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 HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS

PURDY'S

Descriptive and Retail Catalogue for 1895

Of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Etc., Grown and For Sale at the

PALMYRA NURSERIES AND FRUIT FARM.

THE GAULT RASPBERRY.—(See page 17.)

I am connected with the Pomological Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was present when the specimen you sent the Division was received a few days ago, and want to say that such raspberries I never saw before. Such immense size, beautiful jet-black color, with sufficient bloom to make a striking contrast, and the fruit exceedingly attractive and such a prolific cluster. I do not believe there is or ever was anything to equal it. The wood and brushes accompanying the specimen of fruit give every evidence of being hardy and vigorous. I believe, with what I have seen of it, and what you say of it that it is the greatest acquisition to the list of new and valuable fruits made in the last dozen years.

A. N. BROWN,
 Kent Co., Del.

A. I. Root, in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, says:—"May be you think I am not posted in regard to all the raspberries there are in the world. Perhaps so; but if this raspberry grows and bears fruit in every locality as it does on the farm of friend Gault, it seems to me it is certainly something in advance of anything we have on the face of the earth in the way of small fruits and berries. Please consider that it bears a crop of fruit just about the time that ordinary raspberries do. This crop is, of course, on the old canes. Just as soon as this first crop is gone, a crop is coming forward on the new canes of the present season's growth. And then it just keeps bearing as if the plants had gone crazy on the single idea of bearing fruit.

I examined Mr. Gault's new raspberry in the month of September, 1893, and was surprised at its wonderful productiveness; and I made the remark that it could truly be classed among the "seven wonders." In fact, it would be difficult to use extravagant language in describing it.

I made the photographs from which the cuts illustrating Mr. Gault's berries are obtained, and the same are true to nature, being taken from a single branch.

H. W. MINNS, Photographer, New London, O.

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.

If you receive more than one copy of this Catalogue, please hand extra copy to your neighbor who may be interested in fruits. Shall be glad to send as many copies as you will distribute.

Address,

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

We shall not allow any responsible grower to undersell us. Wholesale prices on application.



THE SINGLE BERRY IN THE UPPER CORNER SHOWS NATURAL SIZE.

W. J. BEACH, Ruggles, Ohio.

PURDY'S SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

It tells in plain, simple language how to plant, grow, and market small fruit of all kinds, how to get the best crops, giving the best plans for growing; how to dry, force, pot, grow seedlings; plans of drying houses, grape trellises, etc., etc. It is as full of practical matter as an egg is of meat. You wouldn't exchange it for any \$1.00 or \$1.50 book on the same subject that you ever saw. The writer has compressed into this work his 38 years' experience. 20 cts. postpaid.

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Parties receiving this Catalogue who wish to make up a club for plants among their neighbors, or buy to sell again, will do well to send for our "terms to agents." Hundreds of our agents did a fine business for themselves and for us the past year, and many sold enough plants among their neighbors in two or three days to get for themselves all the plants they required for their own setting.

Our packing season for spring usually begins in March, and our *first* shipments are to the most extreme parts South and on the Pacific coast, so parties in these sections should order early to have early shipments. Remember that if the season is advanced in these sections far ahead of ours, that plants from here are in a dormant state, not having started to grow, and hence being transplanted in a more advanced locality they grow right along, even if as late as the 15th or 25th of May.

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 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 and Canada, 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.

Remember, success depends on getting **GENUINE, PURE PLANTS**, and as we have the personal oversight of our plantations, walking over and around and through them scores of times monthly, we know they can be relied on.

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 Post Office Order, Postal Note, or Registered Letter on Palmyra 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 one 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., except Canada P. O., Orders, which may be drawn on Rochester, N. Y., or on New York City, but not on PALMYRA, N. Y.

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 convenient way to forward small amounts of money, and we hope our customers will send such on Palmyra (not Elmira), if to be had.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS can be obtained at any Express office at the following rates: From \$1 to \$5, 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents; over \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; over \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; over \$30 to \$40, 15 cents; over \$40 to \$50, 20 cents; over \$50, proportionately.

It is impossible to so arrange our long list of names as to prevent duplicates, and thus sending our Catalogue twice or three times to some parties, and we only ask these to hand out the extra copies to some friends interested in fruit. **PLEASE DO THIS FOR US**, and if you are not in need of anything in this catalogue, kindly oblige us by handing it out to some friend whom you think is interested. Remember these Catalogues cost labor and expense, so please don't throw them away.

A. M. PURDY AGAIN IN THE EDITORIAL HARNESS.

Our health being restored, and the demand so great for us to publish a Fruit Paper again, we have decided to publish "**PURDY'S RECORDER AND EVAPORATOR**," monthly, for only 30 cents per year. Our subscription list having been gotten from us in a questionable, and what we consider dishonorable way, we shall have to trust to all our old friends and subscribers who receive this, to call attention of all our old **FRUIT RECORDER** subscribers to this, and solicit their subscription and help. Our long rest from editorial duties, yet activity on our fruit farm, and extensive operations and readings, have filled us "**chock full**" of practical matter, and we are sure we can make *each number* worth one dollar to every person interested in fruit growing, flowers and evaporating. In proof of this we will send the January number for 1895, free to all applicants. The motto of our paper is **MULTUM IN PARVO**—much in little.

STRAWBERRIES.

The very name "makes one's mouth water." How so many will go without a bed and depend upon their neighbors or peddlers for their uncertain supply is beyond our comprehension. Why, they are as easily grown as any fruit. A friend of ours said: he didn't want to bother with them in his garden as they required so much time. Well, we replied, set two or three long rows as near the house as possible and hoe once or twice until they get well started; then run through the rows occasionally with a horse and cultivator, and if the weeds and grass grow in the rows, mow it off close down to the leaves of strawberries, a little before going to seed, and you will have an abundance—especially if you plant such kinds as Michael's Early, Crescent, Warfield, Haverland, Shysters, Manchester, and Vineland, ripening in the order as named. This friend adopted our plan and set three rows of Strawberries, one row Raspberries, one row Blackberries, and one row Grapes, and all the work he did after hoeing them two or three times and getting them well started, was to run through them three or four times during the season with a horse and cultivator, and the result was for three seasons he got more than his family could use and, gave away to his neighbors. And, too, there are so many small markets to be supplied at *paying* prices that a bed of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre will sell for enough to buy all the groceries needed in the family, besides giving the family plenty of fresh and canned fruit, and as the boys get a knowledge of growing and marketing them the plantations can be largely increased.

To grow the largest fruit grow in "hills" or "stools" by keeping the runners cut off, but the general plan is to allow them to run and form matted rows, setting plants 12 inches in the row and rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart.

It is a good plan to throw a little coarse litter over them just as winter or extreme cold weather sets in, and if clean, larger fruit is wanted leave this on till after fruiting season—especially if dry weather comes on; also throw on night slops, reduced with three times its bulk of water, and two or three times in the year a small quantity of wood ashes. Immediately after fruiting season it is a good plan to scatter over the bed straw or hay and burn it. This destroys weeds and seeds of same, the Strawberry worm, and is a wonderful stimulant to the new growth, in fact the best and finest crops of Strawberries we have ever seen were taken from such burnt-over beds. If this burning is not done, go over the beds, as soon as crop is all gathered, with a scythe, and mow all off, weeds and plants, *close* to the ground, and follow this with working up the surface soil with a potato digger, fork or hoe, and scatter freely over the surface well decomposed manure.

For field culture we usually set 12 inches apart in the rows, and rows four feet apart—taking about 11,000 plants to the acre. For garden culture, 12 inches in row and 18 to 24 inches apart, the rows if grown in stools, but if in matted rows, 3 feet apart, the rows.

About 200 plants can be sent in one package by mail, weighing from 3 to 4 lbs., and costing 8 cents per lb. Mark, at prices given below; we *prepay* postage.

Those marked (P.) are pistillate, 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 five or six 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.

Be careful to set earliest sorts on your earliest soil, and latest sorts on latest soil, and remember that *earliest* pickings are obtained from *old* plantations.

VARIETIES.

ALL SORTS, not otherwise priced, POSTPAID BY MAIL, 15 cents per dozen; 3 dozen (of 3 kinds) 40 cents; 70 cents per 100— $\frac{1}{3}$ off by express *not* prepaid; or \$3.00 per 1,000.

CRYSTAL CITY, (H.)—A very *profitable* strawberry, because of its ripening up two or three such good pickings, *so very early*, when we get from ten to fifteen cents per quart. A good fertilizer for the Crescent.

