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Index
Medal and Diploma for Largest and Finest Display of Strawberries at World's Fair.

1894
FARMER'S CATALOGUE FOR 1894.

STRAWBERRIES

AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS, ETC.



"VAN DEMAN." The most productive, firmest and best colored extra early berry ever introduced. Originated in Arkansas and named after Prof. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist. We are proud to be the introducers.

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO.,
PULASKI, OSWEGO CO., N. Y.

OUR METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS.

This catalogue is "our man on the road." You saw our advertisement in some paper, possibly you sent 25c. for our little instructor "Farmer on the Strawberry;" if you did, "our man" came along on the same ticket. Anyway it cost us only 1 cent to send him to you. His salary is small. In fact he works for his clothes. They cost about 2c. He would not come unless you sent for him and after he gets into your house he never bores you, the ladies don't have to provide extra meals nor open spare beds for him. He drops down anywhere, sometimes on the floor or in a basket but prefers to be put on a clean shelf or in a pigeon hole on your desk. There he waits till you are ready to interview him. When some opportune time comes you consult him and he is ever ready to talk about his business. And when you are through, he is through.

On the other hand most firms send out real men whose clothes cost hundreds, whose expenses are several dollars each day and whose salary amounts to \$1,500 or over each year. Who pays for all this? Of course, the buyer or consumer does in the end. You order goods from our catalogue, sending money or bank reference with the order. We book your order and send a postal card to you acknowledging the receipt of your order. When the proper time comes, we send the plants by mail or express and you take them from the office and do as you wish with them. We know that every order we send out acts as an advertisement for us. If the customer is pleased he tells his neighbors and friends and induces them to order of us. If he is not pleased, he does the other thing. Hence we are always exceedingly anxious to please each and every patron.



L. J. FARMER was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., May 1, 1866, and is therefore 25 years old. He was educated at the common schools and at Pulaski Academy, graduating at that institution in 1887. While not attending school and teaching, he helped his father about the farm till he embarked in business for himself. He has been engaged in fruit growing and the small fruit plant business ever since he was 13 years old, and has gathered all his knowledge by reading and experiment. Mr. Farmer is best known to the public by his contributions to Popular Gardening and other horticultural papers; by addresses given at Farmers' Institutes, and as author of "Farmer on

the Strawberry," a concise and practical pamphlet which has met with a ready sale. In December, 1890, the Oswego County Fruit Growers' Association was organized and Mr. Farmer was made secretary, a position he has filled ever since. Mr. Farmer is a liberal patron of printer's ink, and is known to the business people as the introducer of several valuable varieties of strawberries, including Burt and Van Deman — *Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser*, January 27th, 1892.

IMPORTANT -- In view of our purpose to furnish GOOD plants, true to name, and the great pains we take to secure plants of such a character, we know that our prices are very reasonable. In no other article of merchandise should quality count 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 any more than good cloth at shoddy prices, without loss to some one. We are not only anxious that our plants should please when received, but also when coming into bearing. We give to them close personal supervision, and sell such as we would set out ourselves. We give liberal count and will remedy all errors. It is our sincere wish that every transaction should be to the advantage of the buyer as truly as to ourselves. That our prices are more moderate than many in the trade is due to the fact that we do business in small fruits on a large scale. We are willing, moreover, to conform our prices to other honorable dealers, and will not be undersold by any first-class nursery. We think we can do as well by those desiring to purchase as any one, and therefore invite correspondence. In instances where parties expect to order largely, we would like an opportunity to price their list. Address

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO., Pulaski, N. Y.

Kind Friends and Patrons.

We thank those who have so kindly favored us with their orders in the past, and hope for a continuance of your patronage in the future. If you send us your orders we will try and fill them as well as we would like our own orders filled were we buying plants of you. We have a large, fine stock of plants of all leading varieties, and very much wish to sell them. We are in this business to stay, and hope by well serving you to merit your continued patronage.

QUALITY OF OUR PLANTS.

It is well known by those who have purchased plants in different localities, that plants grown on strong, rich soil in the cold North, are far superior to those grown farther South in sandy, poor soils, and stimulated by irrigation and nitrogenous fertilizers. Our plants are grown on stony or loam land, in the latest section of New York. Our season is two or three weeks later than any locality around us, and plants remain dormant and in condition to ship sometimes till June 1st. In fact, there was hardly a week in all last summer that we did not ship plants somewhere. I do not wish to encourage late orders (the proper time to set strawberries in spring is April), but in case you get disappointed and wish plants late in the season, here is the place to find them.

OUR REPUTATION AT HOME.

We have known L. J. Farmer well for years, and believe he will deal fairly and honestly with all who may have business transactions with him.

Signed, L. R. Muzzy, Publisher; L. M. Tyler, Am. Express Agt.; Wm. H. Austin, Agt. R., W. & O. R. R.; T. S. Meacham, Town Clerk; J. L. Hutchens, Pres. Y. M. C. A.; L. D. Potter, Justice of Peace; John F. Box, Merchant.

TERMS AND ADVISE.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

PRICES in this catalogue cancel those of any previous edition. You will notice they are very low when the quality is considered. In some cases we can quote even lower prices when a large number are wanted. We therefore invite correspondence.

HOW TO ORDER. In ordering, use the order sheet. Keep a copy of your order for future reference, should mistakes occur. Write your letter on a separate sheet from the order.

WHEN TO ORDER. We are pleased to receive orders at any time, and always do the best we can to fill them promptly. But orders are filled in rotation as received (except Southern orders, which are filled the first thing as spring opens), and if you wish to be sure and get them in time, send in your order early. It is a great convenience to us, and as an inducement we offer a discount of 5 per cent. from catalogue rates to all who send in their orders, accompanied by the cash, before April 1st.

Take the
Willmer Atkinson

**Farm
Journal**
50 Cents a Year

It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from
this catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 or over.
Be sure and say you want it.

HOW MANY PATRONS SAW OUR STRAWBERRIES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR?
PLEASE WRITE US.

PAYMENTS. Invariably in advance. This is the ordinary rule, and it is a good one. We haven't the time to inquire about the honesty or reliability of so many customers. Of course we hope they are all honest. Furthermore, plants bought on credit for some reason rarely do well. We have been years in building up our business, and are known to the public. As to our reliability, we refer you to Pulaski National Bank, Postmaster, or any business house in Pulaski.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. When the order amounts to \$5 or over, send by Express Order at our expense. Money may also be sent at our risk, but not expense, by New York Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Do not send checks on local banks, unless you add 25 cents for collection. Small amounts may be sent in bills, stamps, coin, or postal notes. Neither of these are safe, and must be sent at your risk. Use opaque envelopes or old postals for hiding contents of letters. Wrap postage stamps in oiled paper, to keep from sticking together. Make all remittances payable to L. J. Farmer.

CHARGES PREPAID. Plants by mail must have postage prepaid. Express and freight charges are not usually prepaid, but we have to guarantee that they will be prepaid at the end of the route. The practice of prepaying is becoming quite popular, and we will be pleased to give estimates to all who wish to send the money for prepaying charges.

SUBSTITUTION. It sometimes happens that there will be a great call for some particular variety, and the stock becomes exhausted before all orders are filled. In such a case we reserve all right to substitute some other variety that we consider equally valuable; or return the money, as you may wish.

PACKING is done with the greatest care, for which we make no charge. Mail and express orders are packed in moss and wrapped in oiled paper and strong manilla, to go any distance. Large orders by express are packed in light crates or boxes; and freight orders are packed in heavy boxes to stand the rough use they get in handling. We use lots of moss, and the plants arrive fresh and green.

SHIPPING TIME. We store a few plants of certain varieties in cellar for shipping to the far South, all through the winter. Our regular spring season begins about April 1st, and continues till June 1st. As far as possible, plants are shipped the day they are dug. We ship both potted and layer strawberry plants in July and later; and other plants, from October 1st till the ground freezes.

WE WARRANT our plants true to name, and if they do not prove so we will refill the order free of charge or return the money. We warrant them to reach the customer in good condition; and if not, we will refill the order, if notified at once. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with others. All plants sold by us are subject to these conditions. In no way can we become responsible for your errors, or in any case for a sum greater than the price originally paid for the plants.

CLAIMS for errors, damaged or missing plants, must be made immediately on receipt of plants, and we should be notified at once. When the plants arrive, we should like to know how they look. If not all right, say so; don't wait all summer, and then expect us to rebate for dead plants. We cannot do it. We are always willing to make good all losses for which we are to blame, but cannot be responsible for the errors of others.

CORRESPONDENTS will please give their name, Post Office address, County and State, whenever they have occasion to write. In ordering, please give full shipping directions, and state explicitly by what route to forward, with name of express office and railroad station, if different from post office. Ladies prefix Mrs. or Miss, as the case may be.

Telegraph, Telephone, Express and Money Order Offices, all at Pulaski, N. Y. Address,

The L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO., Pulaski, N. Y.

WE HAVE HAD FOURTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN STRAWBERRIES AND
THINK WE KNOW A GOOD VARIETY.

Farmer's Strawberries at the World's Fair.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBIT SHOWN.

It had been our intention for some time to make an exhibit of our strawberries at the Chicago World's Fair. But the exhibition of strawberries 800 miles from home was a difficult undertaking. However we were willing to undertake it and the results were such that we are not sorry for the effort. On June 26 we picked and shipped over 60 varieties. Special crates were prepared with paste-board partitions like egg crates. Each berry was enveloped in a piece of cotton wadding and placed in its partition, one berry in a place. One dozen of each variety was sent and it took our L. J. Farmer and three young women all day to carefully pick, pack and label this one shipment. Every care was taken to handle them so that no berries were bruised. They left Pulaski at 8 P. M., caught the fast express in Syracuse and arrived and were placed on exhibition in Chicago June 28th. In a few days we received the following letter from E. G. Fowler, Associate Editor of The Rural New Yorker:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

—OFFICE OF THE—

DIRECTOR OF HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT

—OF—

NEW YORK STATE.

GEO. T. POWELL,

Director.

Horticultural Building, Jackson Park,
Chicago, Ill., June 28th, 1893.

MR. L. J. FARMER.

