

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

32.61
Taylor
U. S. Dept. of Agr.
2 1900
IF YOU WANT THE LARGEST, BEST ROOTED, PUREST PLANTS
HERE IS THE PLACE TO GET THEM.

FARMER'S CATALOGUE
...1900...



The New Strawberry, Rough Rider

Berry - Fruit - Plants
Fruit Growers' Supplies, etc.

L. J. FARMER,
FRUIT GROWER AND NURSERYMAN,
PULASKI, N. Y., U. S. A.

HIGHEST AWARD ON STRAWBERRIES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
CHICAGO, ILL., 1893.

The Pulaski Democrat Print, Pulaski, N. Y.

A Bright Future for Fruit Growers.

WE HAVE been in the berry business for seventeen years, and never were the prospects better for good returns from the business than they are to-day. On account of the fact that prices on general farm produce have ruled low for several years, men have taken up the fruit business temporarily as a makeshift, in order to get a little money. These, with their careless methods and poor products, have hurt the business, and prices on fruit have been reduced. Now everything is changed. General farming is paying good returns; the attention of the people will be directed to dairying, etc., rather than fruit growing, and the fruit grower who strikes now and strikes right, will make a success of it.

THE VARIETY QUESTION is the most important of all fruit questions, and it is the least understood. There are thousands of fruit growers getting indifferent results, just because they have planted the variety not best adapted to their wants. We are not exaggerating in the least when we say that our berries averaged five cents per quart higher than those of most other snippers from Pulaski, simply because we had the right varieties.

IT WILL PAY YOU to change your stock and get some newer varieties that we have growing. Whether you plant a few in the garden, or by the acre, it pays to start with the right varieties. If you will correspond with us, stating the conditions and your wants, we will try to start you on the right road.

PLANTS ARE SCARCE.—We have thirteen acres of strawberries and there are no more plants than usually grow on six acres. For months it was so dry that plants would not root until covered with earth, and white grubs were never more destructive. From every part of the country come reports that on account of white grubs and the drouth, strawberry plants were never so scarce. The supply on most varieties is sure to run short, and we advise ordering as early as possible. Our plants were never so large or finer rooted, as far as they go.

MAKE YOUR ORDER \$1.00 OR MORE.—While we accept and fill all orders, however small, it costs as much to record and do the business necessary on an order of 25c as on one of \$25. Therefore, please make your order amount to \$1 or more. As an inducement, we offer our paper, *Farmer's Fruit Farmer*, one year to every person who sends in an order to the amount of \$1 or more.

CLUB ORDERS.—We employ no agents, but when a customer wishes to order for himself and neighbors, the proper thing to do, is to bunch the orders and send all together. For instance, if five men want 200 plants each, the club agent orders 1,000 plants of us at thousand rates and charges the others at hundred rates, keeping the difference for his trouble.

WE THANK YOU for the generous patronage accorded us in the past. We hope that our deals have been mutually satisfactory. As the money sent us by you has helped us to enlarge and build up our business, so we hope the plants sent to you have proven satisfactory and brought you good returns.

ADVISE AND TERMS--Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

PRICES in this catalogue abrogate all previous quotations.

PAYMENTS.—Invariably in advance. This is the ordinary rule, and it is a good one. We have not the time to inquire into the reliability of patrons in distant parts of the country.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Small amounts may be sent in bills and stamps. Amounts over \$2 should be sent by postoffice order, registered letter, express order or draft on New York.

WHEN TO ORDER.—We receive and book orders at any time. The earlier you order the surer you are of getting just what you want. We reserve the right to substitute a variety equally as good if out of any one kind, *unless otherwise instructed.*

HOW FAR CAN WE SHIP?—We can ship any distance. Have sent plants to Bermuda, England and the farthest extremes of Canada and Mexico. We make a specialty of sending plants long distances by mail and express. If you live 5,000 miles away, the postage on a package of plants will be no more than if you lived but a few miles from us.

LOW FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES.—We can secure the lowest freight rates and the express companies give us a discount of 20 per cent. on all plants sent over their lines.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.—Please to remember that in dealing with us our telegraph, telephone, express, postoffice, bank etc., are all located at Pulaski.

This catalogue is sent to you free, hoping that you will favor us with an order. There are a few people who have been receiving our catalogue for some time that have never favored us with an order. These names will not receive catalogues next year unless we hear from them this year, either with an order or a request to continue their name on our mailing list.

Yours for fruits,
L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES



PERFECT BLOSSOM

Strawberries do well on any soil, provided it is well drained and fertilized. Grow two or three crops of corn and potatoes previous to setting the strawberry plants. Sandy soil produces early fruit, and clay later. Mulching with straw tends to retard the time of ripening and prevents drying up during a drouth.

Set in straight rows, three to five feet apart, with plants one foot apart in the rows, keep clean of weeds and cut off blossoms the first year. Trim off the first four or five runners and afterwards layer runners at regular intervals about the parent plants. Allow only four or five runners to root; cut off all others.

Scatter ashes or commercial fertilizers around plants and hoe in. Cover plants with straw December 1st and remove in the spring, placing between the rows.

Varieties marked "per" will bear alone. Those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower and require those marked "per" to be planted near by them in order to produce a crop. Plants in dozen lots are sent post paid; add 20c per 100 if wanted by mail, otherwise we will forward by express.



IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

A NEW STRAWBERRY---"THE ROUGH RIDER."

We have the honor, and we consider it a great pleasure, to introduce to the public this year a new strawberry of great promise, "The Rough Rider." There are good strawberries in general cultivation now, but we believe this variety will occupy a position held by no other kind. The following points of superiority are worthy the attention of every fruit grower:

1. It has a perfect blossom.
2. The plants are vigorous.
3. It is very productive.
4. It is the firmest strawberry known.
5. It is the very latest strawberry.
6. It is the best keeper.
7. It has the finest flavor.
8. It sold above all others last season.
9. The plants are extremely vigorous.
10. It is very large and attractive.



History and Description.

