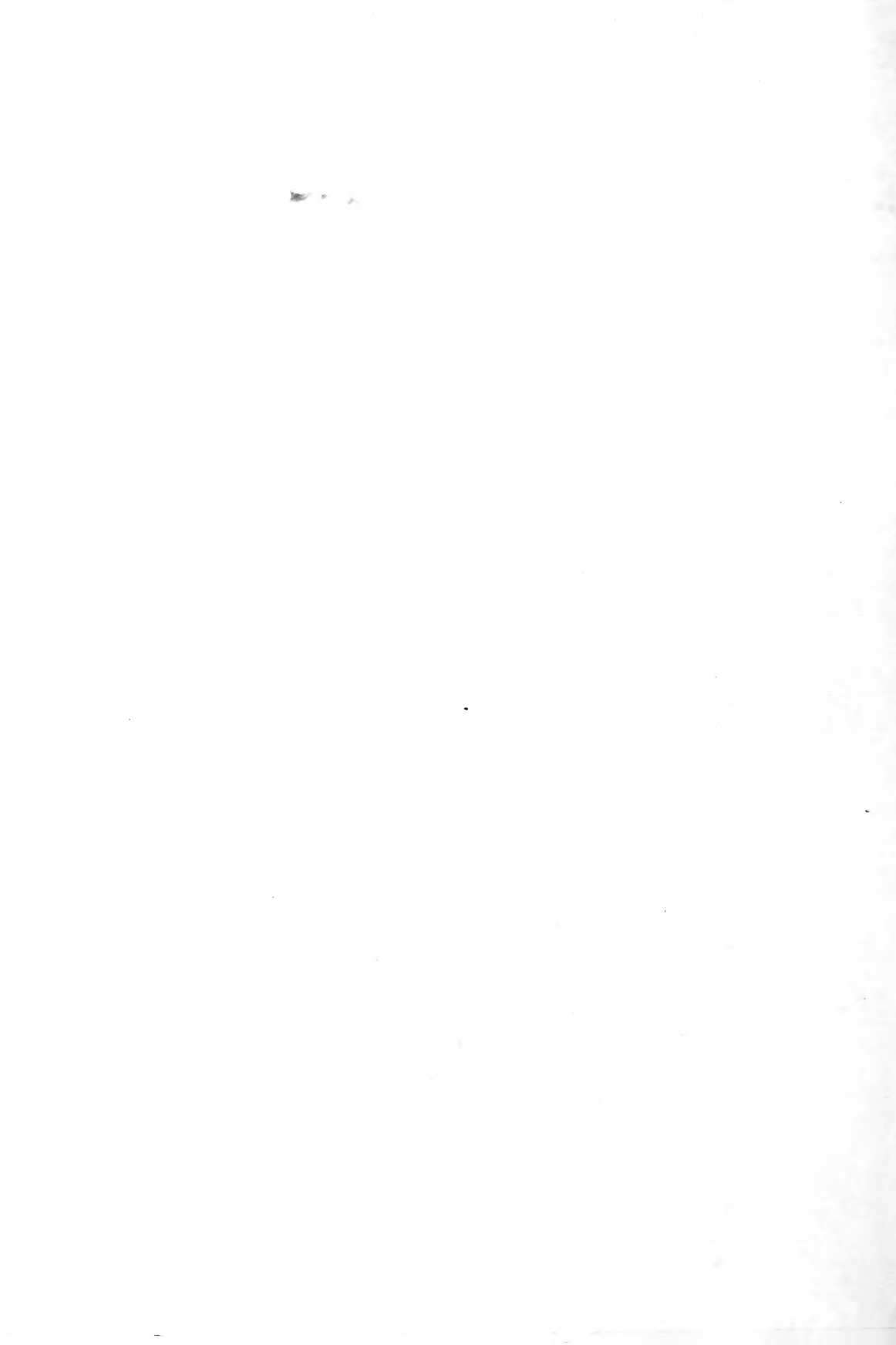


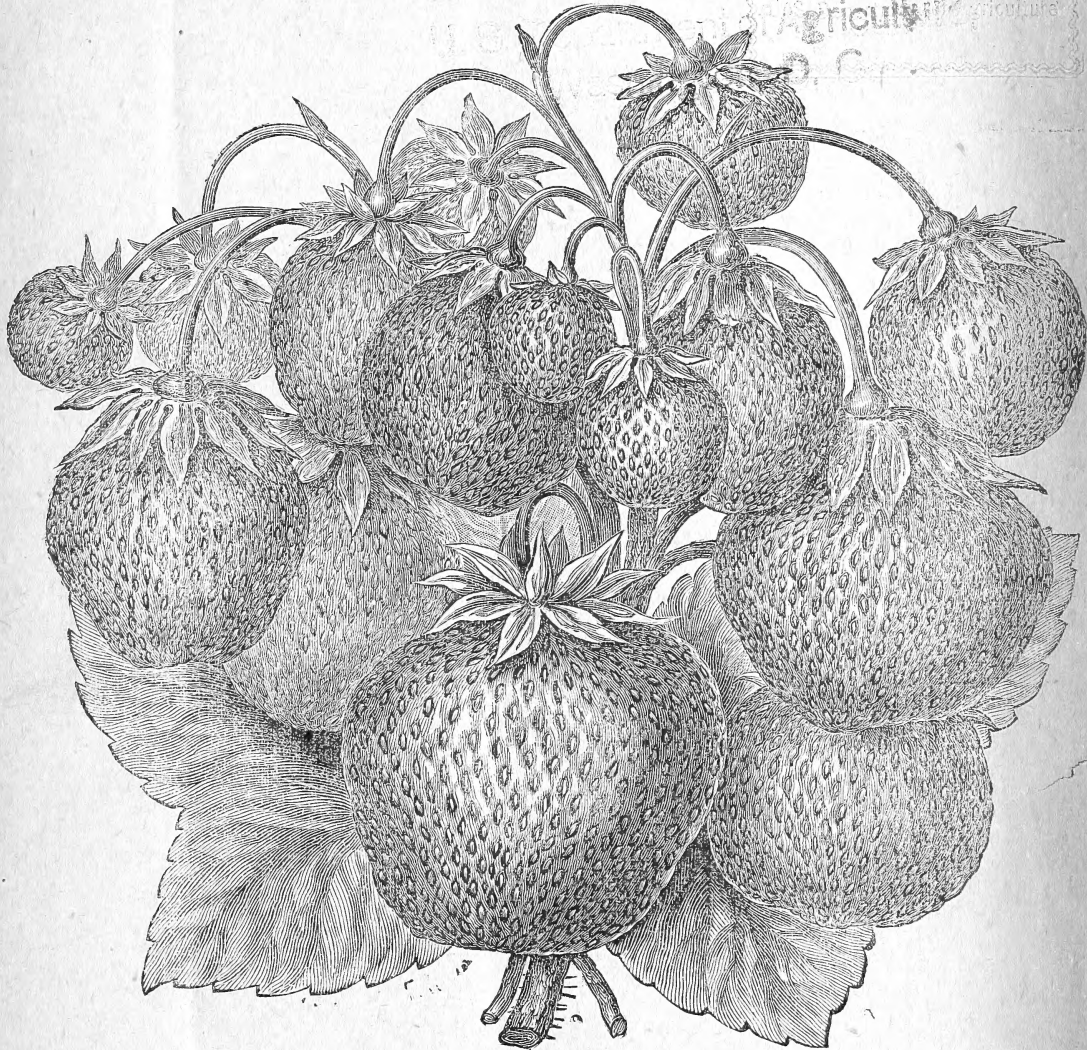
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Palmyra, N.Y. & High Point, N.C. Nurseries,
Descriptive and Retail Catalogue,

FOR FALL OF 1885 AND SPRING OF 1886.



THE "JEWELL" STRAWBERRY. (See page 6.)

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.

Every person engaged in growing fruits and flowers, should take a paper *exclusively* devoted to these subjects, as is **Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener**—a Monthly of 16 pages, at only **50c.** per year, published and edited by A. M. PURDY, of Palmyra, N. Y., (to whom all subscriptions should be addressed,) and ELLISON R. PURDY, of High Point, N. C., *life-long* fruit growers and florists, and now having two hundred acres in fruits, flowers, etc., and editing the paper from a *practical* daily experience and years of close observation and study. Send for a specimen copy. *It will speak for itself.* By sending on the subscription price *now*, you get last three numbers of 1885, *free*, so long as they hold out.

The new Postal Notes are now issued from Post Offices, for any amount *less* than \$5.00, at a cost of only three cents. These will prove a safe and convenient way to forward small amounts of money, and we hope our customers will send such on Palmyra (*not* Elmira) if to be had. If not send amounts under \$1.00 in postage stamps, one or two cent preferred.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS, can be obtained at any office of the AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, OR WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s EXPRESS CO., at the following rates: From \$1 to \$5, 5 cts.; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cts.; over \$10 to \$20, 10 cts.; over \$20 to \$30, 12 cts.; over \$30 to \$40, 15 cts.; over \$40 to \$50, 20 cts.; over \$50, proportionately.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WITH PALMYRA 3 miles from our Office and Grounds.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, EITHER AT RETAIL OR WHOLESALE.

We have permanently located a Nursery of seventy acres at High Point, N. C., under the supervision and charge of the junior member (E. R. Purdy), and can fill orders sent to our firm there promptly, any time through the winter. Give us a trial there. A. M. Purdy will be there a portion of his time.

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

The above discount does *not* refer to our *wholesale* list rates, but to this Catalogue *only*.

Hereafter we will guarantee our stock true to name, and will be responsible in case of errors to the extent of replacing the number and kinds ordered with those known to be genuine.

To give you a Chance to Sell to Your Neighbors, or Make up a Club for Plants at Very Reasonable Prices.

We make this **very liberal** offer: If you will send us an order for yourself or friends of an *assortment* of stock of not less than 6 kinds amounting to \$10.00, or more, *combined, with the Cash*, we will pack all together in one bundle or box, and send to you, delivered here, at National, United States or American Express, or at the N. Y. C. or West Shore, or No. Pa., Central or Lehigh Valley R.R. freight houses:

This offer does not apply to our *wholesale* rates.

STRAWBERRIES, (except Bubach's No. 5 and Belmont,) and **RASPBERRIES**, except sorts over \$1.00 per dozen, *one-half off to you* from these *retail* prices.

BLACKBERRIES, to you at 40 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, except new kinds priced at \$2.00 per dozen or over, which to you will be 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CURRENTS, *one-half off to you* from dozen rates, except **Fay's Prolific**.

GOOSEBERRIES, *one-third off to you* from dozen rates.

GRAPES, *one-third off to you*. White Ann Arbor *one-half off to you* from single rates.

FRUIT TREES, of all kinds, *one-third off to you* from retail catalogue rates. You should sell Fruit Trees delivered at enough more than our catalogue retail prices to cover cost of freight, leaving you at least *one-third to one-half profit*.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY TREES.—We have a large and fine stock of *all sizes*, and will sell to you at *one-half retail catalogue rates*.

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT, we can't sell at *less than 20 cents each*, \$2.50 per doz., for one year old; *one-third more for two years old, to you*. All other stock herein to you *one-third off* from these retail rates.

REMEMBER, this offer is *only* to parties who send us an order or orders that amount to \$10.00 or over *in all*, at our retail catalogue rates; or parties can buy stock at our wholesale list price, 100 of any kind at 1000 rates, or 10 at 100 rates, or one at one dozen rates, providing orders amount in all to \$10 or over, and by selling out at these retail rates make a good profit. Send for our wholesale list.

We will send stock to any person who sells for us, to be paid for *immediately* after delivery to customers, *providing we are satisfied as to promptness and reliability* of such party. *Good references must be given*.

Our packing season at Palmyra begins in March.

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

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

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

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

Write your order and directions for shipping on a *separate sheet from your letter*. This **MUST** be observed to prevent mistakes in shipping. Send the amount of your order in National Currency, folded around an old postal card or *thin* paste-board, size of envelope, and your letter around this, and securely sealed, or by Express Co., or Post office Order, Postal Note, or Registered Letter on Palmyra or High Point Post Office, or Draft on New York, but *not individual checks* on your bank, unless you add sufficient to pay cost of collection. Postage stamps of either 1 or 2 cent size accepted to make change for a less amount than \$1.00. When you remit, P. O. Orders should *not* be drawn on Rochester, N. Y., or New York City, but on PALMYRA, N. Y. Canada Post Office Orders should be drawn on Rochester, N. Y.

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

Address,

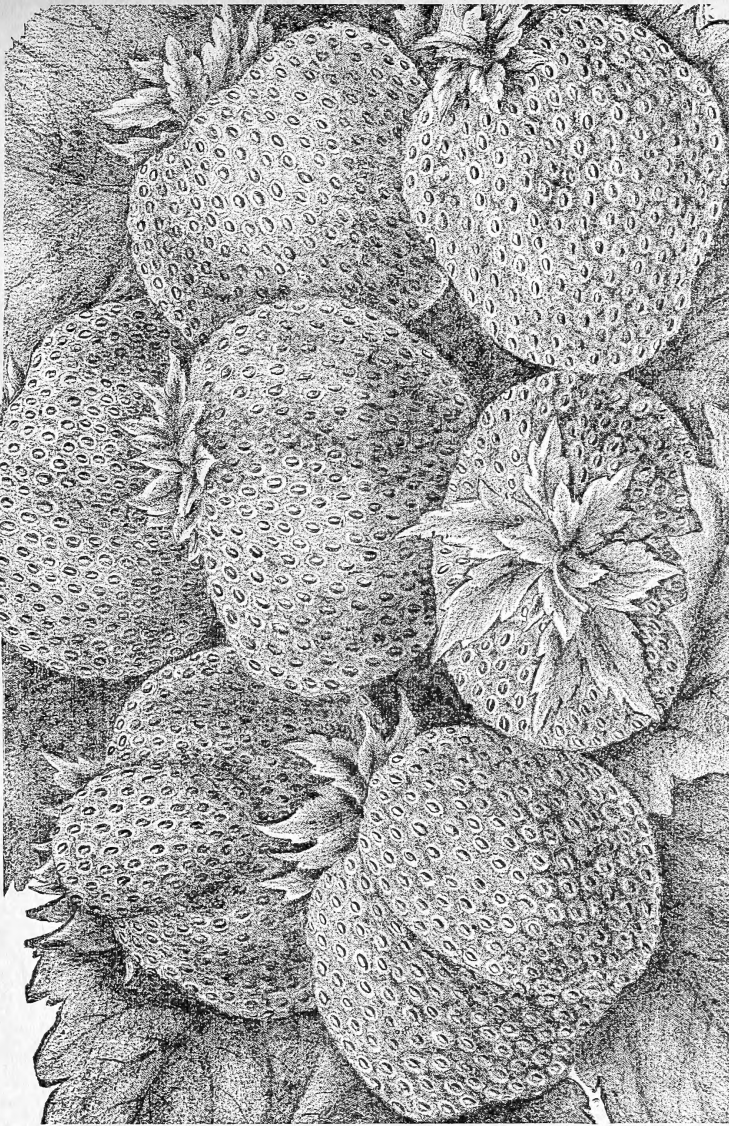
A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.
A. M. PURDY & SON, High Point, N. C.

We can show more favorable testimonials as to the value of *Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener* than any publisher of a like periodical in this country can produce. Southern customers can order from our High Point, N. C., grounds at any time through the winter.

DON'T FAIL TO SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY OF THE "FRUIT RECORDER," IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. NO LOVER OF FRUITS OR FLOWERS OR VEGETABLES SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

BUBACH'S No. 5.

"Illinois Wonder."



FROM THE "REPUBLICAN:"

"Mr. Bubach's strawberry patch has been a wonder this season. Among the mammoth varieties the No. 5 seems to be the greatest surprise. We certainly have never seen such berries in this or any other market. There are not just a few big ones, but they are all large and the flavor is very fine."

