin says: "It is acknowledged generally that notwithstanding its serious defects, the Catawba is still our best grape for winter use. I will not stop to enquire why, but simply suggest that perhaps it was long under cultivation by pre-historic man; it shows evidence of improvement not usually found in a state of nature. But the Catawba came from the Carolinas, and is not adapted to our Northern climate, we therefore need a grape for winter use that ripens earlier and is not subject to mildew. In introducing the Centennial, I desire to say that I do not approve of multiplying varieties unless they are improvements. During my many experiments I have thrown away seedlings superior to many of our old sorts. I believe that the methods of originating new grapes pursued by some vineyardists are wrong, especially the use of the foreign to improve the quality of our natives. We can attain this end by improving our own and not sacrificing health. The vine is about as vigorous here as the Concord, and seems about as exempt from mildew, suffering much less than the Delaware. The fruit ripens with Concord, the color and size of the berries and clusters being nearer those of the Catawba, but clearer and far handsomer, while the quality is superior to either, free from foxiness resembling more some of the choice foreign grapes."

L. L. Pratt, a skilled grape man, has watched the Centennial with kindly interest. He says of this grape: "We are glad to make special note of fine achievements in grape culture. Yesterday we again visited the vineyard of D. S. Marvin, and were shown his new seedling, the Centennial. It makes large bunches and medium sized berries, neither too compact nor too loosely associated. The quality and flavor very much resemble the Delaware, and by some would be rated superior as to delicacy and sweetness. While its pulp is of melting consistency, the skin is quite firm, and it has all the characteristics of a good keeper. The vine is hardy, the foliage vigorous and ample. It is a very prolific bearer, and taken all in all, is one of the candidates for public favor which cannot fail to succeed upon its own merits."

Bush, Son & Meissner, leading grape growers of Missouri, say: "Last evening the express delivered us the grapes you intended for the St. Louis Fair, after lying in our office since September. But what is our surprise to find the six bunches of Centennial yet in very good condition. The taste is excellent, juicy, vinous. You are justified in saying it *keeps as well as the Catawba*."

First-class two-year old, \$1.00 each; strong one-year old, 60 cents.

The Duchess.—Bunch medium to large, often 8 inches long, handsomely shaped, shouldered, compact. Berry medium, round, of a greenish-white in color, and clings to the stalk with great tenacity: skin "thin, transparent, and very firm; very tender, without pulp, and in flavor will rank as *best*."

Two-year old plants, 65 cents; strong one-year, 40 cents.

Fruit Trees, Etc.

NO DISCOUNT ON TREES OF ANY KIND.

It is *impossible* for *any* nurseryman to keep up their assortment of *all* kinds, and it is so with us, and we must claim the privilege when out of some sorts to put in others *equally as good* for the section of country the order comes from. We believe in nine cases out of ten, we can select a better assortment for either market or family use than what is generally called for. However, name what you want substituted if we do not have all.

Large, versus Small Trees.

The great mistake with most people in setting out fruit trees, is to get the largest sized trees, supposing thereby that they will get fruit sooner. In taking up large trees, the roots must be cut off more or less, and the very part that is thus cut off is the end of the roots where all the fine fibres are found. While small trees have finer and more fibrous roots, and these all growing in a bunch, and all taken up with the tree, and when transplanted the trees grow right ahead—not being worked back and forth by hard winds, while the large trees are swayed to and fro by the winds; and too, 100 small trees can be packed in a close bunch, with moss all among the roots, and the cost of freight or express light—while large trees *cannot* be packed so well, protected from air, and the freight and express charges are very much more.

By Express or Freight at annexed rates. Our second and third class trees are *very* fine and well rooted, and can be packed in a small, light package, making charges very light.

Apples.—Five to 6 feet, 14 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 7 cents each. *Leading Sorts*—Baldwin, Greening, King, Tallman Sweet, Ramsdell's Sweet, Seek No Further, Fall Jenetting, Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Hass, Rox. Russet, Northern Spy, Twenty Ounce, Golden Sweet, Fameuse, Wagner, Ben Davis, Sweet Bough, Keswick Codling, Rawles' Janet, Wine Sap, Dominie, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Stark, King of Tompkins, Lowell, Yellow Bellflower, Tetofsky, Walbridge, Pewaukee, Transcendant, D'Oldenburgh, Souland, Hyslop, and many other leading sorts, both for East and West, such as Wealthy, Walbridge, McIntosh Red, Pinate, &c.

Dwarf Apple Trees.—20 cents each.

Pears, (Standard)—Four to 6 feet, 32 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 24 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents each. "In the bud," by mail, 12 cents each. *Leading Sorts*—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d'Anjou, Howell, Buffum, Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence, Seckel, B. de Claireau, B. Bosc, Manning's Elizabeth, Duchess Bordeaux, Duchess de Angouleme, Mount Vernon, B. Easter, Louise Bonne de Jersey, &c. **DWARF** 2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each. **SMALL**, 1½ to 3 feet, 10 cents. Pears are very scarce and stock is not likely to be equal to demand.

Cherries.—Four to 5 feet, 35 cents each; 2 to 4 feet, *nice*, 25 cents each; 1 to 2 feet, 15 cents each. **Early Richmond**, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Luelling, Montmorenci, A. Hortense, Empress Eugene, Knight's Early Black, &c. Cherries are exceedingly scarce, and larger sizes than the above are not to be had at *any price*. We do not care to fill orders for Cherries that call almost exclusively for but one or two kinds. We have such sorts as Montmorenci, Louis Philippe, Empress Eugenie, Luelling and other *hardy* western sorts that are equal, and some of them *superior* to Early Richmond.

Plums.—Schuyler's Gage, Lombard, Smith's Orleans, General Hand, Washington, Quackenboss, Red Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Reine Claude, Imperial Gage, Sharp, Damson, Pond's Seedling and a dozen others. *Best*, 25 cents each; second size, *nice*, 18 cents each; 1 to 2 feet, very nice, 1 year, 12 cents each. "In the bud," 12 cents each.

German Prune.—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. 3½ to 5 feet, 30 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents each; 1 to 2 feet, 14 cents each.

Peaches.—Five to 6 feet, 15 cents each; second size, 2 to 3 feet, 8 cents. *Sorts*—Alexander, Amsden's June, Crockett's Late White, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Druid Hill, Early Beatrice, Early Louise, Early Rivers, Foster, Grosse Mignonne, George IV, Hill's Chili, Harker's Seedling, Hale's Earl, Mountain Rose, Morris White, Oldmixon Free, Oldmixon Cling, Red Creek, Reeves' Favorite, Solway, Smock, Stump, Susquehanna, Tloth's Early, Ward's Late Free, Wilder, Yellow Rarripe, Tennessee Seedling, &c.

It is a mistaken idea that large peach trees are best. Take a small to medium size one-year old peach tree, and when set out cut it back to not over five feet in height. This will cause it to head low, and make a short, strong body, that will hold up its weight of fruit in after years, without breaking down. Cut back each half the year's growth, and when heads grow too thick thin out some. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

Nectarines and Apricots.—By express or freight, 25 cents each.

Orange Quince.—One year, 10 cents each; 2 years, 15 cents each; 3 years, 20 cents. Grafts, by mail, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Champion Quince.—Grafts by mail, 50 cents per dozen; 1 year, 30 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, by express or freight, 50 cents each.

Asparagus Roots.—Two years old, \$1.00 per 100; 300 for \$2.00 by express.

Smalley's Extra Early Defiance.—By express, \$1.00 per 100.

RUSSIAN APRICOT, (PRUNUS SIBERICA).

The hardiest of all the Apricots, has stood 30 degrees below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground, and is free from all disease, worms and insects, that have been so destructive to trees and fruit of the peach and plum. Mr. Carpenter says: "We have seen a great many of these trees growing in the Mennonite settlements of Kansas and Nebraska, and have the first tree to see that was not perfectly healthy, vigorous and symmetrical. Fruit medium size and of the best quality, and brings the top price in market." 1 to 2 feet trees, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each.

Plants by Mail a *specialty* with us. We are sending out plants to all parts of the United States and Territories with *perfect success*, and as postage is *prepaid by us*, it is much cheaper for those ordering who want but few plants; but where a number of neighbors club together and get \$10 to \$25 worth of plants, or more, we advise ordering by Express.

IF YOU WANT QUITE AN ASSORTMENT OF STOCK SEND A LIST AND LET US PRICE IT FOR YOU.

KILBOURN OR CANADA IRON-CLAD PEACH.

Early, extremely hardy, productive and free from rot. For years we have been on the lookout for an early, free stone, hardy peach, one that will ship without rotting, and that is hardy enough to withstand extreme cold winters. We have found it at last in this *remarkable early and hardy free stone* peach, originated in Canada, and is a seedling from a seedling. Passed through the coldest winters, and the original tree bore five successive crops. Ripens with Rivers or a *little* after the Alexander, resembling somewhat the latter, but bluish darker crimson and skin a little thicker. Thick meat, small pit; a free stone, and what is better than all, *does not rot quickly* like other early sorts, and is the *hardest* peach, withstanding the coldest weather of any peach we have any knowledge of.

Mr. Kilbourn sent us fruit picked August 21st, that was ripe when received, the 22d, and that we did not eat until *one and two weeks* from that time, and those used in two weeks showed only a little sign of shriveling, *but not a speck of rot*. We have grown and handled *all* the early peaches, but I have not yet seen its equal as to freedom from rot, earliness, hardness, and good size, and what is better than all, and which cannot be produced in a single *early* peach ever grown, a *free stone*. As we write this, (Sept. 6th,) Early Crawfords have not begun to soften with us, and will not for a week to come, and yet this peach ripened in *Canada* the 21st to 24th of August, and has withstood in an *exposed place*, five successive winters, one or two of them very severe, and has not failed to bear a crop a single season in that five years. Our buds are all set in Tennessee seedling, so cannot have any yellows, and are perfectly healthy.

The following we take from the *Rural Home*, the horticultural editor, P. C. Reynolds, being one of the best informed and most intelligent horticulturists in this country, and a man every way qualified to judge.

"One of the strongest objections to our early peaches is their tendency to decay, even before they mature and become soft enough to use. Go along our streets in the season of early peaches and you will see retailers assorting baskets and crates, just received, and throwing away quite a proportion of the fruit because of decay. Go along a little later in the day and examine those upon the stand for sale, and you will be able to find but few entirely free from rotten spots. It stands to reason that producers can realize but little from fruit when such a large proportion of it is certain to perish before reaching consumers' hands. An early peach, exempt from this tendency to decay, it seems to us, would meet an urgent want of fruit-growers. On the 5th of September, we received from Mr. A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., editor of the *Fruit Recorder*, a peach about the size and appearance of Amsden's Early, then perfectly soft, but showing no symptoms of decay. We kept it four days, and then, as the skin had shriveled considerably, we concluded to eat it. Even then, although the exterior of the pulp appeared discolored, resembling a bruise, it was all eatable. The quality we should judge is about equal to Amsden, and it adhered much less to the pit, which was small.