WARFIELDS No. 2, (P.)—Every person receiving this circular should have a stock of this most valuable *early* sort. After six years trial in the matted row beside Wilson and Crescent, we consider it a most valuable *early*, hardy variety. The plant is a pistillate, a vigorous grower, with long penetrating roots to resist drouth, blossoms with Crescent, and gets ripe at the same time; with tall leaves to protect the blossoms from spring frosts. Plants set June previous, had on a single stool, 195 blossoms and berries. It *equals the Wilson as a shipper*, and is *superior* to that variety in every other respect, and superior to Crescent in every quality. Yield of Warfield's No. 2, 331 quarts, and Crescent 193 quarts on same ground, in matted rows twenty rods long. Our customers in Canandaigua, Clifton Springs, Palmyra, etc., buy largely of *this* sort from our wagons, because of their beautiful dark crimson color, uniform large size and most delicious flavor.

CRESCENT SEEDLING, (P.)—This is a wonderful berry; its productiveness is astonishing. In size it is medium to large; in color, brilliant, handsome, and does not get dull when in market; quality, good. It bears immense crops even in weeds and grass. It is an "ironclad" for the sun or rain, cold or heat. One of the *earliest* of the productive sorts on our grounds.

We read of the "Big 4" among politicians, among strawberries we would name HAVERLAND, BUBACH No. 5, SHYSTER and JESSIE, or CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH—the last two to fertilize the first three. These, with Michael's Early for earliest, and Crescent or Warfields coming next or between, and Manchester or Lords Seedling for *very latest*, and you are fixed for a *complete succession* of the *largest* and *best* and most productive strawberries grown, and don't you look any further, or you will surely be disappointed.



MICHAEL'S EARLY.—(H).

For a long time we have been looking for a strawberry, equal to Crescent or Warfield in earliness and productiveness, larger and a *perfect blossom*, and have at last found it in the MICHAEL'S EARLY. Not only is it *fully as productive and averaging larger size*, but it is *fully three to four days earlier*, thus making it the *most profitable and valuable early* strawberry grown, yielding full crops of *perfect berries*, grown by itself, with no "nubbins." This is an exact representation of the fruit in size and shape, and being of a very bright scarlet and of fine flavor, and grow right along side of the Crescent on our grounds, ripened *three to four days earlier* and a *much better* flavored berry, makes it exceedingly valuable. If you haven't this sort, *don't you fail to plant it*. We have made more money from this sort than any other grown on our grounds.

SUCKER STATE, (H.)—A very rank growing plant with us, one of the most valuable sorts on our grounds. Medium to large, and uniform in size and shape.

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.

SHARPLESS, (H.)—Fruit large. 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.

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.



HAVERLAND'D SEEDLING (P).

"A perfect beauty," is the common remark of our visitors. Grown from seed of Crescent, fertilized by Sharpless, in 1882. It is a choice one, and one of the most productive of any strawberry now in cultivation. The berries are firm and uniform in shape, averaging very large, of most excellent flavor, and are a bright red color. Its uniform large size and fine appearance commands better prices than could be obtained for other berries. The plants are very large, healthy growers, and ripen their fruit with the Wilson, even and early, holding on well through the season. They withstand rust or blight as well as any other varieties, and do not heave by frost as bad as the Wilson, Sharpless, Perry and May King, of which every fifth row were planted between them to fertilize. It will out-yield any variety, the same season set out, of any sort we have ever grown. We can also supply Downer's Prolific, Hoffman's May King, and many other early sorts, but four above varieties, with Old Ironclad, cover the ground for *very early* sorts, with MICHAELS EARLY leading them all for earliness.

WILSON'S ALBANY, (H.)—Too well known to require any description. Yields enormous crops everywhere. Succeeds well on all soils. We have a fine stock of the *genuine* old Wilson's Albany.

CHARLES DOWNING, (H.)—No old sort has given more general satisfaction, North or South, than this. Hardy; yields large crops; flavor delicious; bright scarlet; large size.

PINEAPPLE, (H.)—Its flavor is *delicious*, exceedingly large, and shaped like a Pineapple, while we have no sort on our place that will out-yield it. Medium to late.

LORD'S SEEDLING (VINELAND), (H.)—Among all the *latest* strawberries, this ranks as No. 1. Similar to Kentucky, but firmer, better color and better flavor.

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.

PIPER'S SEEDLING, (H.)—An Illinois seedling. No other variety withstands better the alternate freezing and thawing in winter. The plants ripen a large crop of berries, which average larger than the Wilson, quite regular, and good shape; color darkest crimson, glossy, *delicious*.

OLD IRONCLAD (PHELPS), (H.)—*Very* vigorous. 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. It stands the drouth perfectly, and is very healthy.

CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH, (H.)—*Very* large size, fine form, beautiful color and excellent quality, and growing into general favor. We have never known it to fail to produce a good crop of *fine fruit*. Does well *everywhere*.

BIDWELL, (H.)—Combines more desirable qualities than any other old sort. A strong grower, *hardy*, and productive—in fact the number of berries a well grown stool will mature is almost incredible. The fruit is large, regular and handsome; color bright and showy, flesh firm, and quality of the best. Succeeds well on all soils.

MT. VERNON (KIRKWOOD), (H.)—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. Season, *late to very late*

PARRY, (H.)—Bright glossy scarlet, firm and of best quality, ripening all over at once. This is Wm. Parry's choice seedling.

CLOUD, (P.)—A strong, vigorous growing plant from the south.

GANDY'S PRIZE, Lovett's Brag berry. Large, productive and late.

THE BRUNETTE STRAWBERRY.—Originated by Granville Gowling, of Indianapolis, and now offered to the public for the first time. \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.



BUBACH, NO. 5, (P.)

BUBACH, No. 5, (P.)—Almost every berry *big* and as good and productive as it is big. We have never grown bigger berries. Take them as they run—dark glossy scarlet, splendid for family use when grown on rich soil to make the biggest show on the table.

PARKER EARL, (H.)—Originator's description: "Plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily, endures extremes of heat and cold remarkably well, roots very long; berry regular, uniformly large, conical, with a neck, glossy scarlet crimson, ripens all over, flesh firm, crimson, seeds prominent, flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit, which is borne in the greatest profusion, the rate of 15,000 quarts per acre have been gathered. Fruit carries well and brings the highest price in market. Season medium to very late. All who have grown this, speak in high praise. 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

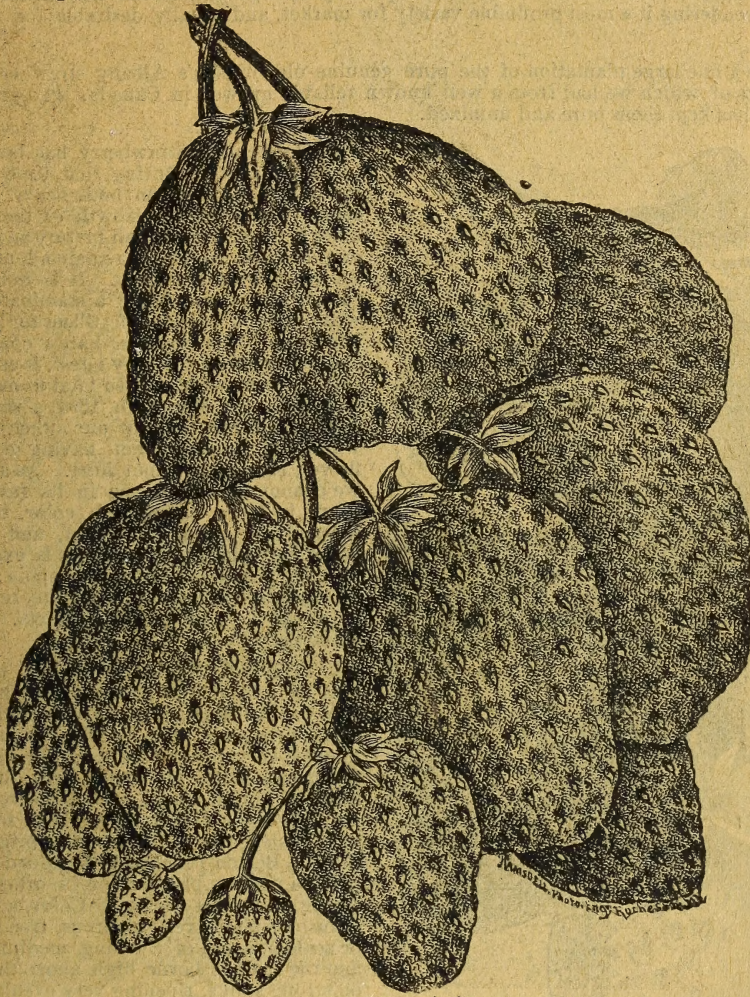
Wm. Johnson, of Erie Co., writes: "I take a dozen or more papers, but get more real *practical* matter from your Recorder than *all* of them. Your motto 'much in little,' tells the whole story."