Several years ago—it was in 1893—Mr. Charles Learned, a strawberry grower living some seven miles from Pulaski, sowed seeds of Eureka, Gandy and other varieties and obtained a number of seedlings. These were transplanted and several saved. One of the seedlings, numbered 6, and since called the Rough Rider, was so late that it came near being destroyed. It was so late that at the time when the others were in fruit, this was full of blossoms and green fruit. Going to plow the patch under after the fruiting season, he discovered this plant full of berries. The variety was carefully nursed afterwards, but came near being destroyed two years later in an unfavorable season. Mr. Learned has marketed the fruit in a small way for three or four years, and every year it has improved. He was very reluctant to let the plants go, and it was only through the giving of most liberal terms that we secured the control of the plants.

Farmer Goes to See It.

We became interested in this new strawberry through seeing the crates of ripe fruit at the shipping station, and comparing the price received with other varieties shipped at the same time. It is rare nowadays for a strawberry, when sent on commission, to sell for more than 10c per quart. Yet this variety, although drawn seven miles over rough roads in big loads, was selling at from twelve to twenty cents per quart wholesale in New York and Boston. It was July 9th when we went to see the berry in fruiting. At that time we were in the midst of a severe drouth, and the heat was intense. The patch of Rough Riders presented a very pretty appearance. All over the field the vines stood up fully a foot high. The berry was in its prime. On the north side of the rows they had just begun to turn color. We counted thirty-six berries on one stem. The vines were not mulched, yet they did not suffer from the drouth. The berries are as large as the Bubach at its prime, and the shape is rather irregular. Most specimens run like the illustration—some are flattened, others pointed. It is dark colored like the Gandy, and is the latest berry we have ever seen. Although this season was earlier than usual, pickings were made until near August. It is the best shipping and keeping berry in existence. Most berries go to pieces during the hot weather of July, but this variety remained firm and hard and was shipped 350 miles in an ordinary express car July 12th and sold for twelve cents per quart in Boston, in competition with

berries from Canada. We were impressed with the idea that this was the best variety for late markets we had ever seen.

Specimen Accounts of Sales from Commission Men.

From Bennett, Rand & Co., Boston, Mass.

FOR ACCOUNT OF C. LEARNED, PULASKI.

July 1, 6 crts S. berries,	108 qts @ 20c.....	\$21 60
	72 qts @ 18c.....	12 96
	36 qts @ 16c.....	5 76
July 3, 6 crts S. berries,	108 qts @ 18c.....	19 44
	108 qts @ 16c.....	16 28

From Peabody Bros., Boston, Mass.

July 3, 6-36 crts berries @ 18c.....	\$38 80
“ 5, 13-36 crts berries; 3 cr @ 15c.....	16 20
6 cr @ 14c.....	30 24
4 cr @ 13c.....	18 72
July 7, 11-36 crts berries; 5 cr @ 15c.....	28 00
4 cr @ 13c.....	18 72
2 cr @ 12c.....	8 64

Express 70c per crate. Commission 10 per cent.

Testimonials.

The originator picked and brought us a quart of the berries July 12th. They were packed in wadding in pint baskets, about four specimens in a basket, and mailed to several strawberry authorities in different parts of the country. Here are a few replies:

OFFICE OF THE RURAL NEW YORKER
NEW YORK, July 15, 1899.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Dear Sir:—I received your letter of July 13th yesterday, but the strawberries did not reach us until this morning. Two of them were reasonably hard and firm, but had lost their shape a little, and two ranked as first class fruit. One of them was better than the other, and gave a very fair chance to test flavor of the fruit, which we class good. I was surprised that these strawberries stood up as well as they did in the long journey by mail. I wish you would let me know just when they were shipped, so that I can tell just how many hours they were in shipment. I should certainly judge from the color that this variety certainly has merit as a firm shipping berry, and it certainly holds its color and appearance under very trying circumstances.

H. W. COLLINGWOOD,
Managing Editor.

In the Rural New Yorker of July 22d is printed our letter, to which the editor subtends the following:

“The berries did not reach us until the morning of July 15th. They were packed in cotton wadding and sent in a small wooden box. When they reached us they were three days from the vine and had been two days on the road. It is very difficult to send berries by mail, yet several of these were still hard and firm. After such handling, ordinary berries would be a soft mass of pulp. These berries had not smashed, but seem to have dried up somewhat like a fig.”

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
NEW YORK, July 14, 1899.

Dear sir:—I am simply delighted with them. If, in so unfavorable a season as this, you can produce a full crop up to the middle of July, you are entitled to a fortune.

F. M. HEXIMER, Editor.

OFFICE OF FARM JOURNAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 17, 1899.

Sir:—I have your favor of July 13th, also some specimens of the berry came to hand * * * * still in good shape considering the time of year and the period they were away from the vine.

WILMER ATKINSON,
Editor.

OFFICE OF FRUIT GROWER,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16, 1899.

Dear Sir:—Thanks for samples of late strawberry. It is good for a late berry, firm, etc. I wish you success with it. C. A. GREEN, Editor.

OLYPHANT, PA., July 18, 1899.
The 15th of July I received a box of strawberries by mail. These arrived in first class condition. The berry is surely a good shipper. Its color is all right. If it is productive enough it will make a good addition to the first class varieties.

E. J. HULL, Fruit Grower.

The following letters are from commission merchants who have handled the berry:

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 1, 1899.

Having had the pleasure of handling your shipments of berries the past season, permit us to say a word of praise for your Learned's Late (now called Rough Rider). We have noted carefully their condition on arrival and consider them by far the best keeping berry we have handled. The size also could not be improved and we consider them the best all round variety we have seen on this market from your section.

PEABODY BROS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1899.

Yours to hand and contents noted, and in reply would say that we have handled the Learned's late strawberry. It is a very firm deep red berry, with a fine flavor, and its carrying qualities cannot be excelled. It is a good seller and brings more money than any other strawberry we have ever handled. We cannot say too much in its favor.

T. S. WILLIAMSON & BRO.

BOSTON, August 2, 1899.

We herewith hand you check for \$19.18 to cover amount due you. The Learned berry is a nice large berry of good flavor and a comparison of prices with other berries sold here on the same date will show that the buyers appreciate them. If they are a good yielder and suitable for most soils, we do not think the farmer can make a mistake in trying them. Thanking you for your attention.

BENNETT, RAND & Co.

Price of plants—25c each; six for \$1; 13 for \$2; 52 for \$6; 104 for \$12; 1040 for \$100.

Other New Varieties.