We take the following from the *Farmer and Fruit Grover* of Southern Illinois:

"Purdy, of the *Fruit Recorder*, has discovered a remarkable peach J. C. Kilbourn, of Canada, sent him a lot of the peaches, which kept from ten to sixteen days, only one of them showing signs of decay. It ripens between the Alexander and Hale, is about with the former in size, free stone, good flavor, small pit, thick meat and of beautiful appearance. The tree from which these were picked is a seedling of a seedling, and has borne regularly for five years and has shown no rot, while nearly all other kinds, in the same orchard were rotting badly. The tree has the great merit of bearing every year in a severe climate, and may thus be considered perfectly hardy and reliable as a bearer. A second merit is its earliness, ripening before any other good peach. A third merit in its favor is its entire freedom from rot and its splendid shipping quality. Then its large size and fine color commend it to fruit shippers. No other so early peach of any size is so entirely freestone as this. We will be glad to have this peach tried in this section. The Hale, Amsden, Alexander and all that class of peaches have proved untrustworthy here. Should this new Canadian peach sustain its good name when grown here, it will supplant all other early varieties in our orchards. We give it this extended notice because we are in serious need of a good new peach. In the bud, 25 cents each; one year old, 60 cents each.

Planters who wish an *early*, long keeping, good shipping peach will find this the sort.

Waterloo Peach.—This is a *large, very early* peach. The first specimen ripened with us July 14th and measured 10 inches in circumference. All the fruit was gathered, and mostly over ripe, on the 19th of the same month. It ripens about three days in advance of the Alexander. Small trees cut back or in the bud, by mail, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; by express, not cut back, same price.

Lankford Seedling Apple.—Originated in Kent county, Md. Tree a remarkable stout, strong, upright grower. Bears young and every year. Flesh firm, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Unquestionably the most valuable Southern winter apple grown. One year cut back, by mail or express, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

The Wager Peach.—This is without exception the *best and richest* Peach we are acquainted with for table use and canning purposes. It is of good size (size of Waterloo), yellow skin and flesh as yellow as gold, thick meat, small pit, very hardy and one of the most abundant bearers of any sort known. As it comes from the can it tastes the most like a fresh peach of any sort we have ever eaten. It reproduces itself every time from the pits and ours were grown by Mr. Jenkins of this county, who has carefully saved the pits from orchards he *knows* to be natural trees. We *know* this sort has been grown by budding into other sorts and largely sold as the natural trees. The difference is that the pits from the budded trees will not reproduce the same, so if you want to make sure to get trees that will *reproduce the same every time from the pit* buy the trees we offer. We know other parties who have, and are selling "Natural Wager trees" that are not the Wager, and in fact said parties don't know the real Wager peach when they see it. Large one year old trees, by express or freight, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; smaller 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; small trees cut back and sent by mail at 25 cents each; \$12 per 100, by express or freight.

There were no peaches of any sort grown in this section this year, so that there are no pits of this sort to plant, and hence there will be *no trees* another fall from the pits for sale.

The Garfield Pear.—D. Frasier, of Columbus Co., N. Y., has sent samples of this new pear. It is very similar in appearance to the Bartlett—two or three weeks later, a little more tapering, and *without exception the best pear we have ever eaten*; palish green, as large as a good sized Bartlett, but superior to that in flavor. It being so much later than the Bartlett, and equal, if not superior every other way, will make this one of the most valuable American pears yet introduced to the public. Trees, in the bud, 30 cents each, \$3.00 per doz.; 1 year old, 75 cents each. *No discount.*

Le Conte Pear.—This pear is producing a great commotion throughout Georgia and the South. First, because of being blight-proof; 2d, because of being produced from cuttings; 3d, because of its enormous yield; 4th, it is a fine flavored pear; 5th, unequalled for shipping purposes. Trees set out six years have averaged ten to twelve bushels of fruit, while the old original tree in Georgia, twenty-five years old, produced last season thirty bushels of fruit, and by gathering a little before they matured, fruit was obtained from the tree over two months. It grows some like the Dewberry poplar, the branches shooting straight up, and the fruit is glossy, large, rose-tinged and delicious. The tree does not succeed well budded or grafted on other sorts, or on pear seedlings, or as a dwarf on quince stock, because of its wonderful, vigorous growth—other stock not being adapted to it, and it is the *only* pear that will grow from cuttings. When the proud stately tree is covered with its mantle of showy blossoms, or bending under the weight of its golden fruit, it is truly a magnificent object to look upon. The fruit matures sufficiently to begin gathering from the 1st to the 10th of July in Georgia. The pears are not then fit to be eaten, but they are of finer flavor when they mature off of the tree. When ripe they are of a rich golden color, and so juicy that when cut the juice will drip on the floor. The Le Conte is a fine table fruit. It will ripen in this section in October. The trees should be cut back half when set out, so as to make them branch low and grow more stocky, as they are too apt to grow too rapid and tall. Price, by express or freight, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cents each, rooted from cuttings. We can send smallest size by mail, cut back, for 75 cents each. Parties at the north, offering them lower than these prices, are selling budded trees, which will prove of no value in the end. *No discount.*

Keiffer's Hybrid Pear.—Its characteristics are: freedom from blight; great beauty; splendid market qualities, being a superior keeper and shipper, ripens and colors up readily and *never rots at the core*; remarkably strong, vigorous growth, trees of it being as large at two years as those of other pears at four, and perfection itself in health and symmetry; being such an extremely early bearer, standard trees come into bearing the third and fourth year, from bud, instead of eight or ten, as with other varieties; standards come into bearing as soon as peach trees, while dwarfs in two or three years from the bud; exceptional hardness, being as hardy as the "iron-clad" Flemish Beauty; wonderful productiveness, being a heavy annual bearer. A point of almost inestimable value, but likely to be overlooked, is its supreme excellence as a fruit for canning; not only does it surpass all other pears, but also all other fruits as well—the quince not accepted. Added to the foregoing it is of large size, "a model of form," and of excellent quality. What gives the Keiffer special value as a pear for profit, is its ripening in October and November, after the season of Bartletts—a time when pears are in demand and the markets are comparatively bare of fine fruit, hence it sells quickly at high prices." In the bud, by mail, 25 cents each; small trees, cut back, 50 cents; or by express or freight, one year, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; strong, 3 to 4½ feet, 75 cents each. *No discount.*

The Mann Apple.—We can now offer a fine stock of the celebrated Mann Apple, which is undoubtedly the best of the hardy or "Iron-Clad" varieties. The tree is fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the fruit will keep as long as the Roxbury Russet, or up to July. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots; flesh yellowish; juicy, mild, pleasant sub acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. We believe it to be one of the very best sorts for cold climates and the best late sort for any locality. We have one-year-old, 1 to 2 feet trees, by mail, at 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, or by express at \$1 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet trees by express, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen. We have also the STARK, WEALTHY, WALBRIDGE, HAAS and STUMP at the same price as the Mann—all popular new Western or Southern sorts.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

We often have the question asked "What do you mean by trees in the bud?" We give herewith (Fig. 1 and 2) a portion of the body of a one-year-old tree, showing bud after it is placed in and after being wound. This is done in August or September here, and the bark allowed to remain two or three weeks after the winding is done and then it is cut and taken off, leaving the bud "set" or "rooted." These trees when dug to be sent off are cut back to within an inch or so of this bud, (which is easily told.) and this bud *only* should be allowed to grow, making the first year, trees two to four feet in height—owing to kind and favorableness of season and care.

The Nevada Blackberry.—Dr. Browning, of Kansas, writes us under date of January 1, 1885: "I am a grower of small fruit and vegetables for market. I obtained through a friend (who has traveled extensively in the far West) a blackberry plant from the Sierra Nevada Mountain slope in Nevada in the autumn of 1871, planted it and have tested it thoroughly and find it to be the *hardest* I ever knew, a very heavy bearer, fruit large and luscious, inclined to a long or thimble shape, ripening with me from July 10th to Aug. 15th, and a few berries up into September. I have green ones preserved in alcohol that were clipped from the bush on October 8, 1884. I sold my fruit at 20 to 25 cents per quart in 1883-84. They are very popular among consumers of choice fruit. This bids fair to be "the berry" that will supercede all the old kinds now in use. Its hardness through a severe winter, 28 degrees below zero, when all other kinds were killed back, increased its popularity and demand for plants during the past season. The Nevada Blackberry was examined here last spring by an expert sent by Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society, who found it green to end of tins, and pronounced them "hardy." We have a few plants only of this sort we offer at 50 cents each. *No discount.*

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

NO DISCOUNT ON SEED OF ANY KIND.

The country is filled with stereotyped catalogues of seed, containing glowing pictures and descriptions. These catalogues are very costly as well as a great expense in getting them before the public. Now, we propose to save to our customers all this expense, by selling our seeds at about *one-half* the price given in these fancy catalogues. **Try Our Seed Once.**

FLOWER SEEDS, 5 CENTS PER PACKET, 12 PACKETS FOR 50 CENTS.

The following list includes all the old established favorites, together with many of the newer sorts desirable for hardy or Garden cultivation.

They are put up in neat packets, with the Common, German, and Botanical name of seed, with a description of flower and directions for planting on each packet.

Abroni	Gourds, Bottle	Portulacca, White
Adonis Flower	" Hercules' Club	" Orange
African Hibiscus	" Mock Orange	" Scarlet
Ageratum, Blue	Heliotrope, Mixed	" Purple
" White	Hollyhock, Double Mixed	" Rose
" Mixed	Honesty or Satin Flower	" Striped
Alyssum, Sweet	Honeysuckle, French White	" Mixed
" Yellow or Gold Dust	" " Scarlet	Primrose, Evening, Mixed
Alonsoa, Mixed	" " Mixed	" Chinese, Mixed
Asters China, Mixed	Hyacinth Bean, Purple	Prince's Feather
" German, Mixed	" " White	Rocket, Sweet Mixed
" Peony Flowered, Mixed	" " Mixed	Rose Campion
Balsam, Double Mixed	Jacob's Ladder	Rose of Heaven
" Apple	Jacobæ, Double Mixed	Scarlet or Star Impomœa
" Pear	Ice Plant	Scarlet Sage
Balloon Vine	Indian Shot, Mixed	Scarlet Runners
Bachelors' Buttons, Mixed	Joseph's Coat	White Runners
Bartonia, Golden	Konifusia, Mixed	Schizanthus, Double Mixed
Blue Bottle	Lady's Slipper	Sensitive Plant
Browallia, Mixed	Larkspur, Chinese Mixed	Snap Dragon, Mixed
Canary Bird Flower	" Tall Rocket Mixed	Star of Jerusalem
Candytuft, White	" Dwarf " "	Stocks, Ten Weeks, Scarlet
" Fragrant,	Lavender	" " Mixed
" White Rocket	Leptosiphon, Mixed	Sun Flower, Tall Double
" Rose	Love Lies Bleeding	" Dwarf, Double
" Crimson	Love Grove	Sweet Basil
" Mixed	Love-in-a-Mist	Sweet Scented Clover
Canterbury Bells, Blue	Lobelia, Slender Blue	Sweet Peas, White
" " White	" " White	" Scarlet
" " Mixed	" " Mixed	" Striped
Castor Oil Plant	London Pride	" Black
Catch Fly, Pink	Lupins, Mixed	" Yellow
" White	Lychnis, Scarlet	" Mixed
" Mixed	" White	Sweet Scented Perilla
Centranthus, Mixed	" Mixed	Sweet Sultan
Chrysanthemum, White	Marigold, French Mixed	Sweet William
" Yellow	" African	Tassel Flower, Scarlet
" Mixed	" Striped " "	" Orange
Cinneraria	" Dwarf " "	" Mixed
Cigar or Fire-Cracker Plant	Malope, Red	Thorn Apple, Mixed
Cockscomb Tall, Mixed	" White	Thunbergia, Mixed
" Dwarf, Mixed	" Mixed	Venus' Looking Glass
" Crimson-feathered	Mexican Poppy	Valerian, Red
Columbine, Mixed	Mignonette, Sweet	" White
Convolvulus Dwarf, Mixed	" Large Flowered	" Mixed
Coreopsis, Golden	Morning Glory, White	Verbena, Mixed
" Crowned	" " Blue	" Lemon
" Marbled	" " Scarlet	Violet, Sweet Scented
" Mixed	" " Rose	Virginia Stocks, White
Collinsia, Mixed	" " Striped	" " Rose
Cowslip, Mixed	" " Crimson	" " Mixed
Crimson Flax	" " Purple	Wallflower, Bloody
Cypress Vine, Scarlet	" " Spotted	" Mixed
" White	" " Mixed	Whitlavia Grandiflora
" Rose	" " Dwarf Mixed	Wind Flower, Mixed
" Mixed	Mourning Bride, White	Zinnia Double, White
Clarkia, Purple	" " Scarlet	" " Yellow
" Rose	" " Mixed	" " Purple
" White	Musk Plant	" " Mixed
" Mixed	Nasturtium, Tall Mixed	
Daisy, Swan River	" Dwarf Mixed	
" Mixed	Oleander Mixed	
Devil-in-a-Bush	Ornamental Perilla	
Eschscholtzia, Mixed	Pansy or Heartsease, Mixed	
Eternal Flower, Rose	Petunia, Purple	
" " White	" White	
" " Yellow	" Mixed	
" Mixed	Phlox Drummondii, Mixed	
Everlasting Flower, Rose	Pink, China, Mixed	
" " White	" Carnation, Mixed	
" " Purple	" " Diadem	
" " Mixed	" Double, Mixed	
Forget-me-not	" Japan, " "	
Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru	" Imperial, " "	
Fox Glove, Mixed	" Musk	
Gaillardia, Mixed	Poppy, Double, White	
Geranium, Mixed	" " Scarlet	
Gillia, Mixed	" " Mixed	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Animated Oats
Erianthus Ravenna
Feather Grass
Hare's Tail Grass
Japanese Maize
Job's Tears
Love Grass
Pampas Grass
Quaking Grass

