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L. J. FARMER
PULASKI, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES
and Other Fruit Plants



SUPERB

Fall or Everbearing Strawberry
See Description in Catalog
Prices - 25 plants 75¢ - 100 \$ 2.00
1000 \$ 15.00

1916-1917



Handy Shipping Packages

The picture above shows the usual styles of packages that we use for shipping plants. The small bundle is the common package where 25 to 200 plants are shipped by parcel post. The basket is used for small shipments by express, and also for orders of the same size by parcel post. Most of our orders are shipped in these half-bushel market baskets. We buy them by the carload. They

are light and easily handled and not only save on express charges, but they make a handy basket for our customers to use for various purposes after the plants are removed from them. Large orders of strawberry plants are shipped in crates and other plants in boxes and barrels. Everyone who buys of us praises our packing. We make no charge for packages or packing materials.

Have Your Orders Come by Parcel Post C. O. D.

The postage on plants, up to a few years ago, was 1 cent for 2 ounces, or 8 cents per pound, regardless of the distance traveled. We used to make a uniform charge of 25 to 30 cents per 100 for prepaying the postage to any part of the United States. Since the Parcel Post zone system now applies to plants and seeds, we cannot any more make this uniform charge. It will be seen that packages sent to customers who live nearby will not require postage at the rate of eight cents per pound, while packages sent to the 7th and 8th zones, will require more than 8 cents per pound. As it seems impossible to arrive at any uniform scale, I advise that customers have their parcel post packages sent C. O. D. for the amount of the postage. This not only fixes matters so that you pay just the actual cost of postage, but it practically insures your package from loss in the

mails, because your postmaster cannot collect the postage from you unless he delivers the package. The cost is 10 cents for the C. O. D. and three cents charged for returning the money to us. Even if we do not consider how much this helps the government, it is the safe thing to do, as hundreds of packages are lost or stolen from the mails every year.

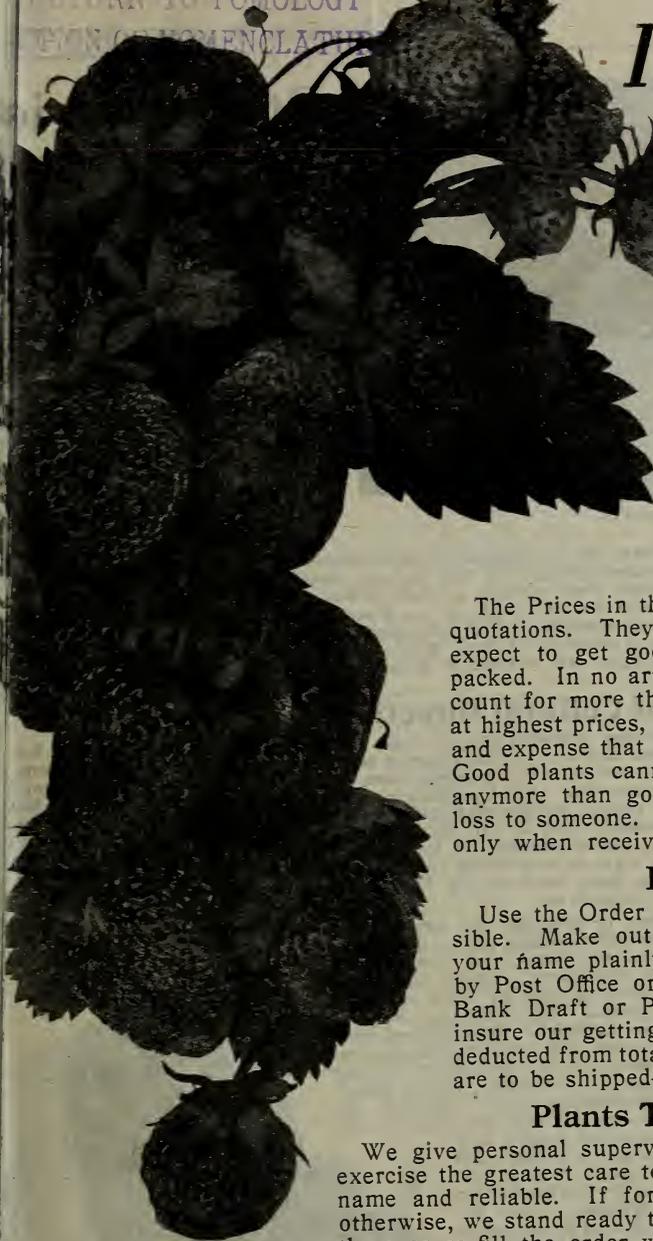
If our patrons are short of money when they send in their orders, they can send us just one-fourth the total amount with the order and we will send the plants C. O. D. for the balance and cost of postage. We also send orders C. O. D. by express, when one-fourth amount is sent with order. The advantage of parcel post is that your order is delivered right to your door, while you have to go to the express office for the package unless you live within the delivery limits.

Free Gift with Every Order

Every person who orders plants or other goods from this catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 or more, will receive a free packet of Fall Bearing Strawberry Seeds, with full instructions how to plant and care for them. These seeds may be worth dollars to you. If you prefer, we will send you instead, a packet of Giant Branching Asters or of Admiral Dewey Popcorn. In addition, we also give free, one copy of our 100 page book "Farmer on the Strawberry," to all who purchase plants or other goods to the amount of \$10.00. We also give each patron who orders \$1.00 worth or more, one Hardy Catalpa tree, five years old, provided 10c is enclosed to pay for extra packing.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
FEB 3 1917

Introduction



You run no risk in sending your orders to, or intrusting your money with us. We have been thirty-four years in building up our business and are known to every agricultural authority and farm paper in the country. Ask them about us. We began in a small way when a boy of 17 years and now have one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. "The Strawberry Man of Pulaski, N. Y." needs no introduction to most fruit growers.

Prices

The Prices in this catalogue set aside all previous quotations. They are as reasonable as one should expect to get good plants, well dug and properly packed. In no article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, since their first cost at highest prices, is trifling, compared with the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate anymore than good cloth at shoddy prices without loss to someone. It is my wish that plants please not only when received but when coming into bearing.

How to Order

Use the Order Sheet and Return Envelope if possible. Make out your order deliberately and sign your name plainly so we can read it. Send money by Post Office or Express order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Personal Check, any way that will insure our getting it safely. The fee charged may be deducted from total amount of order. State how goods are to be shipped—parcel post, express or freight.

Plants True to Name

We give personal supervision to the propagating beds and exercise the greatest care to have all plants, trees, etc., true to name and reliable. If for any reason, however, they prove otherwise, we stand ready to refund the original price paid for them or re-fill the order with new goods; but it is mutually

understood between ourselves and our patrons that we are not liable for damages more than the original price paid for the goods. Provoking as it may be to the planter to have his trees, plants, etc., prove untrue to name, it is equally or even more annoying and expensive to the nurseryman who is made the victim of careless and indifferent help. The transaction is unfavorably advertised; it kills future trade, and reputable nurserymen are very careful that such incidents do not occur.

Our Location and Facilities

We are one mile south of Pulaski, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants located in central New York, 38 miles north of the City of Syracuse. This locality is justly famed for its excellent strawberries and other fruits, and most of the plants, etc., we sell are grown here. Pulaski is an enterprising village with nearly all the modern improvements, such as electric lights, natural gas, city water, paved streets and free city delivery of mail. Four Rural Free Deliveries go out of Pulaski. Pulaski post office has recently been raised to an office of the second class, due to our large patronage which amounts to nearly \$5,000.00 a year. There are two National banks in Pulaski, the Bell telephone, Western Union Telegraph, New York Central Railroad, and American Express. We do business with Pulaski National Bank. Address all letters and orders to, L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.



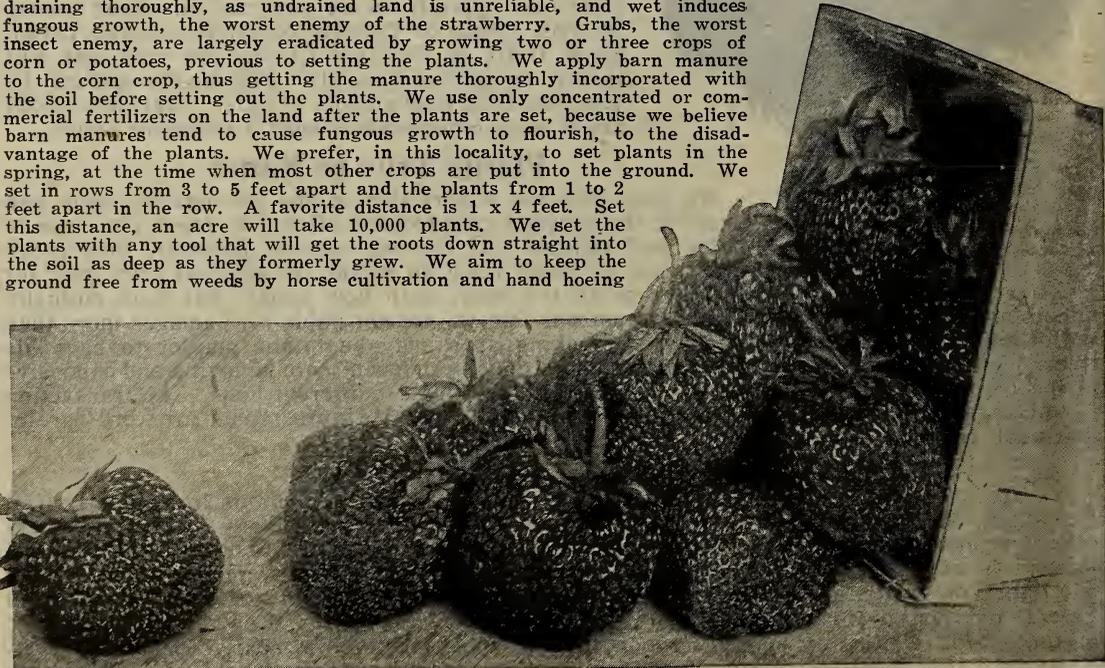
New Pearl Strawberry.

berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from one acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It doesn't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in the fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crop, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growth to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1 x 4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing



Early Jersey Giant.

Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book, on strawberry culture (price 50c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blossoms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good

until growth stops in the fall; this being essential for the best development of the plants.

In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash* as is possible. We cover the field with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre in Oswego County. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

Important

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to \$10.00 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates, and also give free one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish, free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders which is a considerable item and for which an extra charge is often made by most nurserymen.

Plants for Canada and Foreign Countries

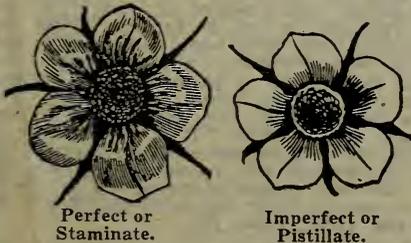
We have always had a splendid trade in Canada, which we have appreciated. The Canadian government now charge us 15 cents per pound duty on all catalogues which we mail into that country in addition to the regular postage of 8 cents per pound. The government now prohibits sending plants into Canada by mail. They must all be sent by either express or freight. In order to get plants through within a reasonable time, we have to make out two invoices, to send with each shipment. Plants are admitted into Canada only through the following ports and between dates mentioned. Vancouver, B. C., from October 1st to May 1st; Niagara Falls, Ontario, from October 1st to May 15th; Winnipeg, Manitoba; North Portal, Sask., and St. John, N. B., from March 15th to May 15th, and from September 26th to December 7th. We advise that all shipments that go by Niagara Falls, be sent through J. A. Newport & Co., custom house brokers, at that place. They will see to the necessary business and only charge the consignee a moderate fee. Duty on plants to Canada is 20 per cent ad valorem, to be paid by the purchaser. We used to have a good trade in Mexico until war upset things in that country. We expect that the European war will destroy whatever trade we had with those nations. Parcel post rates to foreign countries with whom we have post relations, such as England, Japan and Germany, is 12 cents per pound.

Substituting Varieties

In unusual cases we sometimes find it necessary to put in another kind in place of the one ordered. This is due to our running short of the variety, or inability to get them dug at the proper time. There are many varieties that are practically the same or closely resemble each other in appearance and value. In such cases, we always endeavor to select varieties of equal or superior value to those ordered. If you do not wish us to exercise this right please mark your order sheet plainly "No Substitution."

How to Tell Sex of Strawberry Blossoms

The two cuts at the side of this item show the difference between the perfect or male blossoms and the imperfect or female blossoms of strawberry plants. If you get plants from old beds or from people who do not understand the business, you are liable to get all imperfect flowered varieties, and thus lose a whole year's work. It is not necessary to have pistillates in order to produce good berries, but if you grow pistillate or imperfect flowered varieties, you must plant staminate near them or your fruit will be only inferior nubbins. Pistillates are often more productive, when properly pollinated, than staminate alone. They surely will stand more freezing weather in blossoming time and yet bear a good crop of fruit.



A good plant. Plenty of fine, fibrous roots.

* NOTE.—The European war has cut off our supply of potash from Germany and it is impossible to get commercial fertilizer with more than 1 or 2 per cent of potash. Potash is worth about 10 to 12 times what it was before the war and we believe the fruit grower cannot afford to use it. Most soils will produce satisfactory crops without it, but where wood ashes can be got, we advise using them for the supply of potash.



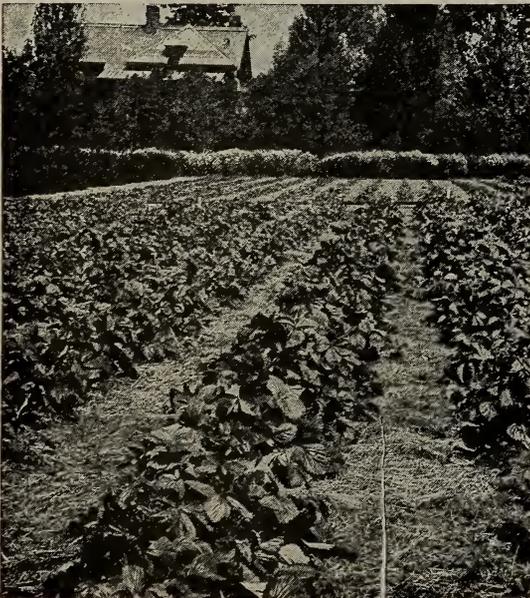
Matthews Early.

Farmer's List of Selected Varieties

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark (Per.)—This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri and was introduced by us several years ago. We consider it the best extra early variety for strong rich soil that we have ever fruited. The plants are strong, sturdy growers, making short stocky runners and every plant will root. The foliage is tall and rank growing and can be distinguished among hundreds of different varieties by its peculiar appearance. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season. It begins to ripen early and is gone before late varieties come on. The berries are deep red clear through, fine for shipping or canning. With us, the berries ripen as early as Excelsior, are as large as Sample, and as productive as Glen Mary. The last pickings are nearly as large with us as the first. If this variety does as well with other growers as it does with us, the demand for plants will soon be almost unlimited. The fruit is very similar to the old Wilson in color, firmness and everything except size. The Ozark is one of our largest varieties. We have a fine stock of genuine plants. Price, 25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$6.00.

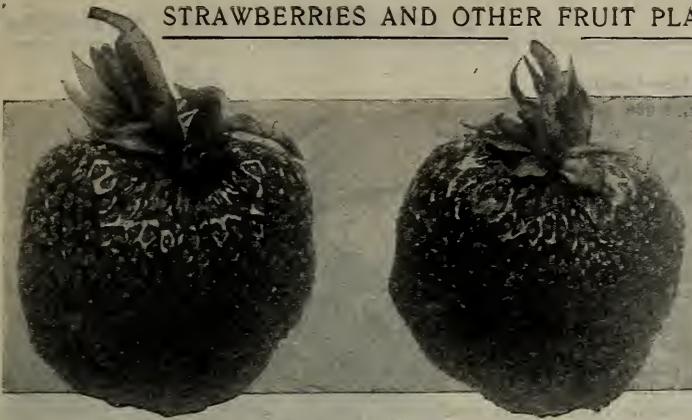
Matthew's Early (Per.)—A new seedling strawberry produced at Pocomoke, Maryland. I heard much about this new berry before I finally procured a stock of plants. It is highly praised by disinterested parties and this led me to investigate it. The plants are healthy thrifty growers and make a fine row of plants. The berries are deep red in color, good size for an extra early berry and produced in enormous quantities. It ripens with Excelsior and surpasses all the other extra early varieties for producing the first berries of the season in Southern Maryland. We have a fine stock of plants of this variety growing. Price: 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.



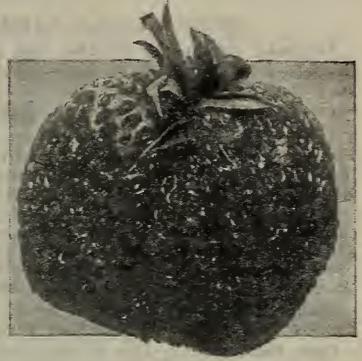
Ideal Rows of Early Ozark.

Early Jersey Giant (Per.)—Originated by Walter Van Fleet, former associate editor of the Rural New Yorker. We have fruited it two years and it is a wonder. Last year we fruited it on heeled-in plants and one square rod produced 30 quarts at one picking. This year it was by far the largest and most profitable extra early berry, surpassed in size only by the New Discovery. A picker counted the berries just as they run as he picked them, without sorting and they run 20 berries to the quart. The plants are good growers, very healthy and produce an enormous crop of fruit. It is not as firm as Early Ozark, but in yield, size and general value has surpassed that variety with us during the past two years. It does not require as strong soil as Ozark. We can recommend Early Jersey Giant. Price: 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Excelsior, Johnson's Early, Earliest, Michel's Early, August Luther, Bederwood, Early Market, Ewell's Early, Early Queen, Oake's Early, (All perfect flowered varieties) 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.00.



Early Jersey Giant.



Marshall.

Second Early Varieties

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—The Dunlap is the most popular strawberry for the "Millions." We sell more plants of it every year than of any other variety. It will adapt itself to most soils and locations. The farmer who sets them out carelessly and gives indifferent culture gets some returns. The skilled gardener who trains them carefully, removes the surplus runners and thins the fruit, gets as nice berries from the Dunlap as from most any variety. The plants are very healthy clean growers and cover the ground with a mat of plants, if not thinned. The berries are medium to large in size, depending upon the care they get. The color is deep red and extends through the berry. The flavor is unsurpassed. The berry is easily hulled and therefore in favor with the housewife. We recommend the Dunlap for the farmer who has little time to fuss with his strawberry bed, but not for the skilled commercial grower. There are many other varieties that will pay him better. Our plants come from a grower who produced 9,000 quarts from an acre of this variety two years ago and sold them all to the canning factory at 7c per qt.—\$630.00 from 1 acre of strawberries, at low prices. Price of plants: 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Champion K. (Per.)—A seedling of the Klondike produced by Louis Hubach of Arkansas who has probably produced more valuable new varieties of strawberries than any other man in this country. We have a fine stand of these plants and it appears to be the most vigorous and healthy plant we have on the place. As will be seen by the excellent illustration, the berry is roundish in shape and very glossy and beautiful. Mr. Hubach states that it is adapted for the North as well as the South, and he predicts for it a great future. The Champion K is not a fall bearing variety but last January I received a box of these berries from Mr. Hubach, in excellent condition, accompanied by the following note.

January 8th, 1916.

I am sending you a small bunch of strawberries that I gathered yesterday. The sleet was on the timber. We have had one hard freeze before, but still we have strawberries. These were gathered out in the open field. This is the Champion K; all the fall bearing varieties have been killed some time ago. This is no fall variety, but we want to show you how it can resist the cold. We believe they are ahead of anything on the market. We have had berries on exposition for the past thirty days. Would be pleased to have you assist us in the introduction of it.

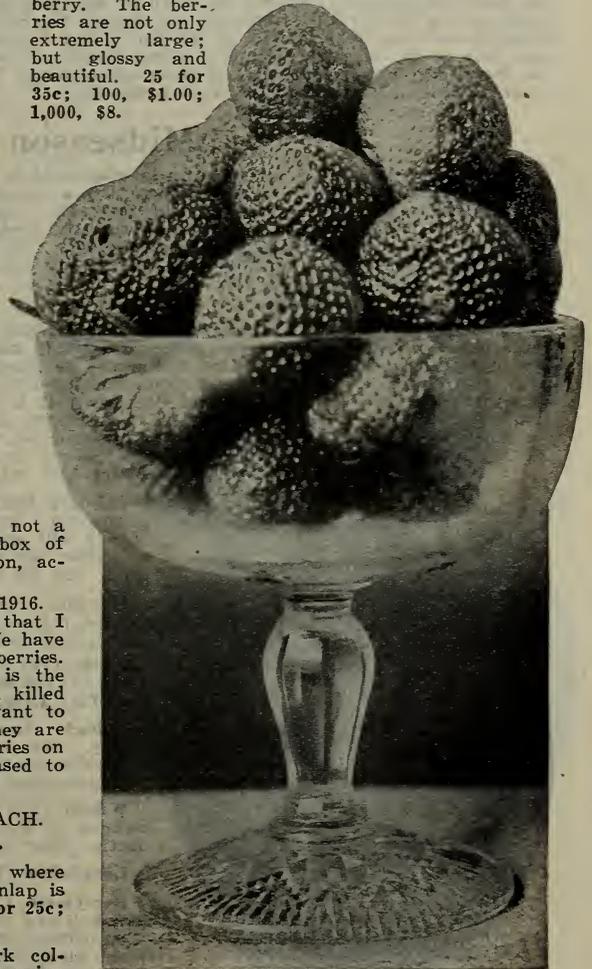
Very truly,
LOUIS HUBACH.

Price of plants: 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Missionary (Per.)—A great favorite in the South where it is largely grown for early market. What the Dunlap is for the North, the Missionary is for the South. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Warfield (Imp.)—Enormously productive, rich dark colored, fine for canning and preserving. A good companion for Dunlap. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Marshall (Per.)—Strong vigorous plants, producing a good crop of extremely large fruits when given good culture and plenty of fertilizer. It is perhaps the best flavored berry in cultivation. It is also the largest when stimulated to do its best. I have actually seen 6 berries that heaped a quart basket. Not a success with the average grower, but the rich man's berry. The berries are not only extremely large; but glossy and beautiful. 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.



Champion K Strawberries.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES—Continued.