SENATOR, DUNLAP, EMPEROR, EMPRESS, BENNETT'S SEEDLING, PENNELL, SUNSHINE, doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

GIBSON and JOHNSON'S EARLY, doz., 50c; 100, \$2.50.

Better Known Varieties.

Fifty at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates.

SAMPLE (imp.) Introduced two years ago at \$5.00 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100. We paid \$37.50 for 150 plants and never have been sorry for it. The plants are perfection in growth, large, healthy and good runners, making the best spread of any large plant. We fruited a few

plants this season. The berries are uniformly very large, roundish with blunt ends as if cut off, like Crescent. It is rich dark in color and very firm on clay soil with us. It did equally well for a neighbor on gravel. No one can miss it planting this variety. Season late. We have 200,000 plants to offer at 30c dozen; \$1.00, 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

RIDGWAY (per.) This brought us in more money than any other variety the past season. It is a dandy. The plants are the healthiest on the place, rank green foliage, and the roots remain white and in shape to transplant, later than any other variety. When digging, they cling to the soil with persistency like asparagus roots. The fruit is medium to large in size, very regular in shape, every specimen looks as if turned in a lathe. The beautiful color, regularity, uniformity and attractive appearance, secure the best price in market. It is not very firm and must be picked when not very ripe. Season very late. Dozen, 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

RUBY (per.) A splendid growing plant, healthy and a good runner. Berries extra large, rich dark color, very firm and enormously productive. Mid-season in ripening. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

SEAFORD (imp.) Large plants and perfect growers. Berries good size, very firm, dark colored and glossy. One of the best shipping berries. Enormously productive, good for canning. Shape of Parker Earle. Ripens mid season. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

CARRIE (imp.) A berry of the Haverland type but later in season. It is enormously productive and sells well in market, but is inclined to be a little soft towards the close of the season. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

EARLIEST (per.) One of the best berries for the family garden and desirable as first early for market. It ripens fully a week earlier than most varieties. The fruit is not large but has a fine flavor that never leaves it, no matter whether it rains or shines. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

EXCELSIOR (per.) A healthy, rapid running plant that requires very little care and attention. The berries are good size, dark glossy color and produced in great abundance. It ripens first of all. Its firmness, color and earliness make it best of all for first early market. It ripens the bulk of its fruit extra early. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.) Plants healthy and vigorous. Berries largest of all,

glossy and attractive. Very desirable for market. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

ATLANTIC. Plants slow growers but root deep and produce well on heavy soil. Berries long, dark glossy color and very firm, selling for fancy prices. Season late. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

CRESCENT (Imp.) The old standby. Enormously productive, early and reliable, but rather small. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARSHALL (per.) The gentleman's berry, color dark and glossy, produces large crops of extra large fine berries under high culture; a failure under neglect. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

BISMARCK (per.) Healthy plants and enormously productive, color light, fruit rather soft and good for home use and nearby market only. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

CLYDE (per) Healthy plants. Enormously productive. Fruit very large,

light colored and soft. One of the very best for home use and nearby market. Dozen, 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

BARTON (imp.) Vigorous growing plant. Enormously productive. Berries large, long and good color. A good one for home use and market. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

Additional Varieties Strawberries.

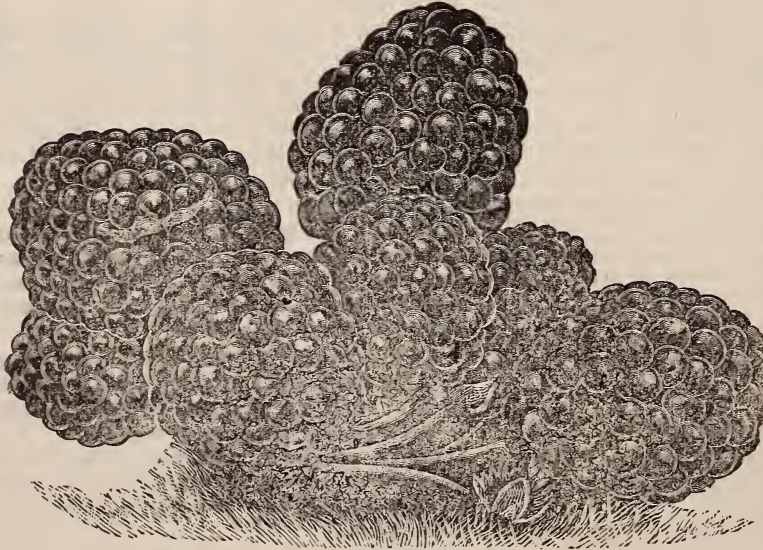
Corsican (Big Berry), Corby, Hunn and Nick Ohmer, 50c per dozen. Parker Earle Improved, Star, Jessie, Wilson, Glen Mary, Sharpless; dozen, 25c; 100 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Enormous, Brandywine, Burt, Bubach, Sunnyside, Haverland, Michel's Early, Isabella, Hall's Favorite, Patrick. Doz., 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

NOTE.—If you don't find what you want, write us. We can supply any new variety as cheap as the introducer. Write us for prices on anything you need. We guarantee satisfaction.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry delights in a well drained, rather loose soil, and will not do well on low wet soils, without drainage. The red varieties should be set in rows



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY.

six feet apart and one foot apart in the row, when you have plenty of plants, and three feet apart in the row when the plants are scarce. Thus it takes either 2500 or 7000 plants to the acre, depending on the distance apart they are set. We set them close because we have a plenty of plants, and thus get a continuous fruiting row quicker than we would to set farther apart. Set black caps in rows seven feet apart and have the plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Thus, it will take of these, 2000 or 6000 plants. Prepare the land thoroughly and plow furrows one foot deep where the rows are to be, setting the plants in a furrow, in a straight line, so that in cultivating you can get close up to them. A hill of beans, potatoes or some other vegetable may be planted between the plants in the row, and also a row of these crops between the rows of raspberries the first year. Give clean culture and pinch back the canes when one foot high, which causes the plant to branch and grow stocky like a tree. The second year mulch with straw around the bushes and cultivate the middles to keep down weeds, and the ground moist.

Pinch the new growing canes back when two feet high, this and succeeding years, and cut the laterals back in early spring, before fruiting. This rigid pruning makes the fruit larger. Remove dead canes after fruiting and maintain level culture. About 200 to 500 plants, made up of the several varieties, should be set for an ordinary family. These will supply fresh fruit for the table and enough to can. Add 5 cents per dozen, 50 cents per hundred, if ordered by mail.