Dear Sir: The strawberries shipped to us on Monday evening reached us Wednesday morning and were in absolutely perfect condition. In the whole list of 61 varieties, not a single berry was spoiled or damaged and all went upon the plates for exhibition. It is the largest collection, by far, that has been shown in the Exposition this year and it is safe to say that it will not be succeeded at this late day. Permit us to thank you for such a fine exhibit. Your exhibit is attracting a great deal of attention and will probably be noticed in the Chicago Press. Mr. Powell is in N. Y. state on business.

Yours Truly

E. G. FOWLER,

Asst. Director.

As was hinted by Mr. Fowler, the exhibit was noticed in the Chicago papers and copied all over the country. The following telegram was sent to the N. Y. Sun and copied in our local papers:

"All day long a crowd of people thronged around the N. Y. section of the Horticultural Building, viewing an exhibit of strawberries from Oswego county, New York. Mr. Fowler and a young lady assistant had all they could do to keep the people from eating them. The exhibit consisted of over 60 varieties and all the varieties were in perfect condition."

Mr. Powell wrote July 3rd: "Word reached me that your 63 varieties of strawberries arrived in perfect order and attracted a great deal of attention." Again Mr. Powell wrote July 4th, after arriving in Chicago: "I have been greatly pleased to see your fine exhibit of strawberries, which has attracted much attention and which I am certain the Judges must take favorable action upon. Many have taken your address and certain varieties and you will probably hear from them. Messrs Fowler and Perry have answered many questions and assured people they would get fine plants from you and true to name."

**DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD ON A NEW KIND 'TILL YOU SEE IT SIDE OF
PARKER EARLE WITH SAME CULTURE.**

Mr. Powell sent the following account to the Oswego Times: "While New York has been carrying a fine exhibit of strawberries from the Hudson River Valley, no shipment has attracted so much attention as the one received last week from Mr. L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, who has shipped 67 varieties. The berries represented the leading varieties which Mr. Farmer is cultivating and were received in most perfect condition, every berry being placed upon exhibition. These berries were placed on the 28th day of June and at present writing (July 5th) the sixty-seven varieties are still on exhibition, more than half of which are showing their form and color well yet. GEO. T. POWELL."

We made two shipments; the last July 1st, in all 67 varieties. We fruited over 80 kinds but lacked crates to send them all. Since then we have heard Mr. Powell state several times at Farmers' Institutes that they were kept 11 days after being placed, which makes 13 days after picking.

Mr. A. D. Perry, formerly seedsman at Syracuse, N. Y., wrote July 2nd: "It gives me great pleasure to report that to-day I have taken your berries that we received before as first lot and turned them on to clean plates and they look fresh and nice. I think I threw away only 3 varieties. Your cards are put on every plate as you sent them and they make a fine showing. We give your address to many people who want plants and say they will write you."

Resp'y Yours
A. D. PERRY."

The following notice appeared in the Rural New Yorker of Dec. 16th, 1893: "The largest collection of strawberries shown by any State or exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition, was shown by L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y. He exhibited 70 varieties at one time. The marvel of it was the perfect condition in which it was received, owing to the careful manner in which it was packed. Crates were specially prepared, of the Atwater & Armstrong type, but, instead of using baskets, the crates were filled with pasteboard partitions, after the style of egg crates. A single berry, enveloped in cotton wadding—not batting—was placed in each compartment. The batting absorbed the surplus moisture and prevented the berries from becoming soft. Not only did they come in good condition, but they kept perfectly when exposed to the air, four or five days on plates. This experiment should settle the question of ventilation in shipping berries. These had no ventilation—were in almost air-tight compartments—and the condition in which they were received after an 800 mile ride, seems to prove that ventilation is not needed, but is rather an injury to the fruit.

Mr. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University wrote me as follows:

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1893.

DEAR MR. FARMER:—I saw your strawberries at Chicago and thought that they represented the characteristic qualities of the varieties better than any other collection. I was greatly pleased with them.

Yours Truly
L. H. BAILEY.

Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who acted as Judge of the Fruit Exhibits, stated at the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society in Rochester, Jan. 24th, 1894, that our exhibit attracted his attention and pleased him more than any other exhibit of fruit of any kind shown at the World's Fair. He said the berries seemed to dry up rather than rot. His extended report on this exhibit is now buried in the archives of the Capitol at Washington.

It is almost unnecessary to state that this exhibit received both medal and diploma, the highest awards. There is a moral to all this—good fruit can come only from the best of plants. Be sure to get the best plants. We have them and to sell.

The L. J. Farmer Nursery Co.

WHY HUNT THE FIELDS FOR WILD BERRIES WHEN THEY ARE GROWN
SO EASILY IN YOUR GARDEN.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (Imp.), are pistillate or imperfect in flower and require hermaphrodites, those marked (H), to be planted near them. One row of hermaphrodites to three rows of pistillates, planted alternately through the field, is sufficient. It is very important that the pistillates and hermaphrodites blossom at the same time, else the pistillate blossoms will not be fertilized. Hermaphrodites bear alone, but are not as a rule so hardy and productive.

GARE OF PLANTS ON RECEIPT.

On receipt of plants, open the package and take out the plants. If to be planted at once, wet the roots and merely repack in the damp moss of the package, when they may be taken to the field and kept from the sun while planting. If not ready to plant in a permanent place, wet the roots and open the bundles, spreading the plants out thin so that the earth will touch all the roots; and trench in a moist, partially shaded place. Water daily and shade from the direct rays of the sun, till plants begin to grow. When ready to plant, thoroughly soak the earth about the plants, when they may be taken up in shallow pans, with lots of earth on the roots, and set out where wanted. Treated thus, plants received from a distance are just as good as if taken up from one's own grounds.

SOIL, SETTING OUT AND CULTURE.

Moist, but well drained land, is best for strawberries. Avoid low, wet, boggy places. Cultivate the land in either corn or potatoes thoroughly for two or three years before planting to strawberries. This destroys the white grub and all weed seeds. Plow in the fall and again in the spring, and harrow till the field is soft as an ash heap. Apply stable manure in the fall, and commercial fertilizers in small quantities two or three times during the growing season. Set the plants in straight rows, three feet apart for garden and five feet apart for field culture, with plants one foot apart in the row. Thus it takes 8,712 plants for an acre in field culture, and 14,520 for the garden. Use the horse cultivator close up to the plants once a week, and hoe as often as possible; at least four times during the season. Cut off the first half dozen runners that start on each plant, then allow the runners to grow and strike root so that the young plants will be about six inches apart all over the surface. If a surplus of runners are produced, cut them off. Cover the surface with straw, marsh hay, or strawy manure about December 1st, to prevent heaving by frost. Rake the mulch off the plants into the paths early in the spring. Our little book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," gives full instructions on strawberry culture. Mailed postpaid for 25c.

Standard Varieties.

✓ **MICHEL'S EARLY.** (H) This is an extra early variety, valuable as a pollinizer for early pistillates and for its earliness, ripening a week before the Crescent. It is a great runner and must not be allowed to mat too thickly in the row or small berries will result. It does well the second year of fruiting. The fruit is medium size, bright color and moderately firm. 25c. per doz., 60c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

✓ **HAVERLAND.** (Imp.) One of the very best varieties for home use and near-by market. Large bright color, long in shape and very attractive. Plants large and vigorous, withstanding drouth better than most varieties on account of its long roots. Season early to

late and enormously productive. Too soft to ship long distance by express.

Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.

✓ **WARFIELD.** (Imp.) A cross of Wilson and Crescent, resembling Wilson in fruit and Crescent in plant; very productive and firm. The great canning and shipping variety. Color dark crimson, bright and glossy; ripens with Crescent. Plants rather small but vigorous growers. Has superceded both Crescent and Wilson in most markets. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

BEEDER WOOD. (H.) The best early variety for home use. Enormously productive; color light and flesh rather soft for shipping. In some localities it rusts badly, but this may be prevented by planting on new soil every year. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$6.

DO STRAWBERRIES PAY? WELL, YES. M. G. KITTLE, \$471.60 FROM ONE ACRE THE FIRST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

BUBACH. (Imp.) The standard fancy berry. Extremely large, rather light colored and moderately firm. With good care it is very productive. Ripens midseason and when given good culture it bears wonderfully. This variety and Parker Earle will stand all the fertility and elbow grease you can put on them and respond with larger crops. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.

PARKER EARLE. (H.) The latest and most productive berry we have ever fruited. On 1-5 acre we picked 2640 qts. or over 13,000 to the acre, which sold at 10c. per qt. It requires lots of fertilizer and high culture to get these results. Most varieties run to vines and produce little fruit if fertilized with nitrogenous manures, but the Parker Earle withstands it. It is naturally a slow producer of plants, but they are large and vigorous. The berries are long, with a neck, which helps in hulling them. Thus they are a great favorite with the housewife. Ripens here June 24th, and continues till July 15th to 25th. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

EUREKA. (Imp.) This is a berry large as Bubach, very bright glossy crimson, and firm, the best late shipping variety. Its season is same as Parker Earle. Plants are good runners and enormously productive. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.

EDGAR QUEEN. (Imp.) The largest of all varieties, and not surpassed in productiveness. This berry is not so well known as any previously mentioned, but certainly has a future. It stood the attacks of the rust better than any other out of over 80 varieties the past year. It has the season of Bubach, is larger, brighter in color, and more vigorous and productive. Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

LOVETT. (H.) A valuable variety for shipping. Large, dark crimson, and very firm. Especially adapted for planting as a pollinizer with other mid-season sorts. Plants vigorous, and must not be allowed to mat too thickly. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$5.

BURT. (H.) Also a good pollinizer for pistillates. Very productive and firm. Best variety for low ground and wet season. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$4.

Strawberry plants are sent by mail at an additional cost of 25c. per 100, \$2 per 1000. For long distance we recommend

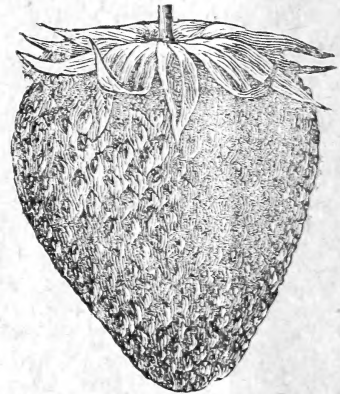
sending by mail to save express, especially if you live beyond the Rockies.