Chipman (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Success (Per.)—Large, light colored, very productive. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Climax—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Crescent (Imp.)—The old favorite for rough and ready culture. Plants very vigorous and productive. Berries medium in size, light colored. Succeeds everywhere. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Haverland (Imp.)—A long light colored berry with small calyx, showing up nicely on account of its bright glossy color. Does best on heavy tenacious soils and is considered the most productive berry in cultivation, with possibly the exception of Warfield. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Clyde (Per.)—Extremely large fruit, glossy red. Plants enormously productive. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Oom Paul (Per.)—One of the most valuable varieties for sandy and other light soils. Plants vigorous and enormously productive. Berries very large, dark colored and firm. Excellent for shipping. Ripens real early and brings fancy prices. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

St. Louis (Per.)—A berry very similar in appearance to Clyde and Chipman. Plants vigorous and productive. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Klondike (Per.)—If you look in the shop windows of our city markets in February and March, you will see boxes of large oblong strawberries, nicely arranged and glossy as if varnished. This is the Klondike variety and it is a veritable "Klondike" for the Southern grower. They tell me down in Maryland there is no better paying variety and it succeeds all through the South. It is doing better from year to year in the North, but is not as valuable here as in the South where it grows larger and withstands the frosts that kill the blossoms in early spring better than most other varieties. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Midseason Varieties

New Discovery (Per.)—This variety was originated by the same man who originated the Royal Purple Raspberry. I have claimed for it that if there was a variety that would surpass the Senator Dunlap in general qualities, it is the New Discovery. The plants are very vigorous. On good ground I have seen them one foot high in fruiting time. They are enormously productive and extremely large. The largest berries we picked the past summer were the New Discovery. Its only fault is that it is not quite as glossy and attractive as Senator Dunlap and Marshall. The berries are very firm and deep red in color through and through. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Helen Davis (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Norwood (Per.)—I paid the originator, Mr. N. B. White of Norwood, Mass. (A man then 89 years old), \$250.00 for a patch of this berry no larger than an ordinary kitchen floor. It was introduced by us in 1905 at \$1.00 per plant. It was claimed by Mr. White that he grew four berries that crowded a quart basket. I never gave it the highest cultivation and never succeeded in getting such large berries, but they were large and very attractive, the prettiest berries I ever saw. It is thought by some to be the same as Marshall, but while similar, it is not the same. I have excellent reports of this variety from many growers. If one wants to see what he can do with growing fancy strawberries, regardless of cost, the Norwood is the berry to select. Mr. White took first prize at the Mass. Hort. Society meeting for several years, as long as he showed them. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—One of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The number of quarts of large fine looking berries this variety will produce from an acre is almost unbelievable. If one has a market not over particular, there is no more profitable berry to grow. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Splendid (Per.)—Vigorous, hardy, healthy plants, enormously productive. Does well like Dunlap, under partial neglect. Berries round, deep red and very firm. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Jessie (Per.)—A very large oblong berry of rich color and finest flavor. Very desirable for home use and fancy market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Bubach (Imp.)—Plants are moderate runners, very large and sturdy. Enormously productive of extremely large, light colored berries, irregular in shape. It ripens early and is hard to surpass in size and selling qualities. 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.

Wilson (Per.)—The old favorite for market and canning. Berries medium to large, deep red throughout, and very firm. Plants productive when healthy. 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.

Longfellow (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

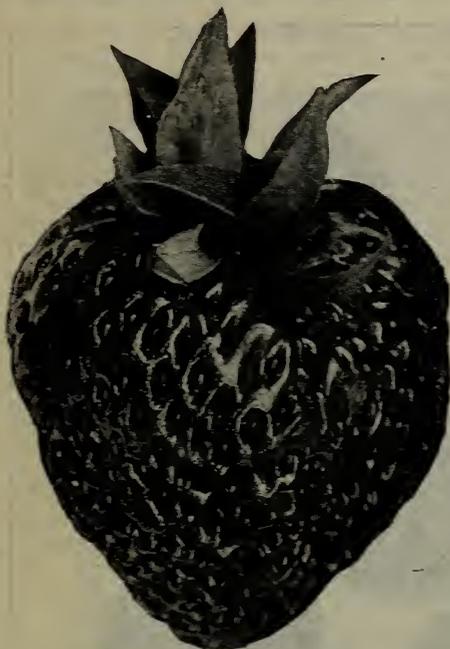
Barrymore (Per.)—This has nearly all the desirable qualities of Marshall and yet is quite a rough and ready variety. It responds to good culture and produces very large crops of extremely large fruits which rival the Marshall in appearance. It is deep red clear through and much liked as a berry for fancy markets. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.



Oswego.



New Discovery.



Mascot.

Oswego (Per.)—Plants are strong growers making a moderate number of runners which are inclined to bunch together unless spread out and separated as they grow. It succeeds best on light soils. I have seen immense crops growing on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored foliage and root deeply, having large fleshy roots. The berries are oblong, wedge shaped, light colored on one side, but deeper colored on the side next the sun, but no white tips or cocks combs. The flavor is mild and the flesh meaty and of much substance. Those who do not like acid in strawberries will like the Oswego. It is enormously productive and produces good crops for several years from the same field. I know of no better midseason berry for average soils and no berry will give better returns on light sandy or gravelly soils with good care. It is essentially the poor man's berry. It is so good that no less than a dozen names have been attached to the same variety. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Dornan, Hundred Dollar, Barkley, Buster, Hummer, New York, Corsican, Ryckman, Pride of Michigan, Uncle Jim, McKinley, Morgan's Favorite (All similar or so close to Oswego in appearance and qualities that it is not necessary to have both)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Golden Gate (Per.)—A berry of the Marshall type, but responds to good culture and produces an enormous crop of the finest flavored berries; very large, glossy and attractive. Rich deep red color through and through. It is one of the most valuable varieties for fancy market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

William Belt (Per.)—Large plants, very productive. Berries large, irregular in shape, inclined to be flattened. Quality the best. Does well on the same ground for several years. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

King Edward (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Edgar Queen (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Gibson (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Sharpless (Per.)—The standard of quality. Plants vigorous and healthy. Berries very large, light colored, irregular in shape, but of the very finest flavor, sweet and delicious. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Kellogg's Prize (Imp.)—A comparatively new variety that has become very popular on account of its ability to produce a large crop of excellent fruit under unfavorable conditions. The plants are strong growers and resist disease well. The fruit is of high color, fine flavor and large to very large. It has a very long fruiting season lasting from medium early to late. Blooms will stand more cold weather than most varieties. Should be planted near Aroma or some other sort that blossoms at the same time; then the production of fine fruit will be enormous. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Highland (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

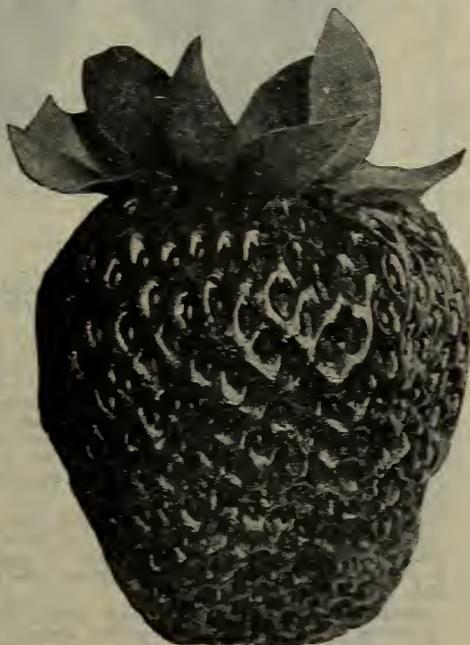
White Strawberry (Per.)—This is a cultivated wild white strawberry of the woods. The plants are very good growers and have very light colored foliage. The berries are small to medium in size and are borne above the foliage where they are easily picked. When picked, the hull or calyx parts from the berry and they are all ready for the table. Very productive with us. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Late Varieties

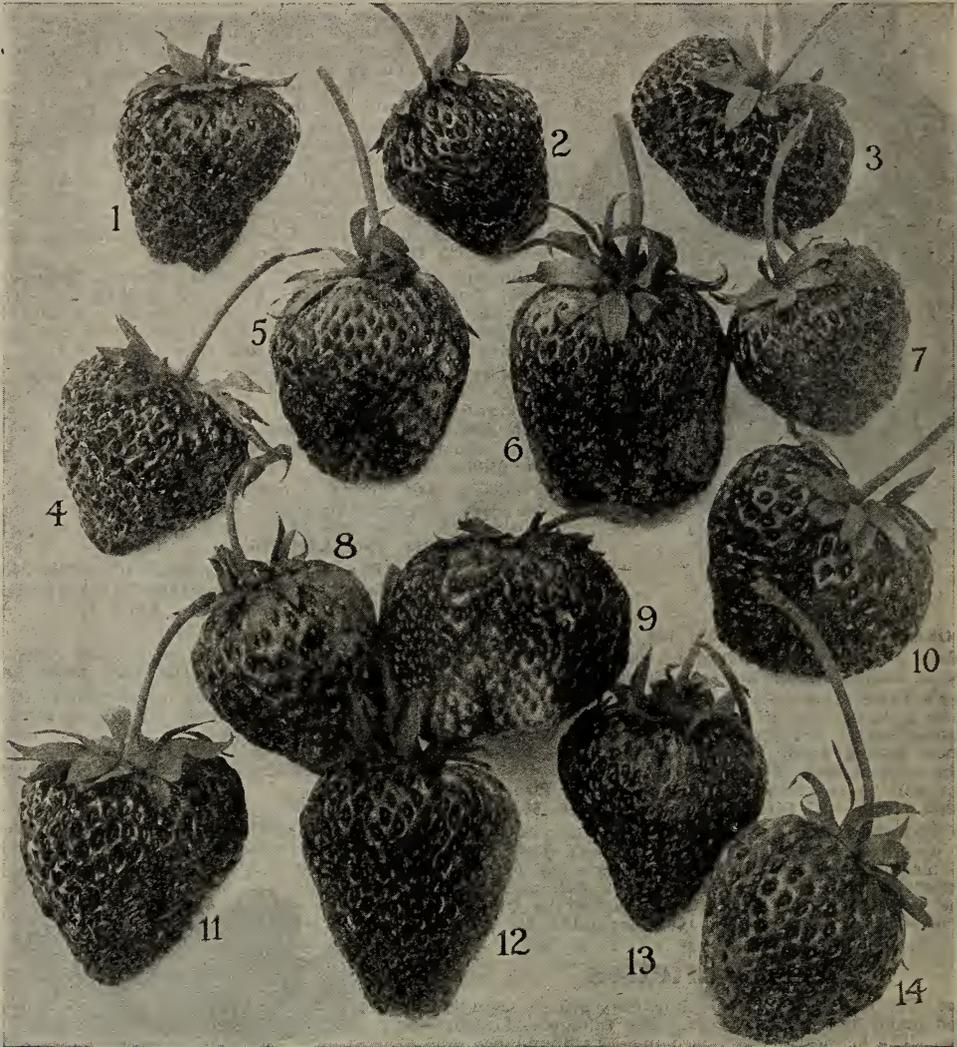
Big Joe (Per.)—The plants of this variety are exceedingly vigorous and make fine fruiting rows. The foliage is healthy and attractive. The berries are produced in great abundance, one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The berries are very large, regular in shape, glossy, attractive and very firm, making it a good variety for market. It has been tested by large growers in Oswego County who speak highly of it as a valuable variety for market. It commands the highest prices among the buyers who ship to the large city markets. It holds the market until the Gandy and Chesapeake ripen, and outsells all others. We had a fine crop of them the past season. All Joes look alike to me. Big Joe, Emerson Joe and Joe Johnson, and I believe there is no difference. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Ridgway (Per.)—This variety is most satisfactory on rich heavy soil with clay in its make up. The plants are healthy and vigorous, having large white fleshy roots like asparagus roots. The berries are medium to large in size, glossy, light red in color and very attractive, being almost every one of them even and regular in size and shape as if turned out in a lathe. The flavor is fine. I have sold this variety for many years and it is very popular with people who know it for home use or near market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Gandy (Per.)—The standard late variety. Plants moderately vigorous with long wiry runners. Makes a moderate number of plants. Berries very large, nearly round, dull red color, ripening very late in the season. Flavor unlike other strawberries. Does well in marshy wet places. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, \$5.



Big Joe.



1 Crescent, 2 Dunlap, 3 Americus, 4 Highland, 5 Helen Davis, 6 Jessie, 7 Bederwood, 8 Warfield, 9 Enormous, 10 Ridgway, 11 Splendid, 12 Wonder, 13 Wm. Belt, 14 Nick Ohmer.

Aroma (Per.)—This variety is possibly more largely grown all over the United States than any other variety. It does equally well in the North and South. The plants are excellent growers, the berries large, regular in shape, light red in color and very attractive. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties to grow. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Baltimore, Fendall, Cardinal—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Sample (Imp.)—One of the best old ones. Plants good growers and very productive, of large, evenly shaped berries which always sell well in market. It is not particular as to soil or location. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Heritage (Per.)—Strong stocky plant, producing immense crops. Large, irregular shaped berries, ripening extremely late. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Farmer's Mascot (Per.)—We have made one of the best records with this variety that has ever been made by any strawberry in cultivation. On July 12th, 1915, we picked this kind at the rate of 42 bushels to the acre at one picking and they readily sold for 15c per quart, which was 2 to 5 cents per quart more than other varieties were bringing. The past summer (1916), they held their own again and we have come to believe that it is one of the kinds to tie to. The plants are good clean healthy growers but are not large. It is evidently of the Gandy type. The fruit is very large, deep dark red and very glossy and attractive. It ripens late and continues to fruit until most other kinds are done. It is one of the links that binds the strawberry season together, coming after most varieties are done and lapping on with the fall bearing varieties. This is one of the varieties that you must not overlook. 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.

LATE VARIETIES—Continued.

Brandywine (Per.)—This variety is particular as to soil, but does not seem to be very particular as to location, for it thrives not only in the North but in California and other sections of the South. The plants are not healthy on tenacious soils. The berries, when grown to perfection, are large, regular in shape, deep red clear through and of excellent quality. As nice strawberries as I ever ate were of this variety grown near Los Angeles. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This is a variety that succeeds only on well drained soils, such as gravel and sand. The plants become diseased on wet soils and the crop of fruit is seriously affected. The berries are very large, irregular in shape, with white tips, very firm and a good shipper. It is extremely popular with berry growers who succeed with it, because of its extra large size and productiveness. It hurts the sale of good flavored strawberries but is largely grown by those who look only for the quarts. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Chesapeake (Per.)—Enormous plants of the very finest appearance. Berries very large, regular in shape, oblong, glossy and attractive. One of the finest for market on account of its attractiveness. Not very productive but the berries outsell most all others. 25 for 35c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.

Omega (Per.)—Of Gandy type, better in every way and later. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Enormous (Per.)—Considered by many, the same as Edgar Queen. Very thrifty plants, productive. Berries pretty and produced in great abundance. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Steven's Late Champion (Per.)—Vigorous grower and will cover the surface before fall with runners and young plants. The berries are produced very late and will stand on the vines days after turning red before they have to be picked. The shape of the berry is very irregular but on account of its attractive color, it sells well in market. Of poor flavor as generally grown. Does exceedingly well on sand or dry gravel but is also in favor with many heavy land growers. It will do well on land too poor to grow satisfactory crops of most other varieties. It is largely planted in our county for shipment to the large cities because it is a dry berry, having less juice than most strawberries and therefore ships unusually well. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.

Parker Earle (Per.)—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

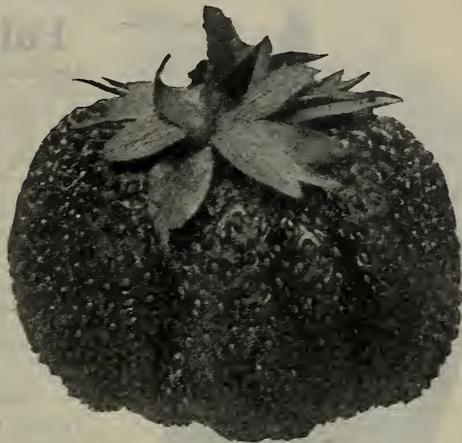
Rough Rider (Per.)—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Doris (Per.)—A new variety of the Gandy type, originating at Hammonton, N. J. It is very large, extremely late and attractive, selling for highest prices. Parties who have it here in Oswego County are enthusiastic over its virtues. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

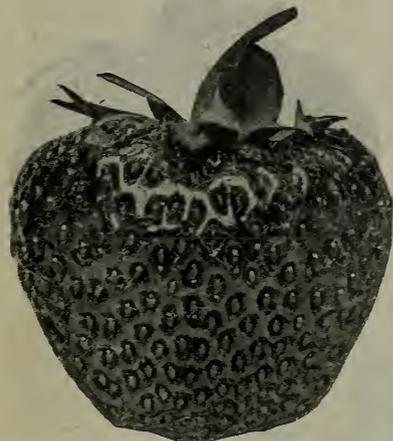
Pearl (Per.)—We fruited the Pearl the past season for the first time. If it behaves every year as it did the past year, it may well be called the "Missing Link" in strawberry culture for it binds the summer strawberries with the fall bearing. We began with Early Ozark and Early Jersey Giant and wound up with Pearl, but before the Pearl were finished, we had plenty of fall bearing kinds that were ripe. The Pearl is fully one week later than other strawberries, such as Gandy, Chesapeake and Mascot. The berries are very large, good color and of quite even shape. It looks to us that this is just the variety we have been looking for. The Pearl is a seedling, the second generation from the Rough Rider, which as all know is a very late variety. Plants of Pearl are scarce yet. Price: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.

The Greek (Per.)—This variety of strawberry which we introduced for the first time last year, was originated by a Mr. Marshall of Ohio, an old strawberry grower with years of experience. If I am any judge of strawberries, this is a good one. Mr. Marshall has had 30 years of experience and he says that he never saw any variety that at all approached this variety in practical value. We have a nice lot of plants growing but have only fruited it upon spring set plants. It shows up, however, very favorably. In June, 1914, we received a box of these berries from the originator and this is how we wrote him: "We received your berries all right. They appear to be very nice berries. The calyx or hull is almost ideal. The berries look like the Paul Jones and are shaped much like the Haverland. Are the berries always dark like the specimens shown or do they run light colored like the Haverland? We think very favorably of the variety." Mr. Marshall wrote me that the variety was always dark glossy colored. The Ohio Experiment Station speaks very high of The Greek, stating that they held their own during the extreme drouth which prevailed in Ohio in 1914, better than other varieties. The berries of The Greek strawberry sent us by Mr. Marshall closely resembled the famous Atlantic, a variety which used to be extremely popular in this county, but failed with most growers because it required unusual care and a particular soil. The Greek is the same shape and color as the Atlantic and we believe it will rival that famous variety. It is deep red clear through. The flesh is very firm, the color is attractive, glossy and very showy. The quality is fine. It is a long time since we have been so favorably impressed with any new variety. At present the supply is limited. Price: \$1.00 per 12; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.

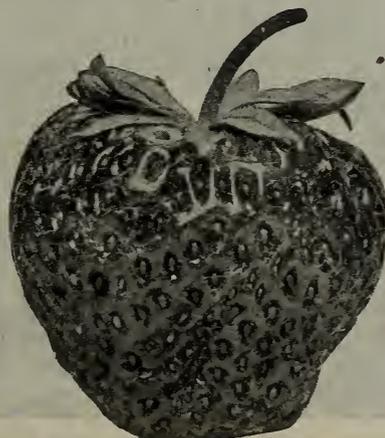
Fremont Williams (Per.)—25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.



Steven's Late Champion.



Chesapeake.



Sample.

Fall or Everbearing Varieties



The Greek Strawberry.

runner as Americus but on some soils it surpasses that variety. The Francis requires special care to do its best and when it does do its best, there is nothing in the fall bearing strawberry line to equal it. I usually get more fruit from them than from any other variety and visitors are usually more impressed with them than with other varieties. It is not usually a good plant producer and this is why very few other nurserymen offer it. The berries of Francis are irregular in shape but very glossy and attractive. When we exhibit them, people often ask if they are varnished. It is so productive that we believe we can grow them at the rate of 10 thousand quarts to the acre. It is the largest of all the fall bearing strawberries. The flavor is second only to Americus. Price: 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5; 1,000, \$40.

Superb (Per.)—The plants of the Superb are almost ideal growers. The runners are large, long and produce plants in great abundance the first year. Most of these runners should be kept cut or the yield of fruit will not be large the first year. The second year of growth, the runners do not bother much, and the yield of fruit will be large. In order to get a good crop of fruit the first year, we would advise clipping the runners and keeping the plants in hills. When runners are

Americus (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier, a French variety. The plants are good growers when given good care and plenty of fertilizer. They are just about such plant producers as the old Bubach variety. The foliage is a light glossy green and is very healthy. The Americus bears a fine crop of fruit the year the plants are set out (in August, September and October) and also a nice crop the following spring and the next fall, provided good care and plenty of fertilizer is given. The berries are medium to large in size, regular shaped, light glossy red and very beautiful. It is of the very finest flavor. No strawberry of my acquaintance will equal the Americus in flavor. A shortcake made from them in August or September, is a dish fit for a king. The crop in June is even finer in many respects than the fall crop. This variety reminds me when in fruit of the old Ridgway strawberry. It will bear good crops on any soil but does best on very rich soils with much clay in their make up. The Americus does finely the first year they are fruited but continues to improve from year to year, if well cared for and fertilized. Berries grown on patches three years old are superior to those grown the first year. Price of plants: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.

Francis (Per.)—Raised in the same batch of seedlings with Americus. The individual plants are very similar to that variety in appearance, but are not so vigorous. The plants outyield anything we have in a moist season but do not stand the drouth well, having short roots. The

young plants are quite small but the old plants a year or more old, spread over more surface than an Americus plant. Even more so than Americus, the Francis often produces ripe fruit on a runner before it strikes root. The Francis is not generally as good a



Progressive.

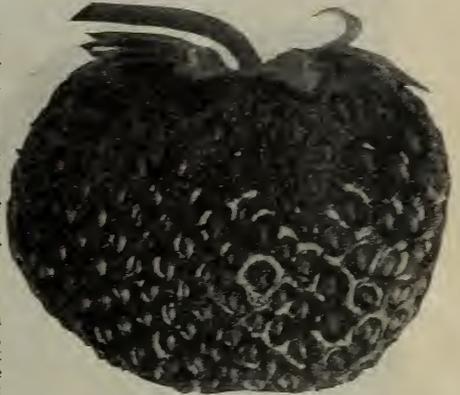


Heeling in Strawberry Plants.

clipped the plants of Superb stool up and become immense in size. The berries of Superb are large, dark red, glossy and the most beautiful of all the fall bearing varieties. This year our plants were not set until July 1st and did not make much run because it was so late and then it came on so dry all through the late summer and fall. As a result, the crop of fruit was fine. I had some very fine specimens of the Superb. We always prefer this variety to show at fairs and expositions. The Superb is not of high quality, but it is better with us than Progressive, but much inferior to Americus and Francis in flavor. This seems to be its only fault. It is the favorite of most growers for market purposes, being so large and of such fine color. The Superb is a seedling grown by Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Price of plants: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.

Progressive (Per.)—The most vigorous growing plant of all the fall bearing strawberries. It is a seedling of Pan American crossed with Senator Dunlap and was produced by Mr. Rockhill, the originator of Francis and Americus. The plants and fruit both closely resemble Dunlap in most respects. The berries are produced in great abundance and are of fair flavor, but not as good as Francis or Americus. The Progressive is the favorite of most growers in the South and West and in some parts of the east. It is the only one of the fall bearing varieties that will do much of anything in the South, below the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania. It varies in flavor much, depending on the soil and locality. With us it is of fairly good flavor in fair weather but loses its flavor more than other kinds during wet sour weather. It is the poorest variety to ship to market of them all, because it does not stand up well and also becomes very dark and unattractive when 24 hours old. If you grow the Progressive for market you should carry them to your customer the same day they are picked. I have finally come to the conclusion that it is the best variety for the average strawberry grower to tackle. It will make a better growth with indifferent treatment than the other varieties and it also produces an immense crop of fruit, although a good deal of this is too small and unfit to place on the market. Price of plants: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.