JOHN H. BRYANT, OF PEORIA CO., WRITES:

"I have visited Mr. John G. Bubach's fruit farm during the strawberry season of the present year, and have examined his different varieties of seedlings, several of which seem to be worthy of cultivation. One, however, his No. 5, exceeds all others that I have ever seen, taking into account size, quality and productiveness; for this berry has all these qualities in a very remarkable degree.

JOHN G. BUBACH, OF PEORIA CO., ILL., SAYS OF THIS SORT:

"I originated this in 1882 in a lot of about 500 kinds, many of them good. This one however, surpassed all others in most or all points essential to the best strawberry for the public, for it combines *great and uniform size, fine color and form, with unsurpassed productiveness and good quality of fruit, with equal vigor, stockiness and hardness* of plant. The leaves are very large and of a very *dark green color*, and the hottest sun we had this year, 96 to 100 degrees, did not appear to affect them, and so far the plants, unlike the Bidwell, seem to carry about every blossom to a perfect berry, and unlike the Sharpless, color and ripen at both ends at once. They are almost as early as the Crescent and continue about as long, and in bearing I think fully as prolific if not more so. But the No. 5 sold this year in our market for 25 cents, when the Crescent brought only 12½ to 15 cents per quart. A striking feature is their very early bearing. Quite late last fall grown plants bore well this year, and the plants with their burden of larger and beautiful berries was an object of great attraction to all who saw them, and the exclamation of oh! oh! so frequently repeated, seemed best fitted to express the beholders' surprise and delight. Many persons said they had seen large berries before, but they always seemed to be exceptions; but here they seemed to be the rule.

Price 50 cents each, \$5.00 per doz. No discount.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, OF LA SALLE COUNTY, ILL., WRITES TO MR. BUBACH:

"Many thanks for the splendid boxes of your seedling strawberries, No. 5. Some measured two inches in diameter; of finer form than very large berries generally are, and excellent in quality. If the vines are as faultless as the fruit, there are probably "hundreds in it," at a moderate estimate."
"Only a few years since, the production of such berries seemed impossible."

STRAWBERRIES.

Those marked (P.) are pistillate sorts, and those marked (H.) hermaphrodite sorts—the last bearing well by themselves, and the first requiring every fifth or sixth row of the last set among them, or what is better, set 5 or 6 rows of one and then alternate with 5 or 6 rows of the other. The (P.) sorts are the greatest yielders when thus properly fertilized.

Where not priced, by mail postpaid, 20 cents per dozen; 80 cents per 100.

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

Sucker State, (H.)—Miller, of Illinois, and other western growers claim this as one of the most valuable new sorts yet introduced. It is a very rank growing plant with us, and we are confident will prove one of the most valuable sorts on our grounds. Medium to large, and uniform in size and shape.

James Vick, (H.)—We have fruited this sort the past season, and while it yields *heavy*, the berry as it runs is *small*. Extremely hardy.

Capt. Jack, (H.)—Immense yielder; fruit medium to large, good flavor. Similar to the Wilson, but better flavor. It is a strong and luxuriant grower; healthy and productive, berries large, handsome and solid, somewhat resembling the Wilson, of which it is said to be a seedling, though better in quality.

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

Glendale, (H.)—It is a very vigorous and luxurious grower with a superb run of berries of the largest size, holding its fruit well up, ripening evenly, of brilliant scarlet color, and remaining a long time upon the vines after becoming fully ripe, without danger of rotting.

Jersey Queen, (H.)—The berry is cone shaped, slightly flattened at the point, and in very large specimens partakes of the oblong or oval form, yet smooth and perfect. It possesses a brilliant color between a scarlet and crimson, as evenly and perfectly distributed as can be imagined, presenting an appearance that cannot be approached in beauty by any other. It succeeds splendidly with us.

Wilson's Albany, (H.)—Too well known to require any description. Yields enormous crops everywhere. Succeeds well in hills or rows.

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

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

Downer's Prolific, (H.)—Equally as early and nearly as productive as the Crescent, and *the best* sort grown to plant with that sort as a fertilizer, as fruit is very similar in size, appearance, &c.

JUMBO, (H.)—The *most remarkable* strawberry yet offered to the public, because of its *extreme lateness*, enormous and uniform size, and holding out *large* till the last picking. It has been grown right along side of the Sharpless, Wilson, Jersey Queen, Bidwell, Monarch of the West, and others of the largest and most prolific sorts, and in size and yield *outstrips them all*. It weighs more to the quart than any strawberry grown beside it, which shows its solidity. It does not run small with last picking; and next to the Wilson it is the firmest sort grown. Its color is a beautiful glossy light red, and has the appearance of being varnished. The foliage is heavy, of dark green, and never has been known to sunburn; succeeds well on all soils yet grown on, and yields heavily on the poorest soil, while with good feeding it gives proportionately heavier crops. All know *how good* the "last dish of strawberries" is to the taste, and now can we satisfy that taste bountifully after all other sorts are gone, and too, it will keep producing a few berries for the table, weeks after the last berries of other sorts have disappeared. 50 cents per dozen; 2.00 per 100.

Big Bob, (P.)—The country has been flooded with a spurious Big Bob, and all who speak disparagingly of this sort have the *spurious* and *not* the genuine. It *proves* on our ground a grand berry every way. Resembling somewhat the Monarch of the West, but *twice* as productive and better every way. An Ohio correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says of it: "It was found an accidental seedling among some Russell's Prolific, and supposed to have been fertilized by the Jucunda. This was seven years ago. The first time they were advertised for sale was last winter, when Mr. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., [who has the *entire control* of them] first sent them out. The berry is well known here among epicures, and for the past four or five years it has sold here in the home market, commanding double the price of the Wilson, or in fact anything that has been on sale. The first fruit ripens as early as the Wilson, but it holds out longer. The first fruit picked compared with the Wilsons that grew in the same patch, and which were used to fertilize them, were about as large again, with the same deep color, but the body was generally square instead of pointed at the end. There were several prominent fruit growers here lately, and in my hearing they pronounced the "Big Bob" by far the best thing they had ever seen. It is a pistillate plant, but very easily fertilized. Mr N. claims that "Big Bob" will produce as much bulk of fruit acre for acre as the Wilson, and that is saying a good deal, but from close observation I should judge it was not saying too much for it. I have seen nearly all the new kinds—except those sent out first this spring—in fruit on the farms of several parties who make it a business to sell plants, but I have seen nothing to compare with it for size, hardness, vigor of growth, productiveness or flavor. Of course I do not mean that no plant equals it in any respect, but I do say that there is no plant to my knowledge that combines so many excellent qualities as "Big Bob." The well known Sharpless approaches it for size, but *that is all*." Genuine plant, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

We take this course to notify those who receive this catalogue, *with this slip inside*, that your subscription for RECORDER expired with the December (1885) number. Won't you help us by sending on your renewal *at once* with *only fifty cents*, or what would please us much better, send on one *new* subscription besides your own and \$1.00, or four subscriptions and \$2.00 and your own *free*; or, if you order \$5.00 worth of stock at prices herein, we will book you for RECORDER *free* to December, 1886. If you are not prepared to send on cash now and will promise to send it by or before April 1st, we will book your order and the RECORDER for 1886, or, if you write us that you will order from us *the coming* spring *not less* than \$5.00 in stock, we will book the RECORDER for you for 1886. Can anything be fairer than this, friends? If you don't wish the RECORDER or stock, will you oblige us by handing this catalogue to one of your neighbors, who is interested. Address

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

We can send stock South in February and through the North in March.



(VINELAND) **LORD'S SEEDLING, (H).**—Among all the new Strawberries this ranks as No. 1. Similar in appearance to the Kentucky, but firmer, better color and better flavor. We shall plant extensively of this sort, esteeming it as one of the best and most valuable late sorts we have.

Green Prolific, (P.)—This is one of the most valuable old sorts on account of its extreme hardiness, both through the coldest and most changeable winters and dryest and hottest summers and its wonderful bearing qualities every year.

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

Jucunda, (H.)—Large to very large, clear light scarlet; moderately firm and of fair quality. Plant hardy and on strong, heavy soil very productive.

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

Also **Miner's Great Prolific, Hovey and Triumph de Gand.**

Manchester, (P.)—This is a remarkable berry for *productiveness*, hardiness, uniform large size and fine, brilliant color. It is among the *latest* sorts on our grounds and is *fully as productive* as the Crescent. No person who receives this catalogue should fail to plant this sort and the Crescent, as they will then have the earliest and latest sorts. One of the (H) sorts should be planted among them, however. The *Rural New Yorker* says of it:—"The Manchester, regarding which we have hitherto restrained any positive expression of opinion is one of the most desirable strawberries we have raised, and we have tested not less than 250 different kinds. Our plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. We have just examined them and find that each plant, on an average, bears 16 peduncles or flowering stems, and that each flowering stem bears, on an average, 10 berries—giving 160 berries to a plant. We beg to emphasize that we are speaking of *average* plants. On one plant we counted 22 peduncles and 220 berries in the various stages from ripe to just set. This berry is firm, very uniform in shape, which is roundish conical; it ripens in every part and averages above medium as long as it remains in fruit. The quality when ripe is good, though like the Wilson, it sours when it first colors—a characteristic, it seems, of all excellent market berries"

Piper's Seedling, (H.)—A well-known Western grower says of this sort: "This is an Illinois seedling that I have fruited for three seasons past. The plant is a vigorous grower, growing by far the largest stools of any sort I have seen, with very strong roots. No other variety within my knowledge withstands so well the alternate freezing and thawing in winter, on suitable soils, or comes out so bright and fresh in spring as 'Piper.' The plants set and ripen a large crop of berries, which average larger than Wilson, quite regular, and good shape; color darkest crimson, glossy. The flesh is the darkest, and as solid as any variety I know of. I regard this as a variety of great value." O. B. Galusha, one of the oldest and best posted small fruit growers of the West, wrote recently that he was so well pleased with Piper's Seedling, after having fruited it a few years, that he had planted it more largely for market than *all other varieties combined*. *No higher endorsement could be given*. Lovett says of it: "A berry whose merits have been singularly overlooked. For a long time fruit growers have been in need of a large and productive strawberry that ripens early and is firm. In the Piper we have such a berry, and is the only one to my knowledge that unites these four desirable qualities." We have fruited it, and say of it in RECORDER: "Wonderfully productive, oblong to conical, medium to large; dark rich scarlet, and delicious." It should have plenty of room and not grow thickly together.

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

Cumberland Triumph, (H.)—A very fine berry in all respects; of very large size, fine form, beautiful color and excellent quality, and is growing into general favor. We have never known it to fail to produce a good crop of *fine fruit*. No one ever regrets planting it, does well *everywhere*. The plant is remarkably strong and luxurious; stands extremes of heat and cold, and is not injured by drought, as most other varieties; produces abundantly; berries *extra large, no small ones*; ovate conical in shape; color, bright, light scarlet, decidedly a *handsome fruit*—always attracts attention on the exhibition table. We have grown it for market for several years and shall continue to plant it largely. It is one of the few berries in the list that do equally well on both light and heavy soils."

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

Boydan's 30, (H.)—One of the finest crops of berries we ever saw was of this sort on the rocky, calcareous soil near New Bedford, Mass. It is one of the same class in appearance and flavor of the Sharpless and Longfellow variety, and delicious, and with us produces good crops of large sized berries.

If you wish to read hundreds of such practical items as you find in this catalogue, send 50 cents for PURDY'S FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

No such winter keeping grape in this catalogue as the ONEIDA, and the WHITE ANN ARBOR is the most beautiful and valuable WHITE GRAPE grown.

Spurious Crimson Beauty raspberry and Big Bob strawberry plants have been planted largely over the country, and those who speak of the first as being tender and poor flavor, or the last being "small and worthless," *haven't got the genuine stock*.

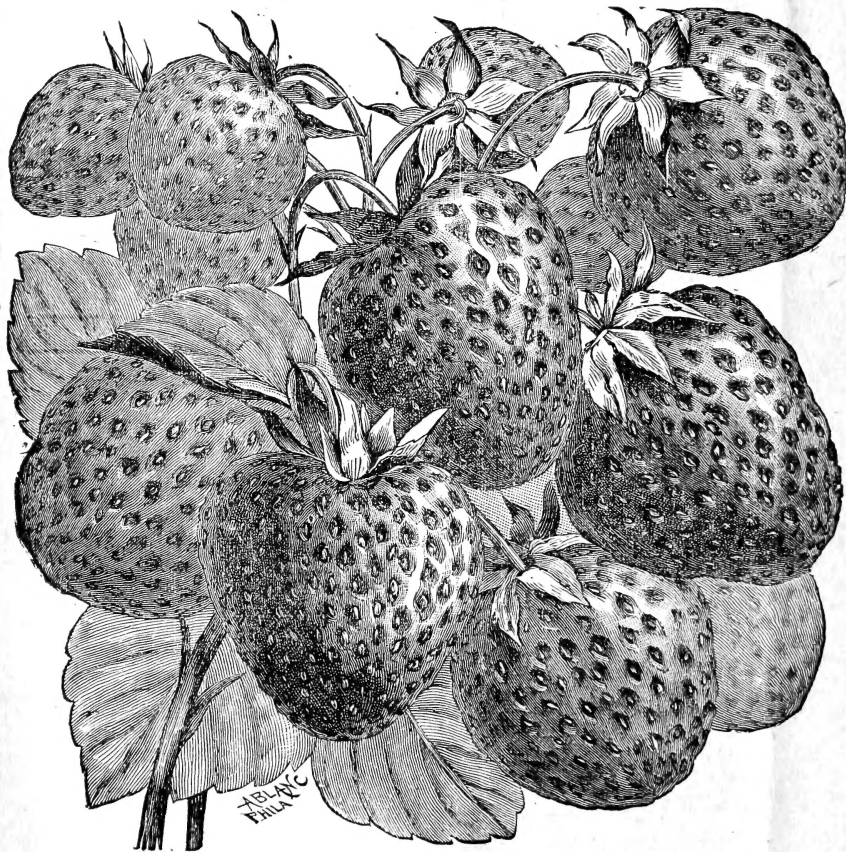
☞ THE FRUIT RECORDER from October, 1885, to December, 1886, for only 50 Cents, so long as numbers for 1885 hold out.

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

T. C. Robinson, an experienced fruit grower of Canada, having gone to Rochester to see the James Vick, stopped at Mr. Little's on his way home, to see one of the best collections in Canada, and writes as follows concerning the Daniel Boone: "Daniel Boone certainly impresses me as a fine and productive variety, and I propose propagating it as fast as I can, as it must become largely in demand. Many persons would fancy its form rather than even the Mrs. Garfield, and all would pronounce it handsome in this respect, while it is superior in brightness of color as far as the very moist season would permit me to judge. In firmness I think it will compare favorably with Wilson. In productiveness and size it appears to excel the Bidwell and Seneca Queen close by with equal treatment, and any variety that can beat these two in both these points must be truly remarkable."

Charles Carpenter, of Ohio, who is too well known to need any introduction, gives his opinion of the Daniel Boone as follows: "The Manchester is very prolific, of large size and good quality. The Daniel Boone is of larger size and will yield as many quarts, while the flavor is fully equal to the Manchester."

Mr. Little, of Canada, speaks in the most glowing terms of the Daniel Boone, and says: "30 berries filled a quart heaped up like a cone." 25 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.



MAY KING STRAWBERRY.

This is a *new* sort, originated by Thomas Zane, of N. J., grown from Crescent seed and *earlier* than that sort, which alone makes it *extremely valuable*. The vine is *very* vigorous and healthy, and fruit of *large* size, bright scarlet, and of *very* best quality. This is a valuable acquisition. 50 cts. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100. Will sell as low as any responsible party offers *at retail*.