While the following have merit, we see nothing in them not equalled by the above. In some localities they may be more profitable than with us:

Crescent, Sadie, Cloud, Lady Rusk, Mrs. Cleveland, Stayman's No. 1, Great Pacific, Oliver, Walton, Waldron, Sharpless, Mark, Florence, Manchester, Long John, Westbrook, Middlefield, Farnsworth, Cameronian. Doz., 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1000, \$3.50. Wilson, Enhance, Oregon, Everbearing, Miami, Pearl, Jessie, Gandy, Yale, Windsor Chief and Crawford. Doz., 30c.; 100, 75c.; 1000, \$5.

Newer Varieties.

VAN DEMAN. (H.) This is the coming extra early market strawberry. It ripens early as Michel's and is more



productive and firm. It has a dark, glossy, crimson color and brings highest market prices. It is highly recommended by leading authorities. The New York Agl. Exp. Station speaks

as follows: "This is the best extra early variety ever tested on the Station grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any one variety was picked from this, and it continued in bearing for 21 days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of the plants is good, growth stocky and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage; berries a showy, glossy scarlet,

Take the
Wilmer Atkinson
Farm
Journal
50 Cts. a Year
It will be sent
one year to any
one ordering
seed or plants
from this cata-
logue to the
amount of
\$1.00 or over.
Be sure and
say you want it.

DID YOU EVER FIGURE THE COST OF THE FRUIT YOUR FAMILY EATS IF BOUGHT AT A GROCERY?

with yellow seeds, firm and tart. I am of the opinion that this variety has a great future." C. A. Green says: "It is the best early berry on earth. I wish you could have seen the yield of large and handsome berries at our Rochester garden the past season. It is worthy of the man it is named after."

We are the introducers of this valuable berry. Order direct and be sure to get the genuine. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$15.

TIMBRELL. (Imp.) The introducer says: This Queen of Strawberries, that has attracted so much attention the past season, was introduced by us last spring. It has been confirmed by the leading horticulturists as the best variety ever introduced, and has still surpassed its former record this past season. In offering new fruits to the public, it is with pride that we can confirm every word that has been said as to Timbrell. We claim it is to-day the best berry in existence; not only the best berry, but the most profitable for the commercial grower to plant; also, the best family variety. Points that are essential in making a good variety are productiveness, hardiness, healthiness, with solidity sufficient to place it in good condition on the market. Timbrell does not only possess these points, but is one of the most hardy, if not the most hardy, of the strawberry family, and in quality it surpasses any known kind. Growers have said that it was hard to get a variety perfect in all points. This we know, but it is nearer attained in this than it ever was before. What has been wanted was a good late variety. In Gandy's Prize we have a good berry, yet it is lacking in the most important points, viz.: productiveness and hardiness, while these two points alone would make Timbrell the most desirable for a late berry. Another point is, it is the latest of all strawberries to ripen; also, to bloom. It has never lost a full crop. The bloom being imperfect, on this point it is very valuable, as imperfect varieties stand much more frost than perfect varieties; hence in Timbrell you will note we have the best berry that has ever been offered.

Doz., \$2; 100, \$10; 1000, \$75.

GREENVILLE. (Imp.) Is an improved Bubach, not quite so large but firmer and more productive; not so liable to be knotty. It is highly spoken of by all leading strawberry men. One leading authority states it was the most productive of forty varieties. Doz., \$1; 100, \$4; 1000, \$25.

EDWARD'S FAVORITE. (H) This was the best new variety tested for the first time last season. It belongs to a family of berries that succeed best in irrigated soils but here in Oswego county it did nobly. Fruit very large, glossy and good shape. Quite productive. Doz., \$1; 100, \$5.

PRINCESS. (Imp.) Crawford says: It is one of the most desirable market berries ever produced. Large size, round, attractive looking and an abundant bearer. No one is likely to make a mistake in planting it. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$3.

BARTON'S ECLIPSE. (Imp.) Claimed by many to be the best market strawberry. Our plants are good growers but we have not fruited it. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

Additional Varieties. Dew, (H) 75 cents doz. Coxcomb, Smith's Seedling, Accomac, Anna Forest, Beverly, Clark's Early, Dayton, E. P. Roe, Gen. Putnam, Muskingum, Southard, Swindle, Shusters Gem, Jucunda Improved, Beauty, Mystic, Sherman, Phillips No. 1, Leader, Auburn, Gillespie, Gov. Hoard, California, Wolverton, Northern Seedling, Crimson Cluster, Chas. Downing, Iowa Beauty, Hermit, Standard, Jewell, Foundling, Beebe, Stone's Seedling, Jay Gould, doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.50; Princeton Chief, \$2 per doz. Marshall, \$3 per doz. Shuckless, \$1 per doz.; \$5 per 100.

New Introductions.

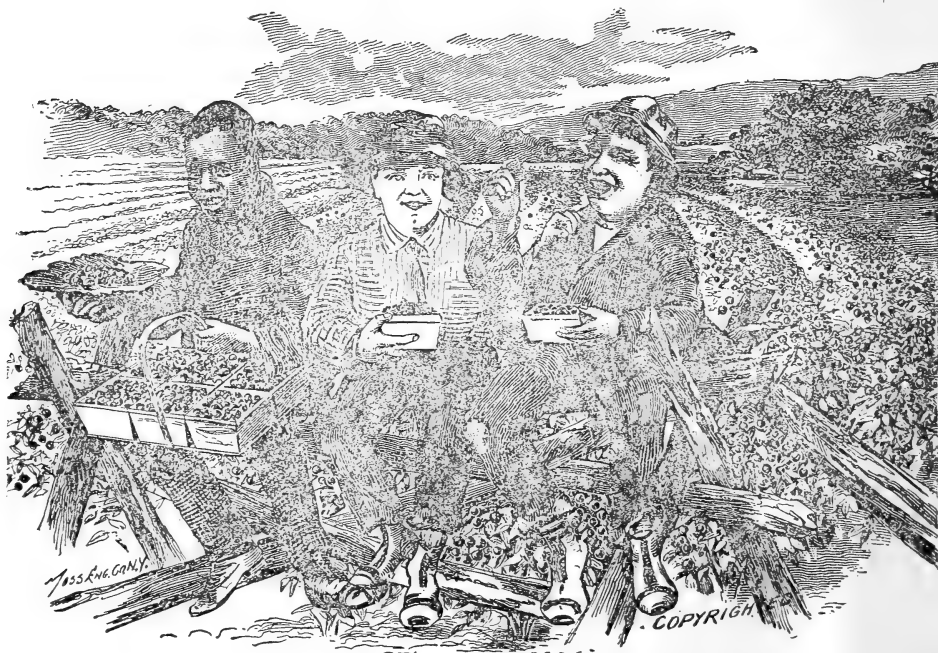
Belle, Rio, Tennessee Prolific, No Name, \$2 per doz.; \$3 per 100. Cyclone, Ivanhoe, doz. \$1; 100, \$5. Mary and Henry Ward Beecher, doz., \$2.50; 100, \$12. Other new kinds at introducers' prices. Send list of wants for special prices.

<p>Take the Willmer Atkinson</p>	<p>Farm Journal</p>	<p>It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 or over. Be sure and say you want it.</p>
<p>50 Cents a Year</p>		

WHY PATRONIZE TREE AGENTS WHEN YOU CAN BUY SO MUCH CHEAPER
DIRECT FROM A NURSERY?

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE. Rather loose, porous soil is best for the raspberry. For reds, set in rows five feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate only one way. Hoe down all weeds and suckers that spring up except a narrow row of canes for next year's fruiting. Don't allow the suckers to grow and form a wide, matted row; narrow rows alone are fruitful. 4000 to the acre. For black and purple caps, set in rows six or seven feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Plant potatoes or beans in rows between and between plants in row. Keep clean of weeds and nip off new growth when one foot high the first year. The second year nip back when two feet high and when the laterals get long enough bend to the ground and bury the tip so they will root and hold the plant in place and prevent its breaking and twisting off by the wind. In the spring cut back both red and blackcap raspberries from one-third to two-thirds. This severe pruning causes less fruit to set and it develops to largest size and brings good prices. If anthracnose affects your plantation it may be held in check by the bordeaux mixture sprayed on the bushes early in the spring and at intervals of two weeks during the season. A good way to prevent it is to pick but two crops from your bushes and then plow under. Fertilize your raspberries highly and give best culture first year and thus get a big growth that will bear a paying crop. Always burn trimmings and old wood soon as cut out as the spores of anthracnose harbor in them. I believe in cutting out old wood as soon as crop is harvested.



Red Varieties.

✓ **ROYAL CHURCH.** A very large, strong growing cane of the Cuthbert type, thorns few and small, canes perfectly hardy. Continues in bearing three or four weeks, is very productive, over 150 berries having been counted on a single branch. The size of berries is seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter; 100 berries weigh

11 ounces. There are no small berries on the bushes. They are all of a uniform large size, with very small seeds. Flavor delicious, aromatic and sprightly. It outsells other varieties in the market. Excellent for canning or jellies, jams, etc.; berries do not crumble in picking. Ripens earlier than Cuthbert, larger, more productive and better quality. Combining to a remarkable degree the large size and superior qual-

HAVE YOU PLANNED OUT YOUR FRUIT GARDEN FOR NEXT YEAR?

ities of the best foreign varieties, with the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of our native sorts, we have indeed a Royal Raspberry.

Prof. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist at Washington, D. C., says: "Royal Church is one of the best of the red varieties. The fruiting branches are long and heavily laden with green and ripe fruit. Berry large, round, juicy and of rich flavor."

We also have about fifty letters, mostly from the experiment stations of different states, giving reports on the Royal Church raspberry. All report it perfectly hardy, and no experiment station makes any unfavorable comment. All speak of its superior quality, size and productiveness.

✓ 25c. each; doz., \$2; 100, \$15.

CUTHBERT. This is the standard late red raspberry. Does well in all but the coldest localities. Berry large, good color and firm. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

✓ MARLBORO. The standard in most localities as an early berry. Less vigorous than Cuthbert, and must not be so severely trimmed. Very productive of berries very similar to Cuthbert. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

Turner, Brandywine and Hansel: doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.

Thompson's Early Prolific, 60c. doz., \$2 per \$100.