Productive (Imp.)—This is a seedling raised by Mr. Cooper. It produces some fruit in the fall, but it is not as a fall bearing variety that it particularly distinguishes itself. It is probably one of the most if not actually the most productive strawberry in cultivation. Being a pistillate, it is not affected much by frosts, and I have known it to produce an immense crop of beautiful fruit when other kinds were almost a complete failure, caused by hard frosts in blossoming time. The flavor of the fruit is very ordinary. Price of plants: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.

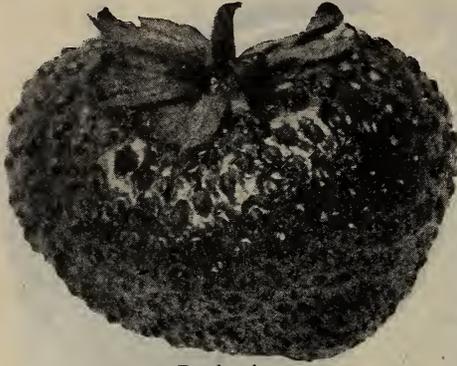


Superb.



Superb Fall Bearing Strawberries, Columbian and Plum Farmer Raspberries, Anjou Pears, Pippin Apples, Elberta Peaches and German Prunes, photographed September 26th, 1916.

Seven Years Experience With Fall Bearing Strawberries



Productive.

to the Giraffe and looked it all over, noting its height and immense neck as well as its spots and other peculiarities. Then, not even going into the other part of the circus where the performances were going on, he went out of the tent murmuring to himself, "There ain't no such animal anyway."

In 1898 Mr. Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., found a plant of the Bismarck strawberry growing on his ground, which, with its eleven young runner plants was bearing strawberries in November. These plants were transferred to the garden, and the characteristic of fruiting in the fall, has been retained by this sport of the Bismarck ever since. The new "find" was named the Pan American. Shortly after this, I think it was the next year, Mr. Cooper sent me a baking powder box full of the fruit of this strawberry, some time in November. I usually pay more attention to anything along the strawberry line than most people, but this did not particularly impress me, because I had frequently seen stray sprays or stems of strawberries late in the fall on other varieties. A few years later, I was in company with a bunch of Rochester Nurserymen at the State Fair in Syracuse and we came along to where Mr. Cooper was showing some plants of the Pan American with fruit on them. This was in late August or early September. I was quite favorably impressed with the showing Mr. Cooper made and I well remember the remark of Mr. Horace Hooker who said that these plants would be great for his trade if they could be manipulated so as to be of practical value. I procured some plants of the Pan American and had them growing for several years. While they bore some fruit in the fall, it was worth all you got out of it and sometimes more, to produce it. Some of the plants would not fruit and most of the berries rotted underneath the foliage before they ripened. In the spring of 1909, I received 6 plants each of six varieties of fall



Francis.

bearing strawberries from the originator, Mr. Harlow Rockhill, of Iowa. These were sent me to test. Two of these seedlings, No. 1 and No. 2, afterwards called respectively, Francis and Americus, showed their superiority the first season and it did not take me long to see that they were worth while. When these two varieties were offered for sale in the spring of 1910, I was sufficiently convinced of their value that I purchased 250 plants of each variety, paying \$100 for the 500 plants.

I set these plants in a very rich place and gave them the best of care. The season was quite favorable and we picked from the 500 plants and the young runner plants they produced that season, nearly 400 quarts of berries.

In 1911 I set out nearly all the young runners that the 500 plants produced the year before, making about two acres. I kept the 500 original plants and they fruited again in the fall of 1911, as well as the new set beds.

I was able to market quite a few berries that fall. I had now fully demonstrated, at least to myself, the great value of these fall bearing strawberries and I was intoxicated with the idea of what might be done with them.

In the fall of 1911 I took a trip to Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, with the idea of getting hold of the available supply of these plants. The only large lots in existence, except what I had myself, were on the grounds of the D. McNally Plant Co. in Missouri, who had ten thousand plants; and Edwin H. Riehl of Illinois, who had about



Basket of Superb, Photographed Oct. 20, 1915.



Hard to Keep Fruit Away from Healthy Boys.

40 thousand plants. I bought all these plants, paying for them \$3,750.00 in cash. I was induced to do this by the fact that a certain seedsman agreed to take one million plants of me the next year at \$20.00 per 1,000 and I thought there would be an unprecedented demand for them from nurserymen and planters who would receive my catalogue. I sent out 160 thousand catalogues in the spring of 1912 and spent \$4,000.00 in newspaper advertising, but the public would not believe that there was such an "Animal." I had practically all the fall bearing plants in existence; but the people were not educated up to their value and my sales, while large, were not anything what I expected. It takes a good many years to convince the public of the value of a new plant or tree. The plants came on from Missouri and Illinois. We set some of them and had others set the rest on contract. Some of the growers who set these plants for us, violated their contract and sold the plants to others for whatever they could get. We had an expensive lawsuit with one grower. The seedsman who agreed to take one million plants took only one thousand, and all together, the whole affair was disastrous. It would have been much better from a financial standpoint if I had been content to develop the plants I already had in the fall of 1911, rather than to try to control the whole supply in existence. It made a good thing for Messrs. McNally, Riehl; and also Mr. Rockhill, who got a large royalty from the others.

The public were so slow to take hold, that while I never lost confidence in the value of the fall bearing strawberry, I lost confidence in my ability to convince them that what I knew was true. One of the great drawbacks was that other nurserymen were rather cold on the proposition. They had no plants to amount to anything and had no good reason for saying a good word for the berries and in most cases advised their patrons that the fall bearing strawberry was merely a "Novelty."

One of the best places to educate the public to the value of these new berries was the State Fair. Here thousands of people saw the fruit on the vines and in crates and baskets. You could not get around the fact that I had quantities of fresh strawberries at the Fair in September, a thing unheard of before. Thousands were convinced, yet I have heard nurserymen tell people right beside my booth that these berries were merely a novelty and would soon pass out of cultivation.

The hardest influence to combat was the attitude of the state experiment station at Geneva and some of the agricultural press. The papers were glad enough to take our money for advertising, but doubted the value of these berries in their editorial columns. I have had people come from the booth of the Geneva Experiment Station over to my booth at the State Fair and tell me that the station officials advised them that the fall or everbearing strawberry was of no practical value; and even if it was, it ought not to be encouraged, for these strawberries, if raised in sufficient quantities in the fall, would hurt the sale of peaches.

Some of the farm papers have been real open minded on this question. The Farm Journal of Philadelphia printed many articles from different writers; and also engaged me to write a booklet about them, which they called "Fall Bearing Strawberry Secrets." The Rural Life of Rochester, N. Y., and the Fruit Grower of St. Joseph, Mo., have both been open-minded and liberal to the fall bearing strawberry proposition, printing numerous articles from different sources about them. The Fruit Grower even went



Americus.



Four Quart "Handy" of Americus and Progressive. The quart box in upper right hand corner is Progressive.

so far as to send a special representative to our place to investigate the Fall Bearing Strawberry. I have asked officials of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station several times to come to my place and see these berries in fruiting, but I have been unable to get them to come; a thin excuse being offered every time.

In spite of adverse criticism and jealousy of rival nurserymen and others; the influence of advertising, and the writings of my friends and myself have finally had their effect. Nurserymen and seedsmen everywhere now recognize the great value of the fall bearing strawberry. In the spring of 1915 the demand was so great for these plants that it could not be supplied. The grubs got into my beds the fall before and nearly ruined them. Had it not been for this, I would have had quite a supply, probably enough to fill the demand. If I had been able to supply all the demands for these plants in the spring of 1915, at the current prices, I would have made so much money that I need never to have worried for the future. As it was, I sold hundreds of thousands of plants. One nursery concern ordered 150 thousand plants, another gave me a carte blanche order for everything I had in the fall bearing strawberry line. I got telegrams and telephone orders galore, as well as orders by mail; but I had to refuse most of

these orders, because I preferred to fill the orders of my own customers who had ordered from my catalogue. The demand in 1916 was also good and most every nurseryman and seedsman in the country sold thousands of these plants. The end is not yet, people will be calling for these plants in years to come and the prediction of Mr. Rockhill, that the time would come when they will be wanted by the carload, will come true. In spite of everything that has been said and written, the idea has only just been touched on the surface. There are thousands and thousands of people yet who have never heard of the fall bearing strawberry, say nothing of those who have never seen or tasted them.

I have done some wonderful things with these plants. I would have done still more wonderful things with them had it not been for unfavorable seasons which prevented me from getting them set out in the spring at the proper time; and the white grub which has destroyed acres of them in some years.

In 1910 we gathered 390 quarts from 500 plants occupying about 1-20th of an acre. They were set 1 by 3½. This is at the rate of 8,000 quarts to the acre and, at 25c per quart, the price we received for them, amounts to \$2,000 to the acre, approximately.

I never have been able to beat this because I never have put them on quite as good ground, nor have I had time enough to give them quite as good care. In 1913, we had 2 acres in fruit, and the day after the Oswego County Fruit Growers meeting was held on our place, August 27th, we picked 490 quarts and then did not get over the field. We got nearly 700 quarts in going over the two acres once.

I believe that my experience with them the past year (1916) is as wonderful as any I have had. I set an acre of them July 1st, 1916. The weather was very unfavorable, only one shower came after they were set. It was dry throughout the whole summer and early fall, yet up to October 28th, we gathered 410 quarts from the acre. \$100.00 from an acre of strawberries, the year they are set, is not bad; especially as they were set so late in the season. These same plants will bear a full crop in June and if well hoed, cultivated and fertilized, will bear an enormous crop of berries in August, September and October of next year.

I market my strawberries mostly to individuals, restaurants and hotels. It is sometimes hard to get into a new place; the "Animal" comes in again. But once you get in with these berries, they want them from year to year. The price averages about 25c per quart. The hotels and restaurants that consume the berries are willing to pay 25c per quart. I sent four bushel crates to a famous restaurant in New York City last year (1915) and received 40c per quart for them. Grocery stores want to get them at 20c per quart, so they can sell at 25c and make about 3 to 4c per quart, after paying express.

At this price there is good money in growing the fall bearing strawberries. I propose to go on and set more and more of them, from year to year. Even if you do not consider the fall crop, just treat it as something not to be depended upon, and so much extra; they pay better than other strawberries, because they are better bearers and are more sure. Every few years we have frosts in blossoming time that ruin ordinary strawberries. Ordinary berries are ruined when frosts destroy the blossoms once. With fall bearing strawberries, however, freezing of the blossoms merely retards or delays the crop. In a week after a hard frost, the plants will begin to blossom again and in a short time will be full of blossoms. These blossoms may be destroyed several times and yet a crop of fruit will be produced, provided about 21 days elapse between frosts. After berries are set, frosts do not seem to destroy them. One peculiarity of the fall bearing strawberries is

that light frosts that just destroy the blossoms are often a blessing. The plants are inclined to blossom too much and if some blooms are destroyed, the berries that are already set will be larger and finer. It is only heavy freezes that injure fall bearing strawberries. Even then, varieties like Superb will conceal the berries under the leaves and they will all come to maturity and ripen later on.

In growing fall bearing strawberries, I should treat them about as follows: I should set them as early in the spring as I could get the ground well fitted. I should want the soil made rich by the application of barn manure to the corn or other crop that preceded the strawberries. I should try to get them set in April if possible and at latest May 1st, for best results. I should keep the soil well stirred with the horse cultivator and finish off with the hand hoe. Every hand hoeing I gave them, I should apply a tablespoonful of good rich commercial fertilizer between the plants, hoeing it into the soil. I should keep off all blossoms until July 1st and then allow the plants to blossom and fruit. About August 1st, I should expect to get some fruit which should continue to come until near November 1st. I should continue cultivation up to November 1st, hoeing out all weeds that the cultivator did not reach. I should allow all runners to grow and root except on the Superb and these I should keep cut, if a full crop of fruit is wanted. I should cover the bed with straw or some coarse mulch about December 1st. In the spring about May 1st, I should remove the mulch from the field and thoroughly cultivate and hoe out the whole patch. I should continue shallow cultivation until the berries begin to ripen. If the season was dry, I should continue shallow cultivation all through picking. If it rained frequently, discontinue cultivation until most of the berries were picked.

I should expect to get a large crop of berries in June and early July. After this summer crop is over, I should thoroughly cultivate and hoe out the whole patch and continue to give good cultivation and frequent hoeings until the field was in full fruit again in the fall, say September 1st. In regard to fertilizing, I should apply a good handful between each hill in early April before cultivation begun and continue this for about three or four times throughout this, the second season. The frequent cultivation and liberal fertilizing are necessary for success in growing these fall bearing strawberries. They produce three crops in the same space of time that ordinary berries produce but one crop and they must be fed and treated accordingly.



One Plant of the Superb Fall Bearing Strawberry.

Raspberries

Among berry fruits, we consider the raspberry second only in importance to the strawberry. In many sections it holds first place. This is due to the fact that raspberries can be grown with less skill and they do not require quite as much hand labor; most of the work of cultivation can be done by the horse. Our county (Oswego) is becoming a great center for the cultivation of red, purple and black raspberries as well as strawberries. These are shipped to all the nearby cities and towns and also to New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and other places. The price received for the fruit is fully double what it was ten years ago. The demand for raspberry plants is enormous, second only in volume to strawberry plants. We handle them by the millions.

Cultural Directions

Red raspberry plants are known as suckers and transplants. Transplants are suckers grown in rows one year before planting, whereas suckers are merely plants taken up between the fruiting rows. Black and Purple Raspberry plants are known as tips and transplants. Tips are the plants produced by bending the ends of the canes to the ground and covering with earth early in the fall. These ends will root and make fine fibrous rooted plants before winter and are known as "tips." The tips are set closely in rows and grown one year and are then known as "transplants" or one-year olds. Unless otherwise mentioned, raspberry plants are either tips or suckers.

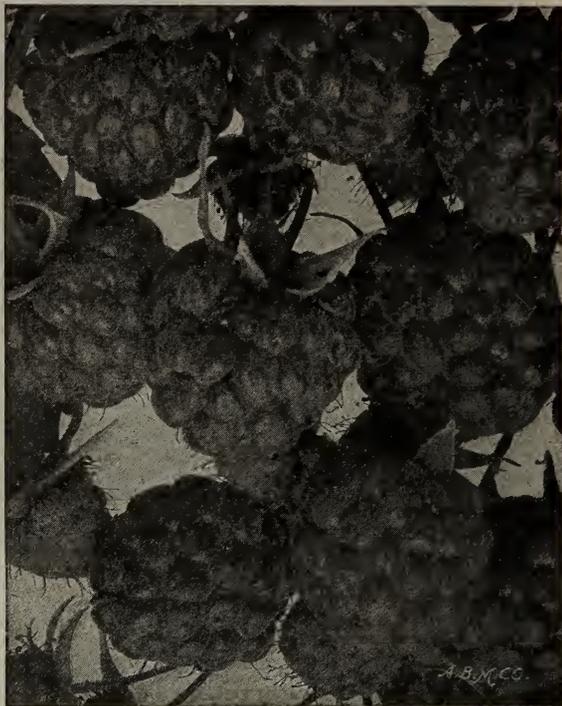
There are two general plans of growing raspberries—in hills and continuous rows. When planted in hills, the canes grow large and are liable to be twisted off by heavy winds, unless tied to stakes. For hill culture, the plants should be set from 5 to 8 feet apart each way, depending upon the variety. When grown in continuous rows, raspberry plants should be set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the row and the rows from 5 to 10 feet apart, depending on the growth of the variety. Red varieties can be set closer than blacks and blacks can be set closer than purple varieties.

If raspberry plants are set thickly in the row, say one foot apart, they will produce more canes to a given distance of row and the canes will not grow so large, but will be smaller and more withy. These small withy canes are not near so liable to twist and break off by heavy winds as the large canes that grow in the hills when the plants are set 3 feet or more apart.

The best kind of soil for raspberries is a dry sand or gravel, or any soil that can be made dry by ditching. Strawberries will sometimes do exceedingly well on low wet soils but raspberries rarely ever will. Raspberries will produce large crops on soil too poor to produce even small crops of strawberries. We think an ordinary soil, naturally well drained, where the water never stands, will produce better crops of raspberries, if it is well fed up by the use of commercial fertilizers, than a naturally rich soil, a little inclined to be wet and on which no commercial fertilizers are used.

When setting raspberry plants, plow furrows quite deep and set the plants on the loose dirt that rattles back into the furrow, at the proper distance apart that you want them. If set in hills, the piece can be furrowed out both ways and the plants set at the intersection of the marks. I would set the plants just deep enough so that the little germ, which is to grow into the new cane, will be just about an inch below the surface of the ground.

When the young canes get about one foot or 15 inches high, the tops should be nipped off. This will cause the plants to grow stocky and branch like a tree. The second year, it is a good plan to allow the new canes to get 18 inches to 2 feet high before nipping back. Trim out the dead or old fruiting wood each year after the last picking and burn it up. Trim back the ends of the canes about one-third early in the spring of each year. If necessary to use stakes or wires, tie the canes to the stakes or



Idaho.

wires very early in spring before the leaves start. If liable to winterkill bend the canes over to almost a horizontal position and hold with stones or clods and partly cover with earth, removing same in early spring allowing them to assume an upright position.

Start the cultivation as soon as the plants are set out and hoe in about the plants until the surface is level. Keep clean of weeds and grass by frequent hoeings and horse cultivation. Much of the work can be done with a one-horse plow, especially early in spring; and by the use of the one-horse cultivator for the balance of the season. In the fruiting season, do not run the cultivator so close that it brushes off the berries, but mulch the plants up under the bushes with straw or marsh hay, to keep down the weeds and the soil moist, and run the cultivator just in the middles. Be sure to get after them early in the spring with the horse and plow, and clean out about the hills with the spading fork and hand hoe. If done early before the ground settles, you can do it much easier than you can after the grass and weeds have begun to grow and the roots have made a sod almost impossible to subdue. If properly handled and annually fertilized with about 500 to 1,500 lbs. of good commercial fertilizer to the acre, raspberries can be kept fruitful in the same patch for several years. It takes in round numbers about two to three thousand plants to set an acre of raspberries.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert—This is the variety most generally cultivated. The canes are very thrifty growers, upright in shape, light yellow in color and generally quite hardy. It does exceedingly well when well cultivated, but if the young suckers are allowed to get possession of the ground and the patch is not cultivated, they soon winterkill and become an unsightly object. They must be kept strictly in hills or very narrow rows and all suckers between the hills and rows destroyed. When well tended, a Cuthbert raspberry patch is a thing of beauty as well as a paying proposition.

The berries are large, deep red in color, oblong in shape and firm enough to stand shipment to distant markets in pint baskets. It is the flavor of the Cuth-

RED VARIETIES—Continued.

bert raspberry that gives it distinction. Some do not like it but most people think it is the finest that can be imagined. We think the Cuthbert superior to anything in the raspberry line when made into canned fruit, eaten fresh or in shortcake. Our supply of plants is very large and they are free from root gall. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

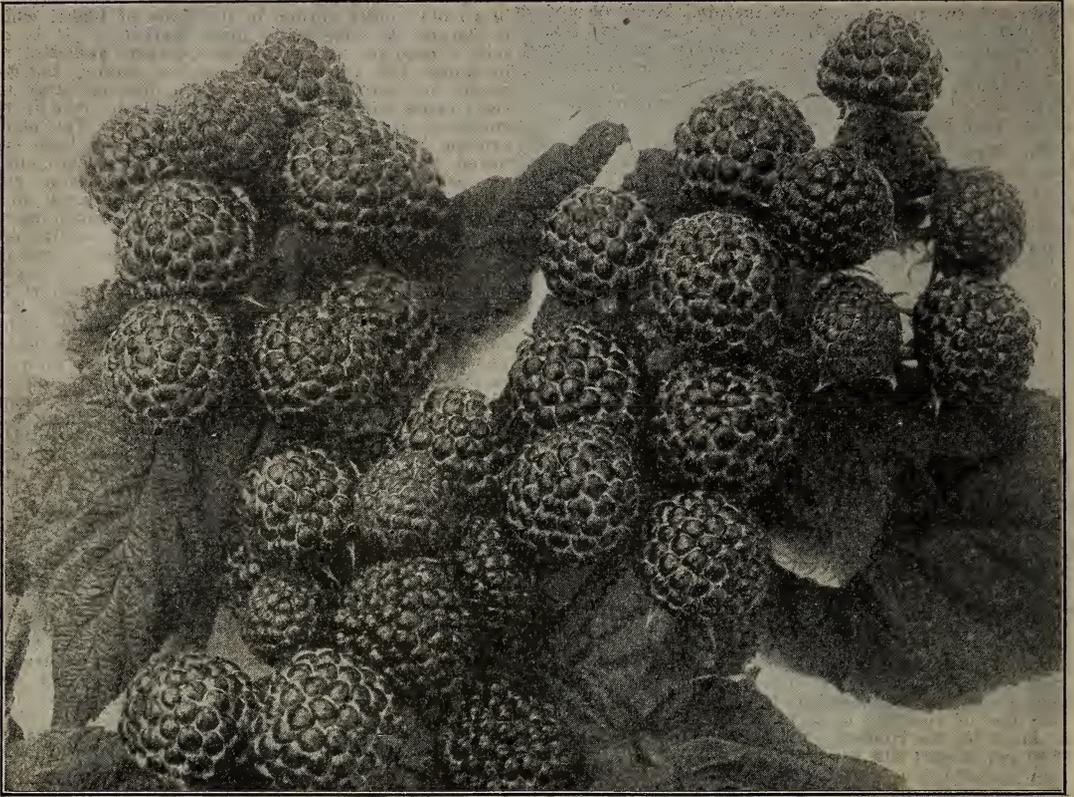
The New Empire Red Raspberry—This valuable new raspberry was originated by Mr. L. E. Wardell of Ulster County, N. Y., some 12 years ago. The original bush is still healthy and vigorous. It is a seedling resulting from a cross of the Constant and Ruby raspberry. It inherited the strong healthy foliage, habit of growth and flavor of the Constant and the hardness, firmness, color and productiveness of the Ruby. Mr. Wardell is the originator of the Marlboro and Ruby raspberries and knows with his years of experience, a good raspberry when he sees it. The canes attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet and are alive in the spring, not winter killing during the many hard winters we have had during the past 12 years. The foliage is perfect, resisting fungous and insect attacks to a marked degree. The fruit is large to very large, of a bright red color. Its shipping qualities are of the best, being very firm, having regularly been shipped to Boston for sale the past few years, where it sold from three to five cents per pint basket above other varieties. The past year the first sold for 14c and the lowest price received was 9 cents per pint. Its good carrying quality is due to the fact that the seed cells and core are small for so large a berry. The flavor is very fine, excelling any grown today and equalling the Hudson River Antwerp of former days. The berry is a very easy one to pick, leaving the stem easily and in good condition. In productiveness would say that figures speak louder than words—the past year it netted back from the commission house \$1,000 per acre. The time of ripening is about the middle of June at its home on the Hudson. Price of plants: 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Idaho Everbearing Raspberry—Was found growing in an old family garden in the State of Idaho, where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making large upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardiest of all red raspberries we have ever tested, having withstood 30 degrees below zero and I am quite sure they will stand 40 degrees below, with no injury. With us, they rarely ever grow more than three and one-half feet high and branch naturally like a tree, without pruning. They require very little attention in training and care, merely keep out the weeds and grasses and apply plenty of commercial fertilizer. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over one inch in diameter. It has deep rich red color, very attractive. The flavor is different from Cuthbert, being original, spicy, agreeable. The berries are shaped more like black caps than red raspberries of the Cuthbert class. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting until after Lodon and Cuthbert are done. We have fruited it seven years and consider it the best red raspberry for home use and near-by markets that we have ever tested. The Idaho fruits from July to October on our grounds, and produces more fruit out of the usual season than any other berry not excepting the famous St. Regis. It is in great demand at canning factories on account of its peculiar agreeable flavor. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.