NOTE —Our stock of raspberries is very large and fine, and we won't be undersold by any concern handling the same grade of plants, but if parties wish a large lot of smaller plants, we can quote very much lower prices. These small plants have very nice roots, but the tops are small.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET (Cuthbert) The standard red raspberry. Ripens midseason and continues very late. Fruit large and of the finest flavor, selling for the best prices. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$6.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN. An albino of the above sort. Enormously productive and of the finest flavor. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.00.

berry is its superior for home use. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

MARLBORO. The best early red raspberry, very similar to Cuthbert in appearance but firmer and not quite so high quality. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00.

ROYAL CHURCH. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.

PHENIX Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.00.

LOUDON. The best late raspberry for market. Not so good in flavor as Cuthbert but firmer, larger and more hardy. The canes are stocky and self-supporting. The berries are beautiful. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

MILLER. Dozen, 35c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

SCHAFFER. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

WORTHY. New. Two for 25c; Dozen, \$1.00.

HILBORN. This is the best blackcap we have ever grown at Maplewood Fruit Farm. It is early, large and very productive. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

KANSAS. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

NEMEHA. Dozen, 35c; 100, \$1.00.

CUMBERLAND. This new raspberry originated in Pennsylvania and is supposed to be a seedling of the Gregg with a dash of blackberry blood in it. It is claimed by its friends to be the largest blackcap grown, running nearly one inch in diameter. The Rural New Yorker speaks of it in the highest terms. B. F. Foster, a large grower of Wayne county, writes as follows: "I had five acres of it in fruiting the past summer and am delighted with it. I had Ohio and several other varieties growing side by side with it and under exactly the same conditions. The Cumberland fully doubled the yield of Ohio, and is far ahead of all other varieties on my grounds. The fruit is so large and so abundant upon it that it can be easily picked for a third less than other sorts and it is of such a superior appearance as to command usually a little above the market price of other varieties. I cannot too strongly recommend this new berry." 10c. each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$3.00.



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

COLUMBIAN. Enormously productive. Canes grow tall like trees. Berries purple and good for canning. No one rasp-

BLACKBERRIES.

Require the same soil as raspberries. Set in rows eight feet apart, with plants from one to three feet apart in the row. Thus it takes from two to five thousand for an acre. Cultivate and prune like raspberries. Shave off all suckers that spring up between the rows, and keep the plants in narrow, continuous rows. Mulch with straw about the plants during fruiting season to keep the soil moist. Always cultivate blackberries very shallow, so as not to injure the roots. Every broken root sends up an additional sucker to interfere with cultivation. Blackberries make a very paying crop when the markets are not overrun with wild ones. It will pay the farmer to have a supply in his garden; 'tis much easier than chasing the woods for wild ones. Add 5c per dozen, 50c per hundred, if ordered by mail.

NOTE—We have an immense stock of standard varieties, and will make low rates to large planters. Write for estimates.

WHITE BLACKBERRY "ICEBERG."

(Raised by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture.")



The following is Mr. Burbank's own description, and its accuracy will be vouched for by all who know him, as he is commendably conservative in all that he says about his creations. In his desire to mislead no one, he leans rather toward under-rating than exaggerating the value of his originations. He says:

"Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of White Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no White Blackberry could be as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious as the best black ones. The well known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the

most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great grandparents of Iceberg was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered among its black relatives with canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters, larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe." 10c each; dozen \$1.00.

RATHBUN. Prof. Bailey writes: "The Rathbun blackberry is now in full fruit, and we are much pleased with it. It is midway between a black berry and a dew berry in habit, as also in earliness. The berries are exceedingly large, glossy, jet

black, and of good quality. I certainly think that there is a future for it." Two for 25c; dozen \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

MERSERAU. Prof. Bailey, who named this variety, has this to say about it: "A variety resembling Snyder and derived

from it. Some four years ago the originator noticed an extra large, strong bush among his Snyders, and began to propagate from it. He is now gradually changing his whole plantation over to this new variety. It is one of the most promising varieties I know." Two for 30c; dozen \$1.50; 100, \$8.50.

SNYDER. Best hardy early variety. Enormously productive and reliable. Planted most of any for market. We have 100,000 plants for sale. Dozen 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

TAYLOR. Best hardy late variety, sweet. None better for home use or market. Later than Snyder. These are

the two leading market sorts. Dozen 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$8.00.

AGAWAM, WESTERN TRIUMPH, LUCRETIA, KITTATINY, STONE'S HARDY. Dozen 50c, 100, \$1.00.

FRIE, MAXWELL'S EARLY, EL Dorado, ANCIENT BRITON, WACHUSETT, THORN LESS, LOVETT. Dozen 50c; 100, \$2.

We grow our own plants on the best soil. Two acres of this land sowed to wheat one season yielded 96 bushels and enough straw to properly cover three acres of berries.

GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however a taste can be readily acquired. There is no fruit with us that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberries and currants in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

HOUGHTON. A small, pale red, smooth variety of fine quality. The plants are entirely free from disease and the most productive of any gooseberry in cultivation. This and Downing are the varieties generally grown in our gardens. Two years old, 10c each; dozen 50c; 100, \$3.00.

DOWNING. Very much larger than Houghton, producing nearly as much bulk of fruit. Color, pale green. The favorite American variety. 10c each; dozen 50c; 100, \$3.50.

SMITH. Same price.

PEARL. An American sort claimed to be the most free from disease, and the most prolific gooseberry grown. Dozen 75c; 100, \$7.