ERIE.—Carr & Co. of Pennsylvania, say: "A new variety, and yet not new, as we have tested it for the past five years, and give it to the public this season for the first time. We consider it the best all-round Strawberry we ever fruited. Uniformly large, conical, scarlet color, fine and good quality. Keeps well after picking. Will dry up before it will decay. Plants large and thrifty; the foliage has a peculiar crinkled appearance. Ripens with the Wilson." *Illustration on page 14.* 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

BURT'S SEEDLING, (H.)—Similar to Wilson's Albany; as firm for shipping, better flavor, equally as productive, and a much healthier plant. Being planted extensively in Northern New York as one of the best shipping sorts.

JESSIE, (H.)—Our first experience with this sort was unfortunate, having it planted in light soil on which strawberries had previously been grown. Last season we had it growing and fruiting on stronger, heavier soil, and the crop of very large, fine berries was indeed a fine sight. As a fertilizer among pistillate sorts it is unexcelled.

E. A. Boss, of Caro, Mich.: "I like your paper because it contains just such practical information as I need in my fruit growing business, and is not filled with love stories and nonsense."
I. H. Chard, Bradford, Mass.: "As a guide and instructor the RECORDER AND EVAPORATOR has no superior. I never saw so much information in any other paper."



SHYSTER.—(H.)

We have been growing this sort from a few plants received nine years ago, and each year have been more agreeably surprised and better pleased with it. Its hardiness and robustness of plant, immense fruit crowns, and great number of fruit stems, and wonderful productiveness of unusually and uniformly large, bright colored, globular shaped and most excellent flavored fruit, *running large to the last*, and medium in season, makes it indeed a *very valuable berry*, both for home use

It is strange that fruit growers will give the monthly FRUIT RECORDER, made up as it is of practical matter to every fruit grower, from the first to the last page, at only 30 cents per year, the go-by, and subscribe for a class of papers at \$1.00 and more per year that scarcely ever have over a column of matter pertaining to fruit growing, and many times that little of no practical value to any fruit grower. Why not take a paper wholly given up to horticulture and edited by a person (A. M. Purdy) who has had over forty years practical experience in fruit growing, and now has a 112 acre fruit farm, and takes over fifty exchanges from which he extracts and boils down all matter for the RECORDER pages that is of real practical value. Write for one specimen number and satisfy yourself.

W. Armistage, Oregon, Ohio: "It is of more practical value than G—— and G——. I ought to be taken by all fruit growers who want practical information."
Jas. G. Krunyan, of Coalville, Ohio: "We get more information from your paper than from any paper or book we have ever read on fruit growing. Plants we bought of you last spring all done well, and we expect a big crop this season."

and marketing. One of our oldest and most experienced men said to us last season: "Mr. Purdy, it beats them all; we get the best pickings of large, handsome berries from it, than from any other sort." We believe it *the same* as the "Shuster's Gem," offered by Lovett and which he describes as follows: "This magnificent berry is no mere novelty, but has been fully tested by us; having been grown here since 1886, under ordinary culture, and its behavior has been carefully watched. From the very first its remarkable vigor and rugged growth attracted our attention, and we became more and more impressed with its value each year as it ripened."

It is a New Jersey seedling—a cross from Crescent and Sharpless. The plant is unusually stout and strong, with clean, healthy foliage and a pistillate blossom; berries large to very large, of globular shape, regular and uniform in size and shape, of excellent quality, quite firm and of most vivid scarlet color. Ripens mid-season, holds on until late, and maintains a good size to the end. Its cardinal virtues are: a strong, robust plant, *great beauty, large size and wonderful productiveness*; rendering it a most profitable variety for market, and equally desirable for the home garden.

We have a fine large plantation of the pure genuine old Wilson's Albany strawberry. The original plants of which we had from a well known reliable grower in Canada, who grows only this sort and has kept them pure and unmixed.



THE BELMONT.—(H.)

The Belmont strawberry has been grown by us for years. During that time we have found it to do well on both heavy and light soils. 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, 1894, 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. The berry is large, crimson in color, oblong in shape, very solid and sweet, and of extra flavor and quality. Its texture is exceedingly fine, having no hard or unripe spots; it colors evenly and perfectly, and is quite remarkable as a carrier and keeper. 20 cts. per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

THE STANDARD, (H.)—A new sort, first brought to the public notice by Parker & Wood, of Massachusetts, of which that reliable firm says of it: "The 'Standard' we know is very productive, large in size as the Sharpless, better in shape, very firm, solid flesh, making it a good market berry for shipping. Flavor of berry far ahead of any we have tested, being bright and sprightly like the old Boston Pine, with the added merits of being a perfect blossom, or in other words a strong staminate variety. Color, a beautiful crimson; plants very vigorous, free from rust or scald; season of ripening, medium to late; and the fruit is borne high above the ground on strong stalks, ripening very evenly. Many individual plants had from nine to thirteen fruit stalks, producing from two to three quarts to a single plant. One very important point with this berry is its dryness; fruit kept three days was not decayed, but rather inclined to shrivel and dry up rather than to rot or soften, which is a remarkable point in a strawberry for shipping purposes. Messrs. Campbell and Gowing, the originators, have grown seedling strawberries for more than a

score of years, and this berry is the chosen one among thousands which they have grown and fruited. We hope all strawberry growers will give the 'STANDARD' a trial. 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

The latest and most novel acquisition, of practical value. This is the most remarkable strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as the berries are ready for the table as soon as picked, thus obviating the disagreeable and tedious task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers, and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts, and especially for canning.

The Shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable varieties for the home market, commanding three to five cents per quart more than other sorts. Aside from its shuckless feature it has many most desirable qualities, which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong grower, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size and color, in great abundance and of the best quality. It is a remarkable berry. 12 for 30 cents; \$1.50 per 100.



SHUCKLESS STRAWBERRY, OR MORE PROPERLY SPEAKING, HULL-LESS.—(H.)



YOUNG SHUCKLESS PLANT.

Forty days from date of transplanting. Bearing thirty perfect Berries,

The great berry for cannery planting. Don't fail to set a few at least.

This variety is destined to be the main and most profitable sort to plant for canning purposes.

In fruiting with us the past season proved very prolific and productive, and one of the finest for table use and canning.

We know if you would take Purdy's Fruit Recorder one year, you could not be hired at any reasonable price to go without it. Only 30 cents per year. Specimen Number Free.



We know if you would take Purdy's Fruit Recorder one year, you could not be hired at any reasonable price to go without it. Only 30 cents per year. Specimen Number Free.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—(H.)

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—This is a new sort introduced by Mr. Johnston who says of it: "I have a new strawberry brought from England and grown by an English gardener for the fruit, and *he beats everybody*. Our people here are crazy over them. Some berries are six inches in circumference, fourteen filling a quart measure. Very strong, vigorous plants and wonderfully productive and a beautiful berry. They have never been sent out." We give an exact photograph representation of five of the berries growing on one stem, and can truly say we never saw a finer or more healthy looking plant of any sort in our long experience.

It is passing strange to us that farmers and fruit growers will pay to unknown and irresponsible tree agents one hundred to two hundred per cent. more than they can get the same stock from responsible nurserymen for. Plenty of gas and a big show of pictures overdrawn and highly colored is what does it, and then too, they listen to the falsehoods that are told about Purdy and Purdy's stock from these men, not one of whom ever saw us and were ever on our grounds.

Mr. Johnston says of the Champion of England strawberry: This berry was brought from England by an English gardener some years ago, and has been kept and grown by him exclusively for market. He has been able to lead all other growers in sale and price, whatever varieties they might have, getting nearly double the price. The plant is one of the strongest grown, very large and healthy, showing its ability to grow large crops of enormous berries. It is also a perfect blossom and medium early. The fruit is immense in size, some have been exhibited that measure six inches in circumference, and fourteen berries have been picked from it that filled a quart basket. The berry has a bright polished surface and is unusually firm for so large fruit. The vigor of the plant seems astonishing, and some growing on clay did not suffer at all from the dry, hot weather, but makes fully as strong rows as on sand or loam. Seventy-four quarts of Champion of England strawberries were picked from one square rod of ground. We have but a small stock at 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

THE LANAH STRAWBERRY, (H.)—We noticed a new strawberry offered last spring by our old friend Hollister—a very reliable person—and he wrote us that having noticed a berry on the St. Louis market stands a few days in advance of the Michael's Early from the same shippers South, on enquiry, he found them to be the Lanah and set about to secure a stock of the plants and through him we obtained a good supply last spring and have grown a good stock the past season.

"It is the best variety of strawberry we received from that section. It is all right in size and came through in good fair order when all other varieties were soft and worthless; and we know of no berry that equals the Lanah as an all around shipping berry." T. R. Randall & Co., Chicago.

"It never failed to get to market in good condition last spring, although, owing to daily rains, almost every case of all other varieties got here soft and damaged." R. T. Norton, a New York fruit dealer.

"The Lanah has been found to carry better than any variety that has been tested." *Fruit Trade Journal*, New York.