We Have a Splendid Offer to make to those who desire to sell our Stock, or make up clubs for our Plants or the RECORDER.

Special List of Choice Flower Seeds—10 cents per Packet, 6 Packets for 50 Cents.

Aster, Truffant's Pæony-flower-
ed Perfection, white.
Aster, Pæony Perfection, Black
and Blue.
Aster, Dwarf Pæony Perfection,
Rose and White.
Balsams, Double Camellia-flow-
ered.
Balsams, Double White.
Begonia, Mixed.
Cactus, Mixed.
Calceolaria, Mixed.
Centaurea.
Cineraria, Mixed.
Climbing Cobea.
Cockscomb, New Japan.
Colens, Mixed.
Dahlia, Double Mixed.
Daisy, Double Mixed.
Dutchman's Pipe Vine.
Fever Few, Mixed.
Fountain Plant.

Golden Feather.
Maurandya, Mixed.
Mignonette, Parsons' White.
Pansy, Emperor William.
Pansy, Faust, or King of the
Blacks.
Pansy, White.
Petunia, Double Mixed.
Phlox, Perennial, Mixed.
Phlox, Drummond's White.
Portulacca, Double Mixed.
Rose of Sharon.
Smilax.
Virgin's Bower.
Wisteria, Chinese.

FINE FERNS.

Maiden's Hair Fern.
Royal Fern.
Parsley Fern.
Ferns, Fine Mixed.

Choice Flowering Bulbs
and Roots.

Gladiolus, Fine Mixed, per doz.
\$1.00 post paid.
Madeira Vine Roots, per doz.
\$1.00 post paid.
Tuberose, Best Double White, per
doz. \$1.00 post paid.
Tuberose, Dwarf Pearl, per doz.
\$1 50 post paid.

Fine Mixed Grass Seed, for
Lawns and Grass Plots.

Pint Packages, - - 25 cents.
Quart Packages, - - 50 cents.

CLOVER SEED.

White, per packet, - 10 cents.
Red, per packet, - 10 cents.
Mixed, per packet, - 10 cents.

Choice Garden Seeds, 10 Packets for 50 Cents, 22 Packets for \$1.00, Post-paid.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal.

BEET.

Early Flat Bassano.
Early Blood Turnip
Egyptian Turnip.
Long Smooth Red
White Baga.
Brown Cane.

CABBAGE.

Early Dwarf York.
Early Large York.
Early Wakefield.
Early Drumhead.
Early Winningstadt.
Large Late Bergen.
Large Late Drumhead.
Large Flat Dutch.
Green Globe Savoy.
Drumhead Savoy.
Red Dutch Pickling.

CARROT.

Early Scarlet Horn.
Long Orange.

CELERY.

Dwarf White Solid.
Giant.
Boston Market.
Soup.
Celeriac or Turnip rooted.
Corn Salad or Pettico.
Curled Cress or Pep. Grass.
Water Cress.

CUCUMBERS.

Extra Early Russian.
Early Frame.
Early Short Green.
Green Cluster.
White Spine.
London Long Green.
Extra Long Green.
Gherkin.

KOHL RABI

or Turnip Rooted Cabbage.
Large White or Green.

KALE.

Brown Curled German.

LEEK.

Large Flag.

LETTUCE.

Early Curled Silesia.
Simpson's Curled.
Butter.
White Cabbage.
Ice Drumhead.
Boston Curled.

MUSK MELON.

White Japan.
Fine Nutmeg.
Skillman's Netted.
Yellow Cantelope.

WATER MELON.

Striped Gipsy.
Mountain Sweet.
Ice Cream.
Black Spanish.
Citron, (for preserves.)

MUSTARD.

White London.

ONION.

Early Red.
Large Red Wethersfield.
Yellow Danvers.
Yellow Dutch.
White Silver Skin.

PARSLEY.

Extra Curled.

PARSNIP.

Long Smooth White.
Sutton's Student.

PUMPKIN.

Large Cheese.
Improved Mammoth.

RADISH.

Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Long Scarlet Short Top.
French Breakfast.
Black Spanish.

SALSIFY.

Long White.

SPINACH.

Round Leaved

SQUASH.

White Bush Scallop.
Golden.
Summer or Crookneck.
Winter.
Boston Marrow.
Hubbard.

TOMATO.

The Trophy.
General Grant.
Large Smooth Red.
Fejee Islands.

TURNIP.

Early White Dutch.
Red Top Strap Leaved.
White Strap Leaved.
Purple Top Ruta Baga.
Improved Yellow Swede.

PEPPER.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.
Long Red Cayenne.
Red Chili for Pepper Sauce.

HERB SEEDS.

Borage.
Catnip.
Lavender.
Lemon Balm.
Peppermint.
Sorel.
Sweet Basil.
Summer Savory.
Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Thyme.

WEIGHT OF PLANTS AND TREES PACKED.

Fruit Trees, 5 to 7 feet, weigh about 50 lbs. to 100 trees.

" " 3 to 5 feet, weigh about 25 to 30 lbs. to 100 trees.

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries and Blackberries, 10 to 15 lbs. to the 100 plants.

Red Raspberries, 5 to 10 lbs. to the 100 plants.

Black Raspberry Tips, 5 to 6 lbs. to the 100 plants.

Strawberry Plants, 20 to 25 lbs. to the 100 plants.

Four Pounds can be sent by Mail in one package to any part of the United States.

There is no fruit that people have so great a relish for so long a time as the Strawberry, and so with such an early sort as the MAY KING, and such an *extreme late* sort as the JUMBO, the season may be extended *two weeks* from what it has hitherto been. *Don't fail* to set out JUMBOS or "Latest of All."

The statement being made by a certain New Jersey party, who is interested in other new sorts, that the Jumbo is an old sort, is nonsensical, and is only done to damage the sale of our stock.

Postal Notes are now to be had on Palmyra at all Post Offices, from 25 cents to \$5.00, for only a fee of 3 cents, so there is no excuse for sending us postage stamps, but if they *must* be sent to make change for a less amount than \$1.00, we will accept them.

ROSES.

Our plants are well rooted. In case we should run out of any one sort, name two or three others in an order for one dozen, that we can substitute from if necessary.

NEW TEA ROSES OF 1883 AND 1884.

Price 50 cents each.

- Rosalie** (Ellwanger & Barry.) Raised from seed of the Marie Van Houtte. It is of slender yet healthy growth; foliage small, dark green, flower small, a little larger than the Polyantha variety Paquerette, and of a deep pink color. Very pretty in bud, open flowers of good substance. Very free flowering, every shoot producing a bud. A distinct and charming miniature rose.
- Edmund Gautier.** Pure white with a deep yellow center, sometimes tinted pink, full and double.
- Baron de Sinety.** Color deep yellow, with a dark center, outer petals shaded pink, vigorous grower.
- Etudard de Arc.** Fine, well-formed flowers, color creamy white, passing to pure white, one of the finest.
- Md. de Wetteville.** Of a peculiar and delightful odor, color white, shaded with salmon, outer petals edged with bright rose, has beautiful foliage.
- Sunset.** A beautiful high colored rose, which originated with Mr. Peter Henderson, as a sport from Perle des Jardins. The color is a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar to but deeper than the coloring of Safrano Md. Falot. In size, vigor and productiveness it is the equal of the variety from which it sprang. The young foliage is of a rich crimson, which contrasts admirably with the orange-tinted saffron flowers.

NEW HYBRID PERPETUAL.

- Marshall P. Wilder,** (raised by Ellwanger & Barry). Seeded from Gen. Jacquemont. Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage. Flowers large, semi-globular, well-formed; color cherry carmine, fragrant. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. Beyond question a rose of great merit. 75 cents each.

NEW HYBRID TEA.

- Antonie Mermet.** Very large, full and of fine shape. The color is of a rich, dark, carmine pink, slightly shaded with pink; of good growth, with nice bright foliage. Of a La France type. Price 75 cents.

NEW ROSES OF 1882 AND 1883.

TEAS.

Price 50 cents, except where noted.

- Miss Edith Gifford.** Of fine, vigorous growth, foliage similar to Perle des Jardins; flowers large, of heavy texture; very fine both as to bud and open flower. Color, flesh white or cream with very distinct light pink center.
- Baron de St. Triviers.** Vigorous habit, flowers very large, semi-double and of fine form. Color a delicate flesh rose. Fine Winter bloomer.
- Blanche Nabonnand.** Habit vigorous, semi-dwarf, flowers very large, double, and of very fine shape, imbricated; color pure white; continuous bloomer.
- Mad. Stchegoleff.** Flowers large and very double, of a cup or bell-shape, and very perfect.
- Marie Lavelle.** Habit, extra vigorous. Flowers large, semi-double, of fine form; color vivid rose, shaded and lined with white. This is perhaps the most rampant and vigorous grower in the whole family of Roses. It belongs to the M. Neil and Glorie d' Dijon race. Very desirable for the South.
- Ketten Freres.** Of vigorous habit; flowers very large, double of fine form, imbricated. Remarkable for its beautiful yellow color.
- Louisa de la Rive.** Habit vigorous, flowers large, double, and of fine form, imbricated; color flesh white, inclining to rose in the center. Blooms constantly during the Winter.
- L'Elegant.** Of medium size, full, good shape; color, vivid rose, center yellow, shaded and striped with white. Very free bloomer.
- Mme. Remond.** Medium size, handsome form; color, yellowish white; center darker, very fragrant. Excellent for forcing.
- Mme. Dubroca.** Growth vigorous, flowers large and double, of fine shape; has a perfect habit. Color, delicate rose shading to yellow at base of petals. A new color.
- Mme. Leone Ferrier.** Growth vigorous, flowers large, semi-double, buds perfect and of fine form. Color flesh white.
- Papa Gontier.** Growth vigorous, seedling of Duchess of Edinburgh, flowers large, semi-double. Vivid rose, shaded with yellow, reverse of petals purplish red. 75 cents.