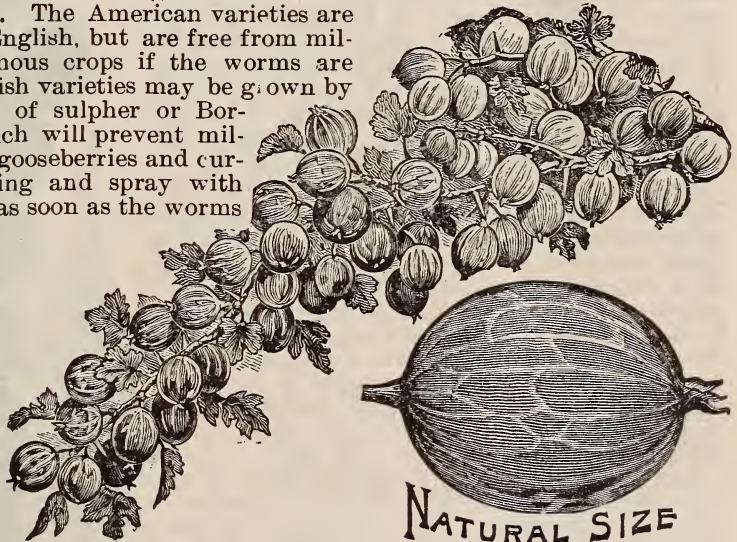
RED JACKET. Nearly as large as the English varieties, free from mildew and very productive. Color, pale red. We

are delighted with it. Twenty cents each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

KEEPSAKE AND INDUSTRY. Valuable English varieties, much grown in this country. Twenty cents each; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

CHAUTAUQUA. A large variety supposed to be a cross of the American and English types. Not so subject to mildew as the English varieties. Bush stout and vigorous. Berries very large, often over an inch in diameter. Color, pale yellow; very sweet; productive. (See illustration.) Twenty-five cents each; dozen, \$3.00.

Our gooseberry plants are all two years old, Some three years old. If sent by mail add 10c per dozen, 50c per hundred for currants and gooseberries.



CURRENTS

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3 Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant, in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.

RED CROSS. (New.) Originated by Jacob Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., and sold to the introducers for \$1,250 cash. We have eaten the fruit and can endorse it. Prof. Maynard, of Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, says Red Cross, as seen at Rochester, averages larger than Fay's Prolific and is more vigorous. Jacob Moore, the originator, says it is twice as large as Victoria, will yield twice as much as Cherry and is of better quality than any of the older varieties. P. C. Reynolds, the veteran horticulturist of Rochester, says that the Red Cross Currant averages larger than Fay or Cherry and is sweeter than most other varieties. He says that the clusters are longer, and that the size of the berries hold out larger to the end of cluster than Fay. Ten cents each; dozen, 60c; 100, \$4.00; two-year-olds, dozen, \$1; 100, \$5.

POMONA. (New.) A new currant originated in Indiana; claimed to be very large and enormously productive. As a money getter it has a wonderful record at its home. Ten cents each; doz., 60c; two-year old, dozen, \$1.00.

NORTH STAR. (New.) This variety is claimed by its friends to be the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. We have fruited it two years, and think well of it. The berries are not so large as Fay, but more productive and sweeter. Ten cents each; dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Our favorite among the well tried varieties for market. Seems to do better on light soil than others. The berries are very large and will bring the best prices in market. We have them almost as big as cherries. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$2.50; two-year-olds, dozen, 70c; 100, \$3.50.

WHITE GRAPE. The largest and most productive white currant grown. Flavor, sweet and very fine for the table. Not desirable for the general markets, because people don't seem to take to white fruits. The best table currant. Price same as Fay.

BLACK NAPLES, CHAMPION, CHERRY, LA VERSAILLES, LEE'S, PRINCE ALBERT, RED DUTCH, VICTORIA. Same price as Fay.

We have a supply of three-year bearing plants, extra fine, of most varieties. Write for prices.



GRAPES

Grapes do best in a sunny location on the south side of fences, buildings and hillsides where the sun will play over them nearly all day. The soil must be loose and open, and well drained. Every farmer should have 25 to 100 vines for the family use. There is no fruit more health giving. They follow closely after small

fruits, and save many a doctor's bill. This innocent fruit has often been made the victim of boards of health and sensationalists, but it has come out of the furnace unscathed. There has yet to be proved that any case of appendicitis was caused by eating grapes, nor has anybody been poisoned by Bordeaux mixture when sprayed on the fruit. The great secret of success in growing grapes lies in knowing how to trim them. Many a vine that is now running wild might be made fruitful by proper trimming. The novice will either trim too much or too little. They require fertilizing much the same as other fruits. Our ideas of growing are as follows: Select one or two year old vines and set them in furrows one foot deep and eight feet apart. Plant the vines ten feet apart in the furrows. Put a little surface soil in the bottom, spread the roots out both ways, so as to run parallel with the rows, and cover with fine, loose soil, filling in the furrow. Keep the soil loose and open, and do not plow deep enough to injure the roots. Practice shallow cultivation. Use plenty of mineral fertilizers, rich in potash. There are various methods of trimming the vine, but probably the following is the most simple and easy: Allow only one cane to grow the first year; rub off all other buds. Build a trellis, using wire or horizontal slats. In the fall of the first year, raise the cane up to the top wire and cut off all cane above the wire. Lay the cane down and cover with some coarse litter to protect it through the winter. In the spring tie the cane to the wire so it will stand upright or perpendicular. Allow two buds to grow into canes at the top; rub off all buds below. These buds are to produce the canes which are to be tied to the upper wire in a horizontal position the next spring. They are cut back to four feet in the fall, and if the climate is severe, all are taken from the wires, laid down and covered for the winter. In the spring the whole vine is put up and tied to the wire. The vine is now in the shape of the letter "T." From all along the horizontal cane tied to the upper wire, the buds produce the canes that bear the fruit. These little canes are all cut back close to the horizontal canes each fall, leaving little spurs with three buds each. From these spurs grow more green canes each year which bear the fruit. By this method there need be no summer tying of the green, growing canes. By the old method we tied the canes to the lower wire and as they grew up we tied the green canes which bear the fruit, to the upper wire. There need be no trouble in trimming the grape, if one understands the principle. Many people trim too little, others so severely that they remove all the bearing wood. Grapes are borne on green wood that grows the same season as the fruit, upon wood that grew the year before. So in trimming be sure to leave on some of the last year's growth. If you leave on too much or too little, the results are about the same—you get wood and no fruit. When your canes get old and unfruitful, fertilize more, encourage new canes to grow from the roots to replace the old ones which should be removed.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

This new grape was produced by the late Geo. W. Campbell of Ohio. Another season's experience confirms and strengthens the entire confidence heretofore expressed in this noble variety. It was mistaken in the Buffalo markets last year for Black Hamburg, it was so large and fine looking, selling for twice the price of other varieties of the same season. The following are especial points of merit in Campbell's early grape:

FIRST. A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew resisting foliage and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well, and bearing abundantly.