"From Capt. Brewer, of Mississippi, we received twelve pints of the famous Lanah strawberry. They have been five days from the vines, traveled 450 miles, and are still firm and capable of two days more travel without injury. It is rather large, good color and very firm." Cobden (Ill.) *Sentinel*.

"The best shipper in existence, and a great acquisition to the berry business." *Farmer and Fruit Grower*.

"It will enable dealers to fill long distance orders with an article that will get there in good condition." *Farm and Ranch*.

It is one of the most delicious sorts we have ever grown. Purd. y50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100

John J. Thomas, the veteran Horticultural writer, says: "Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor contains his long years of practical experience in compact form and for only a nominal price." 20 cents.



John J. Thomas, the veteran Horticultural writer, says: "Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor contains his long years of practical experience in compact form and for only a nominal price." 20 cents.

MARSHALL.—(H.) ($\frac{2}{3}$ size, as fruited by us.)

Also following new sorts at annexed prices: GREENVILLE (P.) tested in the different State experimental grounds and by the most reliable growers in the country and highly praised by all for its great productiveness, large size and delicious flavor, 30 cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. VAN DEMAN (H.) ripens with the Michael's Early. Peter Colier, Director of N. Y. Experimental Station, says: "This is the best extra early variety ever tested at the station grounds. The first picking of three quarts of any variety was picked from this, and it continued in bearing for 21 days, ripening the bulk of its fruits, however, in ten days. The vigor of plants is good, growth stocky, and fruit hid beneath the dark foliage: berries, a showy glossy scarlet, with yellow seeds, firm and tart. I am of the opinion that this variety has a great future." 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. BEVERLY (H.) a seedling of Miner's Prolific from Mass. Four times awarded first premium by State Hort. Society. A splendid berry every way, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. GILLESPIE, LEADER, early, very large and productive, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. PARKER EARLE (H.) a very fine medium to late sort, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. BEDER WOOD, SWINDLE, LOVETT'S EARLY, ACCOMAC, PEARL, ENHANCE, MRS. CLEVELAND, PRINCESS, SHYSTER'S GEM, STANDARD, EDGAR QUEEN, MIDDLEFIELD, EUREKA and LADY RUSK, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. DAYTON, new and very fine, 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100. Our strawberry plants can be relied on as *genuine* and all grown on young, healthy beds. We can supply the following by the single plant or dozen at dozen rates annexed. Tennessee Prolific \$1.00 per dozen. IVANHOE (P.) 50 cents per dozen. BELLE and RIO \$1.00 per dozen. CYCLONE 50 cents per dozen. PRINCETON CHIEF 10 cents each. TRIMBULL \$1.00 per dozen. PHILLIP'S SEEDLING 30 cents per dozen. EDWARD'S FAVORITE 30 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100. OTSEGO 25 cents per dozen. JAY GOULD 50 cents per dozen.

MARSHALL.—The largest price we have paid for strawberry plants in over 45 years experience we paid for this sort a year ago to the originator—*Ten dollars per dozen*, and the plants were the *largest* and *most stocky* we ever received or planted. This is what is said of it by the originator in spring of 1893. "Three thousand baskets of berries picked on one-third acre last year. The berries are very large size, fourteen filling a basket. Color, very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes; plants very vigorous, stands 20 to 22 inches high; blossom perfect; foliage sufficient to protect blossoms from frost."

We heard much of this berry before it was brought out. The originator asked a wonderful price for the original stock, and was offered a wonderful price, but refused. The prices ran into thousands of dollars, we are informed. This illustration is said by the originator to be the exact size of the berry.

Plymouth County, Mass. Dear Sir—I am pleased to inform the public that the Marshall Strawberry, the property of Mr. Ewell, Plymouth County, Mass., is a great wonder. It is the largest, handsomest berry I ever saw. A very dark rich red running through the same; the vines are enormous, standing 20 inches or more high, and covered with large, rich, dark red berries. I went over his strawberry bed in picking time, and can honestly say I never saw such a sight. Off of about one-third of an acre he picked 3,000 boxes of berries. Now don't let prices stop you, but send in your orders this spring, and you will get the largest and handsomest strawberry you ever saw. James L. Rogers.

I wish to give my testimony in favor of the Marshall strawberry, which I think superior to any I have ever seen. They grow to a very large size, fourteen often filling a box. Very dark red in color, extending through the berry, which is very unusual. The plants are of a luxuriant growth and of a hardy nature. W. A. Phillips, Plymouth County, Mass.

Among the new varieties at the exhibition was the Marshall, a seedling grown by Mr. Ewell, of large size, good form, dark color, and good quality; a promising, new, and distinct variety. It received two first and three second prizes. (Copied from annual report Mass. Horticultural Society.)

We have a limited number of strong, healthy plants at 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

BANQUET.—Hale's new berry; \$1.00 per dozen.

SUNNYSIDE.—Mr. Platt, of Mass., says of this new sort that is now offered for the first time.

"The following points show the superiority of the Sunnyside over all other berries grown:

1st.—It is the latest, ripens here in Massachusetts about July 1st.

2d.—It is very vigorous and never rusts.

3d.—It is immensely productive.

4th.—It is a most *excellent shipper*.

5th.—It is by all odds the *handsomest* berry ever exhibited and would be selected among a hundred varieties, as the most showy berry.

In the Spring of 1892 I sent a few plants to the New York Experiment Station at Geneva. It was tested with 40 other varieties among which were *Beder Wood*, *Barton's Eclipse*, *Haverland* and *Warfield*. The following is their report:

(From Chas. D. Pratt, Mass.) Blossoms about with Sharpless. Season late, lasting about two weeks. Fruit medium to large, fair quality, firm, bright scarlet color. Foliage first class; runners abundant; stem long. *In productiveness Sunnyside heads the list of the varieties fruited at the Station this season.* The merits of no berry can be properly estimated from one season's trial, and the Sunnyside must be tested further and compared with standard sorts before we can decide definitely as to its merits in this locality. The indications are that it may prove worthy of introduction as a late market berry."

We have a few strong plants at 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

The Lanah strawberry has stood our climate better than any sort on my ground, and made more strong healthy plants. I am highly pleased with the evidence of its vigor and hardyhood during the drought prevailing for several months past.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec. Am. Pom. Soc.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE WESTON, (P.)—Cone, of Wisconsin, the introducer of this sort, says of it: "This already noted variety I have grown four years, and it received a long test at its eastern home before it came into my hands. It originated with E. A. & E. L. Weston, Susquehanna county, Pa., growers of many years' experience, and has been one of their money-makers in a fancy market. The plant, a strong, thrifty grower of the Greenville class, is especially healthy and hardy—one of the persistent, ironclad sorts that flourish without special care, and are adapted to succeed well upon a great variety of soils and in all sections. Those who see it are at once attracted by its neat appearance, and the handsome bluish lustre of its roundish-cupped foliage—whence comes the name "Blue Vine," by which the variety is locally known. A moderately vigorous runner, it makes just plants enough to form a good fruiting row for large crops, without thinning, of fruit than can be easily seen, one of its merits being the setting of plants so far apart and standing so erect that the fruit is given free access to sun and air, and the berries are not hidden from sight by the foliage, though they are shielded by it sufficiently from the hot sun. The berry is quite regular in form, of good size, and bright, attractive color, with seeds prominent. It ships well, and both appearance and quality are sufficient to win it a place in any market. It ripens in mid season, holding out unusually well till late, and will take high rank for productiveness. The blossom is large and pistillate."



THE WESTON.—($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)

At the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, last year, the Weston was named as one of the best six out of eighty new varieties tested, and is reported as follows by Profs. Taft and Gladden, in Bulletins 100 (August, 1893), and 106 (February, 1894): "Fruit large, broad, conical, somewhat ridged, bright scarlet color; flesh medium dark; productiveness .98; quality 8; firmness 8.5. Plants very strong and healthy. *Crop held out best of any variety.*"

"I have fruited Weston two seasons, and believe it has a great future. Although not of the largest size, it is of good shape, beautiful color, excellent quality, and a good shipper. From plants set this spring a few allowed to fruit gave from eight to fourteen berries of good size, and I believe it will rank with Crescent in point of productiveness."—I. A. WOOLL.

"I value the Weston much for its lateness. It is nearly a week later than Gandy here—continues a week longer in bearing. The plant is a good healthy grower without any blemish, a dark green, and remains so all the time."—JOHN LITTLE, of Canada.

15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

LADY THOMPSON.—This fine sort originated in North Carolina, with Mr. Thompson, whose name it bears. He says of it: "It is most satisfactory, and after testing it fully I am well pleased with it, and find it is by far the best paying berry we now have. It has more good points than any berry I have ever seen, being early, very large, a perfect bloomer, and a good grower and shipper. Has perfect shape, good color, and fine flavor, and is just the berry we have been looking for twenty years.