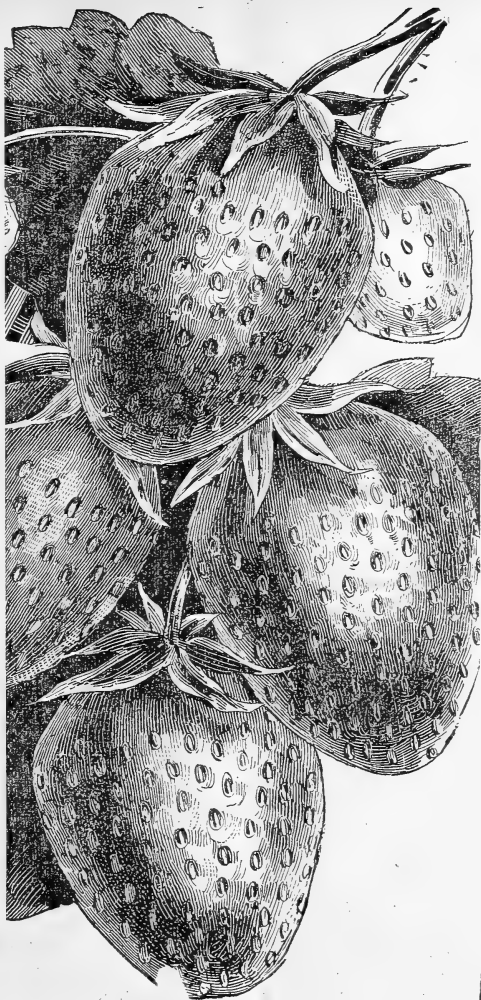
The Parry (H.)—Plant a rank, vigorous grower, clean foliage and very productive, obtuse, conic, bright glossy scarlet, firm and of best quality, ripening all over at once. Blooms perfect. The Parry possesses all the good qualities of its parent, Jersey Queen, with addition of perfect blossoms, ensuring productiveness under all circumstances. 50 cts. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. See 11th page.

The FRUIT RECORDER is the cheapest and best paper published on this continent. If you question it, send for a specimen copy and be convinced. Price, only 50 cents per year.

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

Four years ago Warren Heustis of Mass., an experienced and well-known market gardener and farmer, succeeded in raising this variety, which he named "Belmont." Mr. Heustis says:—

The Belmont strawberry has been grown by us for four years. During that time we have found it to do well on both heavy and light soils. It is the best, strongest-growing, and most valuable variety we know of. The vigorous growth of the plant enables it to carry high, and mature an abundant crop of fruit, which can remain a long time on the vines without injury. It is not liable to rust or blight, and being a staminate variety, will be found a reliable fertilizer for late pistillate sorts. It possesses a hardy constitution, and being one of the very latest, it escapes the spring frosts, which are so fatal to many early varieties. On May 30th, 1884, a sharp frost seriously injured all of our other varieties, while the Belmont, not having come into flower, escaped without hurt. As a cropper, we cannot say too much in its favor. From 10,700 feet of land, or scarcely a quarter of an acre, we realized the net sum of \$596.00, a portion of the crop being retained for home use. The berry is large, crimson in color, oblong in shape,



THE ELMONT.

very solid and sweet, and of extra flavor and quality. Its texture is exceedingly fine, having no hard or unripe spots; its colors evenly and perfectly, and is quite remarkable as a carrier and keeper.

The Committee on Fruits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have the following statement in their report for the year 1883. "The special prize of ten dollars offered by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder for the best four quarts of the variety of finest form, color, and quality, was awarded to a new seedling grown by Warren Heustis, which he has named 'Belmont.' This seems to be a promising new variety; in color and quality it resembles the Sharpless, but is much better in form." The same committee, in their report for 1884, say: "The committee visited Mr. Heustis's grounds June 21st, and saw the fruit upon the vines. The plants were of unusually strong growth, and were bearing an exceedingly heavy crop of fruit. The berries are of large size, good form and color, quality very much like the Sharpless; and its firm flesh and exceptionally good keeping qualities must make it desirable as a market variety, while its attractive appearance will insure it a place in the private garden." 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen. 50 for \$8.00; 100 for \$15.00. No discount.

PURDY'S SEEDLINGS--SOMETHING NEW.

In the fruiting season of 1884, A. M. Purdy passed over his large strawberry plantation when the berries began to ripen, and in mid-September and at close of fruiting season the first and last that ripened, were the largest, finest and best shaped that he could find, thus gathering two to three quarts of as fine berries as one can see but a few times in a lifetime. OVER FORTY VARIETIES were thus gathered, and among them all the new sorts, such as Cornelia, Bonanza, Big Bob, Sucker State, Cumberland Triumph, Daniel Boone, Sharpless, Manchester, Lacon, Jumbo, Monarch of the West, &c., &c. The seed were sown in his greenhouse at that time, and by the fall of 1884, fully one thousand plants were grown. These were transplanted that fall out of doors. Part of them grew finely, a few of them fruiting and showing fine fruit on such young plants; some remarkable characteristics. The plants made an interesting study; some stocky, with short leaf stalks and large leaves, dark and light green; some stooling heavy and others light; some running freely and others sparsely, with large and small runners; some setting young plants closely on the runners and others further apart, and being on a piece of ground exposed to the most severe weather through last winter, all of the tenderer plants were killed out, so that what we now have come from about 300 to 400 of the *hardest* of the original 1,000 plants, and a finer plot of strawberry plants of all shades of green and of different manner of growth it would be hard to find anywhere. Now, we have a plan to scatter these seedlings among our friends, and by doing so give each one a chance to strike one or more valuable sorts. We will take the plants as they run from the rows, each plant from a separate original plant, and send by mail one dozen for \$1.00; or we will send one doz. to every person who sends us an order for \$5.00 in stock; or 50 plants to any one sending us a \$10.00 order, so long as our stock holds out; not more than 50 plants sent to any one person; or to any person sending us a club for the RECORDER of five and \$2.50, one dozen of the plants; or a club of ten and \$4.00, 25 of the plants. In giving these plants thus, of course, we cannot give any other premiums offered for orders for plants of RECORDER. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED, as orders for these seedlings will be booked and filled in rotation as received.

JEWELL (P) STRAWBERRY.—[See first page.]

This new variety was raised from seed by P. M. Augur & Sons in 1880, and is one of a lot of seedlings produced from one quart of "Jersey Queen" and one quart of "Prince of Berries" (the seed being sown together, and taken from exhibition berries). Season medium, size large, color bright red, changing to crimson when very ripe; flower pistillate, enormously productive. Will produce more in value from same area than any other variety known. Berry very solid and firm, promising to make it the *great market strawberry*. The plant is very robust and vigorous, and has never shown any signs of rust or blight. Being of better color, more firm and solid, of better quality, more vigorous, and more productive than the Sharpless, it will not fail to become a great favorite. The Jewell strawberry produced this year (1885) from 1-22 acre, 678 quarts of berries, besides all picked and sampled by visitors. Had it not been for very dry weather, the yield would have exceeded 500 bushels per acre. 20c. each, or \$2.00 per doz.

The Lacon (H).—E. R. McKinney, of Ill., says of this sort: I have had scores of sorts from seed, some good, and more bad; and, among both seedlings and named sorts, my seedling which I have named Lacon stands head and shoulders in advance of all of them. It is a cross between Wilson's Albany and the Russell's Great Prolific. In fruit it somewhat resembles the Wilson in color and form, with the exception of large berries, which are inclined to be coxcomb shape, like T. de Gand. The Lacon is one-third larger, has a pure flavor and is not so sour as Wilson's; and that it is more productive than Wilson's, dozens of men can testify who saw them on my grounds side by side. I have berries that measure from 4 to 5½ inches in circumference, on plants grown in matted rows without cultivation or mulching, and not one here and there but they are all large. It holds its size up to the last picking. It now, at the last of the season, will average larger than Wilson at the best, grown as strawberries are usually grown for the market. It is *perfectly hardy* under the most trying tests. It is one picking earlier than Wilson, and holds on after all others are gone. It will out-last the Kentucky with me. It is the largest, best, and most productive sort out of twenty of the best varieties I can procure. On one plant this year I have counted 213 berries, buds and flowers, and on a plant with only two crowns 103 were counted, there being on some plants ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. It is as productive as the Crescent. It is the *firmest* berry I have ever seen.

This season's (1885) trial with this sort, satisfies us it is one of the most valuable sorts grown. 25 cents per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Mt. Vernon (Kirkwood), (H).—A new variety of very fine promise. Plant large and exceedingly vigorous; berries extra large, oblate, regular, light scarlet, not very firm, but of extra fine quality—the flesh being exceedingly melting and exquisitely flavored. In firmness it is about like Chas. Downing, and in quality fully equals that superior variety. Season, *late to very late*. 20 cts. per doz.; 80 cts. per 100.

Bubach's Seedling—No. 5, originated by John G. Bubach, will be sold by us at same price by the doz. as offered by Bubach. See page 3.

Cornelia (P.)—A new *very late* sort, sent out by Crawford, of Ohio. We fruited it last summer, and found them *extremely large*, uniform in size, *immensely* productive and very luscious. The plants are very strong, healthy growers. Here is what Mr. Crawford says of it:

"This variety originated with myself seven years ago, from mixed seed of the Wilson, Duchess, Crescent, Nicanor, Prouty and Capt. Jack, from a large number of seedlings on account of its lateness and size, and these are the principal claims now made for it.

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

This seedling of Mr. Crawford's (the Cornelia) is of very large size, regular form, firm, good shipper, brilliant glossy red, and altogether the most promising new seedling shown. 30 cents per doz.; \$2 per 100.

Garretson.—Another new sort, not yet fruited with us. 50 cts. per doz.

Conn. Queen.—Another fine new sort, giving great satisfaction in Conn. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Mrs. Garfield and Atlantic.—We are highly pleased with both of these new sorts, yielding as they do with us fine crops of very nice fruit. 25 cts. per doz.

WE CAN SUPPLY MOST ANY OTHER SORT NOT NAMED IN THIS CATALOGUE, AT PRICES GIVEN BY OTHERS.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—A thicket of a dozen will soon take possession of the ground, keeping down all the weeds, and will make a most welcome shelter for the fowls, which thrive on the fruit that may happen to fall from them. It will not be long before a tree will bear a peck of fruit, and in a few years more it will yield a bushel, and as it obtains greater size it will even yield five and ten bushels of luscious fruit. If you have never seen the tree in bearing, imagine a compact, symmetrical tree of deep green foliage, loaded with fruit resembling the blackberry, some ripe, some turning, some in a greener state. The time for ripening is in June, or the early part of July. No fruit collection can be complete without some of these trees. The fruit can be dried, preserved or canned, or be eaten fresh from the tree.—*Farmer and Trucker.*

We can supply small BLACK WALNUTS, and AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUTS at 25 cts. each. Also, small seedling SUGAR MAPLES, by mail, at 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100; or by express, at 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1000. One year ASPARAGUS ROOTS, by mail, at 50 cts. per 100, or 300 for \$1.00.

No one person in this country has control of the stock of the Niagara grape vines, and it is nonsense for any one to claim such.

DIFFERENT MODES OF CULTURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.

There are many different tastes and opinions as to the best way to grow strawberries, some preferring one and some another mode of culture. Soil, climate and varieties, have much to do with it, for some kinds, such as Downer, Crescent, Wilson, &c., yield fair crops by any of the different modes of growing and in almost any soil and climate; while such sorts as Jucunda, Triomphe de Gand, Garretson, &c., require rich soil, close attention, the best culture, and to be grown in hills and well mulched to produce the best results.

The hill system is objected to by many, in the colder portions of our country, on account of not standing the extreme cold as well as when grown in matted rows. This may be the case with many sorts that are liable to over-bear and put out new roots slowly. The Triomphe, Jucunda, and some other sorts, not only root above, but down as far as the old root extends; hence the former are easily "heaved" by the frost and damaged, while the latter are not so easily affected in that way, and are therefore better adapted to hill culture. Any person can judge as to the different varieties in this respect, and learn which are the best adapted for hill culture by examining the roots of a plant, say three or four weeks after bearing season. Those sorts that throw out new roots and fibers *all the way down the old root*, are better adapted to hill culture, and will stand a number of seasons without renewing; while those that throw out *all their new roots above the old* are not adapted to hill culture, or at least cannot be relied upon for more than two good crops. On the whole we prefer a medium ground, adopting neither, if fruit is our main object. We much prefer what we shall describe as the "hill and row," for either garden or field culture, and while we admire the strict "hill" system, where everything is favorable to it, yet we must say that it has *some* objections, one of these being that, if grubs kill out a hill here and there, there will be an *entire* vacancy in the row, and another being that many very productive sorts, such as Wilson's Albany, are apt to die out from over bearing—especially the second season; while if allowed to throw out runners and form three or four plants to each hill late in the fall, as described hereafter, the fruitfulness is not affected and plants are there standing to take the place of the old ones. However we will endeavor to explain the different methods of culture and comments on each. First, the

STOOL OR HILL SYSTEM.

For garden culture, set one foot by eighteen inches or two feet, and for field culture two to two and a half feet each way, or rows two and a half or three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row, thus giving a chance to do nearly all the work with a fine tooth narrow cultivator or harrow. Keep well cultivated and hoed and the runners cut off. The latter need not necessarily be done *as fast* as they make their appearance, but after a few have started out from each hill, and before they set any plants. By waiting thus a number can be taken in the hand at once and clipped off very fast with a pair of sharp shears or sharp knife, or by attaching to the side of the cultivator a sharp wheel made out of an old buzz saw. It is not necessary to cut the runners off close to the plant. Even if two or three inches of the runner is left next to the plant they will do no harm. A good, smart woman will go over an acre in a day or two, and three teams cutting will generally be enough.



FIG. 17.

FIG. 17 is a fair representation of a hill in the latter part of the season, and the two rows over FIG. 19 show their appearance when well kept.

Many seem to have a strange idea as to the meaning of "Hill" culture, supposing they must make a mound the same as for sweet potatoes, and put the plant out *on top* of this mound. Strawberries should never be set thus—not on ground that is raised a particle above the level—if anything it is better to set them below the level, for, as they form new roots, as before explained, they will find their way on top of a mound fast enough without being first set thereon. The term "Hill" comes simply from their being grown with the runners kept clipped off.

There is no doubt but what, when grown in this way, the ground well enriched and the same forked and worked in with a cultivator each year after bearing, and the soil kept well pulverized with the cultivator, the largest and finest fruit can be obtained, and that, too, that will sell for the highest market prices.

Just before winter sets in, cover the beds slightly with the mulching. This can be left on in the spring until after the fruiting season, if the ground is not too weedy, merely loosening up the surface with a fork-hoe, and if too foul it is better to give the plantation one thorough cleaning the last of April, or just before they blossom. This can be done by drawing the mulching into each alternate row, and after cultivating them, draw it into the rows cleaned, and clean out the balance, after which scatter the mulch evenly around the plants.

The mulching is not only a protection to the plants through the winter, but it keeps the fruit clean and finer in every respect. In localities where snow lays over the surface most of the winter, and the ground does not "heave," mulching is not so necessary, or, if used, need not be put on so liberally.