SECOND. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, without being unduly crowded.

THIRD. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black with light purple bloom; skin thin but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flavor

rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. Flesh rather firm but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. As more than one-third of the American people do not and

CHEAP PLANTS.

Cheap plants like everything else too cheap are the dearest kind of plants in the end. Cheap plants are small, grown thickly in the rows covered with diseases. When transplanted they do not send out runners, but grow in a bush form till late in autumn when a few straggling runners are produced too late for rooting and making good plants. Most people prefer the best even though the price is a little more. The best is the cheapest in the end.

will not swallow grape seeds, we consider this a strong point in favor of Campbell's Early and a matter of trade well worth earnest attention, for as Prof. Lintner, New York State Entomologist, well says, "No grape seeds may be safely swallowed."

FOURTH. Its season is very early ; no tendency to shell off or fall from the stem. A few crates were put in a cool cellar Oct. 5th last year and were (Dec 20th) apparently as perfect as when stored and looking as though they might be kept in equally good condition until next April. As a good keeper and shipper it is believed to be unequalled by any other American grape.

FIFTH. It has very remarkable keeping qualities. Has hung upon the vines in the fall of 1897, sound and perfect, for six weeks or more after ripening, with other American grape.

BEST HARDY GRAPES---1 and 2 years, first-class, postpaid.

	1 YR.-OLD.		2 YR.-OLD.	
	EACH.	PER 10.	EACH.	PER 10.
CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black, earliest, good grape	.50	\$4.50	.75	\$7.00
WORDEN—Black, earlier than Concord	.10	.60	.15	.75
AGAWAM—Dark red, ripens after Concord	.10	.60	.15	.75
BRIGHTON—Dark red, one of the best table grapes	.10	.70	.15	.80
CATAWBA—Late, red, does not succeed everywhere	.10	.60	.15	.75
CONCORD—Black, medium, king of all grapes	.10	.60	.15	.75
DELAWARE—Light red, bunches and berries med. size	.10	.70	.15	.80
MOORE'S DIAMOND—White, hardy, very popular	.10	.70	.15	.80
MOORE'S EARLY—Black, 2 weeks earlier than Concord	.10	.70	.15	.80
NIAGARA—White very large, vigorous and productive	.10	.60	.15	.75
POCKLINGTON—White, very large, showy	.10	.60	.15	.75
GREEN MOUNTAIN—Best early white grape, sweet	.25	2.50	.35	3.00

ASPARAGUS

Any well drained soil will do for asparagus. Mark the rows four to five feet apart and plant the roots in trenches made deep with the plow, about one foot apart. Thus it takes about as many plants to the acre as of strawberries. Cover the plants with loose soil and gradually fill in the trenches as the plants grow. Allow the canes to grow without cutting until the third year. Then in the spring, as soon as eight or ten inches high, cut or break off the tender portion above the ground. Cuttings may be made each year as late in the season as strawberry time. Give clean culture and in winter mow off the canes and burn. Salt the soil about the plants once in a year to keep down the weeds. This vegetable is not only very palatable when cooked as green peas, but is valuable as a medicine for the kidneys. Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Barr's mammoth, dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00, for two year old roots. Columbian, White and Donald's Elmira, dozen, 35c; 100; \$1.25; 1000, \$6.00. Add 5c per dozen, 30c per 100 if by mail.

RHUBARB. Ten cents each; \$5.00 per 100.

HORSERADISH CUTTINGS. Dozen 25c; hundred \$1.50.

SAGE. Holt's Mammoth, dozen, 30c; hundred, \$2.00.

NOVELTIES

JAPANESE WINEBERRY. Ten cents each; dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10. All two year old plants.

MAYBERRY. Three years old, 25c each; dozen, \$2.00.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. Ten cents each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY. Twenty-five cents each; dozen, \$2.50.

BUFFALO BERRY. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 dozen.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. Two years old, 20c; 3 years old, 25c; 4 years old, 30c each, postage paid.

DWARF JUNE BERRY. Fifteen cents each, dozen \$1.00.

ROSES

The rose blooms when strawberries ripen, and I suppose that is one reason why it is my favorite flower. We have lots of them all through the summer, and everybody enjoys them. They may easily be grown out doors if the following varieties are planted. Set the plants in moist, rich soil and prune quite severely every

spring. Cover with boards and straw on the approach of cold weather and there need be no failure. Our plants are two years old and not to be compared with small hot house roses, grown in pots. Price 30c each; dozen, \$3.00.

YELLOW RAMBLER. (See illustration.) This is a new rose of the climbing sort, now introduced for the first time. The growth is very vigorous, often making, in well established plants, ten feet in one season. It is quite hardy, enduring zero weather without protection. It is of the same habits as Crimson Rambler, the flowers being borne in immense clusters. The color is decidedly yellow. The blossoms are of moderate size and are very sweetly scented; it lasts three to four weeks without fading.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This a very vigorous grower, often making ten feet in one season. It is enormously prolific of blooms, 430 buds and blossoms being counted on one shoot. It is entirely hardy and should be in every door yard, climbing over the porch.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Enormous, buds and full flowers. Color, deep, glowing carmine.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. Large, white, always double, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; a free bloomer.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. The finest dark red rose; rich, brilliant, velvety, crimson, shaded dark maroon, beautifully formed and highly scented.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Best known and most admired of all crimson roses.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Brilliant crimson, flowers of full, broad form; blooms constantly.

MADAME PLANTIER. The cemetery rose. Flowers medium size, full, sweet, and produced in great numbers. The purest white known in roses. Entirely hardy and blooms very early.

MAGNA CHARTA. Color, a clear, rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson. Flowers extra large and very double. Very fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Splendid size and full. Color, clear, deep pink; fragrance delightful; blooms first season.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. A very valuable climbing rose. Pale pink in color and a profuse bearer.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. The darkest and richest of the red black roses.

VICK'S CAPRICE. A striped rose of glossy pink, dashed and flamed with white and carmine.

BALTIMORE BELLE. One of the finest climbing roses. Color white; medium in size and a free bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. The very largest of all roses. Color, very bright, clear rose, deepening to crimson; fragrant and free bloomer.