Herbert—"A chance seedling originating with R. B. White, Ottawa, Canada, in 1887. A very strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red; drupes medium size, not erately firm; sweet and sub-juicy and of good acid, sprightly, flavor. Quality



Cuthbert.



Plum Farmer Raspberry.

very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. **THE BEST RED RASPBERRY TESTED HERE.** It has all the good points required in a berry for local market, being hardy, vigorous, productive with fruit of large size, good color and very good quality."—Prof. W. T. Macoun of Ottawa, Canada. The originator describes it as follows:

"The Herbert" is the best of thirty seedling raspberries fruited during the last fourteen years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardiness, it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by Anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert, or Loudon, under the same conditions. Season, five or six days before Cuthbert. Holds its size well to end of season. Price of plants: 10c each; dozen, 75c; 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.

Miller—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Loudon—25 for 75c; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.

St. Regis Raspberry—This raspberry has attained great popularity from its behavior at Hammonton, New Jersey, where it is grown largely by the Italians and other growers of that locality. It is quite as famous for producing large crops of fine berries in the fall around Hammonton as the fall bearing strawberries are for producing crops in the fall around Pulaski. These red raspberries are shipped to the hotels and fancy markets of New York and Philadelphia during September and October and bring good prices. We have not been enthusiastic over the St. Regis until the past fall. We have seen quite a

number of patches of them during the past few years that did not seem to promise much. We wish to say that we have been agreeably surprised with them the past season. Every bush and field of them that we have seen, has been literally loaded with berries during September and October. They have appeared in the local markets in quite large quantities, and we really think they are a practical thing. The fruit is not as large as Cuthbert, but it is of fair size and of excellent flavor. In the summer it is valuable as a first early variety. All fall bearing strawberries and raspberries tend to ripen earlier in the regular season than other varieties. If you have not yet tried St. Regis, be sure to get some plants this year, they are now reasonable in price. Price: 10c each; dozen, 50c; 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2; 1,000, \$15.

Perfection Raspberry—A new raspberry from the Hudson River Valley. Of great promise and in great demand. We have never fruited it, but are told by good authorities that it has a great future. Price: 15c each; dozen, \$1; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5; 1,000, \$40.

Marlboro—One of the best early varieties. Large, fine color, very firm and fine for market. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.

Early King—Canes hardy and very similar to Cuthbert in growth. Berries large, bright red and fine for market. Ripens extremely early. 25c to 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Home, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1915.

I bought 1,000 Black Raspberry plants of you last spring. I only lost three or four plants out of the 1,000. They made a fine growth.

GRANT PEARCE.

Cayuga County, N. Y., April 10th, 1915.

I would like about 700 Plum Farmer and 300 Columbian. Can you furnish them First Class Plants as good as you sent me about four years ago?

B. E. OSBORN.

Black Varieties

Plum Farmer—This is the most popular black cap raspberry in America. It is grown by the acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. It was introduced by us about 20 years ago and every year that rolls around adds to its popularity. At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer Raspberry:

"Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, the berries large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It certainly should be given a trial in all commercial plantations.

Nothing I could say would be more effective than the above from a disinterested party. I consider Plum Farmer the best black cap that has ever been introduced. It is largely grown in Oswego County, and I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates shipped from this county to New York City sold for over \$600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a batch of plants received from Ohio, some 20 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants all these years and have never come across a variety that anywhere near equals it in value. We have yet to meet the man who thinks that there is anything near its equal in the black cap line. The plants are fine growers, being more free from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than other varieties. The canes are hardy and when ripened in the fall

We can supply 1-year-old plants of Black Diamond, Kansas, Cumberland and Gregg at 25 for 75c; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.

The New Scarf or Improved Gregg—A new variety of sterling merit. The bushes are strong growers; an improvement over its parent the Gregg. The berries are very large, grayish with bloom, closely resembling the old Gregg, but if anything larger, produced in greater quantity and above all this, the bush is hardy. Price of plants: 15c each; 12 for \$1; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$4; 1,000, \$30.

Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1908.

I write to report to you on my first crop of Plum Farmer raspberries of which I purchased 1,000 plants over one year ago. The crop was one of the best I ever raised. They are fairly superior to any black cap I have ever seen. They resemble the Kansas but are a much hardier, larger and more vigorous grower and stood the drought better than any other variety. My crop was a model one, the berries are larger than the Cumberland and will yield one-half more on the same ground, and bring a cent or two more in our local market. I hereby cheerfully recommend to all berry growers that they will make no mistake in raising this berry. It is the best all-around raspberry I have ever seen.

H. J. RICHMOND.

Yates Co., N. Y., December 1st, 1908.

The Plum Farmer berry is ahead of our standard evaporating berry, the Ohio. I picked my berries with harvester this year during a rainy week, picking them when too wet to work in hay field. Sometimes the berries were so wet that we wet our sleeves through in batting them, yet they held their shape well and did not mat in drying as the Kansas will do. They are larger than the Ohio, produce more, better in quality, of a better color and hold their shape nearly as well. Two evaporator men came to see my dried berries. They said they never saw such large berries hold their shape so well and not mat together. Both of these men raise the Ohio which has been the standard for evaporating for years.

H. E. MATTHEWS.

Monroe Co., Wis., Nov. 18th, 1908.

I have been growing the Plum Farmer for the past three years and it is the most profitable black raspberry we have ever tried, and we have grown about everything that has been offered to the public. Our Plum Farmer averaged us \$2.00 per 24-pint case the past season for the entire crop. It is the only black raspberry we shall plant in the future and the only one we are recommending others to plant.

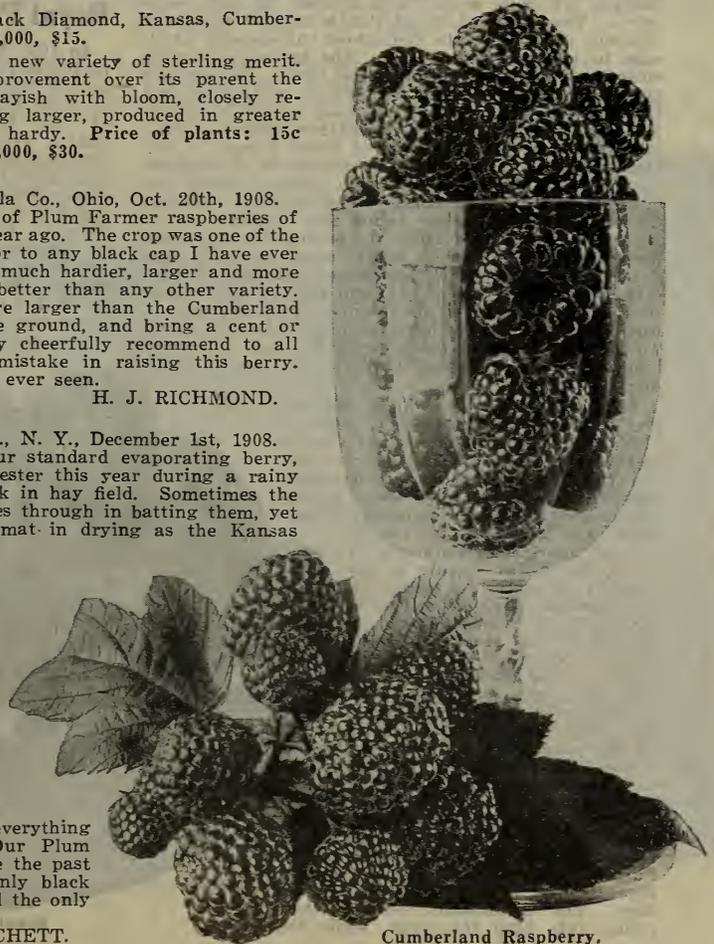
W. H. HANCHETT.

have a beautiful silvery blue appearance. When loaded with fruit the plants are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is grayish-black, very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is one of the best berries to gather with the batter, on account of ripening up in such a short time. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Several years ago it was especially commended by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit more in demand than black caps, and if one has well drained soil to plant them on the returns are sure to be good. The plants of Plum Farmer that we have to sell are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free from diseases. We know that they will grow and do better than plants from heavier soils. We believe that they are worth double the ordinary black cap plants to plant on most soils. Price of No. 1 tip plants: 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12. Price of extra select plants, and 1-year-olds, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2; 1,000, \$15.

Black Diamond—Thrifty growing plants, producing good crops of fruit some two weeks later than Plum Farmer. Berries jet black, not quite so large as Plum Farmer. Valuable. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.

Cumberland—Medium vigorous growing bush, very productive of jet black berries. Somewhat longer season than Plum Farmer. Very popular in some localities. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.

Kansas, Gregg—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12. **Eureka, Conrath**—25 for 75c; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.



Cumberland Raspberry.

Dark Red or Purple Varieties

Columbian—This variety was originated by Joseph T. Thompson, of Oneida, New York, years ago. It has been told that Mr. Thompson made \$30,000 from the sale of the plants, and I know that every nurseryman or fruit grower who has ever handled it has done well with it. I procured a few plants when it was first introduced and have had it growing ever since. It is one of the most valuable berries ever sent out and I consider it the most practical raspberry for the average farmer to grow that I know of. The canes do not incumber the ground like Cuthbert, it is much easier to grow and with ordinary care will yield five times as much fruit. When properly canned they taste nearly as good as the Cuthbert. The canes are prodigious growers, sometimes attaining a diameter of over one inch. They will sometimes winterkill when they make such a great growth, but even if they do, new canes will start from the roots and bear a good crop of fruit, so you can hardly miss a crop of fruit even if the canes do winterkill. But they will not winterkill in any ordinary season. The yield of fruit is simply enormous. The berries are very large and of unusually fine flavor for a purple raspberry. It now sells in the Syracuse markets for as much or more per quart than black caps and is much more productive. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

Royal Purple—The Royal Purple Raspberry has all the desirable qualities of the Columbian and more. It continues in fruit for at least two weeks after Columbian is done, the canes are entirely hardy and the fruit is firmer than the Columbian, so firm that they can be shipped long distances safely in quart baskets, which is saying a good deal for any raspberry. The plants of Royal Purple are not nearly so rampant growers as the Columbian but resemble black caps in appearance and size. The canes are almost entirely thornless except near the roots. Pickers can go among the bushes of Royal Purple without tearing their clothes off. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne eighteen successive large crops of fruit. A plantation of Royal Purple in full fruit is a sight to behold. On account of its lateness to ripen, the Royal Purple often brings 2 cents per quart more than Columbian. It will stand a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees below zero without injury. It is enormously productive, the berries are extremely large and can be picked easily, much more so than Columbian. This variety originated with an old nurseryman in Indiana and we paid him \$1,000 in cash to control the sale of the plants. We have now a fine lot of plants and offer them at reduced prices. The Royal Purple plants are not as large as Columbian, but have the greatest vitality and nearly every one will grow.

Purple raspberries are more vigorous and productive than either reds or blacks and will succeed in unfavorable locations when reds and blacks fail. For this reason they are recommended for the average planter. There is usually more money in growing Columbians and Schaffers at 10c to 12c per quart than Cuthberts at 15c. The Royal Purple is the greatest advance yet made in purple raspberries. What I think of the Royal Purple is best expressed by the fact that I pay \$1,000 to control the sale of the plants. The Royal Purple is dry, hard and firm, does not crumble and can be picked before fully ripened, as it comes off the stem easily. Being easy to pick, the tendency is to gather them before fully ripe and they do not have that sickly dull ashen color that purple raspberries usually have. It was no trouble for us to get 15c per quart for our crop of Royal Purples this year. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is its lateness. The Columbians were in their prime July 23rd this year, while the

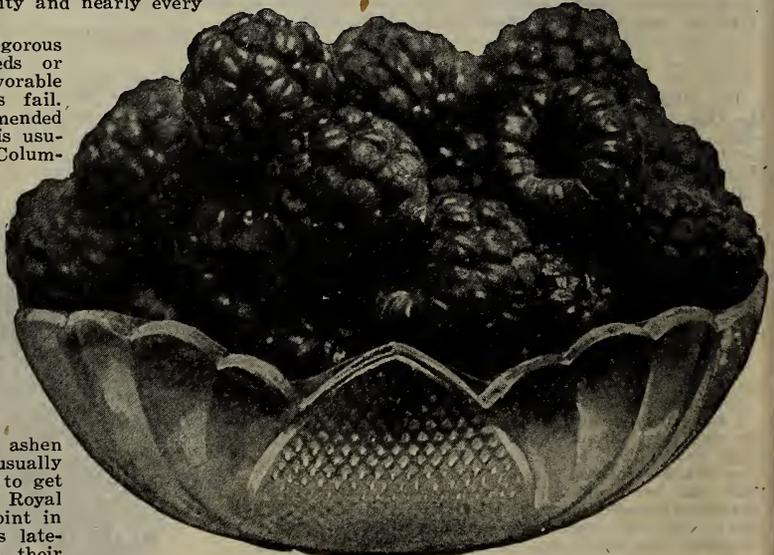
Royal Purples did not get at their best until over a week later and were still making good pickings August 20th on last year's growth. The plants are strong sturdy growers, nearly thornless, and when the canes are ripened in the fall and winter are of a beautiful dark red color. The original bush has stood in a stiff blue grass sod and borne fruit for 18 successive seasons without fail. It is the hardest purple raspberry the writer has ever seen, having withstood 35 below zero without injury. It will go through the winter uninjured when Schaffers and Columbian freeze back to the ground. The fruit is same size as Columbian with us and is so firm and dry that it can be picked and shipped long distances in quart boxes. Price: 15c each; 12 for 75c; 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20. 1-year-old plants, \$1 per 12; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1,000.

Schaffer's Colossal, Haymaker and Cardinal—25 for 75c; 100, \$2; 1,000, \$15.

Strawberry-Raspberry—An interesting novelty from Japan. The roots are perennial and send up canes each year about 12 to 18 inches high, and these die down by the frosts of autumn. The fruit averages about the size of large strawberries, is deep red in color and has about the same consistency as raspberries; resembling them more closely than it does strawberries. The berry is produced on the tops of the annual growth and they are quite a pretty sight when the fruit is ripe. Some people like the flavor of the fruit, others do not. 15c each; 75c per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Royal Purples Produce \$500 per Acre

In 1915 Mr. Allen Coop of this county had an acre of the Royal Purple in fruiting. During the fruiting season there was a very heavy wind storm which blew off quite a quantity of the berries, yet in spite of this, Mr. Coop harvested (5,000) five thousand quarts which sold at wholesale for 10c per quart, realizing \$500.00 for the acre of berries. These berries passed through several hands before the consumer finally got them and we presume that Mr. Coop could have realized \$750.00 from his acre of Royal Purples, had he been able to market them direct to the consumer. The Royal Purple is unquestionably one of the most profitable raspberries now before the public. As a canning berry it is unsurpassed. It will stand shipping better than any raspberry we know. It is one of many good things that I have brought to the attention of the public. L. J. FARMER.



Royal Purple Raspberry.

Blackberries

There is a great and increasing demand for blackberries. It is one of the fruits whose culture seems to have been neglected. Most people have depended upon the supply of wild ones, but the cutting off and burning over of old blackberry slashes and turning these fields into the production of other crops, has reduced the wild supply and people have to depend on the cultivated crop or go without them. Even if there were plenty of wild ones, the cultivated berry, when well grown, is superior to the wild one and it is much more economical and satisfactory to grow a supply in your own garden than to roam over the fields in search of wild ones. The growing of blackberries on a large scale for market offers unusual opportunities for the man who will go at it in the right way.

The culture is very similar to raspberries. They require well drained land and do best when confined to narrow continuous rows and are well mulched under the bushes. If the rows of canes spread in spite of your vigilance, the next best thing is to take a scythe or pruning hook and cut off the surplus canes close to the earth, leaving only a narrow row. Blackberries require cultivation in order to be hardy, and annual fertilization in order to be fruitful. Commercial fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid and potash, rather than nitrogen, are best to use, much safer than barn manures.

Snyder—The standard early blackberry for the north country. The canes are healthy, hardy and very productive. It is an upright grower, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit. The berries are medium to large in size, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well ripened. The canes are reddish in color and extremely hardy. The Snyder is to blackberries what the Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries and the Dunlap to strawberries, the most universally grown. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

Snyder Blackberries.

Ancient Briton—This variety is largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota and other places where extreme hardiness is required. The canes are not quite as upright as Snyder, more spreading. The berries are not so roundish as Snyder, being more elongated like Eldorado. The quality is fine. It is firm, of good color, and much sought for in market. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

Watt—A chance seedling found growing in an orchard near Lawrence, Kansas, about fifteen years ago. With us the Watt is a fine growing plant. It is a good bearer and ripens its berries over a long period from medium early until late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality it is one of the best. We procured our original plants from Mr. Crawford, who describes it as follows: "Last season we had the



Cultivating the Blackberry Field.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

Watt in full bearing alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties until the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy so far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." We have a large stock of plants. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Blowers—One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height, and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. The original one-third of an acre has borne in five years the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, but quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocermen for \$4.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels or over \$500 to the acre. It sells for 2 cents per quart above other blackberries. While the Blowers is one of the most popular blackberries a little further south of us, it is not entirely hardy in Oswego County. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Taylor—Later than the Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are very productive; of a greenish yellow color. The berries are larger than Snyder and of the very finest flavor. It is a long berry and is as sweet as the sweetest wild blackberries. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.



Loganberries.

Ward—A new blackberry very popular in New Jersey, an improvement over the old Kittatinny. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Erie—The largest of all the blackberries. The canes are upright in growth, stout and vigorous, branching like a tree. Fruit round, glossy and very attractive. It is very productive but not entirely hardy with us, about like Blowers. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

Early Harvest—25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50.

Eldorado—One of the most popular blackberries of the day. The canes are hardy and spreading in growth. Berries large, long in shape and of the very finest flavor. Plants in great demand. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

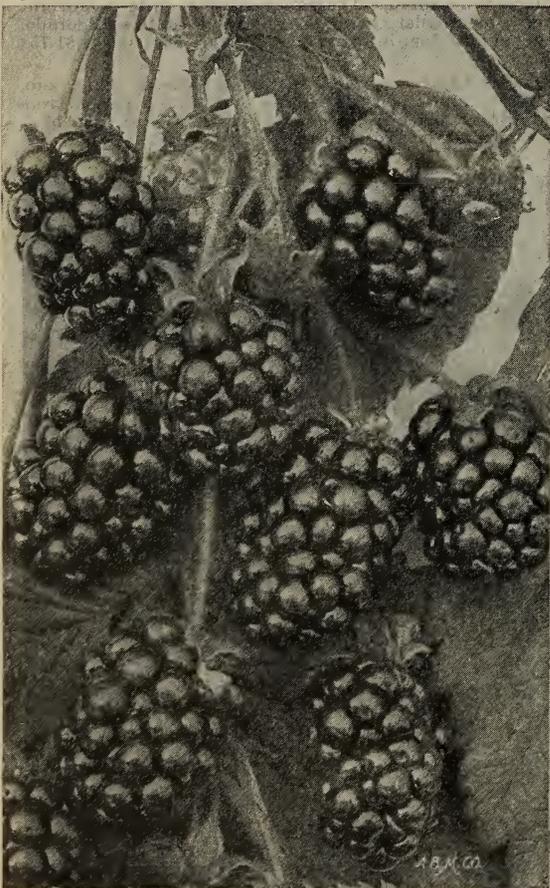
Johnson—A new variety from Missouri adapted for the South, where it is very popular. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50.

Lucretia Dewberry—A trailing or running blackberry. The canes must be trained on trellises or tied to stakes like grape vines. The fruit is very large, looks like blackberries but is very much larger. It ripens shortly after strawberries and is very much in demand in market. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit which always sell well in market. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

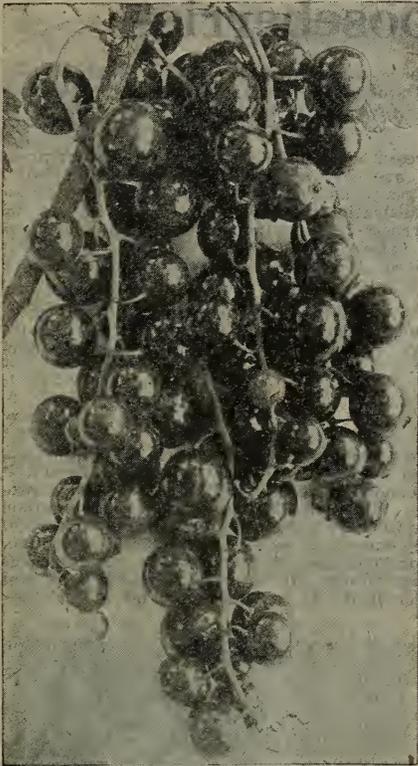
Rathbun—One of the most vigorous of all the blackberries, as well as the largest. Not adapted for the coldest climates, unless it is covered for winter. The berries are immense in size, sweet and delicious. The favorite in mild climates. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Giant Himalaya Berry—Two plants for 25c; 12 for 75c; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

Loganberry—A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, shape of blackberries and color of raspberries. The plants are strong, vigorous growers and very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England. Strong plants, two for 25c; 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.



Eldorado Blackberries.



Perfection Currants.

Perfection—A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, larger than any other and picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva, N. Y. Exp. Station in July, 1901. It is a seedling from a cross of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Diploma—A fine large red currant, originating at Rochester, N. Y., by the late Jacob Moore. It is considered superior to all others by many prominent currant growers. The plants are very healthy and productive, the fruit very large, attractive and easily picked. Price, 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Black Champion—A favorite black currant easily grown and fine for sauce, when one knows how to prepare them. Price same as Fay.

Boskoop Giant—This is a new black variety imported from Holland a few years ago. The plants are entirely hardy, healthy and enormous growers, making a larger bush than any other variety. Very productive of fruit larger and more attractive than other black currants. Price, 20c each; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00.

Crandall Currant—A very healthy growing bush originating in the West. Grows taller than other currants. Enormously productive of fruits that do not have the disagreeable odor of common black currants. It ripens unevenly and cannot be picked by the stem. 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

Hennepin County, Minn.,
March 3rd, 1915.

The best black cap plants I ever handled I got from you last spring.

ALFRED O. HAWKINS.