Another very good protection to the roots is to plow earth up to the plants, leaving a trench half way between, and drawing the same away early in the spring. It is also necessary to draw a little more earth around the crown each year after fruiting season, as the new roots form above the old crown. If, however, plenty of compost is added around the plants each year after fruiting, it answers for this purpose, besides stimulating them into immediate luxuriant growth. Plantations kept in this way will average one quart to the hill, while if even ordinary cultivation is given, good bearing sorts will average that amount. One good thorough cleaning or forking in April or May is all that is necessary until after fruiting season. As soon as they are through bearing, scatter a liberal quantity of rotted compost over the surface, spade, plow or cultivate between the rows *as deep as possible*, loosening it up in the rows between the plants with a fork-hoe, and cut off all runners that are starting and all of the old, dead leaves. The latter is a very essential point, for if the old top is allowed to remain on, the plant will remain in a dormant state for weeks, forming no new roots, while, if cut off, they start out new roots immediately, and by fall form an immense fibrous root, and large, luxuriant top. Keep the ground well worked, runners cut off, and mulched as before described.

The CORNELIA is a magnificent *late* strawberry.

Remember, 50 cents only, gets our FRUIT REORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER for one year, and that it is filled with *practical* matter on flowers, fruit and vegetables.

THE MATTED, OR ALTERNATE ROW SYSTEM.

For garden culture, set one foot in the row, and rows two feet apart, and for field culture, rows three and a half to four feet apart. Mark out and set plants as before described. Keep clean with the fork and cultivator. Train the runners along the row as they grow out, and they will soon form thick, matted rows,

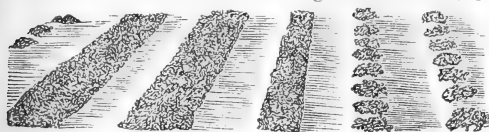


FIG. 18.

FIG. 19.

about one foot to eighteen inches in width, presenting a neat appearance, as indicated by the three rows over FIG. 18. This can be done by keeping the cultivator going through them quite often, narrowing it down as the rows widen out with plants. Before winter sets in, scatter a liberal quantity of rotted compost among the vines, thereby protecting them from freezing, enriching the surface, and acting Work among them thoroughly with the fork and cultivator. As soon as they are through fruiting plow or spade between the rows, turning the edge of the rows under, leaving them about six inches in width. Level the ground down and work the rows out clean, turning out some of the plants if they should be matted too thickly together.

A light, two-horse harrow answers this purpose well, as it scratches the ground nicely among the plants, by passing over the plantation *across* the rows. By this operation the fresh ground gets drawn in among the plants.

Scatter manure among them, keep clean, and take same care as before described. After these rows have occupied the same place for three or four years, the runners can be allowed to run from the rows and fill up every row, allowing all to fruit, and after fruiting, plow the space occupied by the *old* rows under, leaving about a foot in width of the new plants; allow these to fruit, and take the same care as above described. If the ground is kept well manured and clean, they can occupy the same ground for years.

One great objection to this method is that it requires so much finger picking to keep clean, which is very laborious. When grown thus, the weeds should not be allowed to get started *early* in the season. If they do, it will be impossible to keep them clean afterwards. They should be kept thoroughly cleaned out, and not a weed allowed to grow before the plants commence throwing out runners.

HILL AND ROW SYSTEM.

We have noticed for the past few years that when runners have been kept off from plants until quite late in the season, and then allowing a few to grow and take root, that the young plants formed from such were *very* strong, and bore large crops of fruit the following season. This can be accounted for from the fact of the

plant having the full strength of its root, obtained a strong, full growth, and where a few runners were allowed to grow and root, they partook of the strength and vigor of the parent plant.

We have, therefore, satisfied ourselves from experiments that this is one of the best, if not *the best*, methods of growing strawberries, both for home use and market. By thus keeping the runners off until late in the season, it gives a chance to work the rows out clean with cultivator and hoe up to the time when weeds stop growing, or if a few do grow they cannot ripen their seed. Then, by allowing the runners to grow, and the ground stirred up, just enough plants will



FIG. 20.



FIG. 21.



form between the original or parent plant to form a matted, narrow row, similar to FIG. 20. These rows will yield as fine fruit as those kept strictly in hills, while at the same time, by hoeing out the old plants every two or three years, and leaving a new plant between each old original plant, the bed is as good as new each year—in fact, we believe it to be one of the best “renewal” systems that can be practiced, and the only one that will produce large crops of large fruit every season. Of course, these several plants that are allowed to set should be cleaned out after each crop and runners kept off same as before.

MATTED HILL SYSTEM.

This is practiced by many. Set one strong plant, or, if small, two plants three feet apart each way. Keep the cultivator going both ways, and the plant free from weeds. As they throw out runners keep the cultivator going through them as often as possible *both* ways, having it set so that the two hind teeth will be about two feet in width. In this way the runners will be thrown around so as to set the plants close in around the original plants, and by this means soon form a matted hill, as shown in FIG. 21. After they have set sufficiently thick, the cultivator can be narrowed down to about eighteen inches in width, and kept this width the rest of the season, keeping it going through both ways as often as possible, until the ground freezes. Then mulch as before described. We would advise, however, setting not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way, and keep runners off until quite late, as recommended in the “Hill and Row System,” and then allow a few plants to set, say four or five, around each hill. Many cultivators advocate and prefer what is termed the

THE WAGER peach is the MOST DELICIOUS peach canned that we are acquainted with. We have no pits of this sort for sale and no cuttings, seedlings or scions to sell of any kind.

ANNUAL SYSTEM,

Which is to set the plants 1 foot by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four feet. Keep well cultivated the first year, same manner as described in the "Matted Row System." Allow them to bear the second season, or first fruiting season, and then plow under. If a person has *plenty* of land this is a very good plan. In doing so, however, new beds must be set every spring. If the plantation gets foul or weedy, it is no more trouble to set a new plantation than to clean out the old one. If, however, plenty of manure is to be had, and one has but a few acres of land, we would advise keeping the same plantation in fruiting for at least three or four years.

SLIP SHOD SYSTEM.

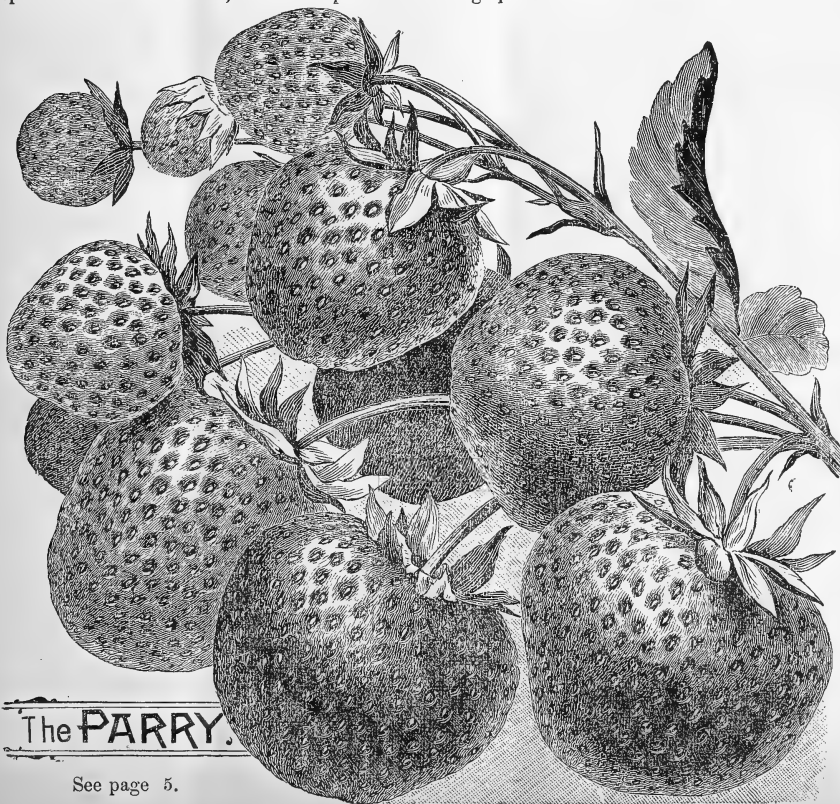
This is to plant out, cultivate and hoe once or twice, and then, "let them run," covering the entire surface with plants *and weeds*. If there is danger of too many weeds going to seed then pass over and mow them down. Others let them get as weedy as they will and then burn over the plantation after they get ripe, which we think is preferable. After they are through fruiting a plow is run through the plantation every three or four feet both ways and the ground all harrowed over. They are then allowed to run, and the same care taken as before described. Of course, the more manure they can have scattered among them the better they do, and the longer they can occupy the same ground. We would not advise this plan, but still, when help is scarce and high, it is sometimes a *necessity*. When this system is practiced, we would advise a liberal quantity of mulching to be scattered among the plants every fall.

A perfect pistillate that will show no stamens, by the aid of a magnifying glass (Fig. 3), will not bear fruit by itself, yet it will blossom full. To fruit it should be in near proximity to a staminate, or hermaphrodite variety. FIG. 2 represents a *staminate* blossom, which is always a bearer. So long as the hermaphrodite sort answers the purpose of fertilization among pistillate, the staminate is of no use, and should be discarded. FIG. 1 shows the

blossom of the hermaphrodite, which bears fruit without reference to any other.

Many of the pistillates, such as Green Prolific and Col. Cheney, are too valuable to discard, and by simply setting among them, every third or fourth row, any of the hermaphrodite sorts, a full crop will be obtained from all.

Strawberry worms are doing great damage to plants in many parts of the West. We have many letters saying, "Our strawberry plants are literally scorched or burned up." We presume in most cases it will be found to be the work of this enemy. Cover the plants with straw or hay lightly in the summer before or after fruiting, and burn it. This has been tried in many parts of the West, and *proved a success*—destroying the worm, so that it does not make its appearance the following year, and do no harm to the plant; or sprinkle with Paris Green, with a teaspoonful to a large pail of water.



The **PARRY**.

See page 5.

We shall have an offer to every **SUBSCRIBER** of the **RECORDER** for 1886, in the form of New Seedling Fruits of our own growing, next October, that will be of great value and interest to such *and only such*.

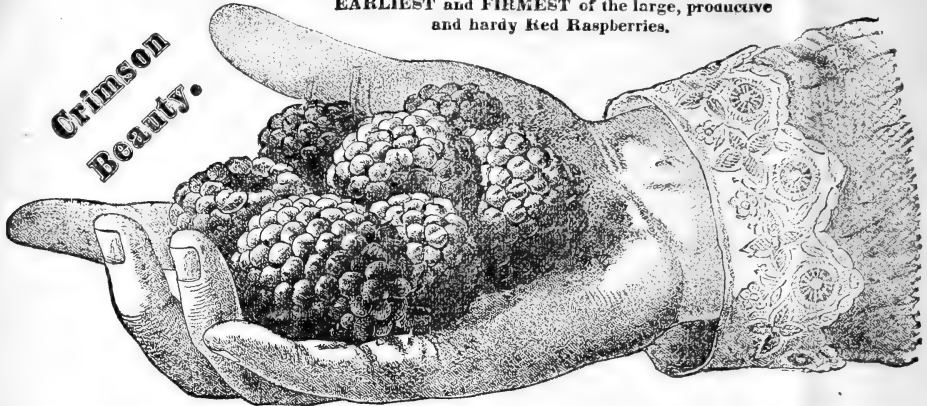
If any one offers the Parry or any other strawberry at retail at less than prices we give herein *we will sell for the same*.

RASPBERRIES.

The kinds named below all succeed well at the South.

All Raspberries 10 cts. each or 75 cents per dozen, except where otherwise priced.

EARLIEST and FIRMEST of the large, productive and hardy Red Raspberries.



It is of very large size, bright glossy scarlet, round to oblongish; earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant sprightly flavor, equally as hardy, more productive, and of larger size.

After another year's fruiting of the CRIMSON BEAUTY RASPBERRY, we are safe in saying it has no equal in flavor, size, productiveness and earliness. Grown right alongside of the Hansell, on same soil and with same care, it has proved a third to one-half larger, a more perfect berry every way, and of brighter and better color and flavor. Bush more hardy and almost double Hansell in growth of stalk and branches.

MR. CHANDEE, a well known fruit grower writes us: "I never saw a raspberry make as fine show as the 'Crimson Beauty,' and what few I have seen growing alongside the Turner, Ladywine, Thwack, Imperial, Highland Hardy, Herstine, Philadelphia and some others, have proved superior to any of them in all points. It is hardier than the Turner and has come through winters unharmed when some of the above varieties were killed to the ground. We have had the most persistent cold weather, and the most severe changes this winter that I have seen in my nine years' residence here, but I have not seen a stem of Crimson Beauty this spring that is injured."

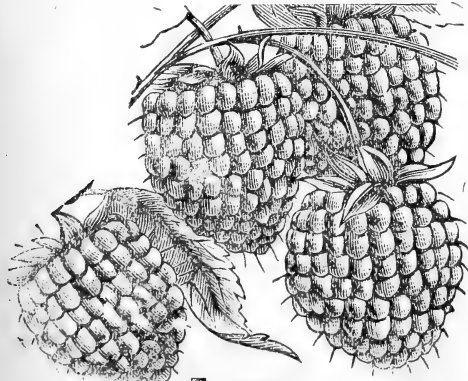
"The Crimson Beauty is the finest in color and appearance, and the best in quality, of any raspberry in the market. It has been grown by the side of the Turner with like cultivation ever since we have had it. Take one year with another, it has borne double the amount of fruit, of larger size, finer color, more firm and of better quality, equally as healthy and hardy, as strong a grower, and generally ripening before it. It is more hardy than the Cuthbert, and much better in quality, finer in color, averaging as large in size, more productive, and a much better berry to handle and sell." 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz. GEO. H. BLACK.

Marlboro.—Very large, immensely productive and early. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per doz.

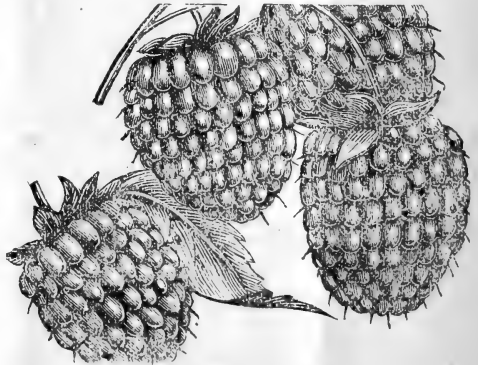
Rancocas.—20 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

The Superb.—A very large dark crimson, delicious and most superb raspberry for family use, enormously productive, very hardy. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Hansell.—The earliest red sort on our grounds with exception of Crimson Beauty; very productive, good size and fine flavor. Extremely valuable as an early shipping sort.



CUTHBERT.



TURNER.

Thwack.—Stands very high at the south and west as a firm, abundant yielding berry. Very hardy and prolific.

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

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

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

Is also succeeding well at the South—yielding abundantly there. Season early.

The following are all black kinds, and increase by layering tips of new growth in August and September. **Davidson's Thornless.**—A week earlier than the Doolittle, fully equal in size of berry, as hardy, and on account of being a much stronger bush, a great yielder, and being *so early*, makes it one of the most valuable raspberries grown. Black, very sweet and of fine flavor.

Doolittle and Ohio.—Old, well known sorts; fine for drying purposes.

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

Mammoth Cluster.—One of the most delicious for family use. Bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns; foliage dark, rich green; fruit large, and holds out to the very last picking. Black with a rich purple tinge or bloom; very juicy, high flavored and delicious. Splendid for preserving, and not requiring more than three quarts to the pound of dried fruit.

Kentucky, or Duncan.—Splendid large, *black* sort; in great favor in Kentucky, where it originated; as large and productive as Gregg, and a week *earlier*.

Gregg.—Of all the black raspberries we have ever grown, the Gregg is the *largest*, the *firmest*, the *most productive*, and the *latest*. Its yield of "great big" berries is wonderful, and our pickers will gather two quarts of them to one quart of any other sort we grow, unless it be the Tyler and Kentucky, which are nearly equal to it in size and productiveness. It is nearly jet black, good flavor, (but not so good as Mammoth Cluster), very firm and running from three-fourths to one inch in diameter, making it the most attractive black-cap grown. Splendid for drying, and not requiring more than three quarts to the pound of dried fruit.