Rosa Nabonnand. Growth vigorous, flowers very large, double and imbricated. Delicate rose, vivid in center, extra fine.

Souvenir de St. Pierre. Growth vigorous, flowers large, semi-double, with very large petals; purplish red; unique color in this class; as abundant in bloom as Safrano.

Princess of Wales. Color a rich, rosy yellow, the center deep yellow, very chaste and waxy in appearance, long pointed buds. Moderately vigorous in growth.

Mad. Eugene Verdier. One of the Glorie de Dijon race, with very large, finely formed flowers of good shape. Color dark salmon yellow. Highly recommended.

Souvenir de Therese Levet. Color fine scarlet, shaded darker. Flowers large and freely produced. 75 cents.

ROSA RUQOSA OR JAPAN.

Compt d'Espremesnil. Vigorous, flowers large, semi-double and very fragrant, of a violet lilac color. This variety is a seedling of the Japanese rose, which it resembles in its growth. 50 cents.

CHINA OR BENQAL.

Mad. Lasseu. Habit vigorous, wood short and stout, flowers large and very double; resembles a superb hybrid, color a deep rose; price, 50 cts.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

We have a good assortment of the standard sorts, which we offer at 40 cents., \$2 per dozen.

FLORISTS' ROSES.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.

These are the kinds that are mostly used for cut flowers by Florists, and we keep a large stock on hand.

The White Bon Silene. This is a sport from the old Bon Silene, possessing the same vigorous growth, the same free-flowering qualities, and as hardy in constitution as the parent. It originated with Mr. F. Morat, of Louisville, four years since, and has been grown by him since that time. The flowers are of a pearly whiteness, and Mr. Morat says it is like gilding refined gold to say more in its favor than that it is a counterpart of the red Bon Silene. 30 cents each.

New Yellow Tea Rose, Etoile de Lyon. It is seldom that we are enabled to offer as valuable and beautiful a novelty as this. Habit of plant strong and handsome, flowers large and double, of a beautiful bright canary color. For Summer and Winter blooming it will be equally valuable; price, 25 cents each.

Andre Schwartz. A new, distinct and beautiful dark crimson free flowering variety. Very intense, striking and handsome, remarkable for its brilliant color and beautiful bud. Valuable for cut flowers; 25 cents each.

Julius Finger. A very promising new crimson colored variety, long pointed buds, valuable for winter flowering; 25 cents each.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Salmon and rich rose color; very large and full flower; large and handsome foliage, one of the very best roses for cut flowers; 25 cents each.

Cornelia Cook. Very large, and of the most perfect form, white, slightly tinged with lemon. Produces larger and more symmetrical buds than any other Tea Rose, unless we except the Marechal Niel; they are in great demand for use in floral work; 25 cents each.

Madame Welch. The color of this variety is a beautiful amber yellow, deepening towards the center to an orange or coppery yellow, delicately fringed, and shaded with ruddy crimson. Flowers extra large; 25 cents each.

Catherine Mermet. This is a very beautiful and valuable variety; color clear rosy pink, with delicately-shaped amber and fawn center; flowers are large, full and globular, very double and sweet; 25 cents each.

Madame Laubert. This charming variety is one of the very best for Winter flowering. Color deep rich satiny pink, large, full and globular formed buds, very sweet scented; 25 cents each.

La Princess Vera. Rich ivory white, tinged with coppery yellow and pale blush, very fine; 25 cents each.

Reine Marie Henriette, or red flowering Glorie de Dijon. Beautiful cherry red; 25 cents each.

Perle des Jardins. Canary, or golden yellow. Flowers large and beautifully formed, handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom, the finest rose ever introduced for forcing; 25 cents each.

Red Safrano. New; this is a sport from Safrano, and is in every way equal to that well known variety, flowers of a bright salmon red color, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer.

Queen of Bedders. Large, perfect flowers, glowing crimson, blooms in clusters without interruption; 25 cents each.

Niphetos. Pure snow-white, deliciously sweet, extra long pointed buds, one of the best for forcing.

Louis Richard. A superb Rose, large size, full form, double, tea scent, color rich coppery rose, changing to buff, shaded with carmine.

Duchess of Edenburg. Intense glowing crimson, very bright and beautiful, good buds, valuable for florists.

Devoniensis. Magnolia Rose, beautiful creamy white, with rosy center, large, very full and double, delightfully sweet tea scent, one of the finest Roses; 25 cents each.

Madame Falcot. Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds, tea scented, a constant bloomer; 25 cents each.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A noble Rose. The flower is extremely large, quartered and double, to the center, color flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for thirty years.

Charles Rovelli. Pure rose color, soft and pleasing. Flower large, perfect when open, and handsome in bud, vigorous and free blooming. A very valuable Rose.

Mareschal Niel. One of the largest and most beautiful Tea Roses grown; flowers extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; deep golden yellow, buds of immense size, frequently selling in the flower stores at 25 cents each.

Douglas. A beautiful rich crimson, entirely distinct in color, it is an excellent bedder and a good winter bloomer.

Safrano. Grown everywhere for its beautiful saffron-colored buds; florists use great quantities of them in floral work, and during Winter they are sold in incredible numbers.

American Banner. New striped rose, clear red and white, fine buds, very fragrant.

Bon Silence. Grown by every florist for its highly-colored buds, dark carmine rose, often changing to crimson; the buds are very handsome and produced in great numbers, a strong and healthy grower, one of the best Roses for pot culture.

Isabella Sprunt. Identical in form, habit and size with Safrano, from which it is a sport, grows luxuriantly, and literally lavishes its long lemon yellow buds from early Spring to frost in the Fall.

Caroline Goodrich, or Running Gen. Jacqueminot. New; this new hardy climbing Rose has finely formed flowers, very double, and its fragrance is most delicious. The color is the same as that of the well known Gen. Jacqueminot. It makes a growth of from 12 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers freely during the season and in the Fall.

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Except where differently priced, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen or not less than 6 kinds, or more than 2 of a kind.

Abbe Maryland. Dark rosy crimson.

America. Cream yellow, changing to copper color.

Abbe Rouston. Beautiful creamy white, shaded blush.

Aline Sisley. Violet-red, large and full.

Agrippina. Best dark red Bengal.

Aurora. Beautiful rosy blush, very pretty.

Apolline. Exquisite pink rose, large and full.

Adam. Bright carmine, large, double, free bloomer.

Alba Rosea. Creamy white, with rose center.

Beau Carmine. Rich velvety carmine, profuse.

Bourbon Queen. Brilliant rose, large, full and sweet.

Bougere. Bronze rose, a superb flower, large.

Bella. Pure white, large and double.

Beauty of Greenmount. Deep rose, medium, very hardy and vigorous.

C. Koch. A beautiful light flesh colored variety, very double.

Celine Forrester. Pale sulphur yellow, very full.

Crimson Bedder. Dark velvety crimson.

Canari. Pale yellow, sweet, rather delicate growth.

Caroline de Manais. Pure white, medium size.

Celine Forester. Clear lemon yellow, orange tint, extra.

Cloth of Gold. Clear golden yellow, large and full.

Clement Nabonnand. Rosy lilac, center creamy yellow, vigorous grower.

Coquette de Lyon. Extra free bloomer, fine golden yellow flowers.

Countesse Riza du Parc. Coppery rose, tinged crimson.

Duch. de Brabant. Rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon, profuse bloomer.

Enfant de Lyon. Creamy pink, with rosy blush center.

Fellenburg. Rosy crimson, strong grower.

Glori de Rosemond. Rich velvety crimson.

Gen. Tartas. Brilliant pink, large, full and sweet.

Homer. Soft clear rose, with salmon shade.

Jean Pernet. Light clear yellow, fine full buds.

Jean de Arc. Fine golden yellow.

James Sprunt. Deep cherry red, climbing habit.

Lacullus. Deep crimson, an excellent and profuse bloomer.

Lamarque. Pale yellow, almost white, beautiful buds.

La Phenix. Fine brilliant red, an excellent bloomer and bedder.

Louis Phillip. Rich dark velvety crimson, free and good.

La Pactole. Pale sulphur yellow, almost white, fine buds.

Laurette. Salmon rose, large, very full, sweet.

Lady Warrender. Pure white, tinged with rose, good form and habit.

La Florifere. Deep salmon rose, large and showy.

Lily Mestchersky. Violet red, a new color in Noisettes.

Mons. Furtado. Bright sulphur yellow, fine buds.

Md. F. Levet. Beautiful creamy yellow, tinged rosy blush.

Md. Villermoz. A lovely cream white, shaded and tinged with blush.

Md. Joseph Schwartz. White, flushed with rose, in clusters, very fine.

Md. B. Derroches. Dark, glossy pink, tinged with yellowish buff.

Md. H. Jamlin. Large, cup formed, white with yellow center.

Md. Louis Henry. Fine salmon rose, large, full and fragrant.

Md. J. Halphen. Large and finely shaped salmon pink flowers.

Madame Damazine. Beautiful salmon rose, changing to amaranth and bright pink.

Mad. Camille. Delicate salmon pink, extra large, cupped, very fine.

Mad. Devacout. Beautiful canary yellow, large full form, splendid.

Mad. Bravy. Rich creamy white, with blush center, perfect form.

Marie Ducher. Rosy flesh, fawn center, large, very full and fine.

Mad'le Rachel. Pure white, good, compact flower, very double and free.

Mad. Margotten. Dark citron yellow, with rose center, very large and full.

Musk Cluster. Creamy white, musky scent.

Mad. Lawrence. Miniature Rose; two kinds, pink and crimson.

Md. Alfred Carriere. Bright carnation red, changing to salmon red, tinged with yellow.

Md. P. Oger. Beautiful flesh color.

Mad. Rivouy. Rich crimson, large and full, fine buds.

Mad. de Vatrey. Crimson scarlet, large, full flowers, very sweet.

Mad. Pauline Lebonte. Salmon rose, a profuse bloomer.

Mad. Celine Berthod. Deep yellow, extra large and full, very fine.

Mad. Caroline Kuster. Orange yellow, medium size.

Marie Guillot. Extra large, pure white, center tinged with yellow.

Marie Van Houtte. White, tinged with yellow, delicately shaded with rose.

Marcelin Roda. Splendid rose, pale yellow golden center, full and sweet.

Marie Sisley. Pale yellow, shaded with rose, an exquisite Rose.

Melville. Bright pink, changing to fine silver rose.

Purple China. Rich crimson, very free blooming.

President d'Oibeque. Bright purplish crimson, very showy and good.

Prem. de Charrisiens. Carmine rose, with light center, good form.

Pink Daily. Bright pink, constant bloomer, much esteemed.

Reve d'Or. Golden Chain, Climbing Safrano, fine.

Regulus. Bright carmine, shaded purple, fine, full form.

Rubens. Pale yellow, tinged with blush, very fine.

Roi de Cramoise. Bright purplish crimson, full and double.

Sombreuil. White, tinged with silver rose, very sweet, large and full.

Sanguinea. Deep blood-red, very bright and distinct.

Solfaterre. Clear sulphur yellow, beautiful buds, very desirable.

Souv. de Mad. Pernet. Rosy crimson, shaded with clear yellow.

Saint Joseph. Bright rose, large, very double and fragrant.

Triumph de Luxembourg. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with purple.

Therese Genevay. Peach blossom, shaded crimson, full and very sweet.