Currants

The Currant requires a very moist, rich soil with a tenacious subsoil, in order to do its best. They will not thrive equally well on leachy sand or gravel. The plants should be set in rows about five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. They must be kept clean of weeds and annually fertilized. Nothing is better than a forkfull of rich barn manure placed about each plant late in the fall every year. Wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are also good. In trimming, it is better to remove part of the branches, when the bush gets crowded, and cut back any branches that have made an excessive growth. Just before the fruiting season, the plants should be mulched with coarse hay, or buckwheat may be sown between the rows and allowed to be tramped down by the pickers. After picking, the ground between the rows should be turned over with a one-horse plow and clean cultivation given for the balance of the season. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and the process kept up to within a short time before the fruit begins to ripen. The worms may be destroyed by any poison such as Hellebore, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, diluted with water.

Varieties

Fay's Prolific—A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Very popular with most growers and inclined to do better on light soils than other varieties. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$4.50 1,000, \$35.00.

White Grape—Best variety for fresh table use, very sweet and palatable. Plants healthy and very productive. Most popular white variety. Price same as Fay.

Wilder—A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern growing sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. It was highly recommended by the late S. D. Willard. Price same as Fay.

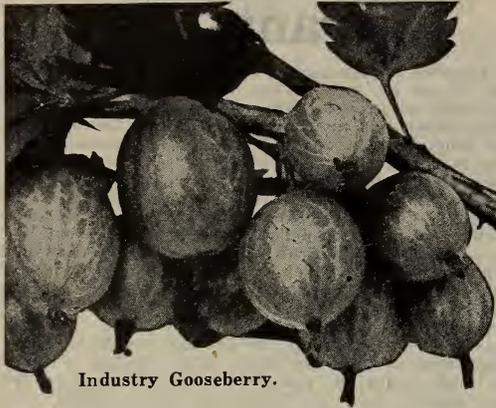
Red Cross—A comparatively new variety originated by the late Jacob Moore. Very vigorous bush, productive. Berries large, beautiful and preferred by some to Fay's Prolific. Price same as Fay.

Lee's Prolific—The favorite black variety, very productive, large, fine for jam. Price same as Fay.



White Grape Currants.

Gooseberries



Industry Gooseberry.

A fruit that is growing in favor in this country, especially in demand among our foreign population. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending upon the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat fresh.

Gooseberries require much the same care as currants, and their habits are very similar. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue to bear good crops so long as good cultivation is given. Worms will eat off the foliage and render them unfruitful unless care is taken to destroy them before they do much damage. Use Paris Green or Hellebore. To prevent gooseberry blight, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Lime and Sulphur.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized each year.

Varieties

The Carrie Gooseberry—This new variety of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100 for \$12.00.

A leading grower of Minnesota writes of it as follows: "I feel that I cannot be too strong in the praise of this wonderful new gooseberry. I have tried it out to my own satisfaction and find it everything that is claimed by the originator. The plants are of the upright nature and grow very fast, coming into bearing the year after setting, which has not occurred in my experience in any other variety. My plants raised fruit enough the second year, after setting, to more than pay for them. They seem to be immune from disease, as I have them near other varieties with mildew, but the Carrie has never mildewed with me yet. They are practically thornless." Another leading nurseryman writes: "Special attention is called to the Carrie Gooseberry, which we believe, all things considered, is one of the best varieties for northern culture that has ever been put on the market. It is vigorous, hardy and very productive. It has a very thin skin and yet is firm and a good shipper. Free from mildew entirely. Far more prolific and successful in this section than other varieties."

Houghton—A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Downing—This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

Josselyn—A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

Industry—A large deep red English variety, much grown in this country for fancy market and canning. 20c each; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

Chautauqua, Keepsake, Columbus, Triumph, Portage, 20c each; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$12.00.

Columbus, Ohio, December 20th, 1915.

The berry plants I received from you last fall were very satisfactory. Will need more in the spring and would be glad to have you mail me your catalogue giving prices. W. H. LINGO.

Northampton County, Pa., April 15th, 1915.

I received the plants Friday, planted them Saturday. I must say they are very nice. I don't believe there is any other company that can send nicer plants than you sent. If they don't grow it is not your fault. WM. P. ANTHONY.

Manchester, N. H., April 8th, 1915.

I bought quite a lot of plants of you last year which did well, but would like to try your extra early varieties.

P. J. CAMPBELL.



The Carrie Gooseberry.

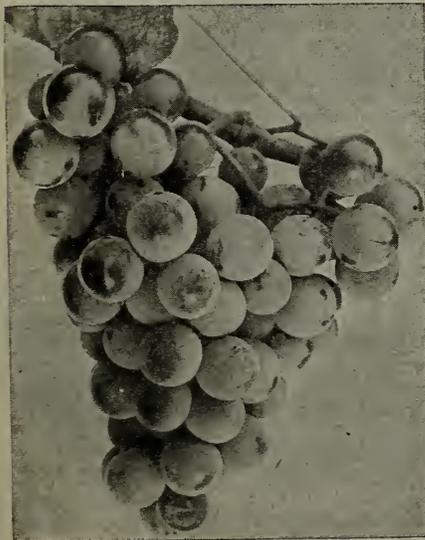
Grapes

The grape requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. The earlier and harder kinds will ripen in most any location and every farmer and homeowner should have a generous supply for home use. The varieties that we list below are adapted for the northern states. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with about 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep the ground about them clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.

Pruning—The most important point about growing grapes is the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun.

We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Prices given are for 2 year old vines. Medium sized vines at two-thirds price. We can supply vines of any variety in cultivation at lowest prices.

The Belle—This new grape originated in Illinois and is supposed to be a cross of the Concord and Catskill. The vines are very vigorous, more so than either of its parents. The originator has measured leaves a foot in diameter and berries an inch in diameter. The fruit is similar in color to Vergennes, has a skin about the consistency of Concord, with a more compact and shorter bunch than Concord and less shouldered. This grape has been tested for many years before being offered to the public and we are convinced that it is a very valuable variety. We have seen and eaten the fruit and are delighted with it. The vines are very productive and healthy. The bunches and berries are above medium size, color pale red, flavor delightful. Ripens early. Two year old, strong vines, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.



The New Belle Grape.



Niagara
Grapes.

Townsend—This valuable new grape originated in Tompkins County, N. Y., several years ago and has been well tested. The vine is a strong healthy grower and produces fruit in great abundance. The fruit is yellowish green in color, a medium sized bunch, with berries part way between Green Mountain and Niagara in size. The flavor of the fruit is most excellent. The cane is hardy and adapted to Northern climates. We think this an excellent variety for the farmer or suburbanite to plant who wants a good supply of choice grapes of fine quality. Ripens real early. Two year vines, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 3-year vines, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Red Wing—New early red grape of fine quality originated by N. B. White of Norwood, Mass. Fruit of the Brighton type. Vines \$1.50 each.

Campbell's Early—A variety of the Concord type, very early, a good bearer and all around good grape. Vines healthy, vigorous and hardy. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact; stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very juicy and tender; flavor, sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for home use and market. Ripens very early, and fruit will hang on vines six weeks without shelling. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

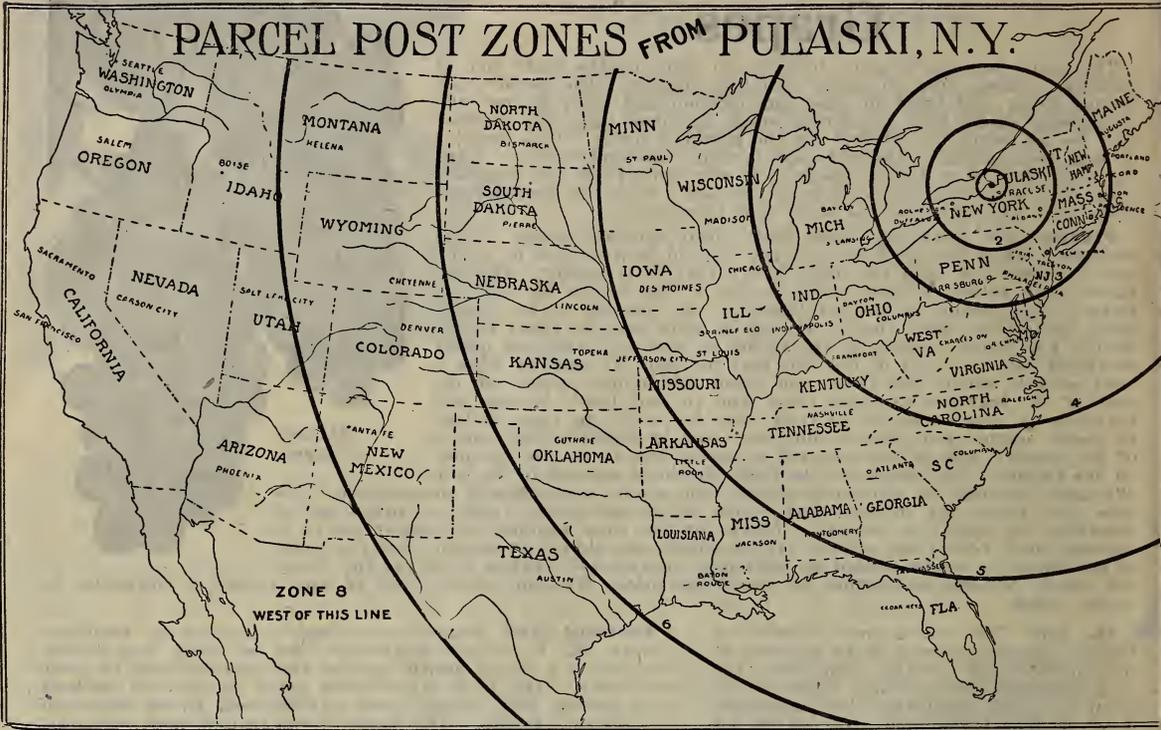
Niagara—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, light yellowish green in color, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

Worden—Originated in Oswego County, N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use and nearby markets. Vines moderate growers, but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large, color black, ripening a week or ten days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. My favorite among the old well tested varieties. 10c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.50.

Green Mountain—The earliest good grape. Color, yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size, quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Concord—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Best to run over buildings and to cover porches and unsightly objects. More largely grown than any other variety. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawam, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15 cents each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.



United States Parcel Post Rates—Fourth Class Matter SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, ROOTS, GARDEN AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

Rate Table	Lb. or Ad. Lb.	Frn. or Frn.
Local rate Pulaski and Suburbs only....	5c	1/2c
First Zone within 50 miles of Pulaski...	5c	1c
Second Zone within 150 miles of Pulaski.	5c	1c
Third Zone within 300 miles of Pulaski..	6c	2c
Fourth Zone within 600 miles of Pulaski.	7c	4c
Fifth Zone within 1,000 miles of Pulaski.	8c	6c
Sixth Zone within 1,400 miles of Pulaski.	9c	8c
Seventh Zone within 1,800 mi. of Pulaski	11c	10c
Eighth Zone all over 1,800 mi. from Pulaski	12c	12c

not be over 84 inches in length and girth combined. The rate of postage on mailable parcels of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and plants weighing 8 oz. or less, shall be 1c for each 2 oz. or fraction thereof, regardless of distance, and on those weighing more than 8 oz. the pound rates shown in table shall apply.

WEIGHTS BY PARCEL POST

Parcels up to 50 lbs. can be sent by Parcel Post in the local, 1st and 2nd zones and up to 20 lbs. in all the other zones.

To points further than the 2nd zone on weight of over 10 lbs., the charge by freight or express is usually more economical.

SIZE OF PARCEL THAT CAN BE SENT BY PARCEL POST

Size of package that can be sent by Parcel Post can

Plants by Parcel Post

Last year, 1915, we sent over 12,000 packages by parcel post. In one day, we sent over 750 packages of plants by mail; our son James, making seven trips to the post office, each time taking a full one horse load: Our local post office people handled all this mail with dispatch, only one day did they allow any parcel post plants to go over until the next day before sending them out. This is one reason why our customers report that our plants reach them in such perfect condition. The nurseryman can pack to perfection and if the plants lie in the post office several days before they are sent on their journey to the customer, they will surely deteriorate and spoil. I am told that it is sometimes a full week before parcel post matter is cleared from the large city offices. Our postmaster guarantees us that our shipments will not spoil while they are in the Pulaski post office.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF PLANTS, PACKED FOR SHIPMENT

100 Strawberry plants	4 lbs.	100 Gooseberry plants12 lbs.
100 Raspberry plants	8 lbs.	100 Grape vines16 lbs.
100 Dewberry plants	6 lbs.	100 Asparagus plants, 2 years.....	6 lbs.
100 Blackberry plants	8 lbs.	100 Rhubarb plants10 lbs.
100 Currant plants	10 lbs.		

We will prepay the postage if money is sent for this purpose, but we prefer that you have your plants come by Parcel Post C. O. D. for the amount of postage.

Fruit Trees

The varieties of fruit trees we offer below are such as can be particularly recommended, and are best adapted to the climate of New York. Any variety desired and not listed, we can generally supply.

Apple Trees

The Oswego Apple—This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some 13 years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

The fruit of the Oswego apple averages about the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful deep clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to believe it a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor suggesting a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The season is about the same as Spy but they are longer keepers. The fruit is of exceptionally fine appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attracts the greatest attention. We have shown them at meetings of the Western N. Y. Hort. Society and of the N. Y. State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic for their future. We

offer a fine lot of two and three year old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. First class trees. 50c; each; \$4 per dozen; \$35 per 100. Baby trees: 1-year-old, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100.

Standard Varieties of Apples

SUMMER APPLES—Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

AUTUMN APPLES—Alexander, Duchesse of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow Apple), Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Wealthy, Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER APPLES—Baldwin, Ben Davis, Improved Ben Davis, Golden Russett, Grimes' Golden, Gano, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Jonathan, King, McIntosh Red, N. W. Greening, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Rome Beauty, Stark, Smokehouse, Spitzenburgh, Stayman's Winesap, Tolman's Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Seek No Further, Wagener, Walbridge, Wolf River, Winter Banana, York Imperial. Can also supply the following in small quantities—American Blush, Arkansas Black, Bailey's Sweet, Baxter, Blue Pearmain, Boiken, Delicious, Fallawater, Gilliflower, Mann, Smith's Cider, Sutton's Beauty, Twenty Ounce, Walker Beauty, Willow Twig, Yellow Bell.

Crab Apples—Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES—2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$16.00. 3 to 5 feet, 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

DWARF APPLE TREES—Leading varieties 3 to 4 feet. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 2nd, 1915.

We are in receipt of the sample of Oswego apple. It came in splendid condition and gave me a chance to judge of the fruit, both as to quality and keeping characteristics. You certainly have an apple of a good deal more than ordinary quality, being mild, sub-acid, firm and a splendid dessert apple. Its color being deep red is in its favor. As an eating apple, it is ahead of the Jonathan, judging from the specimen. If it is a good tree, hardy and a good bearer, you certainly have a good thing.

M. J. WRAGG.

Bath Maine,

May 19th, 1916.

Strawberries came O. K. Corsicans were in fine shape.

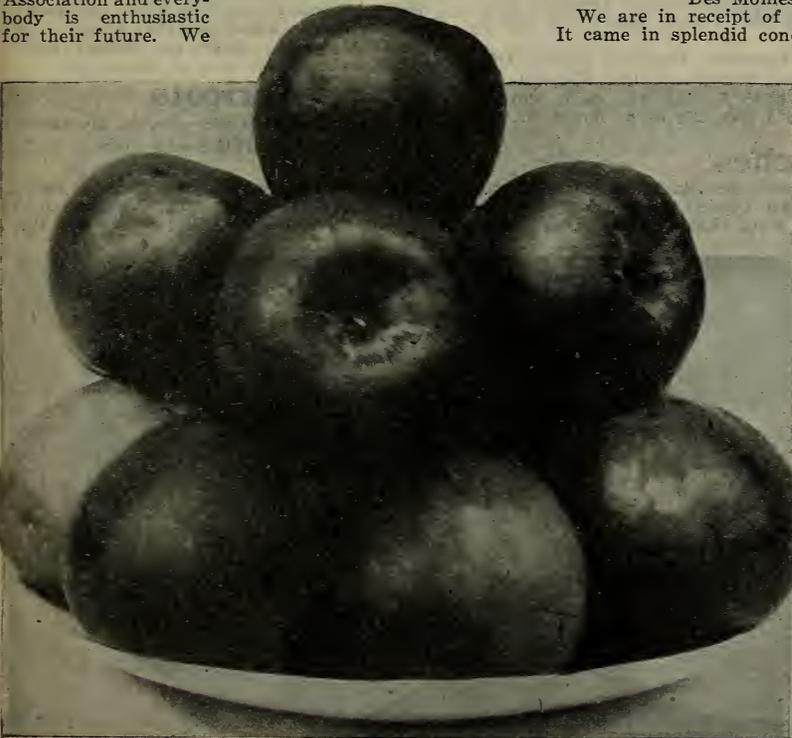
J. EVERETT MAYO.

Tunkhannock, Pa.,

Nov. 29th, 1916.

I bought 100 everbearing strawberry plants of you last year and they did just fine. I got first premium at our fair. We had lots of them to eat all the fall and I sold some. I picked the last the 1st day of November. They were large and fine, the Progressive variety.

MRS. W. G. BENSON.



A plate of the New Oswego Apples.

Standard Pears

SUMMER VARIETIES—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Koonce, Wilder.

AUTUMN VARIETIES—Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Lawson, Rossney, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

WINTER VARIETIES—Lawrence, Lincoln Coreless, Kieffer, LeConte, Pres. Drouard, Winter Nellis.

PRICE OF PEAR TREES—2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$22.50 per 100. 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

DWARF PEARS—Anjou, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Koonce, Seckel, Tyson, Wilder. 2 year No. 1, 3½ to 5 feet, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00; 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Cherries

SOUR VARIETIES—Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, Olivet, Ostheime, May Duke, Wragg.

Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year old, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$28.00; 3 to 4 feet, 2 year, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.

SWEET VARIETIES—Bing, Black Eagle, Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon Bigareau, Lambert, Schmidt's Bigareau, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Prices, 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 40c each; dozen, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00; 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.

Quinces

VARIETIES—Bourgeat, Rey's Mammoth, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple Quince, Champion.

Price, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00; 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.

Plums

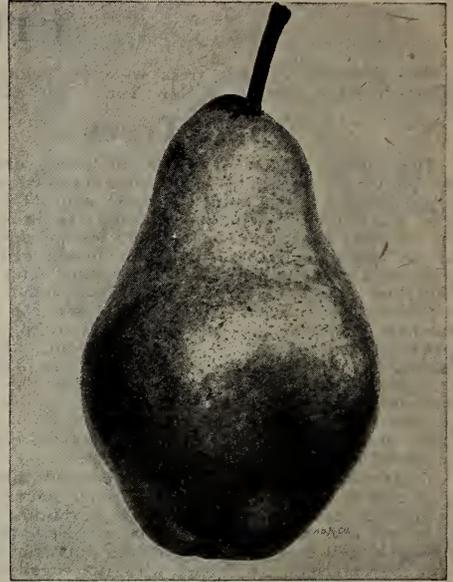
EUROPEAN VARIETIES—Beauty of Naples, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Diamond, Fallenburg (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuii, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

JAPANESE VARIETIES—Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultana, Red June, Satsuma, Shiro, Wickson.

Prices, No. 1, 2 year old, 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00; 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.

Peaches

VARIETIES—Alexander, Beer's Smock, Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Carman, Chair's Choice, Early Rivers, Fitzgerald, Greensboro, Hill's Chili, Large Early York, Iron



Bartlett Pear.

Mountain, Niagara, Elberta, Champion, Triumph, Engle's Mammoth, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Early, Captain Ede, Salway, Stump the World.

Can also supply the following peach trees in small quantities—Admiral Dewey, Ray, Fox's Seedling, Eureka, Mayflower, Sneed, Yellow St. John, Kalamazoo, Thurber, Steven's Rareripec, Wonderful, Willett.

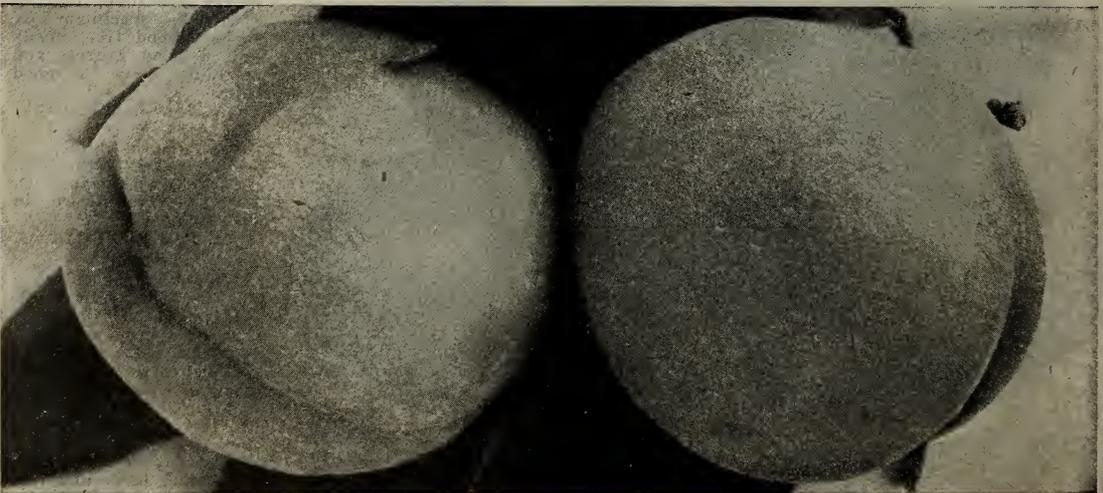
Prices, 1 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100; 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, 12c each; \$1.20 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Apricots

ENGLISH VARIETIES—Harris, Moorpark.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES—Alexander, J. L. Budd, Alexis, Gibb.

Prices, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; \$25.00 per 100. 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 20c each; dozen, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.



Champion Peach.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus nearly as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS

The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring, as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large two-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

Price of Asparagus Roots—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteuil at 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000.

Extra Heavy Roots—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 35c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000. We can supply 1-year-old roots at \$4.00 per 1,000.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Rule to Find Number of Plants to Acre

We are frequently asked how many plants or trees will it take to set an acre if they are set such and such a distance apart. For instance how many trees will it take if they are set 20 feet apart each way; if you will keep in mind the number of square feet which are in an acre (43,560) and divide this by the multiplied distance between the rows both ways, you will always arrive at the number of trees or plants that can be put upon an acre. Thus 20 multiplied by 20 equals 400. Divide 43,560 by 400 and we have about 109. Suppose strawberry plants are set 1 by 5, if we divide 43,560 by 5, we get 8,712. If they are set 2 by 4, we divide 43,560 by 8 and get 5,445.

No Increase in Price of Plants and Trees

The European War has raised hob with most everything. Prices of most things are soaring as this catalogue is being prepared. Present prices for some things in our local markets are as follows: potatoes, \$2.40 per bu.; flour, \$2.60 per 49 lb. sack; buckwheat flour, 60c per 10 lb. sack; lard, 22c per pound; eggs, 50c per dozen; salt pork, 18c per lb.; crackers, 13c per lb.; granulated sugar, 8½c per lb.; corn meal, \$2.25 per 100; bran, \$35.00 per ton; flour middlings, \$2.25 per 100; other things in proportion.