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

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

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

Beebe's Golden.—A splendid golden yellow sort. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

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



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Golden Queen.—John S. Collins says: "I saw the Golden Queen raspberry in fruit this season on sandy soil by the side of Cuthbert; with which the shape and size of the berries and time of ripening correspond. The canes, too, resemble it, and are quite as vigorous, were not injured by past severe winter, while the Cuthbert were much hurt. The berries were of light yellow or amber color, and in my opinion of much *better quality than the Cuthbert or any other red raspberry.*"

J. T. Lovett speaks of it in glowing terms, claiming it as a golden Cuthbert.

From the *Farm Journal*: "While speaking of raspberries, we must not omit to mention the 'Golden Queen,' illustrated on page 153. This is a veritable 'white black-bird,' or in other words, a yellow red raspberry. It was found on the farm of Ezra Stokes, growing in a patch of 'Cuthbert, or Queen of Market.' In hardness and growth of plant, time of ripening, and in size and flavor it is rather more sprightly than that of the parent

berry, it very closely resembles the Cuthbert. In flavor it is rather more sprightly than that of the parent berry."—OUT AMONG THE FARMERS.

We have never seen the fruit and simply know nothing about it. We would say however, that in our thirty-eight years' experience, we have not seen a yellow or golden raspberry of *any* kind, that has proved of any *practical* value. The fruit does not "take" on the market stand, and as a rule is flat and insipid. This variety *may* prove an exception to the rule; others have received equally as high praise that have soon passed from notice.

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

We can supply the COMET Pear, one year old, at 30c. each, \$3.00 per doz.; 2 year old at 50c. each, \$5.00 per doz. Small Trees, by mail, at 40 cents.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS in May from Palmyra at 30c. per 100, \$2.50 per 1000. We grow Sweet Potatoes here at Palmyra on any soil with the most perfect success.

The GLOBE PEACH, the largest and finest peach we ever saw. \$1 each by mail or express.

Any \$5.00 or \$10.00 List of Stock offered by any person, we will sell for same

THE BLUE-RIDGE RASPBERRY.

John W. Martin, of Va., says of this sort: "This fine berry I found growing wild on the Blue Ridge Mountains in Albemarle Co., Va., in 1879. The fruit is of good size, fine flavor, and a yellow or lemon color. I have the original vine (it is dead now, 1885,) which has never failed to produce a good crop; and last season—1882—the crop on the one vine was estimated at four quarts, there being 2020 berries, by actual count. It commenced to ripen June 8th; and July 3d, when the old wood was cut out, it still held some berries. The vine is of vigorous growth, and roots from the tips."

I am better pleased this year—1885—than ever with the "Blue-Ridge. I sold all the fruit I had of it for 12½ cts. per quart, net, and I could have sold several thousand quarts at that price. I intend to plant out several acres of it for fruit this fall and next spring. It begins to ripen as strawberries get scarce, and I can keep right on without waiting for the fruit to come in. It is a week or ten days earlier than any other raspberry I have, and I have eight sorts. It will bear shipping almost any distance within reason. I have shipped it over two hundred miles in good condition. I sent a branch by mail to W. H. Prestele, of Iowa, who wrote me as follows: "I think your berry an excellent shipper. It showed no signs of being wilted in the least." We hope if any of our customers give the "Golden Queen" a trial, they will order a half dozen to a dozen of this sort, to plant alongside of them and test the two together, and see if they are *not found* as fine or *even* better than that highly extolled sort. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SEEDLING FOREST TREES.

We can supply for lawns, parks, streets or groves. Sugar Maples, Elm, Beech, Ash, and Soft Maple, 4 to 6 feet, at 15 cts. each, \$12.00 per 100; 6 to 9 feet, 25 cts. each, \$20.00 per 100, packed; putting one hickory in order for one doz., or five in an order for 100. An assortment of small seedlings by mail, for \$1.00 per dozen.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ.

We have a fine lot 2 to 3 feet, at 15 cts. each, \$10.00 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100; 3 to 6 inches, \$2.00 per 100. The last by mail at \$1.00 per doz.

NORWAY SPRUCE AND BALSAM FIR,

8 to 12 inches transplanted, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.; by mail, per \$1 50 per doz. These are beautiful little trees.

THE FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER.

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

We could give hundreds of testimonials like the following:

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

BLACKBERRIES.

This is another indispensable and very desirable fruit both for the table and marketing. They are as easily grown as corn, and with but little more expense. It is very strange that they are not more extensively grown for market purposes; as the yield will *average* every year after they come into full bearing, one hundred bushels per acre, with quick sales and high prices the reader can see what *enormous* profits there are to be made by growing them. For the South to ship North, there is no fruit in this catalogue that will pay better, especially for the *earliest* sorts, like Brunton's and early Harvest. For home use there is no fruit that is more desirable, and if the farmer would plant but a row or two, he would have his table supplied for weeks with plenty to spare for canning and preserving.

Plant, three or four feet apart in the row, and rows six or seven feet apart.

Allow but three or four stalks to grow in each hill, *hoeing off all the rest as they sprout*, for if too many are allowed to sprout over the ground, they are not only in the way about picking and working among, but detract from the growth of the main stalks. If cut off, the whole strength of the roots go to the main stalks.

By digging out the earth a little from one side, they can be easily bent over and covered with earth—even if bent over and the tips covered a foot or more, it gives great protection to them, and they will then stand 10 to 15 degrees colder weather; as they are raised up in the spring to an upright position, the earth should be thrown back, the cane cut back to within at least five feet of the ground and a stake driven down beside them and the canes fastened to it.

Another plan for growing blackberries in extreme cold sections, is to train them when cane is *growing*, to a frame or stakes or wire, *close to the ground*. Let the new growth get, say two to three feet high, and then bend it over and fasten it close to the ground just before winter sets in, covered with earth, being careful not to take earth off until the danger of hard freezing is over in the spring.

The only remedy for rust is to cut out the branches affected *as fast* as it makes its appearance and burn. Sulphur blown on the bushes when it first makes its appearance and while the leaves are wet, is a preventive, as is also salt scattered freely under the bushes.

VARIETIES.

The two *earliest* blackberries by two to three weeks are the Brunton's Early and Early Harvest, but not hardy enough for northern sections. In planting these out, have them *within* two to three rods of each other, as the first is a pistillate and needs a fertilizing sort near by, but is the heaviest yielder.

All sorts, 10 cts each, 80 cents per dozen except where otherwise priced.

THE "HILBORN" RASPBERRY. A few plants at 20 cts. each. \$2.00 per dozen.

Brunton's Early Blackberry.—This is a remarkable blackberry for *earliness*. Think of it—blackberries ripening up with *Doolittle raspberries*, and *fully three to four weeks earlier* than the Dorchester, (which has always been the earliest blackberry of all). Here is what we say of it in our August number of RECORDER: "This year we have it in full bearing on old plants, and it is the *best real early blackberry* on our grounds. Just think of it, for this latitude, *ripe blackberries the fourth of July*, and a *full picking to-day*, the 7th of July, while the *Dorchester*, which has always been our earliest blackberry, has not begun to turn red, (which all fruit growers know takes place a week before they turn black or get ripe). Our bushes are bent to the ground with their load of fruit, and that, too, of the most delicious sort. It is very similar in shape, size and appearance to the Taylor's Prolific, and as good as that delicious sort. As to its hardiness, it will stand about the same degree of cold as the Lawton or New Rochelle. It will work a great revolution in blackberry culture, because of its *extreme earliness*, coming in, as it does, just as the Doolittle raspberry is ripening, and being gone before the Dorchester comes on. For sections South, where an *early blackberry* is wanted to ship North, it will prove a great acquisition, and we candidly believe that persons who get stocked in them there, can realize 25 cents per quart for every berry sent North.

Early Harvest.—A very strong, vigorous grower, more hardy than Kittatunny, very productive, ten days earlier than Wilson's Early, ripening its entire crop in a week to ten days; berries of fair size and excellent quality. See *reliable testimonials* below. *Valuable* for the South.

Both of above are easily bent down and covered over for winter protection at the North.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taylor's Prolific.—A large fruit; melting, without core, and very productive, and equally as hardy and productive as the Snyder, wherever tried. \$1.00 per dozen.

Western Triumph.—A new seedling, originating in Illinois. The best of testimony goes to show that it is perfectly hardy, withstanding the most severe winter without any protection. Medium sized, glossy black, productive and very excellent. Agawam and Wachusetta, \$1.00 per dozen.

Wilson Jun. and Early Cluster, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

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

THE EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY.

MR. WILDER, of Massachusetts, gives the *Rural New Yorker* his opinion of the Early Harvest as follows: "It is the earliest I possess, the first ripe fruit being gathered July 10th. The quality is 'very good.' I like it."

WM. PARRY'S OPINION:—"With us in New Jersey, the Early Harvest Blackberry, is a very stocky grower, entirely hardy, free from disease and makes but few suckers. It is enormously productive. Fruit firm; of good quality, and, although not of the largest size, it is very attractive in the box; shiny black, uniform in size and shape; and being the earliest known blackberry, it is very valuable for market." It is sometimes confounded with Brunton, though the two are entirely distinct. [Mr. Parry writes me he picked berries of Early Harvest on June 24th.]

FROM MRS. ANNIE L. JACK, of Canada:—"Early Harvest, a new blackberry, excites my interest, and I wish I had more plants. It is so early that people look at it in surprise and say "What! are blackberries ripe?" and for that reason it will be a good market berry. The fruit ripens for three or four pickings, and I cannot decide whether that is a good or a bad quality. It is black, and very glossy; the canes are not tall; but I think that is the habit of the plant.

KANSAS, July 22d.—The Early Harvest began to ripen June 25th, before any wheat had been cut here. Plants hardy and very productive; berries of good, uniform size, smooth and good quality. Were all picked at three pickings. A decided acquisition.

A. H. GRIESA.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

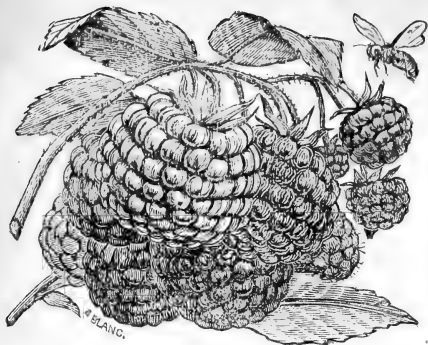
GRAYSON CO., TEXAS.—The Early Harvest Blackberry does splendidly. The Brunton makes a wonderful crop when fertilized with Early Harvest. Together they are very popular here and are largely planted for early shipment at high prices to Northern markets. Of either variety *alone* the Early Harvest is far the most valuable, as Brunton's must be fertilized to make a crop. Both are great acquisitions for Texas. [Prof.] T. V. MUNSON.

PIKE CO., ILL., July 20th.—The Early Harvest Blackberry ripens two weeks earlier than other sorts and stood the winter of 30 deg. below zero without being damaged. C. H. DAVIS.

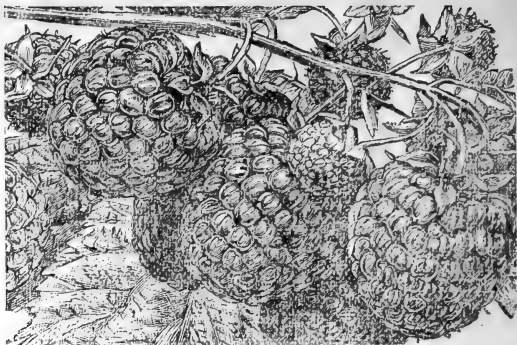
MANKOTO, KAS.—The Early Harvest was ripe here the 28th of June and just loaded down with the nicest kind of berries.

BERRIE CO., Mich., July 19th.—My Early Harvest berries have ripened and are gone, although Wilson is just beginning to show ripe berries. I have seen Early Harvest on the Chicago market selling at \$5.00 per 16-quart crate. It is the showiest berry I ever saw, and the commission man who was selling them told me that it was the only blackberry that could be "carried over" without turning red. R. MERRILL.

MONTGOMERY CO., PA.—June 30th.—The Early Harvest Blackberry far surpasses my expectations. It is ripening at this early date, and I do not see how the canes can carry the load of fruit upon them. I planted other varieties from other parties by the side of it, but well! I shall dig them all up this coming Fall and plant the ground with Early Harvest.



THE HANSELL. See page 12.



MARLBORO. See page 12.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE FRUIT RECORDER.

As low priced papers seem to be the order of the day and in great demand, we propose to send RECORDER monthly, same size and print as now, but *without* the cover, at only 50 cts. per year, [heretofore \$1.00 per year]. In making this important change, we request that *so far as possible* payments under one dollar will be made to us in currency or postal notes, (they cost only 3 cts. and are safe,) but where stamps *must* be sent, send *one cent stamps* if possible. Won't you, reader, make a *special* effort for us and the RECORDER, and help us to run the circulation up to 25,000 and we will in return give you *the best and most practical* fruit and flower paper published in this country. If you will send u- four names and *two dollars* in currency or Postal Note on Palmyra (*not* Elmira), we will send you one copy *free*, and will send to *all* from Oct. No. of 1885 (so long as Nos. for '85 hold out), to Dec. 1886, or we will allow you 25 per cent. *cash* commission on all *under* ten subscriptions, or 30 per cent. on all *over* ten names sent to us *with the cash*, and every 10th subscriber *free*. Remember, our son, Ellison, is now on our Nurseries and fruit farm at High Point, N. C., and that he will be associated with us as editor, and that you will have the benefit of his southern experience as well as the Senior Editor, (A. M. Purdy,) at Palmyra, N. Y. *No other fruit or flower* paper published in this country will give you the writings and experience of such *practical* editors from the South and North. Won't you try and get the four subscribers *now* and thus secure your own paper *free*. Remember, paper will be same size print, &c., as now and a monthly, but simply without the cover. A specimen copy sent *free* to all applicants.

Address for RECORDER,

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

P. S.—Subscriptions must begin with a quarter, and to all who will send in subscription now for 1886, will send last three months of 1885 *free so long as they hold out*. Premiums offered with the paper while the price was \$1.00 per year are now all withdrawn. Every subscriber paying 50 cents for RECORDER, ordering five dollars worth of stock from us at retail catalogue rates, can deduct the 50 cents from the \$5.00, sending us but \$4.50; thus we make every customer that sends that amount or more a *free* subscriber. Please give us on a Postal Card the names of 3, 6 or ten of those who are interested in fruits or flowers.

A. M. P.

Remember, ONE DOLLAR pays for the Recorder two Years.

The Russian Apricot.—MR. PURDY—I notice in last RECORDER that you talk of selling out the old reliable RECORDER. Now I am opposed to it. I would like to have you keep it and go on with the good work. I am much interested in the paper, as I have received much valuable information from it. If it would change hands it would, perhaps, not contain so much practical information, as some editors have more theory than practice, and as your son is now entering the field it should lighten your labors. I live among the Russian Mennonites, who brought an apricot from Russia which beats all for hardness I ever heard of. They bear every year, and are truly an iron-clad. Peaches freeze here most every year, and the Russian apricots are rapidly taking their place. I have been here seven years, and have seen but one year that peaches were abundant.

McPherson County, Kan.

HENRY MARTIN.

American Improved Mulberry, in the bud, 25 cts. each.

OUR NEW "PINE APPLE" STRAWBERRY NOT FOR SALE, BUT THREE PLANTS TO EVERY PERSON SENDING US A \$5.00 ORDER FOR STOCK, OR FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND \$2.00 FOR RECORDER.

