

CRANBERRY MOSS FOR SALE.

A fine moss for packing plants. It will be furnished to all who send orders. It will be forwarded in common packing cartons—\$1.00 per barrel per all charges, except freight which must be paid by the purchaser. An order will be expedited with reasonable prompt attention. Please do not ask for better prices by a treatment of any kind.

Address

E. E. ROSER

Boston, S. S. and Co., 100

TO PATRONS.

GUARANTEED.

1st. That all plants will be well grown, true to name, and free from disease.

2d. That they will be freshly dug, thoroughly packed in moss, and immediately forwarded.

3d. A good growth, if well planted under favorable conditions, but nothing is guaranteed in case of drouth or neglect.

4th. That the plants will reach their destination in prime condition.

5th. That the cost of all plants, failing to fill the above guarantees, will be refunded or plants replaced.

6th. That small orders by mail will receive prompt and special attention.

7th. A special effort to fill orders to the South early in the spring.

REQUESTED.

1. That all letters be addressed to E. L. ROSER, Brittain, Summit County, Ohio.

2d. That all money be sent by Americau Express, postoffice mouey order, draft on New York, or registered letter; excepting sums less thau one dollar, which may be sent iu one and two cent-
portage stamps at my risk.

3d. That you write your name, postoffice, county and State plainly

4th. That you name the express company having an office most convenient to your location.

5th. That you give your express office and postoffice wheu not the same.

6th. That you state whether other varieties may be substituted in ease those you order cannot be furuished.

7th. The correspondence of persons desirous of purchasing plants by the thousand, please name varieties wanted and number of plants of each.

8th. That errors be reported as soon as discovered and not delayed for weeks.

THE STRAWBERRY.

It consists of the leaves, crown and roots. The crown is the union of the roots and leaves. The roots penetrate the soil from five to ten inches in depth and in all directions. It begins to grow as soon as the frost leaves the ground and continues to do so until the bearing season. Fruiting exhausts the plant, from which it does not recover until the cool, damp weather of early autumn, when it renews itself, by sending out new roots and leaves above the old ones, which with the lower part of the crown, die and decay. The new roots lay up stores in the crown for next year's fruit, and if care were taken to raise the surface of the bed to keep pace with the upward growth of the crown, it might be continued from year to year. This is seldom practiced and the plants that are not destroyed die inside of six years.

CULTURE.

The cultivation of the Strawberry is remunerative in accordance as experience has perfected its cultivation. Practical work teaches the most valuable lessons; but any unexperienced person, of average intelligence, by thoughtfully pursuing and carefully applying his information, can be assured

of remuneration for his labor. The seemingly exaggerated yields of expert growers might be quoted without number; but their practical use is doubted until experience has made their accomplishment possible. Seventy-five bushels per acre can be grown on any suitable land without expert culture. One half that income could scarcely be expected from anything else for the same labor and expense. No person with a taste for its culture and a disposition for thorough work need fear success or profit. Practical hints may be obtained from the suggestions under the following divisions:

SOIL.

It may be sand, gravel, muck, clay or loam. No difference which is chosen; it must be drained, either naturally or artificially, so that no stagnant water remains on the surface or in the ground in contact with the roots, as the strawberry cannot thrive with its roots in standing water. Sandy or gravelly soil will mature the earliest berries.

SLOPE.

An eastern or southern slope will mature the earliest berries, other things being equal, but a northern slope will equal either in amount of later berries. Western slope least desirable.

LOCATION.

A shelter from the west wind is very desirable and from the north advantageous.

FERTILITY.

The plant growth of the strawberry all returns to the soil, hence it does not remove a great amount of fertility from it, yet it is necessary that the land be rich so that the plant can become well rooted; otherwise it cannot yield a large amount of fine fruit. Land that will produce an average crop of corn will bring a good yield of berries; but an average of three hundred bushels is only produced on very rich, highly manured, or highly fertilized land.

FERTILIZER.

Thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure contains all that is needed on any soil. Eighteen hundred pounds of bone meal, seventy-five bushels of wood ashes, eight hundred pounds of any complete fertilizer, or a less quantity of each, per acre, will be found valuable, but not equal to good manure.

PREPARATION.

Plow as deep as the soil will admit so as to bring but little subsoil to the surface. A well manured piece of ground plowed in the fall, replowed in the spring, makes a preparation not to be excelled. Spring plowing with a top dressing of well decomposed barnyard manure well dragged in makes an excellent preparation. Plowing under strong manure in the spring will answer very well

on clay land, and is not entirely objectionable, though not equally desirable on light, sandy land. The stated amount [see Fertilizer] of bone meal, ashes or any complete fertilizer may be drilled in; or soon after plowing and harrowed in, or soon after the plants are set and cultivated or hoed in. Ground prepared without any enrichment should be planted in the spring, and covered in the fall after the ground is frozen, with strong stable manure, which will contain sufficient fertilizer to insure a good yield of fine berries.