The materials to put up plants, trees, etc., such as paper, lumber, twine, labor, etc., have nearly doubled in price from a few years ago, yet we are asking no more for our plants, etc., than we did several years ago. This pace cannot long be kept up if everything

in the line of production is to increase or even keep where it is now. Even the paper used to print this catalogue costs about double what it did a year ago.

Forty Crates of Fall Strawberries Per Day —Superb the Best Variety

The Maplehurst Gardens of Michigan, the largest growers of Fall-bearing strawberries for fruit alone in the world, write the "Country Gentleman," of Philadelphia, September 19th, 1915, as follows: "Since the 15th of August we have been picking on an average about forty crates of strawberries a day. These berries have gone to Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and many other cities, and have sold for as high as thirty-five cents a quart, wholesale."

This firm writes us as follows, January 18th, 1916:

L. J. Farmer.

Dear Sir:—Upon checking up our records for the year, we find that "Superb" yielded 90% as much fruit per plant as "Progressive," and we received a price for Superb averaging more than double the price for Progressive because of the much more attractive appearance of the fruit, and because it reached the market in much better condition. We shall, therefore, set no more Progressives. Inasmuch as we have been the largest producers of everbearing strawberries in this country, as far as we know, we think this experience should be of value as a guide to other producers. It may not be out of place to say that we shall set upwards of three hundred thousand Superbs for fruit this spring, and all of these will be grown by the hill system.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long, hard winter. The roots are very hardy, and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We should plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkful of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years, they will do better if taken up and divided and reset. We have an immense stock of Pie-plant roots to offer. They will be all split, ready to plant. Note our reduced prices.

Linnaeus—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use. 2 for 10c; 12 for 50c; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.00.

Victoria—Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

New Queen—10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Rhubarb for Forcing—Extra large roots for winter forcing. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00.

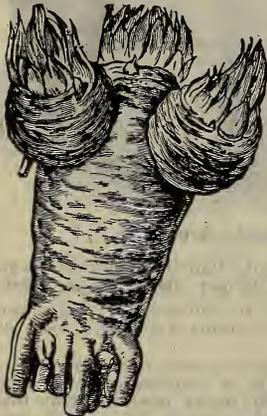
Holt's Mammoth Sage

15 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, for strong roots.

Horse Radish Roots

Maliner Kren—A new variety discovered by United States Agricultural Explorer David Fairchild in Bohemia about ten years ago. Cuttings from this Horse Radish planted in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October; and if left in the ground until spring, will grow to enormous size. It is white as snow and free from disease. Yields of four tons to the acre have been recorded. Grows on any kind of soil and will stand the dry weather as well as potatoes. In planting Horse Radish, fit the soil same as for strawberries, and plant the cuttings point downwards, with the top of the cutting about one inch below the surface of the soil. Set about 1 to 4 feet apart, about 10,000 cuttings to the acre. Cultivate same as any garden crop. In about two weeks the leaves will show above the surface, and in due time will shade the ground so that weeds will not bother it much. Horse Radish sells in market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and to the pickling houses at \$100.00 per ton. Price of Maliner Kren, 35c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Common Garden Horse Radish Roots, 25c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.



Horse Radish.

FARMER'S TOOL FOR SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We have perfected a tool for setting strawberry plants which surpasses everything we have seen in this line. It is an ADZ shaped tool made in large quantities by hand by our local blacksmith. It is strong and well made and will last many years. It is adapted for setting strawberry and all kinds of berry plants and can be used for "tipping in" black raspberry plants as well as for various other purposes. We use it exclusively ourselves which is a pretty good recommend as we have been setting strawberry plants for 33 years. Price, \$1.00 each.

Rock, Mass., May 11th, 1916.

Received plants in splendid condition. Thank you for prompt shipment.

MRS. EDW. A. CLARK.

Southampton, Mass., June 8th, 1916.

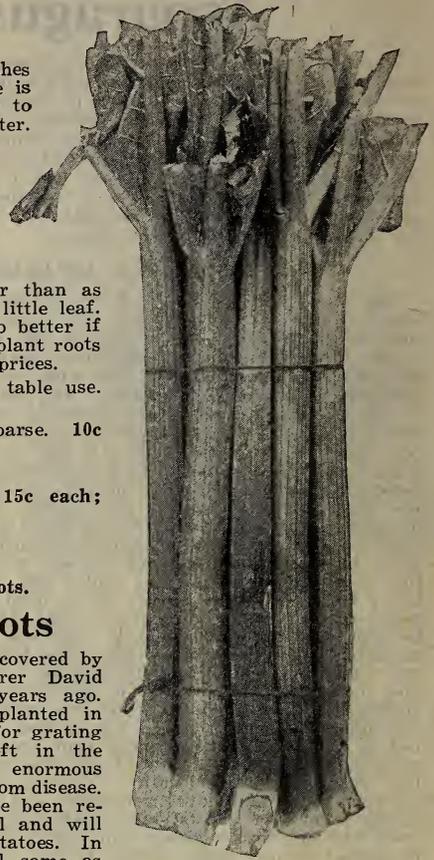
The strawberry plants you kindly sent came in fine shape and are set and looking well.

FLORENCE E. HANNUM.

Natick, Mass., May 16th, 1916.

I received strawberry plants O. K. and am pleased with them. Also received aster seed.

WM. G. JOHNSON.



Linnaeus Rhubarb.

THE ST. REGIS, PLUM FARMER AND CUTHBERT DO FINE IN CALIFORNIA.

Fairoaks, California, Nov. 8th, 1916.

L. J. Farmer.

Dear Sir:—A couple of years ago I got some St. Regis raspberry plants of you. Last year I was very much disappointed in them both as to quality and the bearing, and decided to dig them up last spring and throw them away. My hired man dug up about a quarter of them and then left me to finish the job. Not being at all well, I did not do it, and before the summer was over, I was very glad it was not done. The ground was covered with plants, so thick I could not get between the rows. They had no cultivation or fertilizer, an occasional watering was all the care they had, but they produced bountifully, and we think the flavor very good indeed. Under good cultivation I should think they would be very profitable. I have Cuthbert bearing at the present time. Picked a few St. Regis today. The Plum Farmer berries are "Doing themselves Proud" as the Southerners say. They are unusually thrifty. I had but few berries from them the past summer on account of a very late frost in May, but what there were, were very large and firm. I prefer the red kinds myself, but shall set out a good many Plum Farmer for market, as I think they will sell well.

Sincerely,

MARY B. FITCH.

Vegetable Plants

Cabbage Plants

HARDY FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Grown for us near the ocean in Virginia and South Carolina, in the open fields, and ready to ship by mail or express any time during the winter and spring. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Truckee, Flat Dutch. Price, 35c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$7.50; 10,000, \$12.50. Crates hold 500 to 2,000 plants. Must be shipped before May 1st.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—Ready in May, June, July and August. Varieties—Wakefield, Succession, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Danish Ball Head, Winningstadt, Mammoth Rock Red, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, and others. 35c per 100; \$2 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$7.50; 10,000 for \$12.50.

Tomato Plants

Greenhouse grown, 35c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000. Field grown, ready in May and June, 15c per dozen; 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Varieties: John Baer, Earliana, Champion, Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa.

Celery Plants

Ready in June, July and August. 25c per dozen; 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Varieties: White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Pascal.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June and July. 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Varieties: Jersey Yellow, Vineland Bush, Jersey Red, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved.

Cauliflower Plants

50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. Variety: Early Snowball.

BEEF PLANTS—Crosby's, Eclipse, Egyptian, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 or over at \$1.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS—30c per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Varieties: Big Boston, Boston Market, Grand Rapids, All Seasons, New Morse.

PEPPER PLANTS—50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. Ready in May and June. Varieties: Bull Nose, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain, New Tomato, True Red Chili, Red Cayenne.

BRUSSELLS SPROUTS—50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—60c per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Varieties: New York Improved, Black Beauty.

KALE—Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

LEEK—Carentum and Rouen, 35c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

KOHL RABI—Early White Vienna, 40c per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

PARSLEY—Dwarf Fern Leaf, 35c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.



Earliana Tomato.

Seed Potatoes

The condition of the potato market at the time this catalogue is being prepared is such that it is not safe to quote prices on potatoes in any quantity. There is a shortage in the crop and the price has not settled on anything definite. Therefore we only quote by the pound and peck. We will be pleased to quote prices by the bushel and 10 bushels to any intending purchaser.

Early Minnesota—An extremely early potato grown largely for first early. It is sometimes called six weeks. It is medium in size, round, with deep eyes and red skin. The flesh is white. The eyes are deeper red than the skin. 1 lb., 15c; 1 peck, \$1.00.

Lady of London—A valuable medium late potato from Wisconsin. This is a very beautiful potato and is a great yielder and we believe will be very popular in market when well known. 1 lb., 20c; 1 peck, \$1.25.

New Potato "Mrs. Dimon."—This potato was raised from the seed in the same locality where originated the famous "Hastings" Variety. It has been tested several years and every year shows its superiority. During the past season it was grown beside the Bull Moose, Hastings and several other standard varieties and was the largest and finest looking, as well as the most productive of them all. It is the finest looking potato, as it lays in the bin, that I ever saw. This potato will be pushed, and I predict for it a great future. For sale only by the pound. Price, 50 cents per pound.

Irish Cobbler—The most popular first early potato for market. Can be dug about the first of any potato and is quite a good yielder. The potatoes are round, white in color with deep eyes. Largely grown in the South to ship North. 1 lb., 15c; pk., \$1.00.

Bull Moose—This is a medium to late potato and has been grown by us for four years. This potato is said to be a seedling grown on Long Island. In 1914 it was very dry here and yet we dug 280 bushels from

only 12 bushels planted June 8th. Other varieties of potatoes with us were near a failure. The picture on this page is taken from a photograph of these potatoes dug in October. We had a heavy frost Sept. 10th, which entirely killed the vines and cut short the yield considerably. In the spring of 1915 we planted several acres of this variety, and had an immense crop. They averaged fully 300 bushels to the acre. Two small patches planted July 1st, yielded 400 bushels to the acre, as fine looking potatoes as we ever saw. The vines of Bull Moose are not rampant growers, just medium, but healthy, and they root deep. The potatoes are good average size, very pretty and regular in shape, in fact, the ideal market shape. The tubers are white and have few eyes. The shape of the potato is very characteristic, having one deep dent in the end. It will outyield any variety we have ever grown. 1 lb., 15c; 1 pk., \$1.00.

Hastings—This potato was grown from the seed by a Mrs. Tackley, who lives 14 miles from us. It was named and introduced by us a few years ago. We have sold it from one end of the country to the other, and it has given universal satisfaction. The vines are extremely rampant growers and must have plenty of room in order to do well. It is a very late potato, and in order to come to full maturity, must be planted quite early. The tubers are extremely large, and in a favorable potato season we have seen specimens that weighed over three pounds, and the originator's son tells me that he found one potato that weighed eight pounds. One great point about this potato is, that although it is a very late variety, they may be eaten just as soon as dug and are of fine quality. I believe it is, without exception, the finest potato for eating that I have ever tasted. Grown side by side, it will outyield Carman and Rural New Yorker two to one. We could fill this book with testimonials in its favor. One man in New Hampshire grew 138 pounds from one potato weighing one pound in one season.

A man in Oregon produced 140 potatoes weighing 98 pounds from one potato weighing one pound. Another party reported growing 90 bushels from one potato in two seasons. We are proud of the Hastings potato. 1 lb., 15c; 1 pk., \$1.00.

Gold Coin—1 lb., 15c; 1 pk., \$1.00.

Wellsboro, Pa.,

Nov. 13th, 1916.

I bought a small order of different plants of you last spring. Plants were all thrifty and grew.

F. S. WEBB.

Beverly, Mass.,

May 8th, 1916.

Those strawberry plants I got last year are doing fine.

WM. H. FESSENDEN, Jr.

East Brookfield, Mass.,

April 19th, 1916.

The strawberry plants arrived safely. Thanking you for the same.

J. WALTER SMITH.



Bushel Basket
Bull Moose
Potatoes.

Outdoor Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew, spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price, 3 year old, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen; 2 year old, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

The Four Best Roses

I have grown roses for many years and have had unusually good success with them. There are many fine varieties and it is hard to pick out the best. I believe, however, if I were confined to but four of the bush roses, I should select the following: Marshall P. Wilder, Madame Gabriel Luizet, Margaret Dick-



Frau Karl Druschki.

son and Frau Karl Druschki. These are all Hybrid Perpetuals.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, with a mass of bright glowing crimson. This is the most wonderful rose introduced in the past thirty years.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau)—A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type, of a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty.

Dorothy Perkins—An extremely vigorous and hardy rose of the rambler type, a good companion for Crimson Rambler. It is shell pink in color, very free flowering and entirely reliable. The plants are even hardier than Crimson Rambler.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as the pink Dorothy, except in color which is white.

Baby Rambler—Crimson and white.

Standard Hardy Roses

American Beauty—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Grus au Teplitz—Beautiful crimson red, wonderfully free flowering. One of the finest for outside show.

Caroline Testout (The Oregon Rose)—A large rose, especially adapted for table decoration. Deep pink in color, beautiful buds.

Mrs. John Laing—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge, very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety. Free bloomer.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose.

Salet (Moss)—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud.

Marshall P. Wilder—Brilliant cherry carmine, large size. Handsome, good form, exceedingly fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—One of the most beautiful; color an exquisite shade of clear, coral-rose, suffused with lavender and pearl. Large, cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose.

Margaret Dickson—Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety.

Frau Karl Druschki—Often called the White American Beauty. The best white rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, perfectly double flowers; a vigorous grower, of upright habit and luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Moreau (Moss).—Fisher Holmes, Kais. Aug. Victoria, Magna Charta, Ulrich Brunner, Clem Raoux, C. F. Meyer, Hermosa, John Hopper, Jules Margotten, Mad. Chas. Wood, LaReine, Marie Henrietta, Wm. Lobb, Prince Camille de Rohan, Tausendschon, Persian Yellow, Coq. des Alpes, Coq. des Blanches, Anna de Diesbach.



Marshall P. Wilder.



Peonies in Border Effect.

Peonies

We offer an assortment covering the entire range of colors, extending over the blossoming season, and representing the very best out of hundreds of varieties got ten together from specialists in France, England, Holland, Japan and this country. Strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. Peonies may be planted in spring or fall. If planted in the fall, they will bloom some the following summer and increase in size and beauty for many years.

List of Named Varieties

Charlemagne—Creamy white, center light lilac, flesh shaded with chamois, late. 35c each.

Comte de Nipperg—Dark rose pink, large bloom. 30c each.

Couronne de Or—Immense, very full, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; snowy white with yellow stamens; fragrant, perfect as a cut flower sort; very late, coming in after all other stemmed white sorts are gone. 35c each.

Delachei—Deep crimson purple; one of the best dark peonies; late midseason. 30c each.

Duke of Wellington—Flowers fragrant; sulphur white, large and well formed; strong grower, stems long and firm; late midseason. 40c each.

Festiva Maxima—Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence, both in color and form. Enormous pure white flowers splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals. Handsome foliage and very fragrant. Early. 40c each.

Francois Ortegat—Semi-double; large, purplish crimson bloom, with brilliant yellow golden anthers; very striking. 30c each.

Gloire de Douai—Purplish scarlet crimson, with black reflex, late. 30c each.

Golden Harvest—Very large blooms, blush guard petals, creamy white center; midseason; one of the freest bloomers. 35c each.

LaSublime—Crimson; fine, full, fragrant. 30c each.

LaTulippe—Late, very large, full, shell formed blooms, borne on long, erect stems; delicate rose, fading to creamy white; one of the best. 40c each.

Louis Van Houtte—Fine dark crimson, very double, strong. 35c each.

Mme. Rene Dessert—In clusters; soft lilac, with silvery violet reflex. 40c each.

Mme. Crousse—One of the best whites, midseason. 40c each.

Mme. Leben—Bright cherry pink. 30c each.

Monsieur Barral—Soft, clear pink; large and full; long stems. 30c each.

Nigricans—Very late, brilliant; purplish crimson. 40c each.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—The well known, very early, double crimson. 35c each.

Prince Imperial—Brilliant, purplish scarlet; free bloomer, fine for massing in landscape work. 35c each.

Queen Victoria (Whitleyii)—There are two well known varieties of this name. This is the standard pure white variety for storage for market. 30c each.



Festiva Maxima.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Evergreen Bittersweet (*Euonymus radicans*, vegetus)
—This vine is called the Evergreen Bittersweet because of the profusion of red berries it bears in fall and winter. It is a picture to behold to see a wall covered with its healthy green colored foliage any time in the winter. No matter whether severely cold or mild weather conditions, the leaves are entirely unaffected and are as pretty green in February or March as they are in June. While the leaves of the English Ivy are brown and generally discolored, the *Euonymus Radicans Vegetus* is ever the same uniform color. It deserves a trial and will beautify old stumps, garden walls or even embankments at any exposure, north or south. The fruiting is best on southern exposures. Wall pockets are fine to plant them in. This plant is destined to become the most popular of all evergreen climbing plants ever known. It absolutely holds the color at any season of the year. It grows moderately fast and to a height of 20 feet or more. Strong bushy 2-year-old plants, 50c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Virginia Creeper—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Englemann's American Ivy—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Boston or Japanese Ivy—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Akebia quinata—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Silver Vine (*Actinidia arguta*)—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Dutchman's Pipe—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Trumpet Vine—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Scarlet Trumpet Creeper—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Staff Tree or Bitter Sweet—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Cinnamon Vine—10c each; dozen, \$1.00.

Clematis *Paniculata*—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Large Flowering Clematis—Jackmanni (purple), Mme. Ed. Andre (crimson), Mrs. Baron Veillard (rose), Ville de Lyon (carmine), Duchesse of Edinburg (white), Henryii (creamy white), 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

English Ivy—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Irish Ivy—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Perennial Hop Vine—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Golden Leaf Hop Vine—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Jasmine—Beesianum (red), Nudiflorum (yellow), 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Kudzu Vine (Jack and the Bean Stalk)—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

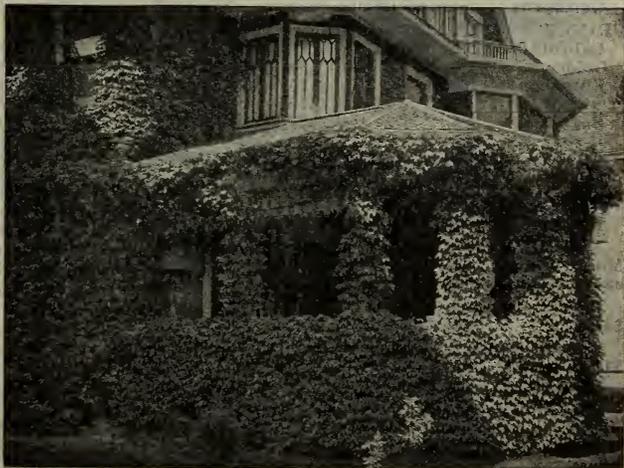
Honeysuckle—Dutch Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, Everblooming Honeysuckle, Golden Honeysuckle, Heckrotti, Evergreen Honeysuckle. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Silk Vine—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Lamb's Fleece—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Chinese Wistaria—Lilac and white. 35c each; doz., \$3.50.



Boston Ivy.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery

Flowering Almond (White or Rose flowers)
—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Japanese Barberry (Barberry Thunbergii)
—25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac—This has created quite a stir during the past few years. It is one of the few good summer flowering shrubs. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. Our plants were covered with butterflies the past summer every sunshiny day, attracted by the peculiar penetrating pungent odor which constantly emanated from the flowers. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Calycanthus, floridus—25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Red Bud or Judas Tree—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Purple Leaved Filbert—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Japan Quince—50c each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Double White Deutzia, Dwarf Deutzia, Lemoine's Deutzia. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Elegans Longipes—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Russian Olive—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)—Fortunei, Suspensa, Viridissima. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Silver Bell—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Witch Hazel—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Rose of Sharon—Boule de Feu (double, red), Coelestis (single, light blue), Coerulea Plena (double blue), Crested Beauty (white, with crimson eye), Jeanne de Arc (double, pure white), Lady Stanley (double white), Rosea Plena (double rose), Totus Albus (single pure white), Viola Plena (double Rosy-lilac), Variegata (variegated leaved, dwarf growing). 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Hydrangea — Paniculata Grandiflora (hardy). 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Hydrangea—Arborescens (Early Snowball). 30c each; dozen, \$3.00.

Hydrangea—Cineraria Sterilis (Hills of Snow). 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

St. John's Wort—Large Flowering, Dense Flowering, Gold Flower. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Yellow Jasmine—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Mountain Laurel (Calico Bush)—\$1.00 each.

Corchorus—Japonica (Globe flower). 35c each.

PRIVET		Each	Dozen	100
California	2 to 3 feet	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
Golden	"	.50	5.00	
European	"	.15	1.50	12.00
Amoor River	"	.15	1.50	12.00
Regel's	"	.20	2.00	
Ibota	"	.15	1.50	12.00

Bush Honeysuckle—Fragrant Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush, Tartarian, White Tartarian. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

Dwarf Horsechestnut—50c each.

Mock Orange or Syringa—Golden Syringa, Common Mock Orange, Large Flowered Mock Orange. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Flowering Plum—Pissardi, Triloba. 35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Double Flowering Crab Apple (Bechtel's Crab)—\$1.00 each.

Rhodotypos—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Sumach—Smoke Bush, Fern Leaved, Cut Leaf Staghorn. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Flowering Currant—Buffalo Golden Currant, Pink Flowering, Red Flowering. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Locust Tree (Robinia)—35c each.



Buddleia, Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush.

Flowering Raspberry—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Elder—Canadensis (common American Elder), Golden Elder, Red Berried Elder. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Spirea or Meadow Sweet—Van Houttei, low spreading bush with curved branches and small trifoliate leaves. White flowers in magnificent abundance, weighting down the entire shrub. Of the easiest culture and most desirable. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50. Anthony Waterer, Billardi, Dwarf White Spirea, Douglassi, Ninebark, Golden Spirea, Bridal Wreath, Reesiana, Sorbifolia, Thunbergii. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Snowberry—Waxberry, Coral Berry or Indian Currant. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

High Bush Blueberry—75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

Viburnum or Snowball—Japan Snowball, Dwarf Snowball, Guelder Rose Snowball, Wayfaring Tree, High Bush Cranberry. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Monk's Pepper or Hemp Tree—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich ruby carmine. Very beautiful. This was the prettiest shrub that blossomed on our place last summer. Candida, Rosea, Nana Variegata. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Dogwood—Red Branch, Yellow Leaved, Panicked, Common Dogwood, Red Osier, Elegantissima, Silky Cornel, Cornelian Cherry. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Rhododendrons—White, pink and red. \$1.25 each.



Lilac Bush.

Lilacs

This assortment of varieties represents all shades of color, single and double, and includes the cream of the Lemoine Hybrids. It was selected from the best in the Highland Park collection at Rochester, N. Y. Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

List of Named Varieties

Frau Dammann—Single. The truss is immense, the flowers of medium size and pure white.

Dr. Breitschneider—Double purplish in bud, opening white; late. Very much on the order of *Villosa*.

Aline Mocquary—Single, dwarf, compact growth, flowers dark purplish red; a profuse blooming sort and one of the finest of lilacs.