THE MOST DELICIOUS STRAWBERRY ON OUR GROUNDS. PLANT AND FRUIT SIMPLY **Immense** IN SIZE; VERY PRODUCTIVE; ORANGE SCARLET; HARDY. HAS A MOST DELICIOUS PINE APPLE AROMA. WE SHALL NOT OFFER A PLANT FOR SALE BEFORE NEXT FALL, AND THE ABOVE IS THE **only** WAY IT CAN OR WILL BE HAD NOW. PLANTS SENT NEXT SPRING IF PREFERRED.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Waukegan Co., Michigan, to act as judges in the Pomological Department in October, had under consideration 20 varieties of grapes, and it was our decided opinion that the "White Ann Arbor" seedling was far the most desirable of the lot.

For size, flavor and beauty it took the lead of all our standard varieties, and we believe will yet become one of the most popular grapes in this country.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
MARTIN CLARK, Committee.

Remember the RECORDER, issued monthly, has *eight times* the amount of matter found in the little 50 cent or 25 cent quarterlies. It really costs you in proportion only one sixth to one fifth as much. Specimen copy *free* to all applicants.

Currants.

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

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

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

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

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



FAY'S PROLIFIC.

in size, better in flavor, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also from its peculiar stem less expensive to pick. 2 years, 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen; 1 year, 30 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen.

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

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

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

Fay's Prolific.—The yield of this sort seems almost incredible, but if we are to judge from the character of the fruit received by us, we can safely say that we never saw a bunch of the Cherry currant of the same size and length that contained more than *one third* the amount of fruit as was on the bunch received by us.

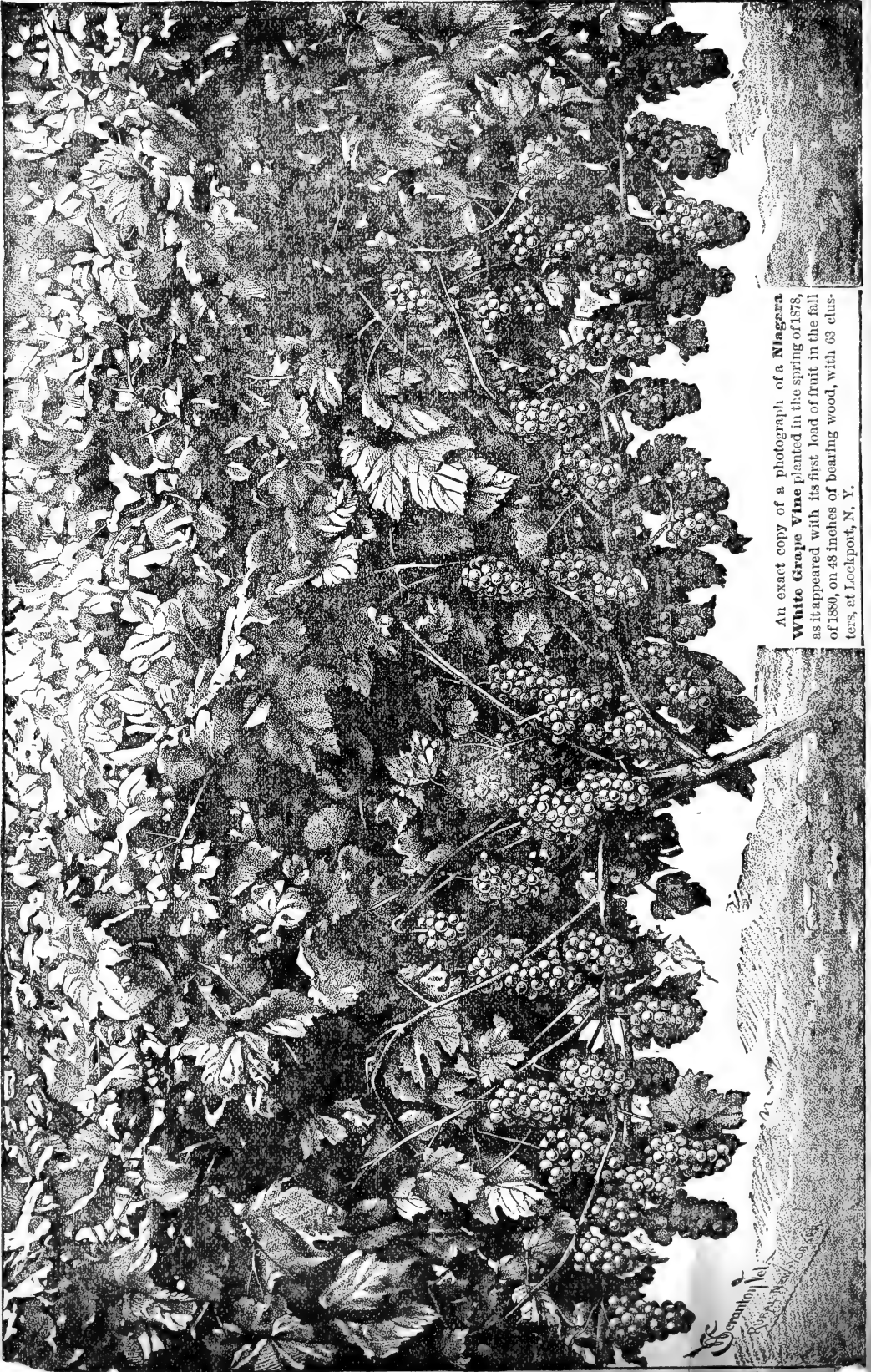
We say of this sort in our *Fruit Recorder*:

"We have received from Lincoln Fay of Chautauqua county, specimens of the most remarkable red currant we have ever seen. Remarkable for its productiveness and size of berry. We counted *over thirty large clusters* on the branch received by us—measuring fourteen inches in length. We give an *exact* representation of one cluster. The berry is equal in size to the Cherry as grown by us, while the stems are double in length on an average. We measured bunches that were from four to six inches in length. If this sort is *uniform* in its yield and *all* the bushes yield as shown by the branch sent to us, it surpasses anything in the currant line we have yet grown or seen."

The originator says of it: "Color rich red. As compared with the Cherry currant, Fay's Prolific is *equal*

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF NEARLY EVERY THING IN THIS CATALOGUE ON OUR GROUNDS AT HIGH POINT, N. C., AS ALSO IN OUR CELLARS HERE, THAT WE CAN SEND OUT THROUGH THE WINTER.

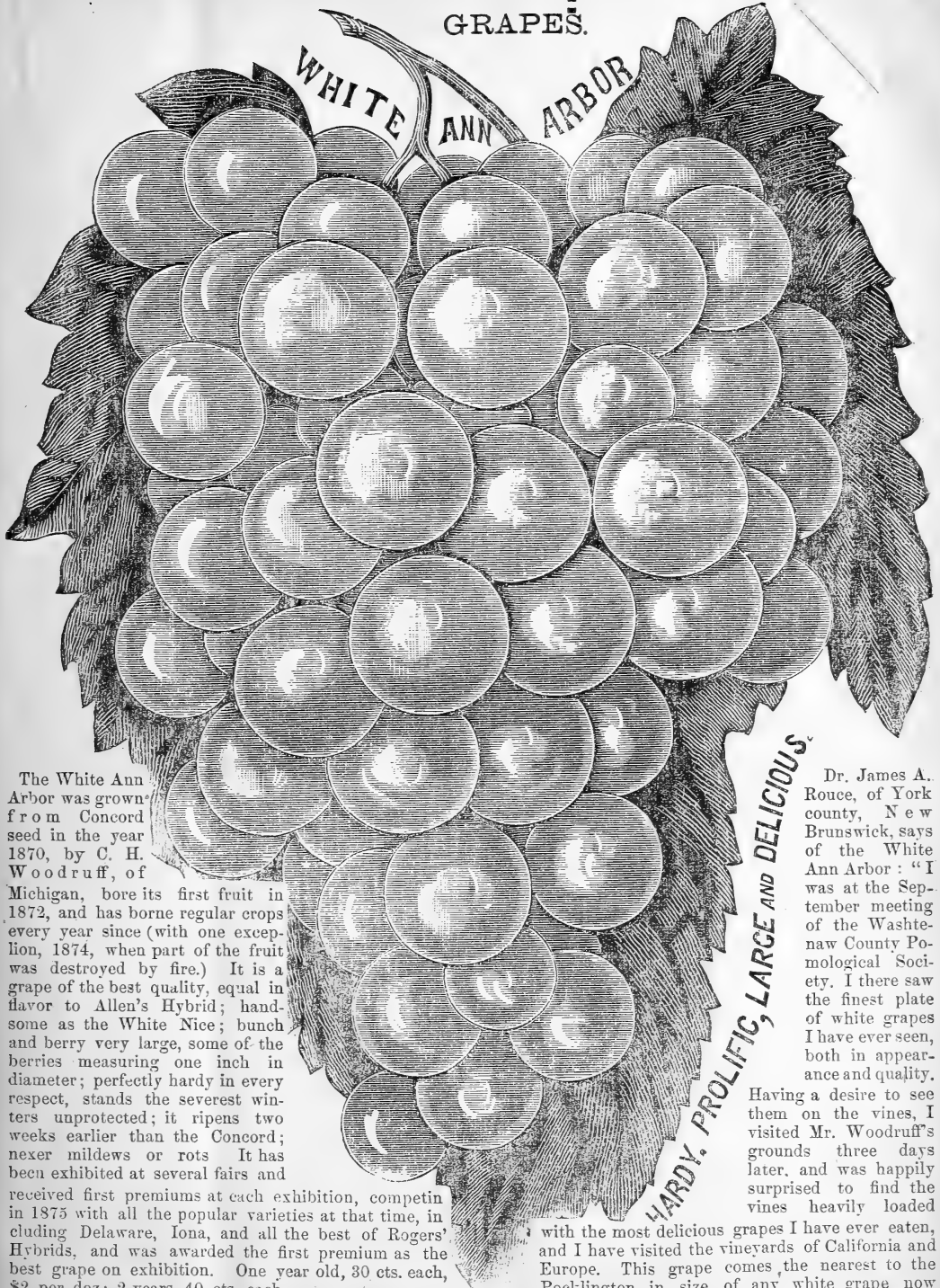
☞ We can send "THOMAS' FRUIT CULTURIST," a Book of over 400 Pages, and one of the best Books extant for Nurserymen and Fruit Growers, post-paid, for only \$2.00.



An exact copy of a photograph of a **Niagara White Grape Vine** planted in the spring of 1878, as it appeared with its first load of fruit in the fall of 1880, on 48 inches of bearing wood, with 63 clusters, at Lockport, N. Y.

Scammon & Co.
Publishers, New York, U.S.A.

GRAPES.



The White Ann Arbor was grown from Concord seed in the year 1870, by C. H. Woodruff, of

Michigan, bore its first fruit in 1872, and has borne regular crops every year since (with one exception, 1874, when part of the fruit was destroyed by fire.) It is a grape of the best quality, equal in flavor to Allen's Hybrid; handsome as the White Nice; bunch and berry very large, some of the berries measuring one inch in diameter; perfectly hardy in every respect, stands the severest winters unprotected; it ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord; nether mildews or rots. It has been exhibited at several fairs and received first premiums at each exhibition, competing in 1875 with all the popular varieties at that time, including Delaware, Iona, and all the best of Rogers' Hybrids, and was awarded the first premium as the best grape on exhibition. One year old, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz; 2 years, 40 cts. each.

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

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

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

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

HARDY, PROLIFIC, LARGE AND DELICIOUS.

THE ONEIDA GRAPE.

A SPLENDID GRAPE FOR THE SOUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strong 2 year old roots, \$1.00 each; 1 year old for 50 cts. each; light one-year-olds, 30 cts. each

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

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

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

First-class two-year old, 75c. each; strong one-year old, 40 cents.

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

Two-year old plants, 50 cents; strong one-year, 30 cents.

The **Berberry** makes a fine ornamental hedge and one that is impregnable. We have a few two year old plants at \$1.50 per 100 by express. They should be set 6 to 12 inches apart and kept well cut back 2 or 3 years; say cutting back two-thirds of the new growth twice a year.

THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

THE LARGEST OUT-DOOR WHITE GRAPE KNOWN.

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

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

We have received from Mr. Pocklington a box of these grapes, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the *largest* berry and bunch of any white grape grown out doors that we have ever seen. At the New York State Fair the crowd continually around the plate of this grape was remarkable. One year old, 25 cents each; 2 years old, 40 cents each.

The Prentiss.—Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish-green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin, but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little if any pulp; seeds few and small; very similar to Rebecca in quality, but vine a vigorous grower, and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana, showing its native origin. Vine a rapid grower and very productive, inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close; vine hardy, and buds uninjured with the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. 2 years old, 50 cents; 1 year old, 35 cents.

The New White Grape "NIAGARA."—This grape is a cross between Concord, as a female, and Cassady as male forms. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh fourteen ounces, sometimes more. Berries large, or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; never crack or drop from clusters; skin thin, but tough; quality as good as Rebecca; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds; ripens with Hartford Prolific, but hangs firmly on the vine until frost, growing better each day without shriveling or withering in the least, probably owing to its retaining its leaves so fresh and green even on ripened wood; enormously productive and a regular bearer. A one-year-old vine set in 1878 produced twenty-five fine clusters in the summer of 1879, forty-seven in 1880, a large crop in 1881, in 1882 over forty pounds of fruit, making the aggregate weight of the four crops ninety-five pounds. Another vine the fourth year from planting bore 145 clusters. Such an immense yield did not injure it in the least; it was in 1881 again loaded with fine fruit; in 1882 it bore another large crop, and at its third crop produced an aggregate of over eighty pounds of grapes. 75 cts. each for strong 1 year plants; \$1.25 each for strong 2 year vines. *No discount.* See cut of grapevine, on page 18.

The **EMPIRE STATE** is a very valuable sort, and is fast taking its place as one of the finest white grapes grown. It is a splendid market keeping sort.

Grapes not mentioned in this catalogue, at prices offered by others.

Progress, a new, *very early* red grape of the finest quality, \$1.00 each.

August Giant and Amber Queen, 50c. each.

Woodruff Red, \$1.00 each.

Early Victor and Jessica, 40 cents each.

Empire State, strong, \$1.25 each.

Cottage, Cythiana and Amber, 30 cents each.

Ulster Prolific and Poughkeepsie Red, 75c. each.

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

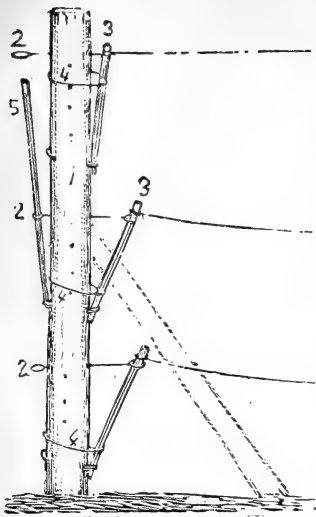
We have overhauled and revised **Small Fruit Instructor**, taking out about *half* of the old matter, and inserting in its place more practical information, so that the contents or headings now are about as follows:

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

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

THE WORDEN IS RAPIDLY TAKING ITS PLACE AS ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE EARLY GRAPES.

PLAN FOR KEEPING WIRE TIGHT.



No. 1 is a short piece of wire that runs through the post, and is fastened to arm No. 3. By slipping the lever through the ring, and pulling, you will tighten the wire. Then slip up band 4, and put in a pin to keep the band up, and the work is done. The top wire is represented in the figure, ready for use. The second wire is all ready to tighten. The arm No. 3, is fastened to the post by two staples.

If the wire gives or slackens any, use the lever and slip the band up another notch.

Only one lever is required for the whole vineyard.