Verdillora. Green rose.

W. A. Richardson. Orange yellow flowers.

White Tea. Pure white, full and fragrant.

Washington. Pure white, very double, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Yellow Tea. Pale golden yellow, large pointed buds.

BANKSIA ROSES.

White. Pure white, small full flowers, with the delicate fragrance of the violet.

Yellow. Clear yellow, small double flowers.

20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

THE NEW POLYANTHA ROSES.

Beautiful miniature Roses recently brought from Japan. They are of low bushy growth, constant and profuse bloomers, and quite hardy.

Anne Marie de Montravel. Pure white, very double flowers, about the size of a 25-cent piece, exceedingly fragrant, constant and hardy.

Mignonette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature Roses. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose. It is a vigorous grower, and a constant and profuse bloomer.

NEW POLYANTHA ROSES—*Continued.*

Paquerette. We consider this variety the best of all the Polyantha Roses. The flowers are pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to fifty blooms. Very full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry, and fully equals the double white Primrose in profuse blooming during the Winter.

Md. Cecile Brunner. One of the most beautiful and lovely in the class. The flowers are salmon pink, with deep salmon center, borne in large clusters and deliciously perfumed, an exquisite miniature Rose, for floral work, bouquets, etc. A vigorous grower, and a constant and profuse bloomer.

Perle de Or. New, color light salmon yellow, deeper in the center, with small white edge, one of the finest of the Polyantha section; 50 cents each.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Prairie Queen. Bright pink, large globular flowers.

Bennett's Seedling. White, double and fragrant.

Mrs. Gunnell. Rosy flush, profuse bloomer.

Baltimore Belle. Variegated red and white, excellent.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Large clusters, varies from white to red.

Russell's Cottage. Dark velvety crimson.

Champaey. Deep rose, changing to pale rose.

MOSS ROSES.

25 cents each.

A. Purpurea. Violet purple, large.

Elizabeth Rowe. Pale light rose, well mossed.

C. de Murinais. Pure white.

Glory of Moses. Rosy carmine, very fine.

Luxemburg. Crimson scarlet.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

We have a fine collection, and can send a good assortment, our choice, at 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

WALL'S ORANGE POTATO.

We were one of the favored parties that obtained from J. F. Tillinghast a small quantity of this remarkable potato at *four dollars per pound*, and can say that it has fully equaled our most sanguine expectations. It is a wonderful yielder; color orange-pinkish; shape similar to Mammoth Pearl; flesh white and mealy and delicious—in fact, *a perfect potato*. One pound properly planted and cared for will produce at least two bushels. 50 cents per pound.

Barberry. Hardy and beautiful for hedges. \$1 per 100.

CORNELIA STRAWBERRY.

\$1.25 per dozen.

A new sort sent out by Crawford, of Ohio, claimed to be *exceedingly late*. We received a lot last summer, which were *extremely large*, uniform in size and very luscious. The plants are very strong, healthy growers. Here is what Mr. Crawford says of it:

"This variety originated with myself seven years ago, from mixed seed of the Wilson, Duchess, Crescent, Nicanor, Prouty and Capt. Jack. It was selected from a large number of seedlings on account of its lateness and size, and these are the principal claims now made for it. It was my intention to introduce it next spring, but as it will be offered this fall by some of our most enterprising nurserymen who bought plants last spring at a great price, I, too, will sell it after Sept. 1st. I might have had a very large stock, but a few Glendale plants became mixed with it, and I was compelled to commence anew in the spring of '83, and propagate from a comparatively small stock. The plants sold last spring, and those now on my place are absolutely pure. Many good things have been said of it during the six years it has fruited, but I will not ask any one to read old testimonials.

The plant is very large and stocky, and one of the healthiest and hardiest in every way. It has never failed to produce a crop. Its blossoms being pistillate and of moderate size, it makes no extraordinary show when in bloom; but as every blossom perfects a berry, the crop is unusually large. It is late in blooming, and for this reason is not liable to be injured by spring frosts. While we have others as large, and nearly as late, no other single variety combines in so great a degree all the desirable qualities of a market berry, together with the quality of ripening its crop after nearly all others have commenced to fail. The fruit resembles the Jucunda in form and size, but is scarcely so bright in color. It is unusually firm, and is not liable to lose its color. It has been expressed from this place to Boston and arrived in good condition. At the close of the season this year, when other varieties were selling for 12 cents a quart, the Cornelia brought 20, and sold more rapidly. I will let others speak of its flavor."

The following is from the report of the fruit committee at our strawberry show. The Chairman, Geo. W. DEAN, Vice-President of the Portage County Horticultural Society, is a well-posted nurseryman who has grown nearly all the strawberries introduced for 20 years:

"This seedling of Mr. Crawford's (the Cornelia) is of very large size, regular form, firm, good shipper, brilliant glossy red, and altogether the most promising new seedling shown."

The following explains itself:

"Office of A. M. Purdy's Fruit Farm and *Fruit Recorder*, Palmyra, N. Y., 6, 20, 1884.

Strawberries received this morning. Basket picked the 18th in very good order, while the ones picked the 17th were spoiling somewhat. They are monstrous and as good as they are large.

Very truly, &c.,

A. M. PURDY."

Letter from Wm. Prior, who is a grower of small fruits for market:

"On the 26th day of June I visited Matthew Crawford's strawberry plantation, from which he had been picking ripe fruit for the preceding three weeks.

All varieties were about exhausted except the Cornelia, a new late variety which is beyond question one of the best and most prolific yet brought out. The plants were strong, healthy and vigorous—had not been potted by heavy mulching, watering or extra care. The drought at this locality had been a severe trial to most vegetation, having had but three light showers in about eight weeks, yet the Cornelia seemed to suffer no inconvenience on account of it. The plants were laden with fruit in all stages, from the smallest up to the largest choice ripe berries, many of which measured one and one-half inches in circumference. Their productiveness was a marvel. From a dozen to a dozen and a half of berries could be found on a single stem. The late date of ripening, the rich color, delicate flavor, large size, hardy habits, and its immense productiveness certainly place this at the front as a first-class variety, and Mr. Crawford's years of toil and patient experiments have certainly been crowned with complete success.

WM. PRIOR."

July 1st, 1884. Price, \$1.25 per dozen.

We do not propose to have any reliable dealer or grower undersell us, but cannot compete with parties in New Jersey and elsewhere who are selling an old variety of strawberry for the Jumbo and the old red Imperial raspberry for the Crimson Beauty.

SMALL FRUIT FOR THE FAMILY.

It is strange what notions some people have about growing small fruit, a large share of farmers deprive themselves of these luxuries with holding to the erroneous notion that it requires great skill to grow such—where the fact is, that they are as easily and successfully grown as corn or potatoes. Simply prepare the ground as you would for a *good* crop of corn. Lay out a piece of ground for them as near the house as possible, and have plants set in *as long rows as possible*, so as to cultivate with horse and cultivator, having rows set 2 to 3½ feet apart, and 12 to 15 inches apart in row. The first year cultivate and hoe quite often, and if this is well done and the plants form matted rows, about 12 to 15 inches wide or even 18 inches, which is done by keeping the cultivator going till they stop running, the plantation will stand for five or six years with very little attention, after the first year. If manure is scattered on the vines once a year in the fall—early spring, or a better time than any right after they are through bearing. A row or two of raspberries and blackberries, 10 to 12 rods long, right alongside of the strawberries, or say put these 8 feet apart and a row of strawberries between, or they may be set along the fence. If farmers would lay off a piece of land say 10 to 15 rods long, and as wide as necessary, for these, and early peas, potatoes, cabbage, &c., &c., planted or sown the right distance apart to cultivate, a great amount of labor might be saved. Once the way of growing in little small garden plats, was commonly practised. Of course town people who have only their small plats of ground, must grow in beds. Set strawberries one foot apart, and rows two feet apart, if to grow in matted rows—which is safest and best for localities where often severe winters and springs are known; but for safer sections and where finest fruit is desired and largest crops, set 1 foot by 18 inches, and clip off all runners; keeping well fed with well rotted compost once a year.

Raspberries and blackberries may be set along the fence, and closely if kept well nipped back. Two or three hundred strawberry plants will yield on an average two to three bushels, and with good culture and care two or three times as much. Three to four dozen raspberries, red and black, will yield nearly two quarts to the bunch over the average and blackberries same or more.

So that with 300 strawberry plants, three to four dozen raspberries and two dozen blackberries, a good size family can be well supplied for fully four months, and then follows grapes and other fruit.

They may be grown under trees if ground is not too much shaded through the entire day.

Red raspberries should not be planted on ground that is too rich, and the same with blackberries.

After yielding two or three crops, then they may be manured a little.

Mulching under the bushes and over the strawberry beds with straw or hay in the early part of winter, leaving it on until after bearing season, will greatly increase the crops—especially if the season be dry.

Be careful in setting strawberries to have planted among the pistillate sorts or those marked (P) every fifth or sixth row of the perfect kind, or those marked (H). As a rule the pistillate sorts are much the heaviest yielders—such as Crescents and Windsor Chief.

Different sorts of raspberries should never be set together, as some sorts like the Naomi and Franconia produce largely pistillate blossoms.

If watering is done, it must be attended to just at night, and to get the greatest benefit from a little watering, have ground near the plants mulched.

HINTS ON FRUIT GROWING.

STRAWBERRIES.—Spread out roots fan-shape when setting out, so that earth will press against every fibre. If plants are received in very dry weather, have a person carry a pail of water and a small gill cup, open hole and place in roots, spread out, and pour into hole a cup of water and cover quickly, and all will grow in good order. It is well to nip off all the top but two or three of the freshest leaves when setting. Run through the rows with hoe and cultivator *within a week* after setting, to keep back weeds and to keep surface loose. It is quickly and easily done when no weeds are to be seen, and if done a week or so apart, a back-aching job will be saved in finger picking weeds later when hoeing is put off two long.

The "leaf roller" or strawberry worm is a pest and will make vines look in a few days as though a fire had passed over them. They are a minute worm and are easily killed by sprinkling hellebore water—a spoonful to a pail of water, or a teaspoonful of Paris green to a pail of water, over the vines, *immediately* after fruiting season and perhaps once or twice later in the season. Phosphate, bone dust, or in fact, any kind of commercial manures, scattering over the vines from July to November, or *early* in spring, will greatly increase the crop.

Strawberry plants that make short fruit stems and form blossom below leaves and are protected thereby, are safest against late spring frosts. Slow fires with plenty of smudge or smoke made by buring gas tar will protect strawberries from harm when late spring frosts occur.

Among pistillate sorts or those marked (P.), plant every fifth or sixth row of a fertilizing sort, or those marked (H). We, however, set five to ten rows of one and then five to ten rows of the other and alternate through the field. Best way to renew an *old* family or garden bed if it has become foul and weedy, is to dig out small holes where the new bed is to be, and after a soaking rain take up, with a spade, sods of old plants and place in holes made, pressing them down firmly and scattering over top a little earth.

Old beds produce the *earliest* fruit. New beds later, but larger and finer and more fruit. Clean out bearing beds *as soon* as through fruiting. Spade up between rows and stir up the soil well in the rows and among the plants with a fork hoe, and manure *liberally*. Night slops and wash water thrown on to heap (kept under cover) of dry sand or coal ashes, is one of the best fertilizers.

To grow *big* strawberries for show, pick off all but a few of the best specimens while growing, and water *freely* at night if weather is dry, and just before ripening, mulch plants sufficient to cover surface of ground from sight. To grow strawberries from seed, mix fruit when fully ripe with sand, rub all together, and sow in boxes of rich earth covered with half an inch of clear sand, and keep surface moistened sufficiently to prevent getting too dry, and in this sow seed and sand, keeping boxes out of wind.