- Charles Joly**—Double. Dark reddish purple.
- Charles X**—Single. The well known favorite, purplish-red variety; strong, rapid grower; very graceful.
- Congo**—Single. Flowers large; wine red; very double and compact.
- Leon Simon**—Double. Compact panicles, of bluish crimson flowers.
- Marie Lefraye**—Single. The panicles of pure white single flowers and very fine and fragrant; an excellent forcing variety.
- Michael Buckner**—Dwarf, very double; pale lilac.
- Othello**—Single. Dark purplish-red; large graceful panicles of single flowers; a good one.
- Philemon**—Single. Possibly the darkest shade in lilacs.

Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth—Single. Panicles long; individual flowers; large single, dark purplish red, a well known and favorite variety.

Vivian Morel—Single. Very long spikes; flowers of medium size, round and double; light bluish lilac, with white center.

Dr. Masters—Double. Spikes a foot long; flowers very light; clear lilac, with lighter center.

Princess Alexandra—Single. One of the finest white varieties; large panicles.

Boussingault—Double. A new light blue lilac.

Villosa—Single. Large panicles; flowers light purple in bud; opening white; late.

Lilarosa—Single. Silvery pink; very desirable.

Mme. Lamoine—Double. Pure white; fine.

President Grevy—Very large individual flowers of a beautiful shade of blue. Double.

Josikaea—Single. Purple; late. Blooming after all other lilacs have gone. Tree like growth.

Japonica—Single. Creamy white, in large panicles. A month later than other lilacs. Grows into a small tree.

Rubra de Marley.

Colmariensis—Single. Very large pale blue flowers and fine glossy foliage.

Toussaint L' Ouverture—Single. Very dark, purplish flowers, single and oddly crinkled petals.

Wm. Robinson—Single. Violet-Mauve, clear underneath; irregular flowers in long spikes.

Alphonse Laville—Double. Blue, shading to violet; extra large panicles.

Flowering Bulbs and Plants

Dahlia Bulbs—Red, Yellow, Pink, White and their shades. 5c each; doz., 50c.

TWENTY-FIVE NAMED VARIETIES OF DAHLIAS FOR \$1.00.

We have the finest collection of Dahlias that has ever been shown in this locality. There are 25 varieties, including such well-known kinds as Jack Rose, Sylvia, C. W. Burton, Wm. Agnew, Independence, Emily, Arabella, Iron Clad, Peeress, Peony, Eleganta, Little Helen, Queen Victoria, etc. We will send one "toe" each of the 25 varieties for \$1.00. You are to pay express or parcel post. In the fall of 1915, our display of Dahlias was the wonder and admiration of the whole flower loving country about here. People came long distances to see them in bloom.

Gladiolus Bulbs—Standard mixture, largely light colors. 50c per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Early and Late Branching Asters—White, Pink, Lavender, Red, Purple and mixture of colors. 25c per doz.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$5.00.

Verbenas—Red, pink, white and purple. 10c each; 50c per dozen.

Petunias—Ruffled Giants. White, pink, red, purple and mixture. 10c each; 50c per dozen.

Geraniums—From 2 inch pots. Over 100 varieties—Single, Double, Ivy-leaved, Variegated foliage, Scented leaved varieties. 15c each; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Chrysanthemum, 20c each; **Larkspur**, 20c; **Wind Flower**, 20c; **Columbine**, 20c; **Sweet William**, 20c; **Hardy Scotch Pinks**, 20c; **Foxglove**, 20c; **Bleeding Heart**, 25c; **Hollyhocks**, 20c; **Gold Flower**, 25c; **German Iris**, 20c; **Japanese Iris**, 20c; **Perennial Phlox**, 20c; **Oriental Poppy**, 25c; **Golden Glow**, 15c; **Shasta Daisy**, 20c; **Red Hot Poker**, 20c; **Spanish Dagger**, 20c.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; **Catalpa Bungei**, 5-7 ft., \$1.00; **Norway Maples**, 6-8 ft., 75c; **Purple Leaf Maple**, 6-8 ft., \$1.00; **Lombardy Poplar**, 6-8 ft., 50c; **Koster's Blue Spruce**, 2-3 ft., \$2.50; **Norway Spruce**, 2-3 ft., 35c; **American Mulberry**, 4-6 ft., 35c; **Hardy Catalpa**, 4-5 ft., 25c; **Black Locust**, 4-5 ft., 25c.



Dahlias.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at \$2.50 per single bird, male or female, and \$6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

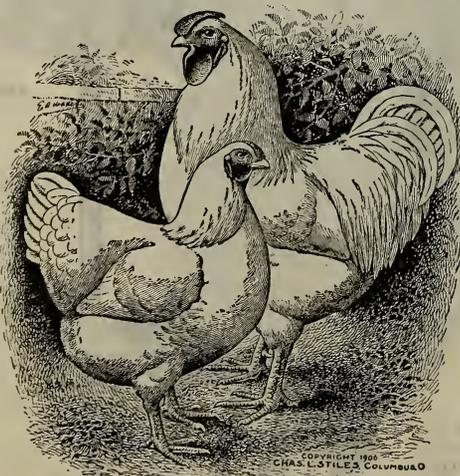
White Wyandottes—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

Black Wyandottes are similar to the other Wyandottes except the plumage, which is greenish black. They are very hardy and fine layers of a large brown egg. Bottoms of feet are yellow and with their black coat and red combs are very attractive. Eggs, \$1.75 for 15; \$3.00 for 30; \$5.00 for 60.

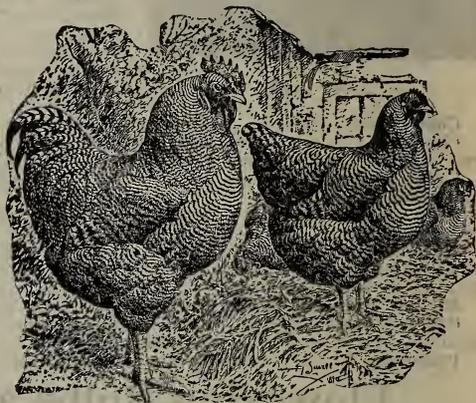
Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The farmer's fowl," is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$7.50 per 100.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs from best matings, \$2.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.



White Wyandottes.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are of the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds. The hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to set. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100.

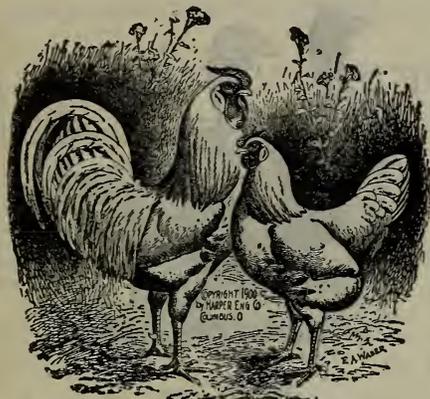
S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns—Fast becoming popular because of their white plumage, yellow legs and low rose combs. They are very attractive and noted for their large white eggs. Our breeder of this variety is Mr. L. H. Perry, who has been a prominent winner at the large shows in many different States. Eggs from best exhibition matings, \$3.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Eggs from other grand birds, but not the best, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per 100.

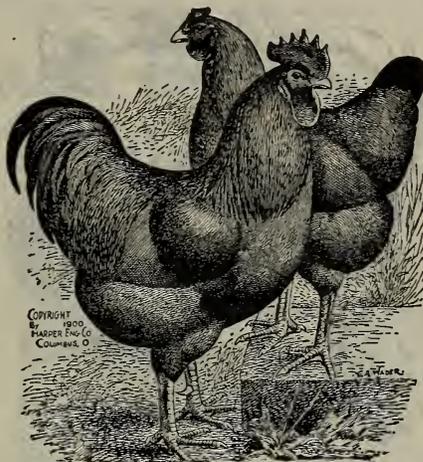
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$7.00 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$7.00 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-setters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per 100.



R. C. White Leghorns.



S. C. Rhode Island Reds.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per 100.

Black Orpingtons—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

White Orpingtons—(Crystal White)—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

Houdans—\$2.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

Columbian Wyandottes—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

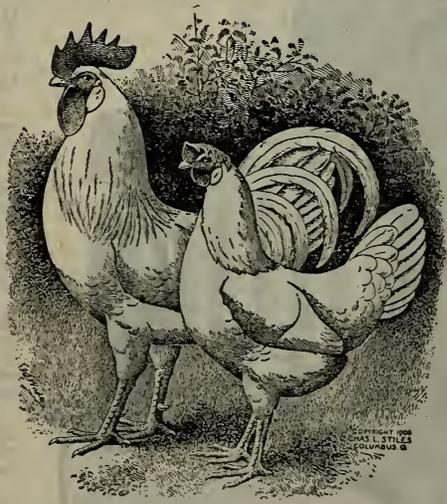
Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs came from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30 for \$3.50; 100 for \$10.00.

Rhode Island Reds—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardest of all breeds, being less liable to cold and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter, when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$8.00 per 100.

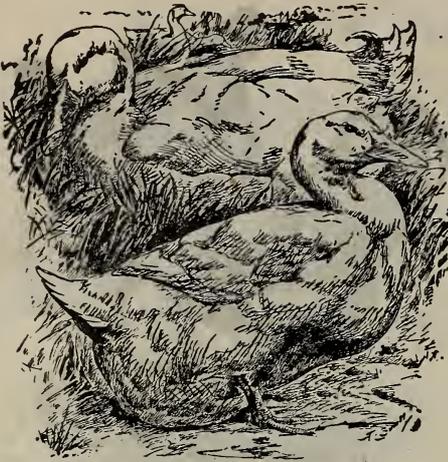
Buff Orpingtons—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weight of cocks is 10 pounds, cockerels, 8½ pounds; hens, 8 pounds; pullets, 7 pounds. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.



S. C. Black Minorcas.



S. C. White Leghorns.

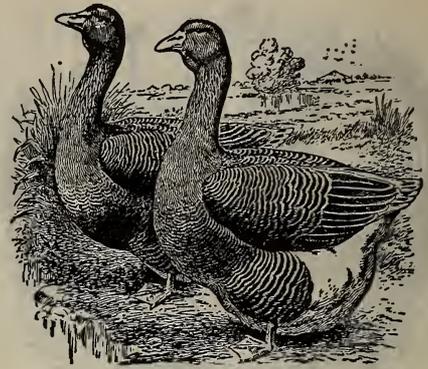


Pekin Ducks.

Pekin Ducks—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$3.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 22; \$18.00 per 100.

Colored Muscovy Ducks are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. The birds are blue-black with white markings. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of eggs, \$3.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 22; \$18.00 per 100.

Emden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are



Toulouse Geese.

from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, \$3.50 per 6; \$6.00 per 12.

Toulouse Geese—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back of dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 6 for \$3.50; 12 for \$6.00.

BABY CHICKS.

We can supply Baby Chicks of most breeds during April, May, June and July. We prefer to ship these in lots of 25, 50 or 100 or more. On account of the unsettled condition of the egg market, due to the price of feed, which has advanced fully 100 per cent during the past year, we do not care to quote prices for baby chicks or eggs in large quantities until we know how things are going to turn out. If you want baby chicks or eggs in large quantities, write us in advance and we will quote you. We expect to be able to supply eggs and baby chicks in almost unlimited quantities at reasonable prices. Last year was the first we handled baby chicks in large quantities and the results were very satisfactory to our customers.

Get Up a Club and Earn This Beautiful Camera

To any person who will go among their friends or neighbors and get up a club for plants, trees, shrubs, etc., from this catalogue to the amount of \$30.00, we will present this useful camera, known as the "No. 2 Folding Cartridge." A rare chance for some person to obtain a valuable camera at practically no cost, except a little work.

DESCRIPTION OF NO. 2 FOLDING CARTRIDGE CAMERA.

A new model of roll film camera made upon graceful lines with rounded ends, light, thin, compact and dependable in the fullest sense.

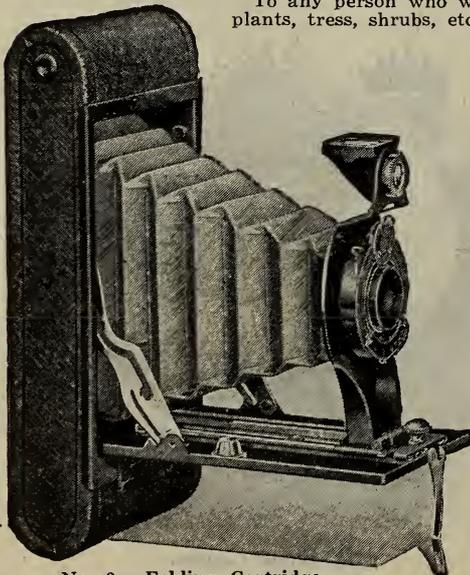
This camera uses Eastman N. C. film cartridges which can be loaded, unloaded and developed in full daylight. No dark room is necessary. Photography with the Cartridge Premo is by daylight-all-the-way.

These cameras are made by the Eastman Kodak Co. and each one is carefully equipped and tested to perfectly perform the work for which it is intended.

The No. 2 Folding Cartridge Premo has meniscus achromatic lens of the best quality and the latest type of Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter. This shutter has indicated speeds of 1-25 and 1-50 seconds, (snap shots), as well as time and bulb actions; it has two tripod sockets, reversible finder and automatic focusing lock.

In a word, this is a thoroughly practical and convenient camera for $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ pictures, so simple that a boy or girl can readily use it, so capable that it will make satisfactory pictures for anyone.

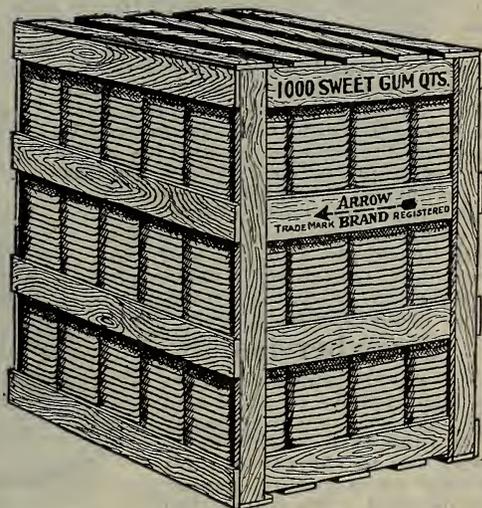
IMPORTANT. This camera is not given as a regular premium, but to those only who get up a club of \$30.00 or more. For further particulars address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.



No. 2. Folding Cartridge.

Berry Crates and Baskets

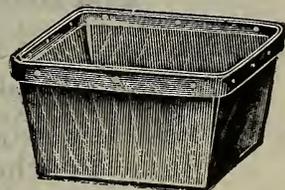
We sell the Standard 32 quart crate, made in Delaware. We have tried all sizes and makes of berry crates and the 32 quart crate, when well made, is the strongest, handiest and most desirable berry crate that can be had. It does not pay to use a slimsy berry crate; for, in getting the fruit to market, if the crate does not stand up well, you will injure the fruit much more by shipping it in a crate that does not stand up firm, and lose more money on your fruit, than you will gain by buying a cheaper package. There are all manner of slimsy crates and packages foisted upon berry growers, but let me tell you, they lose more by trying to save on packages than they realize. If it pays to ship fruit at all, it pays to send it in firm and substantial crates and baskets. It does not take much to crush and spoil it in a shaky crate or slimsy basket. Then too, the fruit shows up better and naturally sells for more in a nice neat looking crate or basket. The crates we sell are the best make of the 32 quart size that we have ever seen, made of good wood, strong and durable, considering the price. It does not now pay to go to too much expense in building returnable crates, it costs too much and a large proportion of them are never returned and, if returned, are generally injured or broken. The day of the returnable crate is past. The 36 quart crate is an odd size and the 60 quart crate is too large and heavy to handle by one man, so we have discontinued using both these sizes, using only the bushel or 32 quart size. We make a few 8, 12 and 16 quart crates for our own use in shipping fall strawberries, but do not offer them for sale. Price of new 32 quart crates, with three separators or partitions and 32 best Delaware made baskets, 60 cents each, 10 or more at a time 50c each. We can pack 100 extra baskets in each crate if wanted. Second hand crates filled with three separators and 32 baskets, 45c each, \$4.00 for 10. Crates and separators to go with them, without baskets, new, 45c each, \$4.00 per 10; second hand, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10. If you order 10 berry crates, we can pack 1,320 baskets in the ten crates, besides the 30 separators.



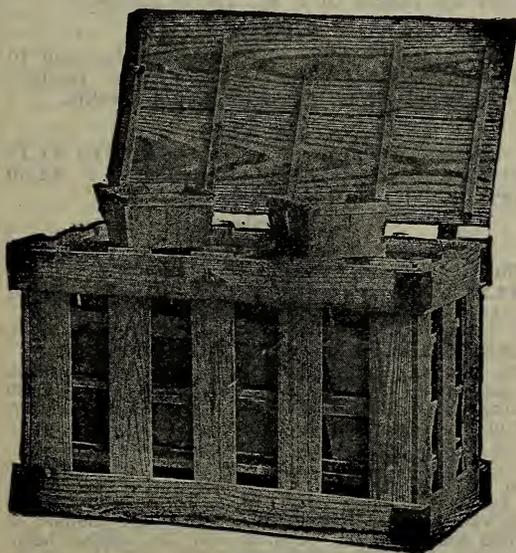
1,000 "Arrow" Brand Baskets—Crated.

Pint and Quart Baskets

We sell the "Arrow" brand of berry baskets, made in Virginia, of sweet gum. These baskets are made from the best part of the log, the heart being rejected, are clean, white and pretty in appearance. They go a long way in getting the best prices for the fruit sold in them. They are well made, strong and durable. It is by far the most substantial, strongest and best berry basket I have ever seen or handled and no berry grower of any sense, who has ever used them, if he can get them again, will use any other make. They of course, cost a little more than other baskets, but pay for the extra cost several times. Not only are the baskets well made, but they are put up in a strong substantial crate which will stand shipping without going to pieces and spilling out the baskets. There are 1,000 put up in each crate. If we ship 500 baskets, we have to rebuild the crate and so an extra charge is made for 500 lots, when we have to ship them. If baskets are ordered with berry crates, we can pack small lots of 100 or so in the crates, but when small lots of 100 or more are ordered alone, we have to make shipping crates for them and so charge an extra price. We also sell a cheaper grade of berry basket for those who do not require the best. Price of Baskets, "Arrow" Brand, quart or pint baskets, 50c per 100, \$4.25 per 1,000, 10,000 for \$40.00. "Mallory" made baskets, 40c per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000, 10,000, \$32.50. Orders for baskets in less lots than 1,000, please add 25c for crating, if you do not order berry crates to go with them.



Quart Basket.



32 Quart Berry Crate.

L. J. Farmer

Pulaski, ∴ ∴ New York

Department of Fresh Fruits

During the past few years, we have sold quite a quantity of fresh fruit to our patrons, through the medium of this department in our catalogue. It would be best for all concerned to send in orders as much in advance of the fruiting season and before the time they are wanted, as is possible. It would often be more satisfactory to correspond with us as to prospects, price, etc., before sending in the order. We give approximate prices here, but these may have to be changed, on account of conditions of supply and demand; and we would, therefore, much prefer that patrons write in before sending us orders for fresh fruit.

Strawberries

We supply summer bearing strawberries in June and July; the season runs usually from June 15th to July 15th. Price, 10c to 15c per qt., depending upon quality, supply and demand. We supply fall bearing strawberries in August, September and October. Price, 20c to 25c per qt., depending upon demand and supply. Selected berries, 50c per qt. Shipping packages hold 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 32 qts. each. Small quantities may be sent by parcel post.

Raspberries

Ready in July and August, Black Cap Raspberries, 10c to 15c per qt. Purple Raspberries same price as black caps. Red Raspberries, 15c to 25c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. each.

Blackberries

Ready in August and September. 12c to 15c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. each.

Currants and Gooseberries

Ready in July and August. Crates hold 32 qts. Price, 8c to 12c per qt.

Peaches

Ready in September. Price, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bu. Baskets hold one-third, one-half or one bushel. The regular small peach basket you see in market holds one-third bu, so if you buy a bushel of peaches at \$2.00, they cost you less than 70c per basket.

ONE FOURTH ACRE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES YIELDS \$728.04 IN TWO SEASONS.

In April, 1915, Mr. Frank J. Déiter of St. Joseph, Mo., set one-fourth acre of Everbearing strawberries. Americus and Progressive. These were marketed from July 5th to Nov. 13th. The price received was \$3.60 for 24-pint case. After picking and delivering were deducted, the net returns for the one-fourth acre for 1915 was \$422.00. In 1916 it was \$306.04, being a total of \$728.04 for the one-fourth acre in the two years. Mr. Deiter sends me statements showing amounts received at different dates and also writes as follows.

L. J. Farmer.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of the 21st will say that you will find in the Fruit Grower of March 1st, 1916, full description of methods followed by us. Mr. Favor, the editor, and Mr. O. L. Welch, both of St. Joseph, will verify all my claims, as they were weekly visitors, both last year and this. The summer of 1915 was exceptionally favorable, being cool and wet. This season we did not do as well, the weather being extremely hot and quite dry. As to varieties? Well, do you know Mr. Farmer of Pulaski? I got my Americus of him. The other variety (Progressive) I got from Harlow Rockhill. Will enclose statements of receipts for 1915 and 1916.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 28th, 1916.

FRANK J. DEITER.



Fall Bearing Strawberries in different styles and sizes of packages.

Plums

Price, 75c per peck, \$2.00 per bushel. Ready in August and September.

Cherries

Ready in July. Price, 10c to 12c per qt. In 32 qt. crates or 8 lb. grape baskets.

Grapes

Worden, Niagara and Concord, packed in 3½-lb. baskets, 10c to 15c per basket. In 8-lb. baskets, 20c to 25c per basket.

Pears

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bu. Seckel and Sheldon, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bu. Packed in bushel baskets.

Apples

Baldwins, Greenings, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bu. Northern Spy and other fine sorts, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bu. Packed in barrels of 3 to 4 bushels.



One plant of Superb Strawberry, photographed Sept. 7th, 1913.