There are many modes for pruning. Books on the grape describe so many that beginners are bewildered and confused. It makes very little difference how they are pruned, provided three main requisites are observed. 1. To cut back the vine early in Spring, or late in Autumn, so as to allow strong shoots to spring up and make a stout and healthy growth. 2. To thin out, as soon as they start, all unnecessary shoots, so as to leave the strong bearing shoots about ten inches or a foot apart—then they won't crowd or dwarf each other. 3. Never let the shoots overbear. Many persons injure or destroy fine vines by allowing too heavy a crop, because they like to tell a big story how much their vines bore.

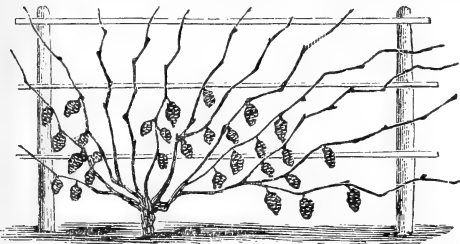


FIG. 37.

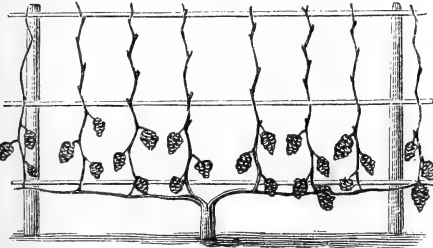
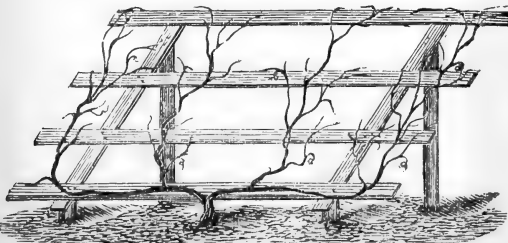


FIG. 38.

The fruit shown in *Fig. 37* is the *fan training*, and although hardly ever recommended in publications, is a very good way, because if a shoot does not happen to start straight, or grow well exactly where wanted, the others may be moved a little, so that all the shoots may be distributed about a foot apart. Remember, however, to cut back every year, so that these shoots, or at least the principal proportion of them, may be fresh and new. Let the ends of these shoots grow as far as the trellis will allow, because plenty of good, broad, well developed leaves will make good grapes on the shoots near the base. Towards the end of summer the parts above the trellis may be nipped off with the thumb and finger, so as not to grow too long. *Fig. 38* represents the horizontal method, which is different in appearance, but under the same general rules of management. Allow no shoots to grow out half-way between the bearing perpendicular branches, and in the fall cut out these bearing branches—say just above the lowest eye or bud; train up the new growth the following spring, the same as is represented by the above bearing branches, and that year allow new shoots to grow out from the eye that was left on the previous season's bearing wood, and so alternate one year after another.

We do not claim that these are the best or the only plans for growing grapes, but that they are simple and easily carried out, and that by them large crops of fruit can be obtained yearly. Any party wishing for more extensive information as to grape growing, by sending us \$1.50 we will have them forwarded a grape book, with no charge for our trouble, except to enclose two red stamps with the money.

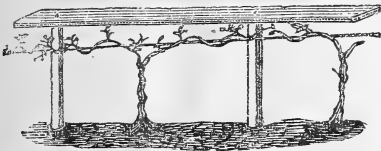


We here have a drawing of a new plan for trellising grape vines: First, make posts three feet long and then set them one foot in the ground, leaving two feet above. Secondly, set posts north of the vine six feet high; saw rails 2 inches by 2.7 feet long, and lay them each side of the vine and on the top of the posts; take slats 1 inch thick and three wide and lay four or five of these at intervals on the rails and train your vine fan shaped up the sloping trellis, and the fruit will ripen well and even all the way up, and will be of the best flavor, and will not be troubled with the high winds breaking off the young vines and destroying the crop of fruit, as it does on other trellises. With this trellis when one lays up the old vines in the spring, have no more to do to them until fruit is ripe, then all there is to do is to go along and cut off the fruit and trim vines for laying down.

Dr. Chute, of Coxsackie, says: I have for over twenty years left the vines after the fruit is off, as they were, until spring, then, when the leaves are well grown, and the grapes begin to form, you can cut off as much as you please, all the branches, or saw off the vine; there will be no bleeding. I prefer the spring, for the entire growth of the past year is before you, and the best bearing wood with the young fruit can be seen. I think fall and winter pruning is working in the dark, as the most vigorous shoots are then selected, and these suffer the most in either a cold or open winter.

GRAPE PROTECTION.

I never lose a crop of grapes from frost in spring or from rot or mildew in summer by this plan, for the vines can be grown as for other plans of training the first two years. At the first pruning after the vines are two years old, if vines are strong so as to have two arms to fasten to the wire, in opposite directions, I put



in a stake equally distant between each two vines. The stakes should be six feet long and put eighteen inches deep into the ground. I then fasten a wire—No. 16, will do—to each stake along the row and give each vine a wrap or two around the wire; they need no tying. I then place plank, full length of the rows, on top of the stakes, driving one nail through the plank into each stake. The plank should be twelve to fifteen inches and six inches above the vine. I always left two shoots grow about six inches below the wire, for the next year's fruiting; all other shoots I pinch the ends off, at about three leaves from the last bunch of grapes, and take off all suckers that may appear after pinching, except the end one, which I do not pinch any more. I have no tying up of young shoots, as I let them grow in their own way, and by the time the fruit is full grown, the vines loaded with fruit are under cover where dew and heavy rains and hail cannot injure in the least, and the fruit—even the Concord—can be kept on the vines for weeks after being fully ripe. I have kept them sound on the vines until frost in autumn. Forty of the leading varieties of grapes have been grown here on this plan, and all proved successful.

GRAPE GROWER IN N. C., in *Ohio Farmer*.

THE KIFFIN MODE.

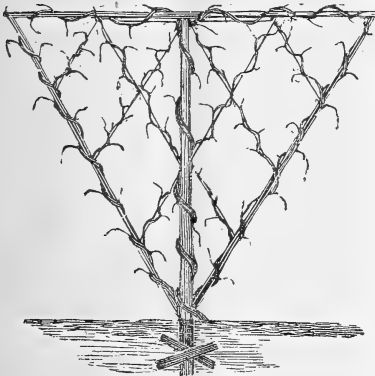


FIG. 2.

Prof. Burgess, has furnished us a description of this mode with figures, the substance of which is as follows

This system of training is already in use in many of the vineyards of Highland and vicinity, and may be commended for its simplicity, and ease of management. The vine at first is taken to the top of the two wired trellises (about six feet high, and then formed to four short arms, each about twenty inches long. (Fig. 1.) The young shoots that bear the fruit, as would run along the wires, are kept turned off and pinched. The vines are not so liable to overbear, yet some care must be taken to thin out all poor clusters, so that the whole force of the vine may go to perfecting the finest bunches. Twenty pounds per vine,

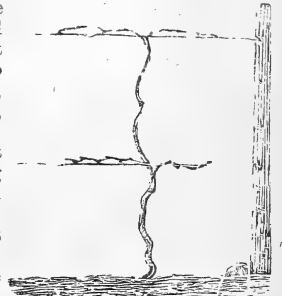


FIG. 1.

of fine fruit, are worth more in market than thirty pounds of inferior quality. Fig. 2, represents the bearing vine.

Only two wires are needed—the first, three and a half feet from the ground, the second six feet. The vines are set nine by nine feet, or 540 to the acre.

The cost of grape trellis is often unnecessarily high. Instead of great posts firmly braced, and galvanized with No. eight staples, and other fixtures that cost something,—a much cheaper arrangement can be made to do just as well. The end post, however, should be large and set deep, at least three feet, with a large stone or piece of timber set in front to keep it upright, as shown in Fig. 3. Galvanized wire No. 12, is large enough for trellis 300 feet long; stronger top wire should be used for very long trellises. Some set uprightly posts projecting two or three feet above the wire. Nine feet posts are long enough except for the end posts, which should

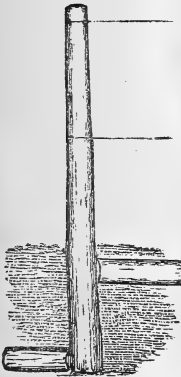


FIG. 3.

be ten feet. The wires may be secured to the posts by wrought nails, driven in within an inch of the head, and then bent over the wire so as to hold it firmly against the face of the post.

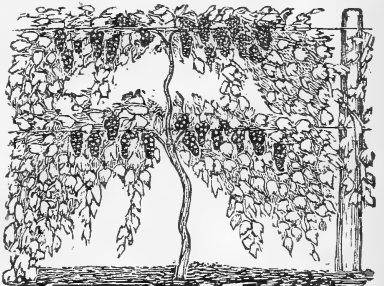


FIG. 2.

PLAN FOR TRELLIS.

BY LE ROY SUNDERLAND.

Herewith I submit for your consideration, a grape trellis for the garden; one that I find more convenient and advantageous than any thing of the kind that I have yet seen, (Fig. A.) In the garden, a wire trellis is objectionable, as it not only hinders the facile moving about, but it requires extra labor in tying and untying, and adjusting the wire for winter.

For the Concord, Clinton and other varieties that do not need laying down in the winter, the vines may be made to cover a large space by entwining them around the trellis as is shown in the diagram.

This trellis can be set in a place, so as to always have a southern exposure, which cannot be said of a wire trellis. The top pieces should have one or two shorter pieces affixed in the center, by which it can be more securely fastened to the post, to prevent its being turned round by the wind, and to which the side braces should be fastened. And for the same reason, two cross pieces of scantling should be nailed at right angles, six inches below where the post enters the ground.

Fruit Trees, Etc.

NO DISCOUNT ON TREES OF ANY KIND.

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

Large, versus Small Trees.

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

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

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

Dwarf Apple Trees.—20 cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSIAN APRICOT, (PRUNUS SIBERICA).

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

Three to five feet peach trees, 12 cts. each.

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

● **Le Conte Pear.**—This pear is producing a great commotion throughout Georgia and the South. First, because of being blight-proof; 2d, because of being produced from cuttings; 3d, because of its enormous yield; 4th, it is a fine flavored pear; 5th, unequalled for shipping purposes. Trees set out six years have averaged ten to twelve bushels of fruit, while the old original tree in Georgia, twenty-five years old, produced last season thirty bushels of fruit, and by gathering a little before they matured, fruit was obtained from the tree *over two months.* It grows some like the Dewberry poplar, the branches shooting straight up, and the fruit is glossy, large, rose-tinged and delicious. The tree does not succeed well budded or grafted on other sorts, or on pear seedlings, or as a dwarf on quince stock, because of its wonderful, vigorous growth—other stock not being adapted to it, and it is the *only* pear that will grow from cuttings. When the proud stately tree is covered with its mantle of showy blossoms, or bending under the weight of its golden fruit, it is truly a magnificent object to look upon. The fruit matures sufficiently to begin gathering from the 1st to the 19th of July in Georgia. The pears are not then fit to be eaten, but they are of finer flavor when they mature off of the tree. When ripe they are of a rich golden color, and so juicy that when cut the juice will drip on the floor. The Le Conte is a fine table fruit. It will ripen in this section in October. The trees should be cut back half when set out, so as to make them branch low and grow more stocky, as they are too apt to grow too rapid and tall. Price, by express or freight, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cents each, rooted from cuttings. We can send smallest size by mail, cut back, for 75 cents each. Parties at the north, offering them lower than these prices, are selling budded trees, which will prove of no value in the end. *No discount.*

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

The Mann Apple.—We can now offer a fine stock of the celebrated Mann Apple, which is undoubtedly the best of the hardy or "Iron-Clad" varieties. The tree is fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the fruit will keep as long as the Roxbury Russet, or up to July. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots; flesh yellowish; juicy, mild, pleasant sub acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. We believe it to be one of the very best sorts for cold climates and the best late sort for any locality.

We have one-year-old, 1 to 2 feet trees, by mail, at 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, or by express at \$1 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet trees by express, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen. We have also the STARK, WEALTHY, WALBRIDGE, HAAS and STRUMP at the same price as the Mann—all popular new Western or Southern sorts.

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



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

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

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

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

KILBOURN OR CANADA IRON-CLAD PEACH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

NO DISCOUNT ON SEED OF ANY KIND.

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

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

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

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

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

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

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

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

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

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

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

FINE FERNS.

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

Choice Flowering Bulbs and Roots.

Gladiolus, Fine Mixed, per doz., \$1.00 post paid.
 Madeira Vine, Roots, per doz., \$1.00 post paid.
 Tuberoses, Best Double White, per doz. \$1.00 post paid.
 Tuberoses, Dwarf Pearl, per doz. \$1.50 post paid.

Fine Mixed Grass Seed, for Lawns and Grass Plots.

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

CLOVER SEED.

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

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

ASPARGUS.

Conover's Colossal.

BEEF.

Early Flat Bassano.
 Early Bicod Turnip.
 Egyptian Turnip.
 Long Smooth Blood.
 White Sugar.
 Swiss Chard.

CABBAGE.

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

CARROT.

Early Scarlet Horn.
 Long Orange.

CELERY.

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

CUCUMBERS.

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

KOHL RABI

or Turnip Rooted Cabbage.
 Large White or Green.

KALE.

Brown Curled German.

LEEK.

Large Flag.

LETTUCE.

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

MUSK MELON.

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

WATER MELON.

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

ONION.

Early Red.
 Large Red Wethersfield.
 Yellow Danvers.
 Yellow Dutch.
 White Silver Skin.
PARSLEY.
 Extra Curled.

PARSNIP.

Long Smooth White.
 Sutton's Student.

PUMPKIN.

Large Cheese.
 Improved Mammoth.

RADISH.

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

SALSIFY.

Long White.

SPINACH.

Round Leafed

SQUASH.

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

TOMATO.

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

TURNIP.

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

PEPPER.

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

HERB SEEDS


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

BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, CHEAP.

There is nothing more beautiful and attractive than a massed bed of GERANIUMS, PANSIES or VERBENAS. We are growing from the seed of the *finest selected* sorts, a large stock of seedlings in our green-houses, which will be ready for mailing after February 1st, at only 40 cts. per dozen, \$2.00 per 100; equal of each in a 100 order if desired. One hundred plants will make a *large, showy* massed bed. A bed made into a mound, and geraniums set at top and half to two-thirds the way down, and these surrounded with verbenas or petunias, (the latter we can sell at 25 cts. per doz., \$1.00 per 100.) makes a very attractive and beautiful show. We can also supply seed of "Woodward's Select" pansy, at 25 cts. per paper of 100 seed, or the *plants* at 50 cts. per doz. These come from the *finest* strain of American and German grown seed. We will also send by mail, *well rooted* cuttings of the **Haleana Honeysuckle**, (see top of page 31 for a description,) for only 25 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, by mail. These rooted cuttings of honeysuckles will all grow, and in a few months time sell quickly in your neighborhood, at a big profit. Twelve assorted hanging basket plants, or 12 assorted, *well-rooted* geraniums or roses, for only one dollar, by mail. By planting from seedlings you stand a chance of striking some *extra fine* seedlings to propagate from.

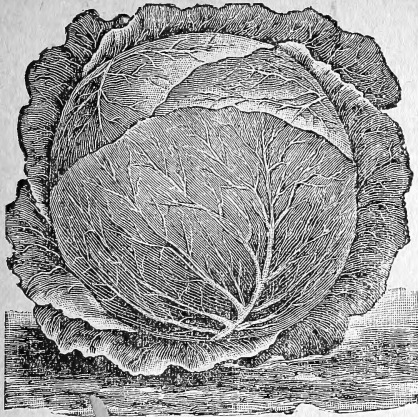
WEIGHT OF PLANTS AND TREES PACKED.

Fruit trees, 5 to 7 feet, weigh about 50 to 60 lbs. to 100 trees.
 " " 3 to 5 feet, weigh about 25 to 30 lbs. to 100 trees.
 Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries and Blackberries, 10 to 15 lbs. to the 100 plants.
 Red Raspberries, 5 to 10 lbs. to the 100 plants.
 Black raspberry tips, 5 to 6 lbs. to the 100 plants.
 Strawberry plants, 20 to 25 lbs. to the 1000 plants.