✓ GOLDEN QUEEN. Especially adapted for fancy trade and for home use. Same character as Cuthbert, of which it is an albino. This is a very valuable sort. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

✓ CAROLINE. A yellow variety especially adapted for home use. Flavor and flesh very delicate and delicious when first picked. Too soft for market. Enormously productive, and continues long in bearing. I advise all to try this for home use. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.

Black Caps.

PALMER. The best early black cap we have ever fruited. Supposed to be a cross between Souhegan and Gregg. First fruited in 1882, and has withstood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Ripens with Souhegan, and produces twenty-five per cent. more fruit. The claims for Palmer are Iron Clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality and wonderful productiveness, having yielded one hundred and twenty bushels per acre and all ripe before the first picking of Gregg. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

✓ GREGG. The largest and latest of all the black caps. Very productive and valuable for market purposes. Not quite so hardy as Ohio, but more valuable for fresh use. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

✓ TYLER. An old standard early sort, esteemed yet in many sections for its earliness and productiveness. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

✓ OHIO. The great evaporating raspberry. Too seedy for fresh use or market when you can get Palmer or Gregg. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1; 1000, \$8.

✓ HILBORN. A variety from Canada, where it is esteemed for its hardiness and productiveness. It has proven the most productive and profitable of all at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. Station. Doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.

✓ Lovett, Kansas, Smith, Winona, Earhart: doz., 75c.; 100, \$3. Other varieties at lowest rates.

✓ SCHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. This is truly a giant in growth and productiveness, being the largest and most productive raspberry we have ever fruited. Purple color, or dark red. Very desirable for drying and canning. Doz., 35c.; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE. Blackberries require a deep soil, well drained and porous. They won't thrive on heavy, wet clay. Make the rows seven feet apart, and set plants two or three feet apart in the rows. Cultivate one way, and keep all suckers down by cutting off even with the surface. Cultivate shallow to prevent breaking the roots. Every broken root sends up a sucker to interfere in cultivation. When the canes encroach on the path, mow off with scythe. Mulch during picking season to conserve moisture. Blackberries produce, on an average, 100 bu. to the acre, and are profitable if market is not filled with wild ones. Cut the canes back every spring, and thus get larger fruit.

WHY WONT PEOPLE PAY SO MUCH FOR RASPBERRIES AS FOR
STRAWBERRIES? THEY COST MORE TO PRODUCE.



Varieties.

✓ **ELDORADO.** Like many of our best fruits, it was an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found, in Preble Co., Ohio. It has been in cultivation for twelve years, and under careful test

for four years at the different experiment stations. In every case they report it high above all other varieties, and all agree that it has never winter killed.

It is one of the few fruits which have no bad qualities. While its flavor is high above all others, it is also produc-

**A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO FARM JOURNAL TO ALL WHO ORDER
TO THE AMOUNT OF \$1.00 OR MORE.**

tive, and will stand any climate. It is also remarkable for its keeping qualities. A box in our office this summer was set aside for inspection, and ten days afterwards was found as sweet and rich as the day the berries were picked.

Summing up its qualities, it is most productive, hardiest (not being injured in Minnesota), of extra fine-quality, sweetest, without core—a combination which has never before been attained in a blackberry.

We quote from the following high authorities:

From U. S. Pomologist's Report, 1892.

This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong irregular berry, of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes, with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Letter No. 1.

Dear Sir—I find Eldorado to be a large oblong, conical berry, composed of large drops containing small seed, and adherent to a very small core. The berry is juicy, and the flavor sweet and rich. If it is hardy, it is worthy of introduction.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Letter No. 2.

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1893.

Dear Sir—Samples of Eldorado at hand, and have received a photo. of the cluster. It is certainly far superior to Snyder in size and quality, and if as hardy will be a valuable acquisition.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Letter No. 3.

Dear Sir—Specimens of Eldorado came all right. This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any blackberry I

ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many states—and, as you know, Blackberry reaches its highest perfection beside some old rotten log, where nature has mulched it—but never have I tasted anything to equal specimens of Eldorado you have sent.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Other New Sorts. Maxwell's Early, Ohmer, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen. Lovett's Best, 25 cents each; \$1 per dozen; 100, \$5.

✓ **SNYDER.** The standard early sort; very productive and hardy. Requires good soil. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

✓ **STONE'S HARDY.** What Snyder is among early blackberries, Stone's Hardy is among late. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

✓ **TAYLOR.** Our favorite blackberry for the table. Canes of a yellowish tint, vigorous and hardy. Berries long, bright colored and sweet, the sweetest berry we grow. Plants of this variety are in great demand. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.

✓ **LAWTON.** The old standard for the garden and fancy market. Berries nearly an inch in diameter. Canes not hardy in New York state but in the latitude of Philadelphia and further south hardy and productive. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

Erie, Minnewaski and Ancient Briton, doz., 50 cents; 100, \$3.

✓ **KITTATINY.** Very popular in many sections for market. Berry large and showy. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

✓ **DORCHESTER.** Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

✓ **WACHUSETTS THORNLESS.** A valuable variety for home use. Canes vigorous, without thorns. Berries small but produced in great abundance on rich soil. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.50.

CURRANTS.

CULTURE. Select a rich, moist, clay loam. Use lots of barn manure on the crops that are to precede currants. Then when set out they will start right off and make a vigorous growth. Do not use too much nitrogenous manure after plants are set. Plenty of potash makes the fruit. Set the plants in rows five feet apart and three feet in the row. Keep clean of weeds and grass the first year and afterwards every spring cultivate early and mulch with some coarse material to hold moisture to carry crop through fruiting season. Trim back the new growth two-thirds every autumn soon as leaves fall. Cut out old wood

GARDENING, RURAL NEW YORKER, AMERICAN GARDENING, OR ANY \$1 PAPER
FREE WITH \$10 ORDERS AT CATALOGUE RATES.

every few years. Trimming back causes the short jointed growth on which are borne the large crops of currants. Currants can be made to produce ten quarts to the bush and are a very profitable crop. The price is always better late in the season after the bulk of the crop is gone. When currants ripen, the good housewife is not ready for them and gets her mind made up that she wants them just as they are gone; hence we would profit by prolonging the season. We can do this by keeping the foliage healthy by spraying with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture.

Varieties.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. This is probably the most popular market currant. It will stand lighter soil than other varieties, and is therefore in great demand. The plants are always scarce. The fruit is very large and attractive, and sells best in market. 1 year, doz., \$1.; 100, \$7; 2 year, doz., \$1.25; 100, \$10.

Cherry, Versailles, Victoria: 1 year, doz., 60c.; 100, \$3; 2 years, doz., 75c.; 100, \$4.

WHITE GRAPE. A choice variety for table use, sweet and delicious.

RED DUTCH. Best for culinary purposes. Not so large as Cherry or Fay, but enormously productive. Doz., 60c.; 100, \$3; 2 years, doz., 75c.; 100, \$4.

NORTH STAR (new) is claimed to be the hardiest, the best grower, the most prolific bearer, the sweetest and best currant grown. 35c. each; doz., \$3.50; 2 years, 50c. each; doz., \$5.

Crandall (black): 25c. each; doz., \$2.

GOOSEBERRIES.



CULTURE. This fruit, like currants, requires rich, moist soil, and plenty of mulching. The culture is very similar to currants. They are benefited by a partial shade, such as afforded by fences, young trees, buildings, etc. Of course they don't do well under large trees. To prevent mildew of the foliage, spray with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), an ounce to two gallons of water, in early spring and at frequent intervals during the season. As with currants, watch for the worms that denude the foliage in early spring. The worms show first on the gooseberry bushes. Sprinkle or spray with hellebore water, or dust with "slug-shot," soon as they put in an appearance. Gooseberry culture has received a new impetus in this country in the last few years. The Exp. Station at Geneva exhibited nearly 300 varieties at the World's Fair, the largest collection ever placed on exhibition.

DID YOU EVER MEET OUR L. J. FARMER AT ANY FARMERS' INSTITUTE
OR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY?

CHAUTAUQUA. The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free of spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Price, 1 yr., \$1 each; 2 yrs., \$1.50.

Report of the New York State Experiment Station, Director, Dr. Peter Collier.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 4th, '93.

Dear Sir:—The Chautauqua gooseberry has been fruited at this Experiment Station for several years. During this time it has been vigorous and productive. The fruit is large, smooth, pale yellow, very good and sweet. It belongs to a class of gooseberries commonly known as English gooseberries, and like the English varieties and their seedlings, it sometimes mil-

dews. At this station the mildew has been successfully treated for several years by spraying, and the finest English varieties have been kept practically free from this disease. To those who take the trouble to spray their gooseberries we can recommend the Chautauqua as one of the best varieties yet tested on our grounds.

Very truly yours,
S. A. BEACH, Horticulturist.

The Chautauqua Gooseberry at the
World's Fair.

At the World's Fair Exhibition there

was perhaps the largest show of gooseberries ever made in this country. The Geneva Experiment Station has planted almost every known variety, both from Europe and America, and most of these were on exhibition. In competition with these were two plates of the Chautauqua Gooseberry which overshadowed everything on exhibition, either in the New York State exhibit or in any other exhibit, in size and beauty, and it was equal to anything exhibited in quality. It is safe to say that the Chautauqua is the largest gooseberry ever produced in this country; it is at the same time a remarkably vigorous grower and equally as great a bearer, being the most productive gooseberry in existence.

RED JACKET. Red Jacket Gooseberry has proven to be the best red gooseberry in existence, with the best foliage, mildew proof, fruit of the best and a splendid cropper, as large as the largest; berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality the best; exceptionally clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew, and will succeed under circumstances where the common sorts fail. One year, 50 cents; two years, 75 cents each.

COLUMBUS. A new yellow variety, very prolific, free from mildew and larger than Industry. 50 cents each; doz., \$5.

INDUSTRY. Two years, 25 cents each; doz., \$2.

DOWNING. One year, doz., \$1; 100, \$4; two years, doz., \$1.50; 100, \$5.

HOUGHTON. One year, doz., 75 cents; 100, \$2.50; two years, doz., \$1; 100, \$3.50.

SMITH'S. One year, doz., \$1; two years, doz., \$1.50.