The prices of the above hardy perpetual roses is 30c each; \$3.00 per doz. The dozen may be all different kinds if desired. Postage paid.

No. 380.

State of New York
Department of Agriculture.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock of the nursery of L. J. FARMER, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 482 of the Laws of 1898, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious plant disease or disease, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated October 23, 1899, Albany, N. Y.

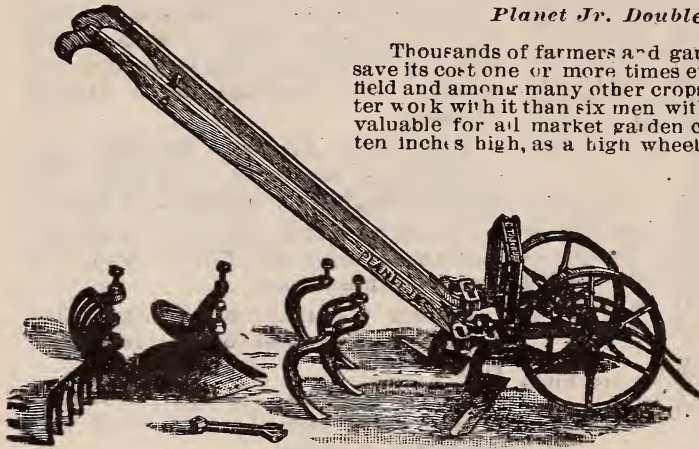
E. A. Wisting

Commissioner of Agriculture.

"PLANET JR." GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit illustrating and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will gladly send a fully illustrated catalogue to any one who desires it; and we can supply promptly anything ordered. Planet Jr. goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your order to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe.



Thousands of farmers and gardeners who own this tool save its cost one or more times every year, for in an onion field and among many other crops, one can do more and better work with it than six men with ordinary hoes. It is invaluable for all market garden crops. The wheels are only ten inches high, as a high wheel is wrong for a wheel hoe, since the wheels are simply depth regulators—not load carriers.

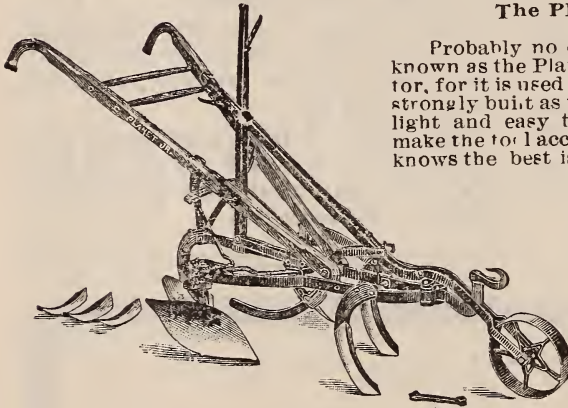
The Planet Jr. double wheel hoe will straddle plants eighteen inches high and finish rows from six to eighteen inches apart at one passage.

Price, \$7.25

To accommodate those who have little work but hoeing, we offer the machine, with hoes only, under the name of "Planet Jr. Plain Double

Wheel Hoe," at \$4.25. The other parts can be added at any time and will be found to fit.

The Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe.



Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. combined horse hoe and cultivator, for it is used throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable for the intelligent farmer who knows the best is always the cheapest, Price \$10.50.

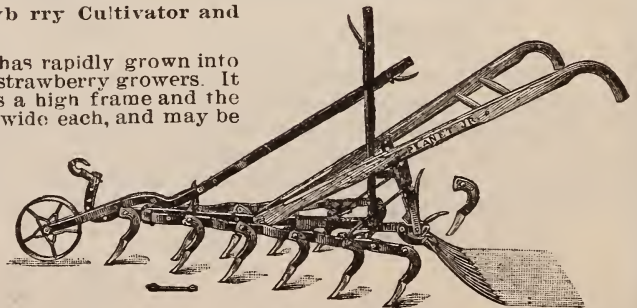
The Planet Jr. No. 9 Horse Hoe.

This tool is similar to the number eight horse hoe, but it has a plain wheel instead of one operated by a convenient lever.

Price \$7.25.

The Planet Jr. 12-Tooth Strawberry Cultivator and Harrow.

This comparatively new tool has rapidly grown into favor with market gardeners and strawberry growers. It is carefully made and finished, has a high frame and the chisel-shaped teeth cut an inch wide each, and may be worn down three inches before that width is lessened or the teeth worn out; even then they are cheaper replaced. It may be set with teeth trailing by simply changing one bolt in each tooth. The foot lever pulverizer is a addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it can be contracted to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Price, plain, \$7.00; with wheel, \$8.75; complete, \$10.50.



The Best and Newest Rural Books.

The following is a brief description of two series of books on the leading topics connected with outdoor or rural life. Each book is the work of a competent specialist, under the editorial supervision of Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell University, and will be found readable, clear-cut, practical, and thoroughly up-to-date, treating its topics in a plain but comprehensive way, from the same general standpoint of combining science and practice. These books tend throughout to inform the reader as to principles, so that he may think out his problems for himself.

THE RURAL SCIENCE SERIES

Includes books which state the underlying principles of agriculture, and their adaptation to modern practical work, in plain language. They are suitable for consultation alike by the amateur or professional tiller of the soil, the scientist or the student. Illustrations of marked beauty are freely used, and the books are clearly printed and well bound. New volumes will be added to the Rural Science Series from time to time.

THE SOIL. Its nature, relations and fundamental principles of management. By F. H. King, Professor of Agricultural Physics in the University of Wisconsin.
303 pages, 45 illustrations. 75 Cents.

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL. A summary sketch of the relationship of farm practice to the maintaining and increasing of the productivity of the soil. By I. P. Roberts, Director of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.
Second Edition; 432 pages, 45 illustrations. \$1.25.

THE SPRAYING OF PLANTS. A succinct account of the history, principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for the purpose of destroying insects and fungi. By E. G. Lodeman, late Instructor in horticulture in the Cornell University.
399 pages, 92 illustrations. \$1.00.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT GROWING. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
520 pages, 114 illustrations. \$1.25.

BUSH-FRUITS. A horticultural monograph of Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants, Gooseberries and other shrub-like fruits. By Fred W. Card, Professor of Horticulture in Rhode Island Agricultural College.
537 pages, 113 illustrations. \$1.50.