To prevent rust or mildew, scatter fine powdered brimstone or sulphur on the plants. To get large crops, plant sufficiently close and grow so as to have rows well filled with plants all the way. Keep well worked and mulch with straw or hay just before fruiting season. Town people might enjoy the sight of strawberries growing by obtaining a few potted plants and growing them in boxes on their stoop or on roofs of houses, and the same too with annual flowers. Try it. It will be a pleasure to you. Dig up a few plants and put them in boxes, and set them around among your house plants, and you will find the flowers and fruit will fully repay you for all trouble.

DOES IT PAY?

Well do we remember, when a boy, strawberries selling for 5 and 6 cents per quart and how few purchased them, considering them an "expensive luxury." Blackberries, too, brought in from the "North woods," and sold for the same considered "high and extravagant." Men who had out then one or two acres were considered as "enthusiasts" and "visionary." Not one family in fifty thought of buying *strawberries*. Why, they would have been looked upon as "a family that was trying to put on airs." A few quarts that were picked from the fields, when a boy, were taken to a grocery and they almost "went begging" for customers.

"It's puttering business," as our father expressed it, when we, under the encouragement of our mother, set out the first strawberries. But we noticed when they went on the table our father changed his mind and concluded that *it paid*. How changed! Now, most town people would sooner go without meat than berries. In fact, the fruit season is hard on butchers, and especially pork or hog dealers. Berries are found much more palatable and healthy in hot weather than greasy pork, and now fifty farmers in these parts buy and grow berries where one did thirty or forty years ago. Palmyra, with its 3,000 inhabitants, uses from thirty to fifty bushels of berries daily, where it used but three to five crates thirty years ago, and yet the population of the village and town is about 1,000 more than then.

Our salesmen will start out through the country and small villages, and sell twenty to thirty crates per day, when thirty years ago it would have been a day's job to have disposed of three to five bushels. So, in answer to the scores and hundreds of questions we receive, "Will it pay me to grow small fruits?" we say, *yes*. If the demand is not so very great in your section, don't go in to heavy at first, but "work up" a market. Still, at the East, the country being so thickly settled, and the people are generally in a prosperous condition, a market is generally to be found in almost any town and country locality.

Persons with a few acres of land cannot make farming profitable. The East especially cannot compete with the great grain sections of the West, and the quicker small farmers recognize the fact the better for them.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.—As with strawberries, spread roots out well when planted, grow in hedge rows and keep new growth well nipped back *while* growing. Black raspberries will do well on rich soil, but blackberries and red raspberries do best for first two years on a poorish soil. After yielding a heavy crop, it will then do to manure them. Leave only six inches to a foot of wood or cane on plants when set. *Never* think of leaving a lot of wood on first year, expecting to get a crop the *first* year set. They must first make good roots, and the canes they send up that year should be nipped off at tip end when not over one to two feet high, owing to the stockiness of the cane. Heavy mulching under the bushes and plenty of cultivation each year up to August, is the best fertilizer.

If winters are particularly severe in localities, and blackberries and red raspberries kill down, they are greatly protected by digging earth from under one side of hill and bending over and covering tips of plants with earth. It is wonderful how a little earth thrown over the tip ends of plants will add to their business. In extreme cold sections blackberries and raspberries may be grown in boxes or tubs and removed to the cellar through the winter, and through the summer, buried in earth. A dozen plants grown in this way will give a small family a nice supply of fruit.

Again we would impress upon our readers the great importance of growing the above stocky and with branches. It is a great mistake to allow them to grow up tall and spindling and then in the fall or next spring have to cut off one-half or two-thirds of the wood and cane to make stock to bear fruit. Watch the new growth, and when it gets two or three feet high (owing to stockiness of plant—if they be small, two feet, and large, three feet), nip off the tip end of the new growth with the fingers or with a knife or shears. This causes them to branch out and throw up other leaders, and when these have made a growth of two feet nip these off at tip end also. Young spring set plants should be nipped off when not over one foot high.

RED RASPBERRIES.

It is strange to us when there is such a demand all over the country for red raspberries—almost equal to strawberries—that so few are setting them out, while every planter is growing largely of the black raspberry. With us they yield as much as the black caps and sell for 20 to 30 per cent. more. Many make a mistake in setting them out on too rich soil and they grow too much to cane, and fruit too sparingly. They should be set on rather poorish soil, and after getting a crop or two, then mulch them in the hill with good compost. In this section, while others are adding largely to their plantations of black caps (largely for drying purposes, of course,) we are extending our plantations of red. We have an apple orchard 15 years old, of 15 acres, two-thirds of which we shall set to red raspberries, besides other plantations. In Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, and all the villages around us, they sell quickly for from 12 to 15 cents per quart, while the black sell for 8 to 10 cents. However, there is certain heavy, rich soil that will grow red sorts well, so we advise all to look and enquire around them how they have done, before setting too largely.

It will be noticed we have dropped on the price of our Kilbourn or Canada Iron-Clad Peach. This sort must prove *extremely valuable* on account of its *keeping* so long before rotting, and its *earliness*. We have the entire control of the stock.

We have also a large stock of the *genuine natural* Wager Peach trees, a sort that produces itself from the pit *every time*, if grown from pits of natural trees as our are. Most of the stock of this kind offered is budded, and pits from these *budded* trees will not reproduce the same. Ours are *genuine natural trees*.

There are a set of tree agents and certain nurserymen flinging out about our standing and stock, who were never on our place and know no more about us or our stock than the "man in the moon." We refer to any banker or business man in Palmyra as to our standing and reliability. The trouble is that we are making a *specialty* of small trees and certain kinds of stock at about half the prices that you can buy from such persons for, and further, most nurserymen won't sell stock till trees get 3 years old and 5 to 7 feet high, and we are interfering with the trade of such.

The Barberry makes a fine ornamental hedge and one that is impregnable. We have a few one year old plants at \$1.50 per 100 by mail, or \$1.25 per 100 by express. They should be set six inches apart and kept well cut back 2 or 3 years; say cutting back two-thirds of the new growth twice a year.

WE COULD GIVE **THOUSANDS** OF TESTIMONIALS AS TO OUR PLANTS, PACKING, &c., &c.,
 THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED IN YEARS PAST, BUT THE FOLLOWING WILL SUFFICE
 AS A SAMPLE FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY:

FRIEND PURDY: My orders are not very large at one time, but I send two and sometimes three times a year. My place is small, and so my orders are small. I have bought of you for eleven years and I have never yet found an order that was not sent just as it was ordered, and you have always been very liberal; accept my many thanks for the same. Consider me one of your warmest friends, for I am a great admirer of an honest and square dealing man. I remain,
 Yours fraternally, **CHARLES W. PARKER.**

SEWARD Co., Neb., April 27.—I received my stock of plants in splendid condition, and have just finished setting them. Your method of packing preserves the plants in such good condition that, unless by neglect of receiver, there is no need of losing a plant. Your count was overfull in almost every instance. I thank you earnestly for the care you have taken in filling my order of nearly 5,000 strawberry plants and several hundred raspberries, blackberries, currants, asparagus, grapes, &c. It is no wonder you succeed. I thank you also for the good judgment exercised in selecting trees and plants when left to your choice.
 Yours very truly, **E. C. PARKINSON.**

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., April 27.—Stock received O. K. The stock is very fine and is packed the best of any I ever received from any nursery. All of my patrons are pleased with the stock, as delivered. Shall be with you another year and hope to make larger sales.
 Yours very truly, **LYMAN L. PAYNE.**

E. St. Louis, Ills., Jan. 14, '85.—Although a little late in renewal of my subscription, I nevertheless want it for another year, as I feel I can not do without my favorite of all fruit papers, and at the same time I find whatever I have ordered from you has been all as represented. Yours truly, **F. FINKLINE,**

BAKER CITY, Oregon, April 19, '84.—Enclosed find fifty dollars to pay for balance due on stock you sent me. Thanks for confidence shown. Stock came in good order. **GEORGE EBELL.**

FORT WAITE, Fla.—Allow me to compliment you on your success in sending plants and small fruits trees by mail. The fifty-three plants that I ordered from you last spring arrived in splendid condition, and are now growing finely. By your improved method of packing plants I consider it just as safe to order plants from you by mail as to transplant them from one part of my garden to another. Yours truly, **M. P. M.**

EAGLE GROVE, Ia., Oct. 5, 1884.—The 6,000 strawberry plants sent to I. A. Baker, were received in excellent condition. We spread the moss upon the brick floor of the cellar, then two rows of plants, roots towards each other, and moss spread over them; then sprinkled them thoroughly. We were six days setting them out. They are growing finely, hardly a break in the lines; do not think there are ten out of the 6,000 but what are throwing out leaves. The Jumbos were received in good condition and are doing equally well. Since they were set out the weather could not have been better for them. One farmer said they were the nicest lot of plants he had ever seen.
 Yours truly, **IDA A. BAKER.**

RUSSELLVILLE, Ind., April 23, 1884.—Trees received. When opened, six days after shipment, were in splendid shape. Did not expect as large, fine trees as you sent. Am immensely pleased. Am confirmed in the determination to never buy any more trees of a traveling agent. Respt., **A. T. COSAND.**

SAVOY, Texas, Oct. 26.—The stock shipped by you the 16th, received the 22d, all in good order. I am well pleased with same. Found more mulberries and strawberries than I expected. **J. K. JOHNSON.**

OSKALOOSA, March 31, 1884.—Thanks for the shrubs. They came all right and are O. K. Don't often get things so well rooted. **BEECHLER BROS.**

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 15, 1885.—Your consignment of fruit trees per mail 7th inst. at hand on the 10th. They were placed in land quickly and will be handled so as to insure success. It has demonstrated that, with the rapid transit facilities at command, trees at your nursery can be placed in soil here in ample time. Thanks for promptness and liberality. Respt'y, **W. H. HINCKLEY.**

BERKS Co., Pa., April 25, 1884.—Received your plants in excellent condition, and am greatly pleased with them. Packing splendid. **WM. FRIGLEY.**

LINDEN, Cal., April 22, 1884.—Dear Sir: I received your trees to-day in good shape, which shows that they were well packed. Yours, **H. E. MIDDLEHAFFSON.**

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., March 26, 1884.—Trees and vines received in good order. Please accept thanks for the splendid way of packing and promptness in forwarding. **W. J. RHODES.**

RIDGEWAY, N. Y., May 6, 1884.—The plants I ordered of you arrived last evening, and are satisfactory in every respect, averaging larger and finer roots than I have received from any firm. **E. S. SCOFIELD.**

KENT Co., Mich., May 9, 1884.—The plants arrived last evening in good, fresh condition, and if they do not grow, we cannot blame you. **HENRY C. ROTHROCK.**

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 12, 1884.—Plants received in fine condition. Will let you hear from me in future. **J. C. PALHILL.**

We are often asked by parties not over three to five hundred miles away, if trees and plants can be shipped that distance safely; to which we answer by clipping the following from a letter from Dr. Robert Teller, of Colorado: "I recently visited my ranch and found every tree you sent me growing finely. Some of them will bear fruit another season." Trees and plants properly packed and sent early in the spring or fall will go four to five and even six weeks without harm.

Any person who is not a subscriber to the **FRUIT RECORDER** by sending us a cash order with \$5.00 for plants will get the paper free for 1885.

We have a fine stock of the Wild Goose Plum, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 25 per cent off by the 100.