LANCASHIRE LAD. Two years, 25 cents each; doz., \$2.50.

GOLDEN PROLIFIC. 30 cents each; two years, 50 cents each.

GRAPES.

CULTURE. Grapes require well drained soil everywhere and in the north they must be put on upland sloping to the south and east. Every farmer should

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this catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 or over.
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50 Cents a Year

EVERYBODY PRESENT SINGS THE PRAISES OF OUR EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

have twenty-five to one hundred vines in fruiting. There is nothing so health-giving. They follow closely after small fruits and save many doctor's bills. Where it is convenient allow them to run over buildings, fences and unsightly objects. The great secret of success in growing grapes is in knowing how to trim them. Many a vine through the country now running wild might be made fruitful by trimming. Our plan of growing grapes is as follows: Select one or two year old vines; plow furrows one foot deep and eight feet apart; set the vines in the furrow ten feet apart; put a little surface soil in the bottom before planting; spread the roots out so as to run parallel with the row; cover with loose soil. Keep the soil loose and open and do not cultivate or plow deep enough to disturb the roots. Use lots of potash fertilizer. Allow only one cane to grow the first year; rub off all the other buds. In the fall or very early in the spring of the second year cut back to three or four buds and allow only two canes to grow; as they grow, tie to stake. In the fall of the second year trim canes back to five feet in length. In the spring put up a trellis and tie canes to lower wire. The fruit is borne on the new growth that springs from the buds all along the old canes. Pinch back the new growth when three feet long to send the strength into the fruiting branches. Encourage two new canes to grow from the roots each year to bear fruit next. As they grow tie them and the new growth, bearing fruit, to the upper wire. If new canes grow, cut out the old ones, but if they do not, use the old cane, cutting back the laterals so as to leave spurs for fruiting three inches long. Always trim canes back to five feet each fall.

Varieties.

✓ **WORDEN.** This is our favorite above all others. Originated in our county. Ripens 10 days before Concord, larger, sweeter and finer every way. We have a large stock of fine roots at 20c. each, 3 yrs. old.

FOR BEGINNERS I recommend Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Delaware, Lindley, Moore's Early, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden. 1 vine of each variety, 1 yr. old, postpaid for \$1.25; 2 yrs. \$2.

New Varieties.

✓ **DIAMOND.** A greenish white grape of best quality originated by Jacob Moore near Rochester. Very productive and succeeds most everywhere.

✓ **GREEN MOUNTAIN.** Claimed to be the earliest, hardest and best flavored early grape yet introduced. Six days earlier than any of the fifty-three other varieties tested at the New York Experiment Station. Vine is a very strong, healthy grower and very productive. A very fine early white grape. Clusters of medium size and often shouldered, berries larger than Delaware; skin thin and quality fine: pulp tender, sweet and free from foxiness. Vines as hardy and vigorous as Concord and free from rot and mildew.

✓ **WOODRUFF RED GRAPE.** This very large, handsome grape is a seedling of Concord originated with C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874. The vine is a very strong grower, free from disease, and very hardy, never having been injured by the cold in the slightest, without any protection in winter though the thermometer has reached 20 degrees below zero very often since its production. Bunch large, shouldered; berry very large and does not drop from stem. Exceeding showy and has taken first premium over all competing varieties wherever shown. Its large size, both in bunch and berry, bright color and general attractiveness, make it especially valuable for market, it being sold in the Ann Arbor market for three times what Concord was selling at.

EATON. A healthy, vigorous vine, free from mildew, character of Moore's Early and Pocklington. Bunch, very large, compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the

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and say you
want it.

WE GROW THE LARGEST AND FINEST PLANTS PRODUCED ON THIS CONTINENT.

stem; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste; pulp large and tender, separating freely from the seeds. Quality equal to or better than the Concord. Very valuable.

good quality; berries adhere firmly to the stem; one of the best shippers; the only early grape that will not shell."

✓COLERAIN GRAPE. Color, a light green with delicate whitish bloom; size medium; ripens early and hangs well on the bunch; a good grower and abundant bearer; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and remarkably sweet; but one small seed to a berry as a rule. Rural New Yorker says: "As it behaves at the Rural grounds, we regard it as the best native white grape in cultivation, and one that will adapt itself to a wide range of country and climate."

✓.EARLY OHIO GRAPE. Claimed by introducers "The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early; bunches large, compact and shouldered; berry medium, covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy; fully as hardy or more so than Concord; a vigorous grower, very productive and of

HARDY GRAPES.

Grape Vines will be sent BY MAIL at single and dozen rates, free of postage; at 100 rates, if 30 cents per 50 and 50 cents per 100 plants, be added to the price.

The capitals denote the season of ripening, the small letters the color of the fruit.

Write for special prices on large quantities of grape vines.

PRICES OF GRAPES.

	1 year old				2 years old			
	Mail. Each.	Mail. Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000	Mail. Each.	Mail. Doz.	Exp. 100	Exp. 1000
Agawam (M., r.)	\$ 10	\$ 1 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 50 00	\$ 15	\$ 1 25	\$10 00	\$ 90 00
Bacchus (M., b.)	10	75	2 50	20 00	15	1 00	3 00	25 00
Brighton (M., r.)	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Catawba (L., r.)	10	75	3 00	25 50	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
Champion (E., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Colerain (E., w.)	75				1 00			
Clinton (L., b.)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
Concord (M., b.)	10	75	2 00	15 00	15	1 00	3 00	20 00
Cottage (E., b.)	15	1 00	3 00	25 00	20	1 50	5 00	40 00
Delaware (M., r.)	15	1 50	10 00	90 00	20	2 00	15 00	125 00
Duchess (M., w.)	15	1 00	6 00	50 00	20	2 00	9 00	75 00
Early Victor (E., b.)	10	75	5 00	40 00	15	1 00	6 00	50 00
Eaton (E., b.)	40	4 00	25 00		60	6 00	35 00	
Elvira (L., w.)	15	75	3 00	25 00	20	1 50	4 00	35 00
Empire State (E., w.)	20	1 50	10 00	60 00	25	2 50	15 00	
Green Mountain (E., w.)	40	4 00	30 00		60	6 00	50 00	
Highland (L., b.)	20	1 00	7 50	60 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Ives (E., b.)	10	75	3 00	25 00	15	1 00	4 00	35 00
Iron Clad (L., b.)	15	1 00	7 50	50 00	20	2 00	10 00	90 00
Jefferson (L., r.)	20	1 00	7 50	50 00	25	2 00	12 00	100 00
Lady (E., w.)	10	1 00	7 00	60 00	15	1 50	10 00	100 00
Lady Washington (L., w.)	15	1 00	7 50	60 00	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
Lutie (E., r.)	25	2 50	20 00		40	4 00	30 00	
Martha (M., w.)	10	1 00	4 00	35 00	15	1 50	6 00	55 00
Moore's Diamond (M., w.)	25	1 50	10 00		30	2 00	15 00	
Moore's Early (E., b.)	10	1 25	5 00	30 00	15	1 50	7 50	50 00
Moyer (E., r.)	75	7 50			1 00	10 00		
Niagara (M., w.)	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	2 00	7 50	60 00
Norfolk (E., r.)	30	3 00	20 00		40	4 00	30 00	
Ohio Early	1 00	10 00			1 25	12 50		
Perkins (E., r.)	10	1 00	4 00	50 00	15	1 25	5 00	50 00
Pocklington (M., w.)	10	1 00	4 00	30 00	15	1 50	5 00	40 00
Poughkeepsie (E., r.)	50	5 00	40 00	400 00	1 00	10 00	75 00	750 00
Salem (M., r.)	10	1 25	7 00	60 00	15	1 50	10 00	90 00
Telegraph (E., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	25	2 00	9 00	80 00
Ulster (M., r.)	25	2 50			35	3 50		
Vergennes (L., r.)	25	1 50	10 00	75 00	35	2 00	15 00	100 00
Woodruff (E., r.)	25	2 50	15 00	200 00	30	3 00	20 00	200 00
Worden (E., b.)	10	1 00	5 00	40 00	15	1 50	6 00	60 00
Wyoming (E., r.)	15	1 00	5 00	40 00	25	2 00	10 00	100 00
Wilder (M., b.)	15	1 00	7 00	60 00	20	1 50	6 50	60 00

Three year olds of above varieties, bearing age, at an advance of 25 per cent. above the price of two year olds.

WE COULD FILL A LARGE BOOK WITH TESTIMONIALS ON OUR
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

ASPARAGUS.

This delicious vegetable, coming so early in spring, is easily grown and should be in every garden. Plant in furrows six inches deep and one foot apart in the row. Stir the soil frequently before the plants come up, to kill the weeds. After the shoots appear, give clean culture so as to develop large crowns soon as possible. Allow the canes to grow and ripen till the bed is two years old, then cutting may begin. The shoots are cut when six inches in length, early in spring. After the second year, a mulch of manure to cover the bed each fall is all the culture they require. Asparagus has medicinal qualities, as well as being one of the most delicious vegetables.

✓ **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.** This is the standard variety. Shoots large and tender. At the Rural New Yorker grounds this proved as valuable as any of the newly introduced varieties. Doz., 25 cents; 100, 75 cents; 1000, \$4; two years, doz., 40 cents; 100, \$1; 1000, \$5.

Barr's Mammoth and Palmetto, same price. We have a large stock of asparagus roots.

BUFFALO BERRY.

An ironclad fruit for the frozen north and the burning south. A fruit for everybody. Everywhere a great novelty and most decided acquisition. It is a tree-like shrub, attaining a height of ten feet when well grown; of compact, symmetrical habit. Leaves numerous and silvery white; it would be an ornament in any yard for its foliage alone, but when laden with its dense, rich clusters of crimson fruit from early summer, through the fall and entire winter, it is a sight to be remembered with pleasure. As the male and female blossoms are borne on different plants, they should be planted in clusters of three or more for best results. The fruit is round, smooth and glossy, resembling in size, form and color the cultivated red currant. The fruit forms in clusters to the very tips of the branches. It is

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Be sure and say you want it.

a constant and prolific bearer, entirely hardy, having endured 60 degrees below zero, and borne fruit the following summer. Before being touched by frost it is very acid; freezing subdues it, until it becomes so rich and palatable that as a dessert fruit in mid-winter it is without a rival, while for jellies it is claimed by epicures to equal in flavor the famous Guava jellies. Such is the Buffalo Berry. *Sheperdia Argentea*. It is a near relative to *Eleagnus Longipes*, and as regards quality, the Rural New Yorker, (which is, without doubt, the most critical horticultural journal in the country,) under date of December 6, 1890, has this to say: "Unquestionably the Sheperdia is well worthy of cultivation for its fruit alone, which is superior to that of Eleagnus." Price, mail or express, 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents.