It has come to stay, and will take care of itself in the meantime, if given a fair showing. I picked at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre the past season, 1894. This may seem an exaggerated statement, but I expect to do the same again the coming season. 25 cts. per doz; \$1.25 per 100.

Since the foregoing was written I have shipped the Lady Thompson another season, and my experience has not only confirmed but increased my good opinion of its merits. It has proven its adaptability to adverse as well as favorable surroundings. We have had an unusually dry season while the other varieties of berries succumbed to the drought and many plants died, the Lady Thompson held up and yielded a full crop of large fine berries. I began shipping them April 6th. I consider the Lady Thomson invaluable, and very far superior to any berry I have ever seen.

Wm. J. Smith, of Vermont, says: "I have got more practical information from your Recorder than from a whole year's reading of three other horticultural papers I take."



H. Pittock, of Boston, Mass.: "I feel sure if your paper was known it would have a large circulation among those who want something practical."

ERIE STRAWBERRY.

ERIE.—The Erie strawberry originated at Erie, Pa., and claimed by the originator as the best all round berry." We obtained the plants last spring and are much pleased with its strong, stocky habit and vigorous growth. The fruit is large and symmetrical, and altogether has a "business" appearance, and as the blossom is perfect and strong it seems to be just what is wanted to plant among our host of pistillate sorts. 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Most sorts do best on light and not over rich soil, with plenty of surface mulch. The new growth should be nipped off when not over two to three feet high; this causes them to grow strong and stocky, with plenty of side branches. Such hardy sorts as Snyder, Agawam, Taylor's Prolific, and Western Triumph will succeed well on rich soil.

The Early Harvest proves our most profitable sort, as it is *two weeks earlier*, and hence sells quick for 12 to 15 cents per quart, while later sorts with us, sell for 6 to 8 cents per quart.

VARIETIES.

10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. One-third off by express.

EARLY HARVEST.—A strong, vigorous grower, more hardy than Kittatinny, productive, ten days earlier than Wilson's Early, ripening its entire crop in a week or ten days. We get more money out of it on our grounds than any other sort.

DORCHESTER HIGH BUSH.—Large size; long, glossy black; sweet and delicious.

NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON.—A well-known popular sort; yields enormous crops.

KITTATINNY.—Large to very large; deep, glossy black; sweet, rich and excellent; plant strong, vigorous and very productive.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Very large; oblong; black; quite firm, sweet, rich and good.

THE SNYDER.—A *marvel of productiveness*; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in all sections.

TAYLOR'S PROLIFIC.—A large fruit; melting, without core, and very productive, and equally as hardy and productive as the Snyder, and much larger.

WESTERN TRIUMPH.—Originated in Illinois. Perfectly hardy, withstanding the most severe winter without any protection. Medium sized, glossy black, productive and very excellent.

AGAWAM.—Valuable and hardy. **WILSON JUNIOR AND EARLY CLUSTER.**

WALLACE AND ANCIENT BRITON.—Very similar to Western Triumph, and equally as hardy and productive.

STONE'S HARDY.—Originated in Northern Illinois. Thoroughly tested in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and pronounced *equally as hardy* as Snyder.

WACHUSETTA.—A great favorite in New England for hardiness and productiveness.

NEVADA.—From the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A good grower with hardy cane; fruit of good quality and size. Promises to be valuable. Ripens in mid-season. 25 cents each.

ERIE.—Hardy; large and productive.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—The best of all running blackberries; 50 cents per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Following immediately after strawberries they are indispensable in every garden, either for home use or market. Markets near by or far away, eating fresh, canned or jammed, easily grown and cared for as corn, set along the border, near fences, out-buildings, etc.—on all soils and in all localities. Red, purple, yellow and black, none of the other small fruits like them, and a row once well started and old wood kept out, and fed with a little coarse manure, both to enrich and mulch, would give fruit for years. If stocky bushes and finest crops of largest berries are wanted, don't allow more than three to four canes to grow in a hill, and when the new growth is two feet high, nip off the tip end, and as side branches grow out eighteen to twenty-four inches, nip these off also. It is very easy to keep down the suckers among red raspberries if hoed and cultivated as fast as they make their appearance. Black raspberries will bear plenty of stimulants, but reds will not. A good mulch close to the canes of reds, with straw, hay or leaves is good. We can't recommend growing and digging plants, in and from bearing plantations; bending over the blacks to root the tips gets the canes and branches in bad shape and fruit gets dirty and gritty. Have beds and rows planted purposely to get plants from. Never plant strawberries among them the first year: potatoes, peas or beans may be grown among them successfully. If stakes are used the hill method is much the best, as they can then be cultivated both ways and but little work is required with the hoe.

If stakes are scarce or too expensive they can be grown in rows one way, making it well-trimmed, complete hedges. Our 128-page Small Fruit Work (20 cents), gives full instructions with illustrations, showing how and when to plant, trim, layer, etc., etc.

VARIETIES.

If you have out of the reds, Hansel or Marlboro for extreme early, Turner for medium, and Cuthbert for late, and of the blacks Hopkins for very early, Eureka for big and early, Smith's Prolific and Gregg, with the grand old Schaffer, you will be well fixed in the raspberry line, either for home consumption or marketing. 10 cents each; 60 cents per dozen, postpaid. One-third off by express.

MARLBORO—Very large, immensely productive and very early.

HANSEL—The *earliest* red sort on our grounds; very productive, good size and fine flavor. Extremely valuable as an early shipping sort.

CUTHBERT.—A hardy raspberry of very large size, fine quality, bright color, *very* productive; and the most profitable and reliable late red raspberry grown. 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.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The best of all yellow raspberries. Large size, mid-season, fine quality bright creamy color, of very vigorous growth and hardy. Per dozen, 50 cents.

EUREKA.—Here's the Black Cap for us and we recommend it as the *largest, most productive, best flavored* (having the very delicious tart of the old Seneca) and most brilliant black of any sort grown. It ripens only a day or two after the Hopkins and is as hardy every way as the Ohio. Our pickers are perfectly delighted when they can get into the rows of this sort. We have cultivated it 6 or 7 years, on both sandy and clay soil, and on wet soil where other sorts winter killed, and have never lost a cane and its crop has been the heaviest of all of the best and biggest berries. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

HOPKINS.—As early as Tyler and a better sort everyway. It does not grow small at the last pickings like that sort, and has a more glossy black and of much better flavor. In our estimation it is the finest very early sort grown or known.

SMITH'S PROLIFIC.—This berry is a chance seedling. It came up with several other seedlings from an old strawberry patch where there had never been a raspberry grown before. The bush was noticed at once on account of its strong growth and numerous lateral branches. It was left and plowed around where it stood, and bore immense crops of beautiful berries year after year. The berry is very distinct from any other variety, both in fruit and growth of bush. The fruit is of a deep black color, and very firm; about the size of Gregg, and more productive than that variety. They grow in clusters, and can be picked by the handful. It is a profitable variety to dry, as three quarts will make one pound of dried fruit. It ripens between the Tyler and Ohio

TYLER.—*Productive, early, good size, and good flavor, and is also one of the best early sorts.*

“ROYAL CHURCH is one of the best red raspberries!” This remark by Professor H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist at Washington, D. C., is sufficient to attract the attention of anyone to a variety not yet introduced.

Mr. Church claims for this variety as follows: It continues to bear three or four weeks; it is very productive, over 150 berries having been counted on a single branch. The size of the berries is 7-8 to 15-16 of an inch in diameter; its form is round as a marble. 100 berries weigh 11 ounces. There are no small berries on the bushes. The fruit has but few seeds. The flavor is exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly. It outsells any other variety in our market. It is excellent for canning or jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small; the berries do not crumble in picking; the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

SOUHEGAN.—Very similar if not the same as the Tyler.



THE PEARL GOOSEBERRY, (See page 20).—This photograph was taken from a bush that had been planted but one year; from a row of 110 plants there was gathered 408 quarts; the bushes were medium sized, 2-year old when planted. This valuable sort is admitted at every test to be superior in all respects to the Downing. It is entirely free from mildew.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.—This variety originated with George Shaffer, of Monroe County, N. Y., fifteen years ago. A purplish red berry of the "tip" rooting sort. *Enormously* productive and one of the best for canning and evaporating.

EARHART, CARMAN, ADA, NEMAHA, (last similar to Gregg, but *earlier*). \$1 per doz.

WINONA and KANSAS.—New and fine. Each 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

ONONDAGA.—This is an improved Gregg, equally as large, glossy black, very productive and hardy. The bush is strong, upright and well filled with laterals. The fruit attracts general attention by its size and color. (See description in the Geneva *Bulletin Report*.) 50 cents each.