FARMER'S BOOKS AND ESSAYS

"FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY"—One hundred pages, nearly 40 beautiful half tone illustrations. Written by L. J. Farmer who has spent his life among strawberries and small fruits. Nearly 25,000 copies of this book have been sold. This is the third and last edition. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TREATED.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Origin of the Strawberry. | Picking and Marketing. | Cultural Directions for Beginners. |
| The Different Species. | "The New Strawberry Culture." | "Fall Bearing Strawberries." |
| Who Ought to Grow Strawberries. | Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants. | How Fall Strawberries Differ from |
| The Profits of Strawberries. | Pickers and How to Get Them. | Other Kinds. |
| Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue. | The Question of Help. | Treatment of Fall Strawberries. |
| Location of the Strawberry Bed. | The Variety Question. | Picking Fall Strawberries. |
| Preparation of the Soil. | Growing Exhibition Berries. | Marketing Fall Strawberries. |
| Plants and How to Procure Them. | Raspberry Culture. | Our Experience with Fall Straw- |
| Taking Up and Fixing the Plants | Blackberry Culture. | berries in 1910 and 1911. |
| Ready to Set. | Currant and Gooseberry Culture. | Mulching and Frost Protection. |
| What to Do With Plants from the | Questions and Answers. | Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries. |
| Nursery. | Wintering Strawberries. | Yields and Returns. |
| Setting Out the Plants. | How to Prolong the Strawberry | Varieties of Fall Strawberries. |
| Hand Cultivation. | Season. | How to Produce New Varieties. |
| Horse Cultivation. | What is a Good Day's Work? | Some Observations. |
| Training of the Runners. | Covering Strawberry Plants with | What Will the Outcome Be? |
| Sex of the Strawberry. | Earth. | Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs, |
| Fertilizers for Strawberries. | The Fellow Who Kills the Market. | -Exhibitions, and the Like. |
| Insect Enemies of Strawberries. | The Strawberry is a Modern Fruit. | Testimonials from Leading Author- |
| Fungous Diseases. | New Ground for Strawberries. | ities. |
| Winter Protection. | Picking Berries on Shares. | Practical Suggestions on Marketing |
| Spring Care of Plants. | Teach Others to Do It. | Berries. |
| Protection from Frosts. | Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring. | Strawberries for Christmas. |
| | The Woes of the Introducer. | "The Man With the Hoe." |

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry", 50c postpaid. Those who order goods from this catalogue to the amount of \$2.00, can have the book for 25c. We give the book free with all orders amounting to \$10 or more. We do not send the book on approval this year, as the supply of the last edition is nearly exhausted and on account of the high price of paper, we do not expect to publish a new edition for some time.

FARMER'S ESSAYS ON FRUIT CULTURE.

- How to Grow Strawberries in a Barrel.** Tells all the secrets. Price, 10c.
- The Proper Time to Set Strawberry Plants.** There used to be a certain time in the spring when people set strawberry plants. Now they set them most any time. This essay points it all out. Price, 10c.
- The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants.** This tells the duty of the nurseryman and what the planter must do in order to have his plants live and grow. Price, 10c.
- Fall Planting and Its Advantages.** It is getting more and more popular to plant in the fall on ac-
- What, Where, When and How to Plant by Bohlender,** is the most valuable little book for the money that we have ever read. It tells as its title indicates, What, where, when and how to plant fruit and ornamental trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, evergreens, vines and perennials, etc. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.
- count of the rush work in spring. This essay shows how and the advantages. Price, 10c.
- How to Care for Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines During the Winter.** As its name implies, this is information that most people need. Price, 10c.
- Some Secrets in the Successful Marketing of Fruits.** This is the most important item, but least understood by fruit growers in general. Price, 10c.
- We will supply the above 6 essays for 50 cents; postpaid. Send us \$1.00 and we will send you Farmer on the Strawberry; What, Where, When and How to Plant; and the 6 essays, postpaid. Your money back if not satisfied.

Hybridized Potato Seed FROM THE SEED BALLS HEADQUARTERS STOCK

Millions never saw a potato seed ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This remarkable seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

Growing new and distinct seedling potatoes from the Seed Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones.

Read these extracts from customer's letters:

"I grew 101 potatoes from one plant of your potato seed. Every plant was a different kind."—MRS. ELLEN KEENER.

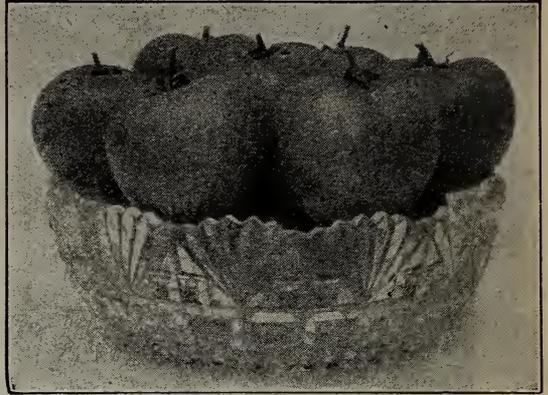
"I raised 50 hills from one packet, many kinds and colors, some early, some late; 94 potatoes in one hill."—J. H. SKINNER.

"Your remarkable potato seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet and black potatoes."—W. M. JOHNSON.

"Your potato seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one packet, the finest I ever saw."—C. E. FLINT.

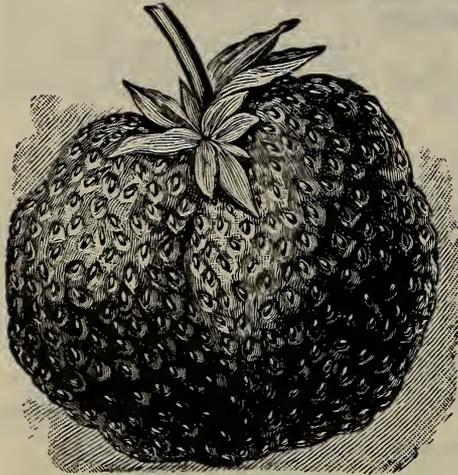
"I grew 45 pounds of seedling potatoes from one packet. I expect wonders from them next year."—THOMAS LUCAS.

Packet, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 10 for \$1.00.



Potato Seed Balls, natural size. It is from these that all valuable new varieties of potatoes are produced.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seed



These seeds were saved by ourselves from berries grown on our own place and we know what they are. The most of them are taken from the Productive, fertilized with all the other kinds of fall bearing strawberries. Next to the Productive, the most of the seeds are taken from the Progressive, but there is also a good sprinkling of seeds saved from berries of the Francis, Americus and Superb. We have sold these seeds in every state of the Union and in many foreign countries and they give almost universal satisfaction. It takes a long time for them to come up and some people are not patient enough. Complete directions for sowing and caring for them are printed on each packet. We have letters from parties in Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan and other places, telling of great successes with these seeds. It is almost incredible what can be accomplished with them. If sown in February and well cared for, they will produce fruit in the following August or as quickly as tomatoes from the seeds. Price, 25c per packet; 5 packets for \$1.00; 500 seeds to the packet.

Unlike other fruits, the seeds of the strawberry grow on the outside of the berry.

Mr. Burt Mitchell, of Pulaski (Florist), sowed a packet of our seeds February 24th, 1913. He picked ripe berries from these plants August 4th of same year.

IDAHO RED RASPBERRY SEED—Saved from selected specimen berries of the Idaho red raspberry. 25 seeds for 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

ROYAL PURPLE RASPBERRY SEED—Saved from the last picking of the Royal Purple raspberry. This seed should produce a berry later even than the parent. 25 seeds for 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

SNYDER AND ELDORADO BLACKBERRY SEEDS—Saved from specimens of the Snyder and Eldorado blackberries and afterwards mixed. These seeds, saved from the two most profitable blackberries in this locality, should produce a new blackberry worth while. 25 seeds, 15c; 100, 35c.

LINNEUS RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT SEED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; \$1.00 per lb.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS SEED—Pkt., 10c; lb., 75c.

SUMMER BEARING STRAWBERRY SEEDS—Pkt., 25 seeds, 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

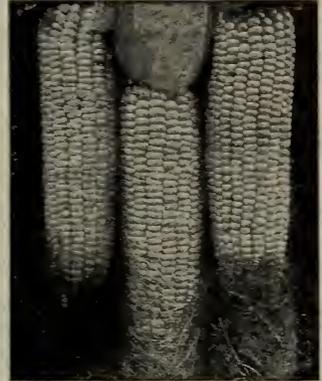
ADMIRAL DEWEY POPCORN—Pkt., 10c.

ELDERBERRY SEEDS—25 seeds, 15c; 100 seeds, 35 cents.

PERFECTION CURRANT SEEDS—25 seeds for 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

JAPANESE BARBERRY SEEDS—25 seeds for 15c; 100 for 35c.

We will send one of the smaller packets each of Potato, Fall Bearing Strawberry, Idaho Raspberry, Royal Purple Raspberry, Snyder and Eldorado Blackberry, Linneus Rhubarb, Giant Argenteuil Asparagus, Summer Bearing Strawberry, Admiral Dewey Popcorn, Elderberry Seeds, Perfection Currant, Japanese Barberry Seeds for \$1.00. One each of the larger packets of above 12 varieties for \$2.00.



Farmer's Seed Department

Seeds are Shipped Separate from Plant Orders

GARDEN SEEDS

We offer only a few choice varieties here, by the packet. If you want larger quantities, send list for prices.

ASPARAGUS

Palmetto, Conover's Colossal, Giant Argenteuil. Pkt., 10c.

BEANS

GREEN POD, BUSH—New Giant Stringless, Black Valentine, Early Refugee, Dwarf Horticultural, 1,000 to one, Bountiful, Long Yellow Six Weeks. Pkt., 10c.

WAX POD BUSH—New Pearl Wax, Prolific Dwarf Black Wax, Keeney's Rustless, Jones Round Pod Stringless. Pkt., 10c.

BUSH LIMA—Fordhook, Burpee's Improved, Henderson's Dwarf Bush, Dreer's Bush. Pkt., 10c.

POLE or RUNNING—White Pole Cherry, Horticultural Pole, Extra Large Lima, Dreer's Imp. Challenger, Henderson's Ideal. Pkt., 10c.

BEEF

Bonfire, Early Ox Blood, Extra Early Eclipse, Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red, Bassano's Extra Early, Half Long Dark Blood, Swiss Chard. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

New Jumbo, Golden Tankard, Giant Mammoth, Lane's Imp. Sugar, Klein Wanzelbener. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CABBAGE

Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Winingstadt. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SECOND EARLY—All Head, Fotler's Imp. Brunswick, Henderson's Early Summer, Early Flat Dutch, Early Short Stem Drumhead, Succession, Sure Head, Drumhead Savoy, Mammoth Red Dutch, All Seasons. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

LATE or WINTER—Ringleader, large Late Flat Dutch, Premium Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ball Head. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

Brussel's Sprouts, Long Island Imp. and Paris Half Dwarf. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

New Century, Danish Giant, Earliest Snowball, Erfurt Extra Early, Extra Early Paris. Pkt., 10c.

CARROTS

Early Ox Heart, Half Long Orange, Early Scarlet Horn, Danver's Half Long, Parisian Forcing. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CELERY

French Golden Self Blanching, Golden Heart, Giant Pascal, Giant Golden Heart, White Plume. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CELERICAC

Giant French, Smooth Prague, Fine Curled. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CRESS

True Water Cress. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams, California Golden Country Gentleman, Cory White Cob, Red Cory, Cream and Honey, Golden Bantam, Early Minnesota. Pkt., 10c.

SECOND EARLY—Peep o' Day, Crosby Extra Early Evergreen, Mammoth Sugar, Trucker's Favorite. Pkt., 10c.

GENERAL CROP—Stowell's Evergreen, Zig Zag Evergreen, Hickox. Pkt., 10c.

LATEST VARIETIES—Country Gentleman, Large Late Mammoth, Black Mexican, Ne Plus Ultra. Pkt., 10c.

CUCUMBER

Early Fortune, Prosperity White Spine, New Klondike, Excelsior Long Green, New Prolific Pickling, Thorburn's Everbearing, Improved Long Green, Cool and Crisp, Japanese Climbing. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

KOHL RABI

Best of All, Early White Vienna, Purple. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty, Florida High Bush, New York Imp., N. J. Imp. Large Smooth. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

ENDIVE

New Self Blanching, Green Curled. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

GARDEN SEEDS—Continued

KALE

Hardy Winter, Early Green Curled, New Imperial, New American, Spring or Smooth. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

LEEK

Mammoth King, Carenton, Large American Flag. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

LETTUCE

Long Lost, Millionaire, Best of All, Black Seeded Tennis Ball, Big Boston, White Loaf. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

COS or CELERY LETTUCE—Eclipse, White Cos. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

HEADING LETTUCE—Lucky Stroke, Farmer's Pride, California Cream Butter, All Seasons, Big Head, Frozen North, Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson, Early Prize Head. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

MUSTARD

Giant Curled, Ostrich Plume, Black or Brown. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

MUSK MELONS

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES—Junior Rocky Ford, Bush Cantaloupe, Eden Gem, Santa Claus, Jenny Lind, Hackensack, Notted Gem. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES—Eden, Melting Gold, Burrell's Gem, Emerald Gem, New Ford Hook, Osage Gem, Banana, Free Lunch, Hoodoo Cantaloupe. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

WATER MELONS

Goliath, Indian Chief, Cold Mountain Spring, Ice Cream, Jumbo, Tom Watson, Cuban Queen, Success, Dixie, Kolb Gem, Sweet Heart. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

CITRON

Colorado, Red Seeded. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

NASTURTIUMS

Dwarf Mixed, Tall Mixed. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Mammoth Long Podded, Short Podded, Lady Finger, White Velvet. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

ONION

Silver Skin, Prize Taker, Southport White Globe, Yellow Globe, Silver King, Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wethersfield. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Hollow Hub. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

PARSLEY

Green Mountain Triple, Champion Moss Curled, Dwarf or Emerald. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

PEAS

EXTRA EARLY DWARF VARIETIES—100 Per Cent Profit, Little Marvel, American Wonder, Premium Gem, Little Gem, Laxtonian, Notts Excelsior, Tom Thumb. Pkt., 10c.

EXTRA EARLY, but NOT DWARF—New Alaska, Good Luck, Pedigree Extra Early, Bountiful, First and Best, Rural New Yorker, Gradus or Prosperity, White Marrowfat, Laxton, Wonder Worker. Pkt., 10c.

SECOND EARLY and GENERAL CROP—Cracker Jack, Green Marrow, Champion, Everbearing, Telephone, Strategem, Abundance, Edible Podded. Pkt., 10c.

PEPPER

Scarlet Mammoth, Chinese Giant, Neapolitan, Ruby King, Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Red Chili, Cayenne, Red Cherry. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

RADISH

EXTRA EARLY ROUND VARIETIES—Tip Top, Ruby King, Scarlet Globe, New White Olive, Scarlet Turnip, White Tip, French Breakfast. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

EARLY LONG VARIETIES—Scarlet Short Top, New Glass, Pearl, Icicle, Lady Finger, Half Long Deep Scarlet. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SUMMER and AUTUMN VARIETIES—White Strasbourg, White Globe, Chartier, Golden Globe. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

WINTER VARIETIES—Chinese Celestial, Rose Winter, Black Spanish. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SQUASH

BUSH VARIETIES—Early Dawn, Jersey White Bush, Patty Pan, Early Yellow Bush, Summer Crookneck, Fordhook Bush. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

RUNNING VARIETIES—Orange Marrow, Boston Marrow, Golden Hubbard, True Hubbard, Warded Hubbard, Cushaw. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

PUMPKINS

Pot Iron, Golden Oblong, Winter Luxury, Sweet Potato, Large Cheese, Small Sugar, Large Field. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Great Giant, Sandwich, Large White. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SPINACH

Long Season, Curled Long Standing, Victoria, Savoy, Monstrous. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

TOMATOES

RED VARIETIES—John Baer. 10c and 25c. Prosperity, Maryland, I. X. L., Greater Baltimore, Chalk's Jewell, Earliana, Dwarf Stone, Red Rock, Matchless, Livingston's Favorite, Ponderosa, New Freedom. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

PINK VARIETIES—Duke of York, Detroit, Royal Purple, Prizetaker, Dwarf Champion, Livingston's Globe, June Pink. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

YELLOW VARIETIES—Golden Eagle, Yellow Pear Shaped, Golden Queen, Yellow Peach, Yellow Cherry. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

TURNIPS

Red Top White Globe, Improved Purple, White Egg, Early White Flat Dutch, Yellow Globe, White Milan, White Norfolk, Sweet German, Yellow Stone, White French. Pkt., 5c and 10c.

SEEDS of HERBS

Anise, Basil Sweet, Bene, Caraway, Chicory, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Sweet Fennel, Lavender, Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage, Sorrell, Summer Savory, Thyme, Martynia. Pkt., 10c.

GRASS and FARM SEEDS

Prices of Grass and Farm Seeds vary from day to day and we cannot safely quote definite prices in this catalogue. If in need of Timothy, Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, White Clover, Sweet Clover, Millet, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Red Top, Rape, Vetch, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Natural Grasses, Canada Field Peas, Sorghum, Any Kind of Seed Grain, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or Bacteria for Inoculating your fields, correspond with us for latest prices. We can save you money.

The Auto-Spray No. 1 Compressed Air Sprayer

UPWARDS OF 200,000 IN USE

Diameter, 7 inches. Weight, empty, 7 lbs.
Height, 2 feet. Weight, loaded, 39 lbs.
Capacity, 3½ gallons. Weight, shipping, 15 lbs.

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any compressed air sprayer. Two pumpings of about 15 strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping, the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray.

USES

For applying all insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, cattle fly oil, white-wash and cold water paint.

EQUIPMENT

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is regularly equipped with carrying strap, 2 feet of 1½ inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid-stream cap, and shut-off as selected and at prices below. This equipment is satisfactory for ordinary low down work.

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

AUTO-POP No. 1—Automatic. Operating the lever opens or closes the valve and works a cleansing stem through the nozzle aperture. Saves both time and solution. This is the only nozzle that is absolutely self-cleaning.

STOP COCK—Requires no explanation.

EXTENSION PIPES—Brass. Two foot lengths. For tree work two or three lengths are commonly used. The extensions screw into one another and connect direct to the shut-off. The nozzle goes on the far end of the extension.

BRASS ELBOW—For reaching the underside of leaves. Will fit either the shut-off or extension.

TWO ROW ATTACHMENT—All brass. The nozzles 9½ inches apart, are arranged at such an angle that they properly cover two rows at one operation.

BRASS STRAINER—Necessary in the proper preparation of solutions.

GUARANTEE

We warrant the Auto-Spray No. 1 to be perfect mechanically and to give satisfaction in every case, and will refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied customer within ten days after the receipt of the machine.

LIST PRICES

Auto-Spray No. 1A, brass tank with Stop cock	\$7.50
Auto-Spray No. 1B, brass tank with Auto-Pop	8.00
Auto-Spray No. 1C, galvanized tank with Stop cock	5.00
Auto-Spray No. 1D, galvanized tank with Auto-Pop	5.50
Extension pipe, 2-foot lengths, solid brass, each50
Elbow Extension, solid brass30
Strainer, solid brass	1.00
Two-Row Attachment, solid brass	1.50
Torch	1.00
Auto-Pop No. 1, without hose or fittings	1.50
Auto-Pop No. 1, with hose and fittings	2.00
For use with Cattle Fly Oil and other oil preparations we substitute, where so ordered special oil hose, for which an extra charge is made of50

FREDERICK'S TRANSPLANTER

TRANSPLANTS TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, BEETS, SHRUBS, TREES, ETC. Also the best device for Potato Planting.

FREDERICK'S TRANSPLANTER supplies a long needed tool for large or small farmer, nurseryman and greenhouse man; and this with the

STANDARD POTATO PLANTER enables one man to do the work of three ordinary men. Plants can be placed along a line or in squares to cultivate both ways. The FREDERICK TRANSPLANTER is so effective and simple in action that it does not require an expert. There is nothing to get out of order, and the cheapest kind of laborers quickly become proficient. Greenhouse men, who transplant small potted plants not over 2½ inches across, find it one of the greatest labor savers. Tomato, Tobacco and Cabbage growers say they do not know how they ever got along without it.

WHY YOU NEED IT—When the time comes for transplanting, the work must always be done quickly. When the user has one or more plant setters, the saving in labor alone will quickly pay for the setters, say nothing of the increased number of plants that can be put out in an hour. Each and every one is sold on a guarantee that it will set any stiff plant four inches or longer, with the understanding that if they are not perfectly satisfactory the planter can be returned at our expense and full purchase price refunded.

HOW IT WORKS—Place the plants in a basket or box arranged so as strap goes over the right shoulder, leaving it convenient for reaching in and taking out the plants with the left hand. With the left hand drop the plant, roots down, in top of transplanter, then force the point of the jaws into the ground the required depth, push forward and pressure of thumb on lever puts the tool in a position for the next plant. Provision is made to plant either shallow or deep by changing brace and for large or small plants by changing lever bolt. PRICE, \$2.25.

For Sale by L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.



Adams' Improved Elderberry

A new fruit perfected from the common elderberry of the fields. Very valuable for pies, sauce and other purposes. Everyone likes elderberries but up to the present time, the only way to get them was out in the woods and by the side of fences. Here is an improved variety, the berries of which sometimes measure nearly one-third of an inch in diameter. A few bushes in the corner of your yard or garden will produce all the fruit you will need. The berries are not only larger, but finer in every way than the wild variety.

The single stem head shown above was 20 inches in diameter, contained 5,169 berries, and shelled $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts. The result of ten years work to improve a strain which would produce a hardy and prolific bush, bearing large pulpy berries with few seeds.

Our plants are produced by Mr. Adams, the originator, whom we call "The Elderberry Man." We have seen him exhibit these elderberries at the State Fair, so large that 3 berries laid end to end, would measure 1 inch.

We have now a good stock of plants which we will sell at following prices: Single plants, 35c; 4 for \$1.25; 6 for \$1.50; 12 for \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

Letters from Customers

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 12th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—In April last I received from you 50 Superb and 50 Progressive Fall Bearing strawberry plants. I had prepared a piece of new ground, put on and worked in manure and gave it a heavy dressing of wood ashes. The plants you sent were fine ones and grew from the first. The whole hundred have been well cultivated and watered and are today a sight for sore eyes, dark green and each plant covers a square foot of ground. They have had all runners nipped off and all blossoms cut off up to August 1st. Now they are budding freely and I have picked a few fine strawberries today. Shall I let them bear and shall I continue to cut off all the runners?
WALTER C. FROST.

Millport, N. Y., Aug. 14th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—The currant and Blackberry bushes I bought of you last spring lived and did fine.
MRS. E. E. DECKER.

St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Canada, Aug. 3rd, 1916.

Dear Sir:—Just a few lines to tell you that I am more than pleased with my strawberry plants. All the people asked me where I bought them. I gave them your address.
MRS. FRANK ST. GEORGE.

Pine Village, Indiana, July 19th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—The Ozark and Gandy plants grew fine and have an abundance of runners now that are taking root. Every one of the currants and gooseberries lived except one gooseberry and they had considerable fruit on them this year. We are satisfied with all these plants and are planning to order some raspberries and currants this fall.
ROY KILLIN.

Rushville, N. Y., July 26th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I received the order and all have done fine.
MRS. ORION REED.

North Scituate, R. I., Aug. 1st, 1916.

Dear Sir:—Berry plants arrived all right. Thank you very much.
J. A. MILLER.

South Otselic, N. Y., Aug. 16th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I have a very nice growth of the elderberry plants that you sent me this spring.
HENRY W. PITTS.

Lutheranville, N. Y., Aug. 26th, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I had three bushels of peaches of you last year and they were the finest we ever had.
GEO. A. WARNER.

THE OSWEGO APPLE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL APPLE IN THE WORLD



THE OSWEGO APPLE

The most beautiful apple in the world. The tree is extremely vigorous and hardy. Young trees bear freely. The original tree has borne twelve successive crops. Fruit deep red, handsome, fine flavor, long keeper, and good shipper.

Prices: First-class trees, two and three years old, 50c each; \$4.00 per dozen, \$35.00 per hundred. Baby trees, one year old, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, \$18.00 per hundred.

L. J. FARMER, Nurseryman, Pulaski, New York, Introducer.

INTRODUCED AND FOR SALE BY
L. J. FARMER, Nurseryman
PULASKI, NEW YORK