My attention was first called to this Buffalo Berry by Monroe Warner, a school friend who went west. He says it grows and fruits to perfection in all places not devastated by forest fires. A most valuable fruit. L. J. FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES. 20 cents each.

PLUMS. 40 cents each.

QUINCES. 40 cents each.

New varieties at lowest rates. Write for prices.

PEARS. 30 cents each.

PEACHES. 20 cents each.

APRICOTS. 25 cents each.

Take the
Wilmer Atkinson
Farm Journal
50 Cents a Year
It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 or over.
Be sure and say you want it.

ROSES.

CULTURE. Roses require rich soil and plenty of humus. Plant in early spring, cutting the branches well back. As they bloom pick off the flowers which tends to make them produce better. In severe climates bend over and cover with litter late in autumn. Trim back early in spring each year. Keep clean and give plenty of well rotted manure. I wish our patrons could see the fine roses we grow in this cold climate. Price, 35 cents each; doz., \$3.50, strong, two year olds.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Deep, brilliant shaded crimson, with large petals, globular with high center. A well known favorite.

JOHN HOPPER. Light, rosy crimson, semi-globular shape, beautiful, fragrant, early and free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. A fragrant, excellent rose.

MADAME PLANTIER. Pure white. This is a free bloomer, and very hardy.

PAUL MYRON. Bright rose color, globular, very showy, the largest rose in cultivation. A vigorous grower.

BALTIMORE BELLE (climber.) Pale blush, large, very double, one of the best climbers.

PRAIRIE QUEEN (climber.) Bright rose, very large and fine bloomer. Very fine.

Additional Varieties. M. P. Wilder, Jerome Hanet, Prince Camille de Rohan, Perpetual White (moss), Louis Odier, Blanche Robert, Coquette des Alps, Persian Yellow, Seven Sisters (climber) Sweet Brier, Salet Moss. Our choice, 20 cents each; your choice, 35 cents.

HARDY SHRUBS.

Strong Plants—35 cents each, \$3.50 per doz.

Hydrangeas, Weigelas, Spiraeas, Althaeas, Forsythia Viridissima, Lilacs, Snowball, Mock Orange, Calycanthus, Honeysuckles, Purple Leaved Berberry, Deutzias, etc., etc., James Vick says that shrubs should be the first flowering plants set on any place. Afterwards fill in with roses, perennials, annuals, etc.

TESTIMONIALS.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1893.

I want some more small fruits, and your strawberries were so fine last spring I would like to get from you, because you send such fine stock. You will get several strawberry orders from my neighbors next spring, for I have praised your plants so highly.

JOHN T. CAMPBELL.

WARREN, Wis., Nov. 18, 1893.

I received your book, have perused it carefully and prize it highly. Some of the hints there given have helped me to get a good stand of plants this dry season. I also received six Michel's and twelve Van Deman plants. I now have upwards of one thousand plants from the Van Deman. I am ever ready to say a good word for The "Farmer on the Strawberry" and his plants.

H. H. HARRIS.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., June 31, 1893.

The plants were in good order. Many thanks for premium plants.

ROBT. B. WANAMAKER.

ODGENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1893.

Enclosed find \$2 to pay for plants. They were in nice condition when received.

N. WELLS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22, 1893.

The package containing strawberry plants arrived yesterday. Please accept thanks for same. I felt that I would get full value for my money when I read your book. The receipt of the plants convinces me that I have received good measure, pressed down and running over.

A. M. CORDRAY.

ONSET, Mass., July 21, 1893.

Last spring I ordered of you a lot of raspberry plants, etc. They all appeared to be in splendid condition when they came. A finer lot of plants I never saw.

MRS. M. E. LARCHER.

MORNING VIEW, Ky., May 5, 1892.

Plants came to hand O. K. Thanks for your generosity.

GEO. S. BAKER.

SUMMERTON, Mich., May 11, 1892.

Received strawberry plants May 5th. They were in fine order.

MRS. JAMES B. ALLEN.

WEST SCARBORO, Me., May 1, 1892.

We have received the strawberry plants all safe.

MRS. LEONARD S. BROWN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8, 1893.

The last lot of plants went through in good shape, and every plant lived. I shall probably want quite a number of plants in the spring.

E. S. MILLS.

(Mr. Mills saw our exhibit at the World's Fair, and ordered 5,000 plants as a result.)

CHESTER DEPOT, Vt.

The strawberry plants received. They are as fine rooted plants as I ever saw. Your book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," I actually think is worth \$5 to a beginner.

B. C. RICHARDSON.

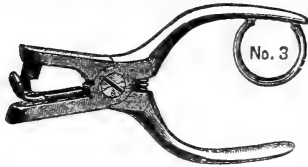
APALACHICOLA, Fla., April 23, 1893.

It may please you to know that I received the plants all right April 16th, in good condition. I set part of them that night and the others the next evening. In one day they had opened two or three leaves, and are now doing finely. The raspberries have quite a number of leaves also.

IRA B. WORCESTER.

Simpson's Tally System for Keeping Tally with Berry Pickers

Consists of a punch like a railroad conductor's, and cards the shape of shipping tags, printed with four rows of little square spaces. There are two sets of cards to accommodate those who use 4 qt. or 6 qt. picking stands or "handies." Those cards to be used with 4 qt. handies have half the spaces marked "1 qt." and half the spaces "4 qts." There are 20 "4 qt." and 20 "1 qt." spaces, and thus the card stands for 100 qts. The cards for 6 qt. handies have 20 "1 qt." spaces, 10 "2 qt." spaces, and 10 "6 qt." spaces, or 100 qts. in all. Like all tags there is a hole for passing a string through, and between this hole and the rows of squares is a place for writing the name of the picker.



HOW TO USE IT. As the pickers arrive, each is given a card with his name written on it by the grower or his book-keeper. With a piece of cord the picker hitches the card around his neck, or to a button hole, so it will hang loosely in front. Each picker is then given a row. As the man who carries the berries takes them from the pickers, he punches to correspond with the berries picked. If 4 qts., he punches a hole in a "4 qt." space, etc. When the spaces are all punched the picker has picked 100 qts. He is then given another card. For holding the baskets and carrying the berries we use 4 qt. handies, or picking stands with no legs.

BETTER THAN "CHECKS" OR "TICKETS." As the cards are tied to a button-hole, or around the picker's neck, they do not lose them out of their pockets as they do tickets. There is no changing of smaller for higher denominations.

Take the Willmer Atkinson Farm Journal 50 Cts. a Year	It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this cat- alogue to the amount of \$1.00 or over. Be sure and say you want it.
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The proprietor writes the picker's name in the proper place on the card, and his own name on the back; hence there can be no counterfeiting or stealing. By the old way of using tickets, growers are often swindled by unscrupulous people, who either steal the tickets or have duplicates printed. We do not sell punches of the same style of dies to more than one person in a place. Our punches have very clean cutting dies and there are many styles of dies; hence there can be no cheating by using shoe makers' punches, etc. When tickets are used there is often much bother and delay in changing 1 qt. and 4 qt. tickets for tickets of a higher denomination. Simpson's Tally System does away with all this, as the cards may stand for any number of qts. from 1 to 100. If lost the cards are worthless to any one but the owner.

CHEAPER THAN TICKETS. The Tally System consists of a punch and 100 cards, each card stands for 100 qts. The system costs \$2.50 and is all that is necessary for a crop of ten thousand quarts. After a punch and 100 cards are bought, extra cards can be obtained at 50 cents per 100. "Checks," or "Tickets," cost \$2.20 per \$1,000. It takes several thousand "qt." and 4 qt. checks to represent 10,000 qts. When Simpson's Tally System is used, it costs \$2.50 for the first 10,000 qts., and for the next 10,000, almost nothing, only 50 cents. Hence the Tally System is cheaper.

HOW MANY PUNCHES AND CARDS WILL WE NEED? Each man who carries berries needs a punch. A good smart man will tend 20 or 30 pickers. If you expect to pick 10,000 qts. or less, one system will do. You will need 100 extra cards for each additional 10,000 qts. Every intelligent Berry Grower will see, as do the Berry Growers of Oswego county, that this is the only accurate and economical way of keeping tally with pickers. As it is copyrighted, every person is cautioned under the penalties of law not to use a punch with any other card, or to copy, make or imitate, Simpson's Tally System in any way. We would like a local agent in every town. Send for terms.

TESTIMONIALS.

A few from the hundreds who have used them:

ONONDAGA Co., N. Y., Dec., 1888.

Dear Sir:—Concerning the Simpson Tally System, I can say that I have used it the past season, and find it a great help. It saves a great deal of trouble that I have had formerly with tickets and accounts. Tickets are easily lost and found by others than the owners, and require accounts to be kept on a large number of tickets. The pickers are well pleased with it, and they strive with each other to see how many cards they can fill that count 100. They can see at a glance what they are doing, and there is no chance for disputing accounts.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES MILLS.

PEORIA Co., Ill., Dec. 31, 1888.

L. J. Farmer, Dear Sir:—I consider the Simpson Tally card, received of you last spring, the best plan of keeping tally of berry picking that I have yet seen. Shall want more the coming season.

Respectfully yours,

H. O. BURT.

PEPPER'S FRUIT FARM, SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 28, 1888.

The Simpson Tally System for berry pickers is the best thing of the kind I ever saw, far superior to the checks used by the large growers of the great berry regions of Southern Illinois.

Yours truly,

T. A. PEPPER.

KEYSER, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1888.

I have used Simpson's Tally System the past season for the first time, and like it very much. Consider it the easiest and best way of keeping accounts with berry pickers.

Very respectfully,

WALTER LOWRY.