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

LOW'S PEERLESS EARLY.

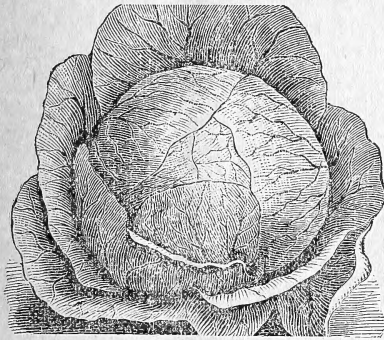
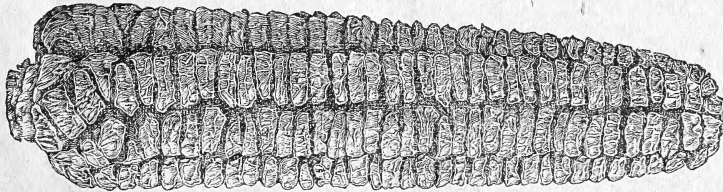
MR. LOW SAYS OF THIS SORT: "I have made for the last ten or twelve years the growing of the choicest cabbage seed a specialty. Experimenting by selecting and crossing a number of the leading early varieties, with a view to their improvement in earliness, size, fineness of quality, reliability of making very solid heads, with few outer leaves. After several years of training with a number of crosses, I have selected No. 20, or *Low's Peerless*, which I think combines the above qualities to a greater degree of perfection than any other variety, nearly equaling *Jersey Wakefield* in EARLINESS, and forming very much larger heads (often weighing more than twelve pounds apiece.) Very round and uniform in shape and general appearance, fine grained, small short stump, with few loose leaves, thus allowing them to be set out nearer together, and increasing the number of plants per acre; it also has the very valuable quality of remaining after fully matured without cracking or bursting, much longer than any other variety. In a trial on our grounds with all the leading varieties of early and all others in reliability of heading." 15 cents per paper or



late cabbages, the Early Peerless far surpassed 50 cents per doz.

WARREN'S STONE MASON.

MR. LOW SAYS OF THIS: "This variety is an improvement on the old strain of Stone Mason, having been trained by a well known market gardener of Marblehead. It is nearly as early as Fottler's Brunswick, much rounder in shape and extremely solid. It is a most excellent keeper and is unsurpassed for shipping purposes. It is a most excellent variety for retailing or to sell by the barrel, as it is very heavy and of the finest quality. It has become very popular in this section, and I would recommend it highly." 10 cents per paper or 40 cents per doz.

**CORY SWEET CORN.**

MR. LOW SAYS OF THIS SORT: "This new variety of Sweet Corn was introduced last season, and the introducer claimed it to be the earliest Sweet Corn grown, being about a week earlier than the Early Marblehead. I procured a quantity of seed direct from the introducer, and gave it a fair trial, and can say it is a first-class sort in every respect. It proved to be a trifle earlier, and makes a larger and more marketable ear than the Marble Head" 10 cents per paper.

Apple grafts, by mail—assorted kinds, ready grafted for spring settings, of an assortment of 10 best kinds for section ordered from, \$1.50 per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000. Those planted in rows close together make fine trees for selling in 2 or 3 years.

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

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

A. M. PURDY: Plants received the 18th, in good condition. An old fruit grower says they are the finest rooted plants he has ever seen. I am very much pleased with the FRUIT RECORDER.

Basking Ridge, N. J., March 20, 1884.

Yours truly,

S. B. REYNOLDS.

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

MARK WHAT WE SAY—THE RECORDER WILL PROVE THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL NEXT YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS PER YEAR.



FIG TREES.—We can supply fine trees, well rooted and all bearing size, loaded with fruit buds and will bear at once, of the **PACIFIC WHITE, BROWN TURKEY, WHITE SMYRNA, &c.**, 12 to 36 inches high, for 75 cts. each, small by mail and large by express).

☞ We have a fine stock of **Haleana Honeysuckle**, by express or postpaid by mail, strong one-year old, 25 cts. each.

Being so hardy, holding its leaves all winter, and thus making a splendid screen and blooming so freely with yellow and scarlet flowers, alternating, and so deliciously fragrant, and blooming so long makes this Honeysuckle one of the finest out door running plants grown.

WE HAVE A **splendid ASSORTMENT OF ROSES**,—TEAS, HYBRIDS, EVERBLOOMING, RUNNERS, &c., &c., AT FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.00 PER DOZEN. THOSE DESIRING TO PURCHASE CAN HAVE OUR DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ROSES FREE ON APPLICATION.

☞ **THE HANSELL RASPBERRY** has given us good satisfaction this year. It is so very early, and carries to market so nicely, and makes such a nice appearance. This is an *extremely valuable* sort for the South.

☞ 75 cents worth of seeds, at catalogue rates, and Recorder to December, 1886, for only \$1.00.

☞ We shall not take up pages in our catalogue to give testimonials, but here is a sample of hundreds we could give from every State and Territory and Canada.

MINNEAPOLIS, KAN., NOV. 14th, 1885.

A. M. PURDY: *Dear Sir*:—The plants I ordered from you, (2,250) came through in fine condition, after being on the road two weeks. I took them from the box when received, and they looked as fresh as if taken from the nursery the day before.

Yours truly,

G. O. CHAPMAN.

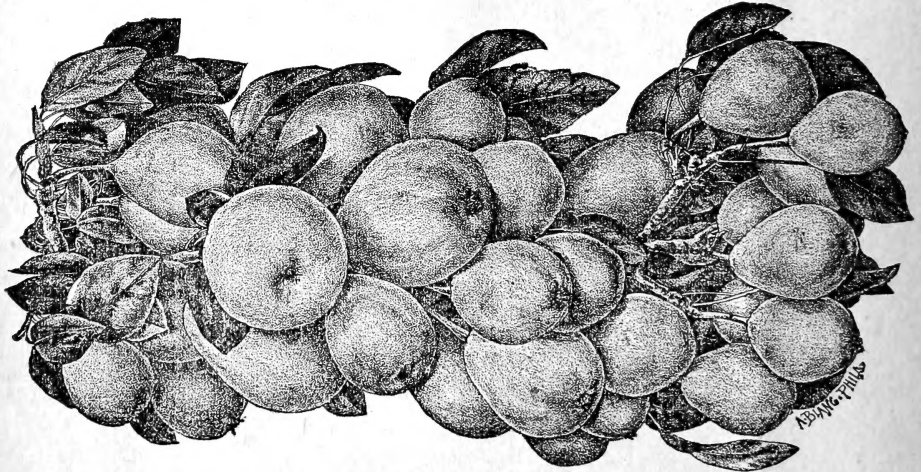
☞ NEVER wet postage stamps and stick them to letters when put inside.

☞ How to have strawberries late in the season south, order plants from us (at Palmyra) in April or May, and they will come on and yield fruit south a month to two months after the season there is over.

☞ The Downer's Prolific is one of the best, if not the best sort to plant with the Crescent as a fertilizer. It ripens and blossoms at the same time, and that too, profusely, and is very similar in appearance to the Crescents, so that they can be mixed together to sell without any detriment to either.

☞ Let me tell you how I keep my berry pickers from wrangling over the amount of berries picked. I have a lot of printed numbers. They run from 1 up to 20. They run like this: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, and 20. When a picker comes up with two or three small numbers, I take them in and give them larger numbers. When the day's work is done, I take in the checks and pay off, or give them credit for that day's work. N. J. S., Batesville, Ark.

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



THE LE CONTE PEAR.

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

Persimmons 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each; \$15 per 100. 3 to 5 feet, 35 cts. each; \$25 per 100.

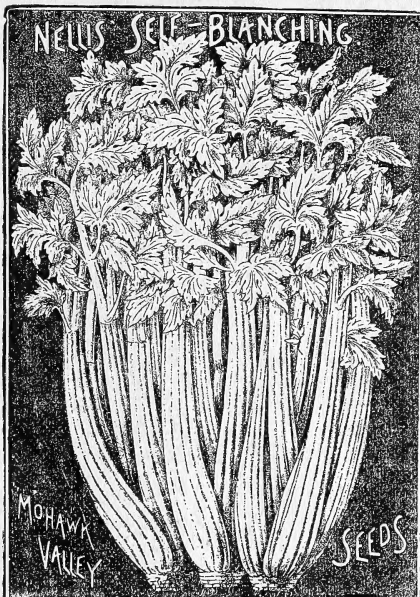
☞ We have a few small trees of **Black Walnut** and **Sweet Chestnut** by mail or express at 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

☞ Send all communications and subscriptions for Recorder to A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N.Y.

☞ If not wanted, please hand this Catalogue to some interested party.

MR. STEVENS, of Providence, R. I., writes, that he exhibited *Nellis's Self-blanching Celery* at Rhode Island Horticultural Exhibition, and it was awarded *First Prize* and Diploma of Special Merit.

DESCRIPTION.—Dwarf in habit, and compact in growth; color of outer leaves cream, slightly tinted with green; stalks and inner leaves *cream white*; stalks are uniform, solid and very crisp and tender; flavor far surpassing *White Plume*, and equal to the best strains of *Boston Mac-ket*, which is considered perfection in eating qualities. Keeping qualities are much better than *White Plume*, and equal to well-blanching celery of any of the old sorts. It *blanches itself* to a remarkable extent as it grows, and needs only the earth pressed against the stalks for a short time to complete the blanching, and cause the outer stalks to be crisp and tender. We have grown side by side, *Nellis's Self-Blanching* and the *White Plume*, and are acquainted with the habits and growth of both. We pronounce the *Self-Blanching*, as do all those who have tried it, to be far superior to the *White Plume*.



CELERY—NELLI'S SELF-BLANCHING.

The tedious task of digging trenches to plant celery in, and afterward the great labor of banking it up to blanch, prevents thousands of private gardeners from growing this delicious vegetable. Last year we offered to the public a new sort known as *Nellis's Self-Blanching Celery*, which can be grown as easily as a head of cabbage or lettuce, and requires that only a little earth should be drawn up around the stalks, similar to hilling corn, and remain a couple of weeks to have extra choice blanching celery of the finest quality. This easy culture saves two-thirds of the time required to cultivate and blanch the old green sorts. This new variety is distinct, and is of a beautiful cream white color, and crisp and tender.

We have a limited stock of pure seed of strong vitality, which we offer at 25c. per packet, or six packets for \$1.

DIRIGO CATHARTIC PILLS.

(GELATINE COATED.)



THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY OF THE AGE

For removing all obstructions and pain of the stomach and bowels.

Purely an Anti-Bilious Pill—For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Chills and fever, Impurities of the Blood, Inflammation, Costiveness, Pain in the Head, Breast, Side and Back, Female Diseases, etc., and whenever an Aperient, Alterative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

It operates without nausea, pain or griping.

Dose for Adults—2 to 4 pills.

Physicians and others please notice the superiority of the *Gelatine-Coated Pill*, in every respect to the ordinary Sugar-Coated Pill.

They are oval in form; the taste and odor of the material are completely disguised, while they readily dissolve in the stomach.

The present method of sugar-coating pills is very objectionable, as in their manufacture they require to be *thoroughly dried before coated* with a compound of *insoluble gum* to prevent future discoloration of the external sugar-coating, for which reason they are found to pass the intestinal in an almost unchanged condition.

To obviate this difficulty, and place in the hands of the physician a *reliable and efficient agent*, in form *readily soluble*, and at the same time *elegantly coated*, these pills are introduced.

These pills are thoroughly and accurately compounded of the best material in the laboratory of W. T. Willis, Manufacturing Chemist, formerly with Dr. Perry, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and of the Pennsylvania University, whose regular medical education and many years' practice, are a guarantee of their excellency.

These pills are all made and coated while soft with *pure gelatine* without being subject to any *drying process* and are warranted to retain their full medicinal activity unimpaired, and to remain perfectly soluble in any climate, and for any length of time. Each box neatly labeled.

They have already received the approbation of many distinguished physicians, and no pains will be spared in their manufacture to entitle them to the confidence of the profession and the public.

Important Facts about Dirigo Vegetable Cathartic Pills:

1st. They are reliable, being made strictly in accordance with formulas and best material.

2d. They are soluble; the gelatine, in the temperature of the stomach, being speedily converted into jelly, and the contents of the pill free to act.

3d. They are very easy to take; patients who have found

it impossible to swallow a plain or sugar-coated pill, are surprised at the readiness with which they swallow the *Gelatine Coated Pill* on account of its oval shape and the nature of its coating.

4th. The serious accidents which so often result in mistaking sugar-coated pills, on account of their similarity, are rendered impossible with the *Gelatine-Coated Pills*, as, because of the transparent nature of the gelatine, the color of the pill mass is always observable.

Price by mail, 25 cts. per box or 5 boxes for \$1.00.

W. T. WILLIS & CO., Proprietors.

Palmyra, N. Y.

"I can most emphatically recommend pills advertised above, having given them a thorough trial, on the recommendation of my good and worthy friend, W. T. Willis. I have suffered for years with irregularities of bowels, dyspepsia, and pleurisy, with pains in my back and back of my head, loss of memory, distress in my stomach, strange roaring sensation in my head, throat filling up, pain about my shoulder blade and near my heart, a feeling like congestion or "stuffing up," so that I have had to sit up in bed or walk the floor nights, bad dreams and "night-mare," cold feet and head hot. Nearly everything that I could eat distressed me so much in my stomach and head, biliousness and loss of appetite, causing great depression of spirit, as also neuralgia pains. Now all is changed—a few doses only have worked like magic and I feel like another person, the pains that I was so subject to, especially on awakening in the morning, in the back of my head and back—the roaring sensation in my head and all pains and distresses described above having disappeared. I believe these pills will prove of incalculable benefit to those living in miasmatic regions—subject to chills and fever, fever and ague, &c. I have tried medicines and paid doctor's bills till I had become discouraged, and after receiving the wonderful benefit I have from the use of these pills, I feel it no more than due to give this recommendation of them, prepared by one of the most conscientious and worthy of men—my good Quaker friend, Wm. Thos. Willis.

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

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

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

The birds are exceedingly fond of this fruit, and as it yields all through the raspberry and blackberry season, they will go for them first instead of the small fruit. We are planting it all through our grounds largely for this purpose. It is a beautiful shade tree.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

This valuable fruit and ornamental tree was brought to this country from latitude 49°, western Russia, by the Mennonites. The tree is a very rapid grower; trees, the seed of which was planted six years ago, are now twenty feet in height and from six to eight inches in diameter. The tree grows to be very large, often reaching the height of fifty feet and from three to five feet in diameter, and is perfectly hardy. It commences to

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

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

Four to 5 feet, 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen; 24 inches to 36 inches, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inches, 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. By mail, the 18 to 24 inch size, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inch size, 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen; 4 to 6 inch, 50 cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

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

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

THE FRUIT RECORDER AND COTTAGE GARDENER, a monthly, 16 page paper, at **ONLY FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR**. Edited by A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., and E. R. Purdy of High Point, N. C. **THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL FRUIT, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE** paper published on this continent. If you question it send for a sample copy, and **BE CONVINCED**. Club agents wanted. Four copies one year for \$2.00 and one **FREE** to gether up of club. Send funds in currency, registered letter, post office order or postal notes (the last cost only 3 cents and are perfectly safe) on Palmyra, N. Y. If your office don't issue such, then we will accept pay for less amounts than \$1.00 in postage stamps—one and two cent—the first preferred. All who send us \$5.00 for plants at *Retail* rates, can have the Recorder *free*.

Address: for Recorder, A. M. PURDY, Palmyra, N. Y.