FERTILIZERS. The source, character and composition of natural, home-made and manufactured fertilizers; and suggestions as to their use for different crops and conditions. By Edward B. Voorhees, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and Professor of Agriculture in Rutgers College.
835 pages. \$1.00.

THE GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES

Comprises practical hand-books for the gardener or florist, explaining and illustrating in detail the various important methods. They may be called manuals of practice, and though all are written by Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, they include the opinions and methods of specialists in many lines. They are illustrated, bound in flexible cloth, and they are convenient for reference on the desk or in the greenhouse or the field.

THE HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK. A compendium of useful information for fruit growers, truck gardeners and others. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
Fourth Edition, 312 pages. 75 cents.

THE NURSERY BOOK. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
Third Edition, 365 pages, 152 illustrations. \$1.00.

PLANT-BREEDING. Being five lectures upon the amelioration of domestic plants. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
293 pages, 20 illustrations. \$1.00.

THE FORCING BOOK. A manual of the cultivation of vegetables in glass houses. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
280 pages, 33 illustrations. \$1.00.

THE PRUNING BOOK. A monograph of the pruning and training of plants as applied to the American conditions. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
540 pages, 332 illustrations. \$1.50.

GARDEN MAKING. Suggestions for the utilizing of home grounds. By L. H. Bailey, assisted by L. R. Taft, E. A. Waugh, and Ernest Walker.
417 pages, 256 illustrations. \$1.00.

LESSONS WITH PLANTS. Suggestions for seeing and interpreting some of the common forms of vegetation. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
491 pages, 446 illustrations. Half leather, 12mo. \$1.10.

FIRST LESSONS WITH PLANTS. The first twenty chapters of the larger work described above.
117 pages, 116 illustrations. Cloth, 12mo. 40 cents.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNLIKE. A collection of evolution essays suggested by the study of Domestic plants. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
Second Edition, 515 pages, 22 illustrations. \$2.00.

THE EVOLUTION OF OUR NATIVE FRUITS. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University.
485 pages, 125 illustrations. \$2.00.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE. A text book for schools and rural societies. Edited by L. H. Bailey, with contributions from his colleagues in the Cornell University.
300 pages, 92 illustrations. \$1.25.

L. J. FARMER, - Pulaski, N. Y.

CRATES AND BASKETS.

The 36 quart Baker's Patent Berry Crate is the best crate used for shipping strawberries that we have ever seen. It is the crate used exclusively in O-wego county, N. Y., for shipping to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other markets. We can supply these crates filled with nice clean new baskets at 60c each; 50c each where 10 or more are ordered at one time; extra baskets at \$4.00 per 1000; lighter baskets \$3.50 per 1000. Send your order for crates and baskets before the berry season opens. We are sometimes unable to supply crates and baskets late in the season.

Hamilton Co., Ohio, April 28, 1899.

Received the strawberry plants the 6th of April in good condition. Am very much Pleased with them, they are beauties.

John C. Bateman.

Simcoe, Canada, April 27, 1899.

Received plants in good shape. Many thanks.

F. W. Schuyler.

Sebastian Co., Ark., April 15, 1899.

Received strawberry plants today; must say finest plants I ever saw, I mean finest roots. Will place order with you when needing plants.

John Cox.

St. Paul, Minn., April 25, 1899.

Received plants a few days ago in good order.

Mrs. Andrew Peterson.

Hillsboro Co., N. H., April 19, 1899.

I received the plants all right.

A. H. Putman.

Pekin, Ill., May 25, 1899.

Strawberries sent me last, arrived in fine condition and are doing nicely.

Veid, Roelfs & Co.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 29, 1899.

The grape vines arrived safe and were in good order.

D. L. Royer.

Adrian, Mich., Oct. 9, 1899.

Strawberry plants have arrived in good shape.

J. B. Tyson.

King Co., Washington, Oct. 8, 1899.

I am glad to say that the strawberry plants and Rocky Mountain dwarf cherry I got of you last spring are doing fine.

J. Blake.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 18, 1899.

The strawberry plants arrived in good condition and accept many thanks for such fine roots, they can't fail to grow and will make a fine bed.

M. G. Walker.

Sonoma Co., Cal., May 22, 1899.

Strawberry plants arrived in fine condition and were growing out of the package when received. I thank you for your prompt shipment.

J. W. Wigginston.

Princeton, Ind., June 8, 1899.

Goods came in good shape.

Will J. Ritterskamp.

Cummings Bridge, Ont., Canada,

Oct. 9, 1899.

The plants obtained from you last spring have made a remarkable growth.

Chas. H. Snow.

Utah Co., Utah, June 8, 1899.

I received the plants ordered from you in due time and in very good condition. I have saved every kind; nearly all are growing. Thanks for extras.

H. A. Cheever.

Livingston Parish, La., Nov. 10, 1899.

Last year I had some very satisfactory dealings with you and now, as I am setting out strawberry plants I want your valuable advice, so enclose 25c. for your valuable paper. The Michel has been very satisfactory. I picked the first saucer of strawberries on the 4th of February.

Mrs. David Cou-in.

Wright Co., Iowa, March 14, 1899.

When I saw your picture on the Strawberry in the Strawberry Culturist, I said at once that's the boy that wrote my book. I have raised what they called strawberries for a number of years but only in the last three years have I raised good big fine ones and lots of them. Three years ago I sent to The Western Garden for a book on strawberry culture and they sent me "Farmer on the Strawberry," and that book has put dollars in my pocket and what is better, the pleasure I have enjoyed in raising such fine strawberries. I took your advice and read everything I could get and talked with others and am now taking three publications on small fruit, but I can truly say your book of 1891 contains the sum and substance of the whole thing, unless it is something that has been born since it was written, and I would not take \$25.00 for it if I could not replace it.

Hugh Carr.

Penobscot Co., Me., Oct. 14, 1899.

Those plants I got of you last spring did well.

Major Stewart.

STRAWBERRIES

carry better, and larger berries and larger crops are raised when liberally treated with

...Potash

Heavy applications of the complete fertilizers, containing not less than 10 per cent. actual Potash should be used.

Our books tell all about the subject. They are free to any farmer.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

96 Nassau St., New York.