L. J. Farmer, Dear Sir:—S. B. McMillan, of Signal, Ohio, informed me recently that you had a good Tally System that was ahead of the old check or quart ticket. Should be pleased to have any light you can give me or sell me. The past several years I have been sorely vexed with the problem of berry tickets and the matter of boys stealing from industrious berry pickers, by playing dice and other trickery. I get my berries picked for 1½c. per qt. and my tickets read, "Good for 1½ Cents." Some boys will pick from 15 to 20 qts., get their tickets and leave the field. But before they go, they will induce some boy who may have 100 or 200 to go, and under a shade tree on the way home, they play dice. Thus good pickers are kept from work in a busy time and parents are after me to know why their boys do not pick more, etc. You probably have had the experience. Last year was the first of the kind I ever had and I am determined to break it up if possible.

Respectfully,

B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 14, 1889.

I have used Simpson's Tally-System for berry picking last year. It has given me good satisfaction and has made it very convenient to keep account with our pickers. I shall use it again next summer as I know of no better one. I shall try and sell some for you here if I can.

Respectfully yours,

F. LUCAS.

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Jan. 17, 1889.

We found the Simpson's Tally System, received from you last year the most convenient, simplest, and best way of keeping account with our berry pickers of anything we have ever used before.

Yours Truly,

P. M. AUGUR & SONS.

PRICES. Punch and 100 cards, \$2.50; extra cards, 50 per 100. Sample card, 2c. stamp. Agents wanted. Address,

THE L. J. FARMER NURSERY CO., Pulaski, N. Y.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., March 8, 1893.

The strawberry plants were received last year in good condition. All grew and increased wonderfully.

MRS. A. M. GRANT.

WAYNE, Neb., May 28, 1893.

Berry plants have just arrived, opened, and I think all right. Much obliged for Stone's Hardy.

R. H. GIBSON.

TALKS ON STRAWBERRIES.

In the small space allotted to a catalogue I cannot give a very extended report on this, my favorite fruit. It has never been my intention to write descriptions and reports to suit my stock of plants of certain varieties but rather to give the plain truth. I am in this business to stay and have an ambition. It is to have my name so associated with the strawberry that people won't think of the one without thinking of the other. To secure this I must do about the right thing with the people who trust me.

First of all, let me say there are altogether too many varieties of strawberries. I am trying to cut down the list but it is hard to say which should be discarded and which retained. Why have we so many varieties? Because of the ignorance of originators and disseminators. A man discovers something in his garden that he has never seen before. May be it comes from seed or from mixed plants. Never mind where it comes from, he sets it out in the richest soil and gives the best of culture. Of course if it has any value at all it responds wonderfully. Well, a new strawberry has been found. He notifies the neighbors. They see it and praise it. Finally a nurseryman is interested and induced to buy it. Then, of course, it's a big thing. He has got money in it and must get it out again, and away it goes. Finally some grower discovers it is nothing

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better than some other kind and in many cases nothing but an old variety. I do not wish to discourage the production of valuable new kinds. It is a laudable vocation. But the in-

discriminate launching of so called new and valuable varieties every year on the public is a curse to strawberry culture.

If a seedling strawberry is produced or discovered that seems to have merit, it should first be carefully tested by the originator at home alongside and in comparison with older and standard kinds, with the same fertilization and culture. Then if it shows superiority, let it be sent to honest experimenters in different sections. They must agree not to dispose of a plant. The Experiment Stations (those not run in the interest and upon the grounds of nurserymen), the Rural New Yorker and numerous private experimenters all over the country can test the berry and if it proves valuable in the majority of cases, then let it be introduced. Every year I get applications from people wishing me to introduce new strawberries for them. I cannot do it, but I will carefully test and report on any new variety if sent to me for trial. The introduction of new fruit is a business few men have succeeded at. To be successful one must have great ability, originality, push and enterprise. Thousands of dollars are spent for illustrations, lithographs, expensive catalogues and advertising space in periodicals. I venture to say that no man not previously trained in the general nursery business has ever made a success in introducing a strawberry; and then his success was made possible only because he worked it in along with the rest of his business. Therefore, I say to originators of new fruits, don't introduce your own babies. Let somebody else do it. The fools are not all dead yet.

OUR REPORT FOR 1893.

The ground occupied by our strawberry plantation last year was mostly that which had borne two crops of strawberries previously and for this reason our plants were badly afflicted with leaf blight. This disease causes the fruit to dry up and partially develop after the first or second picking. The disease first manifests itself by a spotted appearance of the leaves. About fruiting time they became thoroughly saturated with the fungus, dry up and wither. It may be prevented by spraying at frequent intervals, throughout the season with Bordeaux mixture, 6 lbs. copper and 4 lbs. lime to 45 gals. water. Strawberries may be kept comparatively free of disease by planting on new land every year. When a plantation gets thoroughly infected and you wish to hold over and pick another year, burning the foliage will destroy the rust. We had a small patch on new

ground but bordering on the other portion. Early in the season this patch was free from leaf-blight and was not affected till the fruiting season was nearly done. As a result this portion bore a large crop of larger and more perfect berries. Leaf blight is a serious disease affecting plantations everywhere. Planting on new ground, giving highest culture and spraying with Bordeaux mixture will largely prevent it.

We fruited over eighty varieties the past season and while this report may not be a guide to follow for all localities it shows as accurately as I can in a few words how the several kinds did with me.

Morning View. (H) Much like the old Chas. Downing, but larger; light colored and soft. *Woolverton.* (H) First berries very large; of Sharpless type; majority of berries small and ugly shaped; productive. *Mark.* (H) A variety of Wilson type; requires highest culture and heavy soil; unproductive. *Florence.* (H) Of about same type; berries lighter colored but not productive. *Jewell.* (P) A weak grower; very few new plants. Sets lots of berries but rusts so badly they never develop anything but nubbins. *Edward's Favorite.* (H) Also a favorite with me. Of Jersey Queen type; it was productive of berries large and of finest appearance. I shall try it farther. *California.* (H) Small but very firm; good flavor but color dark and not attractive or desirable; makes me think of Florence. *Haverland.* (P) Probably one of the most productive ever introduced; fruit beautiful but soft; berries lay on the ground and rot if not mulched. *Enhance.* (H) Quite a failure with us; a few large, fine fruits, but mostly ugly, misshapen specimens; flavor sour. *Shuster's Gem.* (P) Very productive of medium sized fruits of good color and appearance; altogether a valuable variety. *Standard.* (P) Size of Crescent and as productive but very irregular and not so well colored. *Dayton.* (H) Fruits are just the shape of Parker Earle but not productive; plants are great runners. *E. P. Roe.* (H) It is a shame to attach this honored name to so poor a berry. Of the Sharpless type but plants are poor growers and poor producers. This was the greatest disappointment of all. *Westbrook.* (P) May be valuable for the Southern Atlantic coast but is too small for us; of Wilson type; good color and firm. *Long John.* (H) Of the Wilson type; plants large bushy growers; berries produced in great abundance but not very large; shaped like blackberries. *Edgar Queen.* (P) The largest and finest appearing berry that we sent to the World's Fair. When this berry was sent me the plants were mixed with a worthless kind. We found it withstood rust best of all and was enormously productive this year. The plants are great runners and must be thinned. *Lovetts Early.* (H) A large, long berry of Wilson color; plants great runners and must be kept thinned; very productive and valuable. *Lady Rusk.* (P) The Edgar Queen was larger but in other respects Lady Rusk equalled it, and besides was finer. I dislike to drop this variety. Color dark and very glossy. *Great Pacific.* (P) Of the Crescent type, but larger; very vigorous, and did remarkably well with us this year; color not as bright as Crescent. *Pearl.* (H) A glossy, cone shaped berry of good flavor; plants strong growers, but badly affected with rust every year, and must be discarded. *Michel's Early.* (H) Very similar to Crescent in growth and appearance of fruit, but very much earlier; when allowed to mat the ground too thickly with plants, the berries are small and plants unproductive; we have sold \$100 worth of fruit off an acre before Crescents began to ripen. *Walton.* (P) Berries cone shaped, of Atlantic type; badly affected with rust. *Oliver.* (H) A few large, light colored beautiful berries, and then no more of any kind. *Hermit.* (H) A very late variety that might be valuable for productiveness and lateness, but surpassed by Parker Earle; plants vigorous, of Downing type. *Cloud.* (P) Very vigorous, of Crescent type, finer and darker colored; valuable in some localities about us, but not on our farm. *Gov. Hoard.* (H) A very large, dark colored berry of Jessie shape; plants vigorous and fairly productive. *Beverly.* (H) Of Atlantic type, long and pointed, with white tip before dead ripe; very firm and productive; I think it valuable. *Swindle.* (P) A swindle indeed; no better, no later than Glendale, which it resembles in flavor; berries very small, hard and unpalatable; this berry was rightly named. *Anna Forest.* (H) A very even shaped, bright colored berry of fairly productiveness; our plants from the introducer were badly mixed with the Cumberland;