MILLS.—Resembles the Gregg in appearance of the fruit, but is doubly productive and more hardy. The quality of the fruit is not surpassed. It has a rich purple juice which makes it superior for table use, either canned or dried. Yields 50 per cent. more than Ohio. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

LOUDON RASPBERRY.—Last year it was all Royal Church, and this year it's Loudon. We hope it will come up to its recommend better than has the Royal Church. 50 cents each.

THE SHAFFER RASPBERRY.—We can safely say, that were we to choose or recommend but one raspberry over all others, red and black, taking productiveness, large size and hardness into consideration, for all sections, that sort would be the **SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL**. First, it does not sucker, but increases by layering the tips of the new growth in August, September or October. Second, it's as hardy as the Bur Oak, and as certain to yield fruit every year as the oak leaves. Third, its productiveness is almost beyond belief, while its size is uniformly very large. Our pickers can make as much money picking them at one cent per quart as most other sorts with the same cultivation at two cents per quart. Fourth, it sells in market at the same price as reds like the Cuthbert, Turner, etc., while its yield is fully double those sorts. Fifth, it evaporates splendidly, and sells in the Philadelphia, New York and Boston markets at the same price as reds, which generally average one-half more than evaporated blacks sell for. There are other sorts of reds that are better to eat fresh out of hand, but none better, if as good, when canned, as it has a taste that makes it delicious canned. It is a rank grower, and should be set a little further apart than other raspberries, or if not, it must be cut back closely. Every person getting this catalogue, who has not this sort, should be sure to set at least a dozen in their garden.

THE GAULT RASPBERRY (See first page.)—We have never taken much stock in the so-called everbearing raspberries, but the Gault comes to us with such strong endorsements and positive proof of its great value (a few of which we give) that we have become enthusiastic over it. While the price (50 cts.) seems high, but when it is remembered that one plant will make 20 to 50 sets the first season it is not extravagant. The introducer says of it: "This berry was a stray seedling, found by the roadside, in Ashland Co., O. The vines are extremely hardy, and the fruit of delicious flavor. As to size, they are immense, some crown berries having measured three inches in circumference. When found the plant was quite small, and had but three clusters of berries on it. It is a blackcap. The size of the fruit was that which attracted attention. It was a year later before it was discovered that it was a perpetual; and during the seven years since discovered it has frequently been surprising by new points of merit,

The first crop commences ripening about the time of the Gregg, is more abundant, and continues in bearing for three or four weeks, by which time the new canes begin to fruit, and continue until checked by frost. This latter crop does not consist of a few scattering berries at the axils of the leaves, but immense clusters, often numbering 100 berries on a single cane, in form sometimes resembling a cluster of grapes. This photograph was taken from the tip of a cluster, which was not more than an ordinary one, and was picked Sept. 21, 1893.

The cluster on first page was cut from the top of a young cane. While many of these clusters seem immense, yet they do not exhaust the vitality of the wood, for the same cane will bear a full crop next year. The young sets, when planted in the spring, will bear fruit in the fall of the same season. Many persons have visited my grounds and examined the vines and fruit, and unite in testifying that the reality exceeded their expectations. They must be seen to be appreciated. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Division of Pomology, }
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1894. }

Your letter of July 23d and box of second crop berries received by express to-day. It is, beyond doubt, the greatest exhibit of fruit on this year's wood—young wood—that I have ever seen. If nearly all of the canes produce fruit I am led to believe that you have the progenitor of a new type of blackcaps.

S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

(I would say here, that it is the disposition of nearly all of the young canes to bear fruit the first season.
—W. C. G.)

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Division of Pomology, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 4th, 1894. }

Yours of the 22nd ult. and the specimen of Gault raspberry were received on the 26th. These specimens confirmed our previous impression that this is a very productive variety and its fruiting season is evidently long.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Assistant Pomologist.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station,
Nov. 8, 1894.

You know that I do not think very highly of everbearing raspberries generally, for the reason that the first crop is usually light and the everbearing quality, or habit, is of little value except in favorable seasons, as the berries dry up on the bushes in times of drought. Yours is an exception in the first particular, as I can testify from my personal observation, made twice during the first, or main crop, of fruit. It is uncommonly prolific, thus making it valuable as a market berry. The berries are large, of good color and quality and very firm. It is late in ripening, prolonging the season even beyond the Gregg. These characters fit it for market purposes, especially for long shipment, and for evaporating. I saw nothing of it during the latter part of the season, hence know but little of its ability to ripen a continuous crop throughout the season, especially in dry weather. I heard favorably of it, however, through Mr. Grannis, in whose judgment and integrity I have confidence, and believe that it is an exception among everbearing sorts in this particular, also, that it endures drought.

Yours truly,
W. J. GREEN.

COLUMBIAN.—*The Rural New Yorker* says: "It is a most vigorous grower; it would be hard to overestimate its capacities in this direction. The original plant stands by itself, and, as the picture shows, is a very vigorous one. In a neighboring lot is a patch of the plants in full bearing, and it would be hard to find anything more beautiful in every respect; rank, vigorous, and extremely productive. The berry is of the same type as the Shaffer, that is, it propagates from the tips, does not sucker, and is similar in color. In shape it is longer than the Shaffer, more solid, and adheres much more firmly to the stems. In quality it is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe, and of higher flavor. These comparisons are made with the Shaffer because we can thus best illustrate, and because of the fact that the Shaffer is to-day probably the most productive Raspberry under cultivation. In general appearance both are much alike in foliage and cane. On close examination marked differences are seen. The canes of the Columbian are more woody, its thorns are a bright, light green in color, while those of the Shaffer have more or less of a purple tinge." 50 cents each.

THE BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRY.

Originated by Edward T. Ingram, of Pennsylvania. The following extracts from the *Rural New Yorker* consist of notes taken on the experimental farm of that paper on the date named. the issue of July 16th:

Brandywine, of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage of the largest and thrickest, entirely free of scald or blemish. Heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any ever raised and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. In general it is heart-shape, often broadly so without neck. Its most pronounced irregularity inclines towards a Sharpless shape, occasionally as of two berries joined together. Calyx and sepals broad and many. Medium red, flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality not the best, but fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly prolific. The best berry in our collection of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect. \$1.00 per dozen.

Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and beginning to ripen, (June 11.) The size is of the largest, heart shape at its best; often sharply angular, without being coxcombed or crinkled. A fine keeper and shipper. Quality excellent, though not best.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 24, 1894.

I have this to say about the Brandywine strawberry: I have grown it for two years in adjoining rows to Timbrell. Timbrell has been deservedly very highly praised, but Brandywine is much the better berry for market, of almost the same season, perfect, healthy foliage, a very fine variety in every way.

Yours truly,

A. L. SMITH.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, July 31, 1894.

The Brandywine fruited here this year and was the most promising new kind tested. The plants were very strong and healthy and the fruits were much above the average in size, comparing well with Enhance. As our records show it stood 9.4 for productiveness, 9.5 for quality and 8.5 in firmness. Greenville stood 9.6, 8.5 and 7.5 respectively while Enhance was 9.5, 8.5 and 9.5. You can draw your own conclusions as to the value of these sorts for home use and market. I would say that the plants of the Brandywine were more satisfactory than of either of the kinds mentioned.

Yours very truly,

L. R. TAFT.

The following is from the pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1894.

Your letter of June 8th, and crate of Brandywine strawberries received June 9th, for which accept my sincere thanks. The berries were distributed among the following parties: Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Donald McCuaig, Chief Clerk, Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Supt. of Groundland Gardens; Members of the Division of Pomology; and Mr. William W. Leishear, one of the principle commission merchants of this city. All were delighted with the quality, beautiful color and firm condition of the berry. I know of no other large berry of the same uniform size possessed of as brilliant a color and as delightful a flavor. I should be pleased to have its history, whether it was a chance seedling or an intended cross, and if the latter, what was its parentage. Samples of the foliage would be highly prized as they are needed to complete our painting of the berry.

Yours respectfully,

S. B. HEIGES.

The following is from the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 14, 1894.

Permit me to thank you for the very beautiful specimens of Brandywine strawberries kindly sent me this morning. They are magnificent in size, handsome in shape and color, and of good quality. All who have seen and tested them with me unite in commending them as a decided acquisition to our list of Pennsylvania fruits.

Very truly yours,

E. B. ENGLE.

ANNALS, MAY '95

**THE UNRIVALLED
RED JACKET GOOSEBERRY.**



We Sold over Four Tons of Red Jacket Fruit last summer, the finest lot of Gooseberries ever seen in Western New York Market.

The Highest Recommended New Fruit in America.

(See Testimonials Inside.)

Copyright 1893 by Geo. S. Josselyn.

THE UNRIVALED AMERICAN ANTI-MILDEW

RED · JACKET · GOOSEBERRY

A Magnificent Success—It Has No Rival.