We have a fine strain of Pansy, Petunia and Carnation seed mixed.

We will send a paper of either to any person who will send us a postal card with the names and addresses of TEN persons YOU KNOW to be INTERESTED in growing trees, plants, roses, seed or vegetables.

Don't send us names of those that you know are NOT INTERESTED.

THE FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

Since 1845 we have grown fruits and flowers and for years subscribed for twelve to fifteen of the leading Horticultural, Floricultural and Agricultural papers, in order to gain all the knowledge we could as to growing fruits, vegetables and flowers, culling an item now and then of practical value. For years we saw the need of a publication that would extract the *practical* part or *pith* from all these papers, "boiling down" the long wordy article and getting the real essence from such for those who wanted "facts in a nut shell," and with this thought we started the FRUIT RECORDER in 1869, exchanging with *all* the Horticultural and Agricultural papers of the country. We have "slashed and cut" from these exchanges all articles and items of real practical value and given them to the readers of the RECORDER, and so well has our course satisfied the class who want *practical* matter that the RECORDER has gradually gained in circulation and influence till now it is recognized as the most practical paper of its kind published in this country.

We herewith give a few sample testimonials of the *thousands* we have received in years past. The following comes from that old veteran pomologist, Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society:

"Your wide awake RECORDER comes promptly to hand and is perused at once. I think the number for this month a remarkably good one. I like your enterprise and spunk, both of which are necessary for a man of progress in this stirring age."

We have also received testimonials as to the practical value of the RECORDER from such men as John J. Thomas, Chas. Downing, Barry, Reynolds, Green, Lovett, Collins, Miller, Little, Campbell and scores of other well known fruit growers.

I have examined many fruit and agricultural papers, but like your paper the best of any of its kind I ever saw. I find much valuable information in every number. H. C. BAGER, West Milton, Ohio.

I have just received my first copies of the FRUIT RECORDER, and if they are a fair sample of the paper I shall think I have made a big investment. Respt'y yours, W. C. EATON, Orleans Co., N. Y.

For many years a reader of your valuable paper, and as our office is visited by a large number of horticultural journals from all over the United States and Canada, and by careful perusal of all, we must say, the RECORDER contains the cream and essence of all, combined. It's A No. 1 for important questions, with answers, of the best practical experience, from all over the country. W. S. GEBHART, Mears, Mich.

I do not believe that any fruit grower who reads the FRUIT RECORDER can possibly find one word of honest fault with it. I know I can not. I read and study it every month very carefully, and as I have found in all my practical operations that the RECORDER was most generally right and on the side of true, practical working principles, I have never regretted the small amount it costs me each year to read it. I have confidence in A. M. Purdy and his teachings. CHARLES S. ROWLEY, Lacon, Illinois.

Wednesday evening brought me the treat of many papers, among them the FRUIT RECORDER, for January, and the elegant ———, for both December and January. Of the latter I expected great things. But marking with my pencil the articles of practical utility, for reading again and preserving for use, I really marked ten times as much in the one RECORDER as in both numbers of the ———.

The RECORDER is the most practical and reliable of any like publication I get. E. CHADWICK, Yates Co., N. Y.
E. BALDWIN.
We think the "FRUIT RECORDER," improves by age, as the family all agree that the Nov. No. was never beaten for valuable information by any paper that we have received this year. J. L. S., Marion, Ohio
Received back numbers, except December. The RECORDER is certainly the *ne plus ultra* for fruit growers.
Please send me your special terms to agents. D. B. STORR, Kingsbury, Ohio.

The FRUIT RECORDER is the best paper on fruit growing that I ever saw or expect to see. Had I have known of the paper ten years past, I might have been worth dollars where cents now fill the bill.

A friend wished me to look at the July number of your FRUIT RECORDER, and I find it is just what I have been wanting far the last 18 years. I also spoke to two of my friends and have induced them also to accept and subscribe. So herewith you will receive an order for \$3.25 for three RECORDERS and one "Small Fruit Instructor." Wm. B. PRESTON, Wayne Co., Mich.
Yours truly, Ed. H. MERRILL, Painesville, Ohio.

Your RECORDER is the best paper for the horticulturist, I believe, that was ever published. I never read it without benefit—it beats them all. J. J. RICHARDSON, Essexville, Mich.

I value the RECORDER very highly as an instructor on small fruit raising, likewise on very many other things—worth, in fact, many times the cost. Very truly yours, A. H. KNIGHT, Dexter, Maine.

Remember, the RECORDER, issued monthly, has *eight times* the amount of matter found in the little 50 cent or 25 cent quarterlies, and that with these valuable premiums added, it really costs you in proportion only one-fourth to one-third as much. Specimen copy *free* to all applicants.

We haven't any promises from Professor So-and-so and President So-and-so and the Honorable So-and-so to "contribute" to the columns of the RECORDER, but we have the promise of a good many plain, *practical* John Smiths and Samuel Browns and Mary Simpsons and Julia Williams, etc.,—persons who practice what they preach, and believe and teach in fruits and flowers as James taught the good old Gospel—*Faith and works*—who will write for the RECORDER what they *know* from *practical* experience.

A. M. PURDY: I never intend to be without the RECORDER as long as I can raise the money to pay for it with. I am engaged in the fruit business. I have seen some copies of all the leading horticultural and agricultural papers published in the United States, and never have found one that I considered equal to the RECORDER—taking all things together, not a number but what I get my pay for the whole year. I would induce every man in my county to take it if I could. Rockdale, Texas. Yours truly, A. M. JONES.

A. M. PURDY: Plants received the 18th, in good condition. An old fruit grower says they are the finest rooted plants he has ever seen. I am very much pleased with the FRUIT RECORDER. Basking Ridge, N. J., March 20, 1884. Yours truly, S. B. REYNOLDS.

I HAVE been a subscriber to the RECORDER about two years. I take several papers devoted to agriculture and horticulture, but find that the RECORDER contains the cream of all of them, and if I could take but one it would be the RECORDER. St. Catharine, Mo., January 12, 1885. A. P. SWAN.

MARK WHAT WE SAY—THE RECORDER WILL PROVE THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE.

A CERTAIN small fruit grower and dealer, in New Jersey, who attacks our Jumbo and says it is identical with an old sort, is very careful not to offer the Jumbo in his catalogue for less than \$25 per 1,000.

WE believe the man *never saw the fruit* of the Jumbo, and we question if he has a thousand *genuine* plants on his grounds. Isn't it strange that among the *hundreds* of practical and experienced fruit growers we sent the Jumbo to last spring, *not one* has claimed it to be an old sort.

A FRIEND at Clio, Mich., writes us there are three agents in that section claiming to act for the Rochester nurseries, who are offering the Crimson Beauty, and Stayman's Early blackberry for sale. All that we have to say is that such plants *will prove spurious*.

W. C. DUMPHY, Michigan, that agent who claims to have the Early Canada peach, and claims it the same as our "Kilbourne or Iron Clad," is a *fraud and humbug*. There are no trees of that sort for sale by *anybody*. We have the entire control of that sort.

It's laughable and yet a little provoking to read the letters we receive, giving an account of what this or that tree agent has to say about Purdy and his stock—men that *never saw us*, were *never* on our place and know no more about our stock than "the man in the moon." They can't tell in what direction our place is from Palmyra or how large or old a man Purdy is. The secret is that some of them are putting on almost four prices for stock, and because our prices are one-quarter to one-half as much, they talk such *stuff*.

M. L. ALLEN, of Smith county, Kansas, writes us, the Superb raspberry he had of us "are *superb* indeed, and ahead of the Turner." It's *the best*, largest and most prolific raspberry on our grounds.

IN answer to the *stuff* that is being circulated, that we are not doing business in our own name, but in our wife's name, we would say *all* business here is done in the name of A. M. Purdy, and *all* the land, stock, business and publications *owned by him and in his name*.

J. D., of Freeport, Ill., writes information about putting paper bags on grapes. I have tried it two seasons. Take small manila bags; common bags won't do; slip the bag over the bunch of grapes, tie or pin the top around the stem close to the vine. Put sacks on as soon as the grapes begin to show color, and you will have luscious grapes until now, (Nov.) if you let them stay on the vine. J. W.

Veedersburg, Ind., April 21, 1884.

WE wish all of our readers could see our Hansell and Crimson Beauty plants, growing side by side. The last have made *double* the growth of the first, showing that another season the crops will be in proportion, judging by their fruiting this year.

SOME parties' fruit farms and places of business look splendid in catalogues and on paper. If, however, those who look at these pictures were to see the originals, they would really come to the conclusion that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Many times the extensive packing buildings pictured out in catalogues, are nothing but a few little sheds, and the nice, extensive nursery rows and surroundings commonplace enough when seen.

I WILL give you my experience with kerosene as an insecticide. I believe kerosene to be one of the best remedies for the squash borer, cabbage worm and cabbage louse. I wouldn't hesitate to use it upon all vegetable plants, unless it would be cabbage after they had commenced to head, for in wet weather it would be liable to rot them. To prepare it for use, take three parts of oil to one of sour milk; put the oil and milk in a dish and set it in warm water, heat thoroughly until the mixture becomes about the consistency of thick cream. One gill stirred into a gallon of water is strong enough for most plants.

Vernon, Mich.

Yours,

A. P.

WE venture to say that if arrangements were made to haul out wash-water and save the night slops by throwing onto a pile of sand or dry muck, and all this put onto the ground under apple trees, that an orchard of 100 to 150 trees would need no other fertilizer. An immense amount of the best fertilizers go to waste on every farm.

REMEMBER *never* to mix barnyard manure and ashes together in one heap; one destroys the other.

CRIMSON BEAUTY VERSUS HANSELL, ETC.

FRIEND PURDY: Yours of the 13th was received yesterday, asking how the Crimson Beauty raspberry had gone through the winter, and how cold it had been.

Our thermometer indicated 26 below zero, and two of our neighbors' registered the same. It has been considered the coldest winter perhaps since the settlement of the country. The *Crimson Beauty* has come through well and will bear a full crop.

It has stood the winter much better than either the Turner or the Brandywine.

The Cuthbert has been killed to the ground. So have the Lost Rubies, Superb and Hansell. The Gregg and Thornless are very much injured, no doubt many plantations ruined. D. C. Hawthorn has been examining the berries several times lately, and he will no doubt agree with the above statements so far as he made an examination, and M. G. H. Black, also.

Respectfully yours,

Leavenworth Co., Kansas, March 19, 1884.

J. STAYMAN.

I NOTICE parties are claiming the Jumbo to be identical with the Cumberland Triumph. Without positive proof that those that I have are genuine, I cannot say they are not, but I have considerable confidence that mine are true. I purchased a small lot last spring, and they were planted along side of the Cumberland. They fruited some, and no one noticed that they were alike in fruit. Later, when parties were claiming them to be the same, we carefully examined both and found much difference in the plants. Now, if I have not got the genuine Jumbo, I have something different from anything I have ever seen, and I think I have tested most every sort that has been introduced for many years. What fruit they bore was larger, not quite so regular, of slightly darker color, different flavor, and a little more acid.

Plainfield, Mich.

F. L. WRIGHT.

[You have got the genuine Jumbo, and we don't believe those who are calling them an old sort *ever saw the genuine in fruit*.]

WE haven't anything to show that J. T. Lovett, of N. J., ever bought a plant of the Jumbo strawberry from us.

NONSENSE, as to Brunton's Early blackberry being sold for Early Harvest, when there are *ten times* the quantity of the latter in the country than the former. It's more likely to be the other way.