the Anna Forest has a light colored foliage. *Iowa Beauty*. (H) This is very similar to Anna Forest in shape and appearance but larger; seems to be valuable for fancy growers. *Beebe*. (H) Very large and handsome; not very productive with ordinary care. *Jucunda Improved*. (H) A dark colored berry requiring the highest culture; not valuable. *Eclipse*. (P) Very productive of small light colored berries. *Beauty*. (H.) A glossy fine appearing berry of Jersey Queen class; not valuable. *Gen. Putman*. (P) Very similar to Cumberland Triumph in size, color and shape but more productive; valuable for home use. *Accomac*. (H) A long irregular shaped berry, lacking size and productiveness; we discarded several seedlings years ago, similar to this and more productive. *Mystic*. (P) Small and of no value, but productive. *Sherman*. (H) Similar to Jucunda Improved and of no value. *Muskingum*. (H) Productive but too dark colored for market; very late and of same color as Yale. *Southard*. (H) Similar to Jessie in appearance but very early and seems to be productive and valuable. *Phillips No. 1*. (H) Dark crimson in color, large and attractive; needs further trial. *Leader*. (H) Very similar to Jessie in color and shape but earlier and more productive; ripens its fruit all together. *Auburn*. (P) A large dull colored berry; quite like Pearl in shape and appearance. *Gillespie*. (H) This lacks vigor but seems to be productive; large and shape of Haverland. *Beeder Wood*. (H) Nearly as early as Michels; very productive, but soft and light colored; regular shaped. *Sadie*. (P) Enormously productive, but small pickers don't like to pick them. *Mrs. Cleveland*. A light colored soft berry, but large and quite productive; resembles Eureka but softer. *Cameronian*. (H) Very large, dark colored, ribbed, unproductive. *Saunders*. (H) Of Sharpless type; irregular shape; productive. *Oregon*. (H) This is said to be everbearing on the Pacific coast; it is nearly never-bearing here; small and of Triumph de Grand shape and color. *Van Deman*. (H) This is as early as Michel; more productive and a firm berry; the fruits are all regular in shape. I saw it in Rochester and the plants were simply loaded. It seemed to do even better there than here. *Middlefield*. (P) A glossy, bright appearing berry of Jersey Queen type; regular in shape and productive with high culture. *Sharpless*. (H) A roundish, light colored, large berry, requiring good culture and rich soil, does best on clay. *Farnsworth*. (H) Small and regular in shape; very fine flavored; not very productive. *Waldron*. (P) Of Crescent type, larger but not so productive. *Yale*. (H) A very large, Jessie shaped berry of rich, dark flesh and dull exterior; good for making juices and canning but not for selling in market. *Parker Earle*. (H) A long berry with neck and hull standing out from berry; stems stout and hold fruit up from the ground; very productive and valuable; latest of all. *Eureka*. (P) Large, roundish, bright, glossy, crimson; very productive and late; the best selling late market strawberry. *Jessie*. (H) Of Sharpless type, darker color and best in quality; plants not hardy. *Bubach*. (P) Large, light color, irregular shape and very productive. *Gandy*. A very pretty berry; regular in shape; ripens late but season is short; not productive under ordinary conditions. *Miami*. (P) Like Bubach in everything but color, being darker. I think it a good berry. *Warfield*. (P) Very productive of glossy, dark colored berries, selling well in market; season of Crescent; requires plenty of moisture. *Manchester*. (P) Large, late, light colored and soft; quite productive. *Windsor Chief*. (P) Small, dark colored, firm, productive. *Crawford*. (H) Bright color but lacks productiveness. *Burt*. (H) Very productive of light colored, firm berries; lacks flavor.

L. J. FARMER.

The Strawberry Culturist,

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL
WHO GROW STRAWBERRIES.

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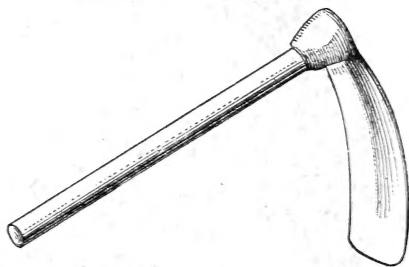
DO NOT WRITE YOUR LETTER ON THIS SHEET.

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The Future of Strawberry Business.

The outlook for all kinds of business at present is not very encouraging. Mills have been closed and workmen who consume strawberries, etc., thrown out of employment. This will have a tendency to prevent many from setting plants. While this course may be wise I don't think it is. I believe that the time to go into any business of this sort is when others are timid. One thing is certain, the people must have goods sooner or later. These men will be employed and they must eat. This financial panic is a great scare; the clouds are going to clear away soon and business resume. While we may not believe in the Wilson bill, we believe in the people and if our legislators make obnoxious laws, the people will vote them down and out.

L. J. FARMER.



Farmer's Strawberry Setter.

A tool made especially for setting strawberries and other plants, and for heading in raspberry tips. This is the simplest and best tool for the purpose ever introduced. We could fill a book with testimonials from the best authorities. Price, 75 cents each. \$1, by mail postpaid.

POULTRYMEN!

Fowls fed on Green Cut Bone, cut in our cutter, will double their eggs. Nothing like it for making chicks grow. Our Cutters awarded medal and diploma at World's Fair. Our "LITTLE GIANT CLOVER CUTTER" is the finest machine made—\$3.00. We have a hand crusher for making grit for fowls, out of stone, crockery, shells, &c., by far the finest on the market—price \$5.00. Also Pure Limestone Grit, in sacks, \$1.00 per 100 pounds, two sizes for Fowls and Broilers. GET OUR CIRCULARS.

WEBSTER & HANNUM,

CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

To Fruit Growers!

Our 32 Quart Gift Crate, for berries, is the best cheap package on the market.

We ship this crate in the flat or knock down, to save in freight charges. The ends, sides, covers and division racks are nailed by us. In this shape it makes but very little work for the purchaser to set them up. We will send these in flat as follows:

25 Crates complete with baskets, \$6.25
 " " " without " 3.25

Give us a trial order. We manufacture grape, peach, plum and tomato baskets. Also returnable crates.

Address SHERMAN & BROWN,
 North Collins, N. Y.



SHORTHAND WRITING

thoroughly taught by mail, or personally. Good situations procured ALL PUPILS when competent. ~~Caligraphs~~ SOLD Stenographers furnished without charge for my services. Send for free circulars.

W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 2, 1893.

The strawberries came all right. All planted and are doing nicely. Overcount as usual.

C. CHANCEY PARSONS.

RAMSEYS, N. J.

Two years ago I purchased a few thousand strawberry plants of you, making my choice from descriptions in your catalogue. All the varieties proved most profitable. Last year, although the price ruled low on three or four days, owing to berries being soft from rains, I sold over \$450 from less than two-thirds of an acre.

VINCENT A. ROBILLIARD.

SALEM, Ore., April 25, 1893.

Received the plants April 20. They were in good condition.

O. O. SMITH.

STANDARD BOOKS.

Barry's Fruit Garden.

By P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees. New edition revised up to date. Indispensable to all fruit growers. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 2.00

Husmann's American Grape-Growing and Wine Making.

By George Husmann of California. A recognized authority on the subject. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

Fuller's Grape Culturist.

By A. S. Fuller. Best work on the culture of the hardy grapes. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

Your Plants.

Plain and Practical Directions for the Treatment of Tender and Hardy Plants in the House and in the Garden. By James Sheehan. 40

Henderson's Handbook of Plants.

A concise dictionary of plants, with instructions on propagation and culture. Cloth. Large 8vo. 4.00

The Propagation of Plants.

By Andrew S. Fuller. Describing the process of hybridizing and crossing. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

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The only practical guide to Peach Culture for those who would be successful. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.

How to raise pears. By P. T. Quinn. Cloth, 12mo. 1.00

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Parsons on the Rose.

By Samuel P. Parsons. The propagation, culture and history of the rose. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 1.00

Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.

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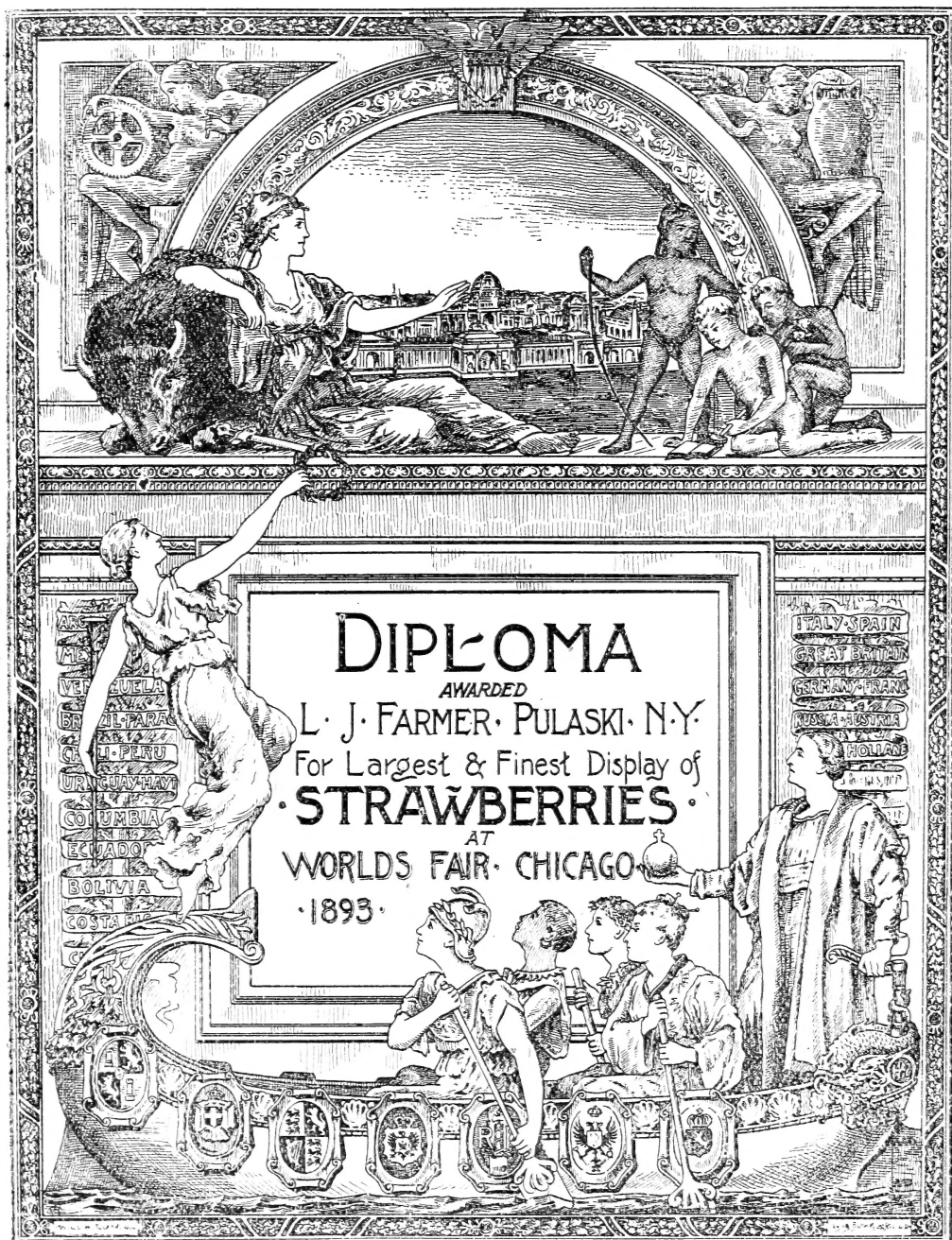
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