A MULTITUDE OF REPORTS ON THE FRUITING, VIGOR, HEALTH AND GROWTH OF THE PLANTS

WHEN we introduced this new Gooseberry, it was with entire confidence that it possessed the best foliage, and was the most vigorous in growth, of any Gooseberry in America; also that it was a great cropper and fruit of very best quality. Although a pure native American (no English blood), it required time to get reports from other states where it was being tested. The next most important question to be decided was whether it would in other localities be afflicted with that curse, MILDEW, which, in America, affects not only all English Gooseberries, but all tainted with English blood. We knew it was all right as to MILDEW in our State, but we are agreeably surprised to hear so much good from such a wide extent of territory. Our plants fruited this year, and the fruit readily sold at the rate of \$700 per thousand plants.

The markets are groaning for want of Gooseberries. But few are to be had because fruit-growers wasted their time and money on the Industry and other kinds containing English blood.

Some varieties of English Gooseberries can perhaps be fruited in America providing they are faithfully and properly sprayed before the mildew takes effect. With American fruit-growers this idea is theoretical but not practical, as not one in one thousand fruit-growers would care to go to the bother, labor and expense of spraying, consequently they will plant the Red Jacket, which does not mildew, and therefore does not need spraying.

The reports we have speak for themselves, and show that the Red Jacket might have appropriately been named the MILDEW PROOF, or ANTI-MILDEW GOOSEBERRY. We have herein room for only a few of these reports, but have them by the hundred. We have a fair stock of Red Jacket plants, and these plants will all be wanted.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that Red Jacket is proving all and more than you and I hoped. Strong grower, quite free from mildew or any other sign of fungus, bushes have made two feet or more growth. The big branches make Red Jacket very easy to pick, just the reverse of Downing in this respect. Sufficiently late to make a good succession to earlier varieties and making much longer season.—T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt. (the most eminent Horticulturist in Vermont).

Red Jacket has performed well, is entirely free from mildew and very vigorous in growth.—B.G. Smith (Treasurer of American Pomological Society), Cambridge, Mass.

The Red Jacket is grand, large berry, no mildew, big bearer.—Aaron Rhodes (the most successful fruit grower on the Hudson River), Highland, N. Y.

The Red Jacket plants have borne abundantly of large, nice fruit, such as we do not see in Rochester markets; is entirely free from mildew.—O. J. Weeks, West Webster, N. Y.

I believe the Red Jacket to be the only variety that is free from mildew, and therefore the only one that pays to plant in the Northwest. The fruit is A, vigorous, stocky grower and very productive.—A. Clark Tuttle, Baraboo, Wis.

I have endeavored to ascertain the merits of the Red Jacket in three different States that I visit, and it is universally reported to me as the very best in size, quality of fruit, health of plant and general value and no account of mildew.—Homer Shepard, Somerville, N. J.

Red Jacket from you is entirely free from mildew. Fruit as large as the largest English sorts and superior, and plants strong growers. Am fruiting nine sorts of English Gooseberries, including Industry. All more or less mildew and plants are poor growers.—Hiram Bowhall, Painesville, Ohio.

I find Red Jacket a very promising variety, fruit of large size and good quality. Have fruited it two seasons and it has not shown a trace of mildew.—D. M. Moore, Ogden, Utah.

We find the Red Jacket to be all that you have claimed for it and we are much pleased with it.—P. M. Augur's Sons, Middlefield, Conn.

I am glad to be able to report that Red Jacket is unusually vigorous in growth and exceptionally free from mildew, as compared with Industry, Triumph and other noted kinds. As I sold my nursery last season, am unable to speak of its fruiting qualities.—William C. Strong, Waban, Mass.

I think you have "struck it" on Red Jacket. They certainly did well with me, and my others mildewed. I think I shall always have Gooseberries, and fine ones too, after this.—J. S. Baker, Peekskill, N. Y.

I planted Red Jacket in the Spring of 1892. They fruited this year, and I never saw anything in the Gooseberry line which equals it. I have almost every kind of Gooseberry, but am going to discard all other kinds and plant Red Jacket, as it is *the* Gooseberry. It is perfectly free from mildew, very large, fine fruit, strong grower.—Herman Fesenfeld, Black Earth, Wis.

The Red Jacket has proved with me a most excellent berry, vigorous grower, heavy bearer and free from mildew. Fruit large and of good flavor. In my opinion, the most profitable Gooseberry yet introduced.—Martin Pfaffman, Wollaston, Mass.

Our experience with Red Jacket so far is very favorable, and we think it much superior to Industry, being free from mildew. We think it a very valuable acquisition on that account alone.—E. W. Reid, Bridgeport, Ohio.

I think Red Jacket the winning Gooseberry. Mine stand close to some Industry, but Red Jacket are much more vigorous and healthy than that variety.—Henry Steinfort, Watertown, Wis.

The Red Jacket plants you sent me have made a good, healthy growth, and fine, large berries were reported to me. I am favorably impressed with the variety, especially because of its fine healthy growth.—W. J. Green, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

The Red Jacket received from you has now fully recovered from the unprecedented wet Spring and Summer of 1892, and is making a vigorous and healthy growth, entirely free from mildew.—T. T. Lyon, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Red Jacket has made a vigorous growth without a sign of mildew. The fruit this year we consider of the best quality, and we have seven kinds of Gooseberries.—Augustine Lane, Springfield, Vt.

Red Jacket is certainly the Queen of Gooseberries. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, fruit of excellent quality, and absolutely free from mildew. I unhesitatingly recommend it to all.—W. S. Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Red Jacket is a No. 1 grower and good bearer. The fruit is large and does not mildew.—Phil. Strubler, Naperville, Ills.

The Red Jacket have given me the best possible satisfaction. They have continued to grow the entire season and yielded a large quantity of fruit superior to anything else on my grounds. Have watched them closely and fail to find any trace of mildew, either on fruit or foliage. Shall dig up my Industry, which is practically worthless with us, as it mildews so much it will neither grow nor fruit.—C. L. Longsdorf, Flora Dale, Pa.

We admire the Red Jacket for its healthy, persistent foliage and perfect freedom from mildew. It is a good grower, fruit is handsome and good.—Edwin Allen, New Brunswick, N. J.

As to the Red Jacket, in the first place, they do not mildew. In the second place, they are the most thrifty growers. And in the third place, they are the finest Gooseberry I ever saw.—J. P. Troxel, New Springfield, Ohio.

The Red Jacket plants are making a clean, healthy growth and show no evidence of mildew. The indications are that they will pass through our trying climate without injury from mildew.—Wm. Parry, Farry, N. J.

Red Jacket has done finely. Yesterday we picked the first berries, as large, if not larger, than strawberry tomatoes. It is healthy and grows well.—J. H. Ingalls, Lexington, Mass.

I congratulate you for furnishing such a large, fruitful and healthy Gooseberry to your patrons as the Red Jacket. With me it is thrifty, bears prolific of the very largest and finest flavor of my several kinds of Gooseberries, and does not mould or mildew like the Downing.—J. J. Southwick, Darby, Montana.

The Red Jacket does remarkably well with me—plant is strong and healthy (no mildew), fruit of good color and flavor.—J. J. Toole, Payette, Idaho.

The Red Jacket is the best growing Gooseberry I have of any sort, clear of all ailments. I had Red Jacket fruit this year, but none of any other kinds.—John Sturdy, Vinland, Kans.

The Red Jacket that I received from you have done well. Every one lived and made a strong growth. The fruit this year exceeded our expectations, no mildew or indications of mildew.—C. A. Sweet, President Third National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

My Red Jacket fruited this year. Fruit is first-class. They bore freely and were very thrifty and entirely free from mildew.—Joseph S. Chase, Malden, Mass.

This year the Red Jacket bore some fine berries. No signs of mildew, a good grower, holding its foliage well and fruit excellent. We want to plant them extensively the coming spring.—H. E. Moon, Portland, Ind.

I have found the Red Jacket very healthy. A strong grower and abundant bearer.—Wm. Mosgrove, Judges Chambers, Ottawa, Can.

I am very much pleased with the appearance and quality of Red Jacket Gooseberry. It seems to be almost entirely free from the characters that distinguish the English type of gooseberry and this should do well through a wide range of climate.—W. A. Taylor, Asst. Pomologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Red Jacket standing side by side with a number of imported varieties of gooseberries, surpasses them in vigor and hardiness.—Jas. J. H. Gregory, Seedsman, etc., Marblehead, Mass.

The Red Jacket Gooseberry plants from you have made fine growth, much better than the Industry, and the latter nearly all died last winter.—C. C. Rittenhouse, Hastings, Neb.

The Red Jacket is alive to the tip and no protection through our hard winter with ground frozen five feet deep. It fruits heavy, no mildew, best gooseberry seen yet.—H. D. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt.

Our Red Jacket plants have shown great vigor, no mildew.—Holman & Bente.—Leavenworth, Kans.