"REST assured, that parties who are advertising the Big Bob strawberry as 'utterly worthless,' *haven't got the genuine stock, nor never saw the fruit*."

THE DISBROW BOX AND BASKET ADVERTISED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE *the best* MADE TO OUR KNOWLEDGE.

THE stock of the *genuine* Fay's Prolific Currant is *very* light through the country, and if offered too low by certain parties, we advise caution as to the genuineness of such. We cannot make any discount on them.

We have a few strong plants of **WOODRUFF'S NEW RED GRAPE**, 2 year vines at \$1.50 each; 1 year vines, \$1.00 each.

W^e have a few bushels of the **DAKOTA RED POTATO** that is making such a breeze as to enormous yield, hardness, etc. Price, post paid, 50 cents per pound, or by express at \$1.50 per peck.

EVERY fruit-grower who has the land ought to set at least 100 of our **GENUINE NATURAL WAGER PEACH** trees.

We can supply a few roots of 1 year old **AMBER QUEEN** and **AUGUST GIANT** grapes at 50 cents each.

Don't be deluded with the stuff that there is a better black raspberry grown than the Tyler or Gregg until you have seen testimonials to *that effect* from different parts of the country. Half a dozen new sorts have sprung up lately that have proved of no practical value.

We can supply *by mail*, post paid, an assortment of small transplanted evergreens, like Norway Spruce, Am. Arbor Vitæ, Balsam Fir, Scotch and Austrian Pine, at \$1.00 per dozen, or by express for \$4.00 per 100. This is a nice way to get a start in these nice lawn or hedge trees.

PARTIES who wish to get a start in a dozen or so of the hardiest and best shrubs, like Fringe trees, Snowballs, Snowdrops, Lilacs, Barberries, Spiræas, Japonica, etc., etc., by sending us \$1.00 we will send one dozen small plants by mail.

Persons wishing to set out peaches, apples, plums and pears by the 100 should send for our Wholesale Catalogue, as also those who wish to set small fruits largely.

We have overhauled and revised **Small Fruit Instructor**, taking out about *half* of the old matter, and inserting in its place more practical information, so that the contents or headings now are about as follows:

"Small Fruit for the Family," "Advice to New Beginners," "What we would do with Ten Acres," "Profits of Small Fruits," "Marketing Small Fruits," "Gathering the Fruit," "Drawing and Shipping Fruit," "Berry Baskets and Crates," "Plans for Laying Out Large and Small Grounds and Planting Same," "Stands for Gathering the Fruit," "Protection from Winds," "Raising New Sorts," "Manures," "Strawberries—Time to Set—Preparing the Soil—Mulching—Winter Protection—Transplanting (with drawing to illustrate)—Different Methods of Culture" (with drawings to illustrate), "Raising Seedling Strawberries," "Potted Strawberries," "Forcing Strawberries," "Strawberries for Forcing," "Strawberries on House-tops," "Small Fruit and Poor Soil," "Kinds that Yield Well for Years," "Does it Pay?" "Renewing Old Beds," "Raspberry and Blackberry Culture—Planting—Growing—Trimming—Protecting—Gathering—Drying, &c." The same, too, with Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. "Different Plans of Trimming, Training and Growing the Grape" (with drawings to illustrate), "Forcing Grapes under Glass," "Grafting the Grapevine," "Drying Fruit," with two plans illustrated and described) "Fruit Growing versus Small Farming," &c., &c., &c.

Paper cover, post-paid, 25 cents; cloth cover, post-paid, 40 cents.

The Baskets and Crates that are white and clean are most attractive to buyers of fruit. Experienced marketers of fruit understand this, and they know also that berries shipped in such packages easily command a cent or more per quart than those packed in black, mouldy and dirty packages. Every grower of small fruit should understand that it pays to be particular about the packages in which fruit is marketed. This is especially so since so many are embarking in the small fruit culture. We have made the subject of fruit packages a careful study for years. It has been our aim as manufacturers of these goods to make the *best*, and to be ranked as the leading manufactory in the country. In this we have succeeded.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Our Patent Climax Crates and our Berry Baskets are the most perfect goods of their kind that can be made. They have stood the closest competition and are acknowledged to be the best Crates and Baskets wherever they have been used. Our prices are low, being only 80 cents for the 32 quart Climax Crate when empty, or \$1.10 when filled with Baskets. 60 pint Climax Crate filled with Baskets, \$1.50. Quart Baskets, either No. 2 or No. 3 style, \$10 per 1000. Pint Baskets, \$8 per 1000. Less quantity of either size at same rate. The Baskets are the standard size, Crates and Baskets are so packed as to go safely to any part of the world. The goods have the unqualified endorsement of all our best known small fruit growers and authorities.

"Your Crates are the *best* in every respect that I have ever used."—A. M. Purdy.
 "Without exception these are the *best* Crates and Baskets we have ever used or seen."—Fruit Recorder.
 "We have seen no better or more substantial berry Baskets and Crates,"—Green's Fruit Grower.
 "We have used the Disbrow Mfg. Co.'s Crates and Baskets for years and consider them unequalled in style and durability. The Climax is correctly named."—Chas. A. Green, Clifton, N. Y.
 "New, clean, white Crates and Baskets do set off those nice Glendales, Crescents, Marvins, Longfellowes, etc., to great advantage. Easy get a cent more per quart, and thus pay for the Baskets, besides finding a better sale. We just received a lot from the Disbrow Mfg. Co. Their new Crates is a marvel of beauty, light and strong. Use old ones to take black raspberries to the dryer."—Fruit Notes.
 "Crates, &c. received. Splendid! Crates, Baskets and Stands are superb. Those six quart Picking Stands are just the thing. I guess it pays to buy clean, nice Baskets and throw away the old ones."—Robert Johnston, Shortsville, N. Y.
 "Am well pleased with Baskets and Crates. Hope to give you large orders in future."—Robt. W. Furnas, Brownville, Neb.
 "Berry Baskets and Crates came in extra fine condition. They are the best I ever saw."—J. J. Stage, Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.
 "Am well pleased with your Crates, and think I can sell a great many of them next season."—D. L. Hardy, Wilson, N. C.
 "Very much pleased with Crates and Baskets. The Baskets are worth twice as much as those that cost \$7 per 1000."—Frank L. Burr, Trumbull, Conn.
 "Baskets and Crates are the best of their class I have ever seen. They were delayed so long that I had to get two lots of poor ones at Boston."—A. J. Peaslee, Manchester, N. H.
 "Crates and Baskets received in good condition. They are better than I can buy here and cost less. Am well pleased."—Everett E. Brown, Canterbury, Conn.
 "I have used your Climax Crates and berry Baskets for the past two years, and have found them superior to anything I have seen in use. Fruit in these Baskets sold quick at from 1 to 2 cents higher per quart than those shipped in any other Crates. I shall use no other."—J. A. Field, Mazzyga, Minn.
 "The Climax Berry Crates and Baskets that I bought of you rendered the very best of satisfaction. I have seen a good many styles of Crates and Baskets, and before buying I took especial pains to acquaint myself with the different styles of Crates manufactured in the country, and I have no hesitation in saying that your Climax Crates and Baskets are the best I have seen or know anything about. They combine all the features to be desired in a berry Crate and Basket."—B. F. Conaway, Kent, O.
 "I received the goods all right. Am much pleased with them. The Crates are the finest I ever saw. I call them the boss. The Baskets, also, are the nicest and best trimmed up of any I ever used before. I bought last year of the ——— man and got badly cheated."—Jonathan Sanders, Muscatine, Iowa.
 "We have used your Climax Crates and Baskets and regard them as the best we have seen."—Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

If you want more full information regarding our goods, send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, sent free to any address. Send orders as early in the season as possible. Address,

DISBROW MFG. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Russian Mulberry grows more and more in favor with us every year. We are now having one of our severe drouths, and many cotton-woods are burning out, while the mulberry, where established at all, never dries out. Even when so dry that the foliage droops for days, the first rain freshens them, and they grow again right along. They are very prolific bearers, and while the tree is small the fruit is not so large as on older trees. There is much difference in the size and flavor of the fruit on different trees. Eight years ago, when the Mennonites brought them here, they were all seedlings, of which there seems an endless variety, differing in shape of leaf and in color and flavor of fruit. Some trees bear very sweet fruit; others more acid.

The Mennonites make fences and wind-breaks of the mulberry. Beside all these they plant pieces of ground very thick, which they cut off close to the ground every 3 or 4 years for fuel. In five years it will make a fence post that will outlast oak or cedar.—A. ELLSWORTH, Renno County, Kan.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

This valuable fruit and ornamental tree brought to this country from latitude western Russia, by the Mennonites, is a very rapid grower; trees, the first of which was planted six years ago, are twenty feet in height and from six to eight inches in diameter. The tree grows to a very large size, often reaching the height of thirty feet and from three to five feet in diameter, and is perfectly hardy. It commences

bear when two years old, and is a prolific bearer, the fruit being about the size of Kittatinny blackberries; 96 per cent. of the berries are jet black, the balance reddish white. They have a fine aroma, and a sub-acid sweet taste, and are used for dessert as well as for blackberries or raspberries. The trees this year were so densely loaded as to exclude leaves. The bark is grayish-white, branched, drooping, and perfectly hardy. A beautiful, quick-growing tree for the lawn, while the fruit is valuable for table use.

To show how the Russian Mulberry will grow, here is a sample of letters we receive: "The Russian Mulberry I received last February as a premium was not more than half as large as a lead-pencil. I planted it out at once. It is now 8 feet high, and bloomed this fall."—HARRY CAWNS, Benton, Arkansas.

Three to 4 feet, 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen; 2 1/2 inches to 3 feet, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen; 18 inches to 24 inches, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inches, 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. By mail, the 18 to 24 inch size, 18 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inch size, 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen; 4 to 6 inch, 50 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

This tree will grow on all soils, unless too wet, and in all sections. It is a wonderful rapid grower, and not only yields an abundance of very nice fruit for the table, but is a beautiful tree for the lawn or garden. They grow by layering also from seed, but do not succeed well from cuttings.

Our smallest size (2 to 4 inch) will make trees by next fall 4 to 6 feet high so rapid is their growth.

JUMBO, or "LATEST OF ALL."

The most remarkable Strawberry yet offered to the public, because of its *extreme lateness*, enormous and uniform size—running from 5 to 8 inches in circumference, and holding out *large* till the last picking, and this picking made *from ten to twelve days after all other strawberries* are gone. It has been grown right alongside of the Sharpless, Wilson, Jersey Queen, Bidwell, Monarch of the West, and others of the largest and most prolific sorts, and in size and yield *outstrips them all*. It weighs more to the quart than any strawberry grown beside it, which shows its solidity. It has been shipped over three hundred miles with change of cars, and sold for best prices that could be obtained for any sort. It does not run small with last picking, and next to the Wilson it is the firmest sort grown. Its color is a beautiful glossy light red, and has the appearance of being varnished. The foliage is heavy, of dark green, and never has been known to sunburn; succeeds well on all soils yet grown on, and yields heavy on the poorest soil, while with good feeding it gives proportionately heavier crops. The fact of being such an *extreme late* variety, makes it in this respect *without a single competitor*, and *extremely valuable* both for home and market. All know how good the "last dish of strawberries" are to the taste, and now we can satisfy that taste bountifully *nearly two weeks* after all other sorts are gone, and too, it will keep producing a few berries for the table *at least three weeks* after the last berries of other sorts have disappeared. Hermaphrodite or perfect in blossom—requiring no other sort near it—the fruit oftentimes grows 8 to 9 inches in circumference, and rarely falls below 4 inches, the *average* being 5 inches.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.