PLANTS.

Excepting new varieties or plants for commencing in the business, every grower should produce his own. Express charges will be avoided, and the plants will be well grown, true to name, free from disease, and on hand whenever the ground is ready to receive them. Strong and healthy plants cannot be produced from an old and neglected strawberry bed.

SEASON OF PLANTING.

As early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and the plants obtained is the proper time for general planting. Fall is the best time for planting new varieties, as the next season's fruit enables us to decide whether they have sufficient merit to warrant further planting.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

Plant deep enough to cover the branched roots slightly at the crown; any deeper will injure the plant.

Plant after a rain if possible. If the ground is not sufficiently wet to insure a good growth, carry the plants in a vessel containing water sufficient to cover the roots, dig the hole, place the plant with the roots fan-shaped in it, cover about an inch with mellow soil and firm it completely, then fill the hole without any firming. Wetting the roots causes the ground to adhere to them, which enables them to resist dryness. In a drouth they need watering, which should be done as late in the day as possible.

HILL CULTURE.

Plant one foot apart in rows three feet apart. When grown in the garden in a small way they may be planted as close as two feet.

Remove all runners. If preferred, the plants may be set three feet apart, each plant allowed to produce two new ones in the row, and all that follow removed. This method generally produces the finest fruit and the most satisfaction, especially to the amateur.

MATTED ROW.

Plant two to three feet apart in rows, four feet

apart. Remove all runners until July 1st, after which permit them to grow undisturbed. Gradually narrow the cultivator to about two feet. This method produces the most fruit with the least labor and expense, and is generally practiced by the commercial grower.

COMPROMISE ROW.

Plant two to three feet apart in rows four feet apart. Remove all runners until July 1st, after which permit them to grow to suit your taste. If your fancy is, to comply with the wants of the strawberry, no plant should be closer than six inches to its neighbor, and in some varieties eight or ten is better than six. This requires less plants and less labor in planting and is practiced by the amateur and commercial grower.

VARIETIES.

New and high priced varieties should be planted in a small way until their value is assured. For general planting select only varieties successfully grown by yourself, or by other growers in your vicinity, on similar soil and conditions. The quality for different purposes should rank as follows:

For exhibition, size, beauty and firmness.

For home use, quality and productiveness; firmness desirable for canning.

For market, productiveness, size, bright color, and firmness for a distant market.

FERTILIZATION.

Plant every fourth or fifth row of a staminate or perfect variety with the pistillate or imperfect to insure fertilization.

WINTER PROTECTION.

In this climate a covering of one or two inches is necessary, not so much to keep them warm as to prevent alternate thawing and freezing of the ground. Barnyard or stable manure and straw free from loose grain and foul seeds are generally used for this purpose. Marsh hay, leaves and cornstalks may be substituted. The covering should be done late in the fall after the ground is frozen, and removed in the spring, after vegetation begins to show greenness, sufficiently to insure the plants to grow through nicely.

MULCH.

A mulch (see Winter Protection) sufficient to insure clean berries should be used. Between the rows a mulch of five or six inches can do no harm; it will cause the ground to remain cool and moist, the berries to ripen a few days later; and increase the yield especially in a dry season.

DESCRIPTIONS.

A certain variety grows well in one locality and poorly in another; yields well on one kind of soil and poorly on another; produces well under

one kind of culture and fails under another. In the following descriptions varieties are credited with all they have earned with me. If any seem to be overestimated or underrated, it is due to locality, soil, or culture, and not to a prejudiced description. Quoted descriptions will be so indicated by the language.

CULTIVATION.

Cultivate newly set plants the day after planting. In a dry time cultivate newly set plants in the latter part of the day, for several days, to enable the soil to draw more moisture during the night. Two or three inches of mellow soil will serve as a mulch in retaining moisture. Frequent cultivation will destroy weed rootlets and prevent the formation of a crust which injures by excluding the air from the roots. Cultivating mature plants between spring and fruiting time is not advisable. Old plants intended for a second year's fruiting should be cultivated in July, and mellow soil hoed around the crown to afford anchorage for new roots.

VARITIES.

Those marked "P" are pistillate or imperfect in blossom; "S" staminate or perfect.

Varieties printed in bold faced type are best suited for general planting.

BUBACH NO. 5. P. EARLY.

The plant is free of rust, grows very large and strong with an abundance of strong runners, and is a great bearer. Fruit is very large, of fine form, even color, moderate firmness and fair quality. Good for home use and unexcelled for a near market.

CRESCENT. P. EARLY.

Plant is free from rust, grows strong with an abundance of strong runners and produces with scarcely an equal. The fruit is medium to large, light red, not very firm, regular in form and ordinary in quality. Good for home use and for market. Succeeds everywhere.

CHAS. DOWNING. S. MIDSEASON.

The plant is large, inclined to rust, grows moderately strong with enough runners, and produces fairly. The fruit is large, uneven in color, moderate in firmness, regular in form, and extra in quality. One of the best for home use and valuable for a near market. Succeeds well nearly everywhere.

COVEL. S. VERY EARLY.

The plant is healthy, moderate in growth with an abundance of runners and moderately productive. The fruit in medium is size, nearly round,

very firm and of good quality. Valuable for home use.

CORNELIA. P. VERY LATE

The plant is subject to rust, ordinary in growth with few runners, and fairly productive. The fruit is large, regular in form, light red, moderately firm and of fair quality. Valuable to the amateur if given high culture.

CLOUD. P. EARLY.

The plant is free from rust, grows strong with an abundance of strong runners. Not fruited.

GAUDY. S. VERY LATE.

The plant is large, free from rust, grows very strong with a fair amount of strong runners. Not fruited.

GLENDALE. S. LATE.

The plant is free from rust, grows strong with plenty of runners, and bears well everywhere. The fruit is medium in size, regular in form, fair in quality, bright red, and very firm. Valuable for canning and a distant market

HAVERLAND. P. EARLY.

The plant is free from rust, grows vigorously with an abundance of strong runners. Not fruited. It is credited with great productiveness. The fruit is credited with regular form, large size,

moderate firmness, bright color, good quality, and valuable for a local market.

HENDERSON. S. MIDSEASON.

The plant is free from rust, grows strong with a fair amount of strong runners. Not fruited. It is claimed to be moderately productive. The fruit is claimed to be large, firm, and extra in quality.

HAMPDEN. P. EARLY.

The plant grows vigorously, rusts slightly, makes plants freely. Not fruited.

JESSIE. S. EARLY.

The plant grows vigorously without any rust, makes plants freely, and bears moderately. The fruit is large, bright red, of good form and splendid quality. It has a better record than it ever stood up to with me, but I can recommend it as a good amateur berry.

JERSEY QUEEN. P. LATE.

The plant grows vigorously without any rust, makes plants freely, and bears well. The fruit is large, moderately firm and of good quality. A fine variety for the amateur.

LOUISE. S. MIDSEASON.

The plant grows vigorously without rusting, but makes plants poorly. Not fruited.

MAY KING. S. EARLY.

The plant grows vigorously without rusting,

and makes an abundance of plants. It is claimed to be fairly productive. The fruit is claimed to be medium in size, pale in color, fair in quality, moderately firm, and productive almost everywhere.

MANCHESTER. P. LATE.

The plant grows vigorously, rusts considerably, makes plants freely and bears well. The fruit is large, moderately firm, and of ordinary quality. Valuable for a near market.

PEARL. S. EARLY.

The plant is large and vigorous, rusts slightly, makes plants freely and bears abundantly. The fruit is large, uniformly conical, bright red, and extra in quality. Valuable to the commercial grower and amateur.

SUMMIT. P. LATE.

The plant rusts slightly, grows fairly, makes few plants, and bears moderately. The fruit is very large, quite firm, never mis-shapen, bright red, and of good quality. One of the largest and most beautiful, but must have high culture.

WARFIELDS NO. 2. P. EARLY.

The plant is free from rust, grows vigorously with a perfect mat of plants, and produces wonderfully. The fruit continues long of medium to large size, is firm and of good quality. It equals the Crescent in growth; exceeds it in quality, firmness and size, and is a very close rival in productiveness.

STRAWBERRY CATALOGUE.

PRICE LIST BY MAIL PREPAID.

	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>
Bubach No. 525	\$1 00
Crescent	25	75
Chas. Downing	25	75
Covel	25	75
Cornelia	25	75
Cloud	30	1 00
Gaudy	40	1 25
Glendale.....	25	75
Haverland	25	1 00
Henderson	40	
Hampden	40	1 00
Jessie.....	25	75
Jersey Queen	25	75
Louise.....	50	
May King	30	1 00
Manchester	25	75
Pearl	40	1 25
Sharpless	25	75
Summit.....	40	1 25
Warfield's No. 2	40	1 25

PRICE LIST BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID.

	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>
Bubach No. 5	15	\$ 50
Crescent	15	40
Chas. Downing	15	45
Covel.....	15	40
Cornelia	20	50
Cloud	20	75
Gaudy	30	1 00
Glendale.....	15	60
Haverland	20	75
Henderson	30	
Hampden	30	75
Jessie.....	15	50
Jersey Queen	15	50
Louise	40	
May King.....	20	75
Manchester	15	50
Pearl	30	1 00
Sharpless	15	50
Summit.....	30	1 00
Warfield's No. 2.....	30	1 00

Six at dozen rates and fifty at hundred rates.

Extra count will be given as the season advances instead of reducing the price.

ERRATA.

Pages 5 and 6. "strone" should read STRAW.

Page 12. 15 and 16. "Candy" should read Candy.

The variations in **bold face type** on page 15 should be the same on page 16.



*If this Catalogue does not
interest you please hand it to
some one else.*