The Red Jacket with me has not mildewed. I live on the bank of the Columbia, about thirteen miles from Vancouver, and the location is very subject to mildew, and if the Red Jacket would mildew, I dare say it would have shown it here this and last year.—G. Murhard, Fishers, Wash.

The Red Jacket has done well with me, no signs of mildew and the quality of the fruit is first-class.—Peter Coller, Adrian, Mich.

The Red Jacket from you have borne full crop this year. Fruit of good size, flavor equal to the best and entirely free from mildew. Foliage fresh and green, August growth starting vigorously notwithstanding the past winter extremely cold and summer a trying one on plants of all kinds.—C. Perry, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Red Jacket has not fruited with me yet, the foliage, however, has shown no signs of mildewing.—R. W. Bell, Santa Rosa, Cal.

The Red Jacket Gooseberry is certainly a great acquisition, being very prolific and a great bearer. It will come to the front and stand at the head.—J. Holmes Wilson, Carlisle Springs.

The Red Jacket made a good growth, is hardy in winter and does not mildew here.—M. Flood, Battle Creek, Iowa.

Red Jacket is a good grower and free from mildew, berries are very nice.—Geo. W. Blue, Indianapolis, Ind.

I have fruited the Red Jacket. It has been free from mildew. The fruit, comparing with Industry, is far superior both in flavor and productiveness.—A. L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.

The Red Jacket is a strong grower and holds its foliage. I have not tested the fruit, as my hens got there ahead of me.—T. C. Austin, Suffield, Conn.

• The Red Jacket has been free from mildew for two seasons, escaped the attacks of the currant worm when Downing and others were eaten up. This is probably owing to their thick, leathery leaves.—Parsons & Sons Co., Flushing, N. Y.

The Red Jacket is the best gooseberry I have ever tasted, good flavor, thin skin, tremendous cropper, uniform in size.—J. Walter, Zanesville, Ohio.

Red Jacket with me is free from mildew. Has made a big growth with splendid berries.—J. H. Allmand, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I wish I had a thousand Red Jacket. It is healthy and clear of mildew. It is certainly the best gooseberry yet introduced.—A. A. Hall, Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Red Jacket has proved itself a great cropper here and fruit of gooseberries is to currants in cash about as three is to two. The Red Jacket has outgrown every other kind again this year.—E. B. Lewis, Lockport, N. Y.

I have fruited Red Jacket for two years and so far it has had no symptom of mildew and is in every respect No. 1.—G. A. Ivins, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

The Red Jacket foliage is perfect and so far entirely free from mildew. The fruit is fine and perfect in every particular.—Pierce Bechtie, Le Mars, Iowa.

I have the Red Jacket Gooseberry and find it very free from mildew and fruit first-class in all respects.—Edwin Whitney, Oswego, N. Y.

We can say we have a nice, vigorous plant in Red Jacket and we are pleased with it.—F. M. Emerson, Bloomington, Ill.

Our experience with Red Jacket has been limited to three berries on account of a hail-storm which knocked fruit and leaves off. Very pleasant flavor, good size and color and no mildew.—H. J. Weber & Son, Nursery P. O., Mo.

Am well pleased with growth and appearance of Red Jacket. It has been growing on my grounds two years entirely free from mildew, berries very nice.—J. A. Moyer, Findlay, Ohio.

The Red Jacket is an excellent bearer, fine fruit and free from mildew. Have not found a single currant worm on them.—William Hiestand, Palm Station, Pa.

The Red Jacket berries are delicious, much better to eat from the hand than either Downing or Smith's Improved and the bushes are free from mildew. It is a most promising variety.—Wm. B. Inman, Eaton, N. Y.

I can recommend Red Jacket as one of the best, large berries, free from mildew and vigorous growth, flavor good.—James McEwan, Glasgow Pa.

In regard to the Red Jacket Gooseberry, the fruit was very large, quality excellent and no sign of mildew. Am highly pleased with it, as I have not seen anything so good.—R. C. Anderson, Perrysville, Pa.

My experience with the Red Jacket is highly satisfactory. Have fruited it two years alongside Crown Bob, Industry, Downing, Houghton and Smith's Improved. I consider it superior to either of them. Berry is large, of excellent quality, prolific bearer, free from mildew and A 1 in every respect.—Freeman E. Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.

I find Red Jacket vigorous; no mildew. It is truly a rank grower. I have many varieties of gooseberries and think Red Jacket most promising.—Wm. H. Creager, Sumner, Iowa.

The Red Jacket you sent me in 1891 are fine and made a wonderful growth. They are free from mildew; the fruit is No. 1.—Charles B. Osborn, Vancouver, Wash.

The Red Jacket I got from you all grew finely. Fruit very nice and showed no signs of mildew.—Samuel Jacobs, Westminster, Ohio.

My Red Jacket have done finely. Have made a splendid growth and are entirely free from mildew. The fruit is all that can be desired.—Willard Baker, Sharon, Conn.

I have not found in my experience with the Red Jacket that it mildews in the least, and the quality of the fruit is as good, if not better, than any gooseberry I know of.—George B. Sawyer, Framingham, Mass.

A large number of excellent testimonials on this subject are omitted here for want of space.

For Sale by

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

Price of Red Jacket Plants.

Strong Plants, 1 year old 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen by express or \$3.00 per dozen by mail. 2 year old 40 cts. each.

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

Spraying with Sulphuret Potassium does not prevent mildew on Gooseberries containing English blood, at least that is our own and others experience during summer of 1894.

CURRENTS.

With the large demand and quick sale of this—one of the most healthy fruits, it is strange more are not grown. Many are deterred because of the havoc made by the currant worm; but if these would sprinkle their bushes as soon as this vermin begins his work, with white powdered hellebore (one large spoonful to a twelve quart pail of water), when dew is off, they would be quickly destroyed, a spoonful of salt scattered under each bush twice in each season and coal ashes spread thickly under each bush, and every fall, at least two-thirds of the new growth cut back and bushes well thinned out, a good crop of fruit would be obtained yearly. They do best set where partly shaded.

One year 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen. Two years \$1.00 per dozen post paid.

BLACK NAPLES.—The largest and best of the black varieties. **LEE'S PROLIFIC.**

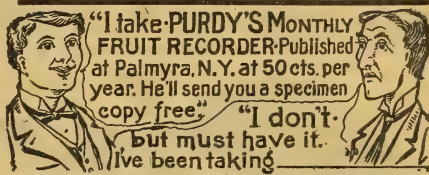
CHERRY.—A very large, glossy red currant; very productive.

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.—The yield of this sort seems almost incredible, but if we are to judge of the character of the fruit grown 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-half* the amount of fruit.

Wm. S. Young, of Franklin, Indiana: "I have taken a great many horticultural papers, and I give your's credit for being the best. The great trouble with most, or quite all of them is they are a little too scientific and not practical enough."



"I take PURDY'S MONTHLY FRUIT RECORDER—Published at Palmyra, N. Y. at 50 cts. per year. He'll send you a specimen copy free." "I don't but must have it. I've been taking"

The 50 cents pays for paper and a valuable plant premium, or 30 cents for paper alone.

NORTH STAR CURRANT.

NORTH STAR CURRANT.—This is the most wonderful and remarkable currant yet introduced and the price is now within reach of all.

The "North Star Currant" is an accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria, as, like that variety, it is seldom affected by the borer. Its bunches are much larger than any other currant and in consequence it can be much quicker harvested. It exceeds all other varieties in productiveness and, were it not for its great vigor of growth, it would, by overbearing soon become exhausted. Such productiveness will, in every locality, need a liberal supply of manure, ashes, or other plant food in order to continue to produce fruit of the largest size and in such abundance. It is a variety, too, which needs a good bit of ground to stand upon, requiring double the room of other sorts. Notwithstanding its great vigor, it has proved to be hardy wherever tried without a single exception. Single berries of the short bunched Cherry Currant can be grown to a larger size than the "North Star," but the average bunches of the latter are much heavier, while in quality the fruit is less acid and more agreeable to eat out of the hand than the Cherry or any other popular variety. In quality, it is nearer the flavor of the Red Dutch than any other.

Having tried all, or nearly all of the currants of the Old World and such as have originated in America, we have given the "North Star" the preference, because it combines more good qualities than any other.

A branch of this new currant was brought into our office, which in several important requisites to a first-class fruit, so excelled other varieties that we had a photograph taken and an engraving made, which is given herewith. Price by mail or express 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen for strong 2 year plants; † off for strong 1 year old plants.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Coal ashes and a liberal supply of salt, with bushes kept well thinned out, prevents mildew, although the sorts we offer are free or nearly so of this enemy to the gooseberry.

One year 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen. Two years \$1.25 per dozen. One-third off by express.

SMITH'S IMPROVED GOOSEBERRY.—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING.—A vigorous grower; branches slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; medium size; skin smooth; pale red, flesh tender and very good.

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.

INDUSTRY.—One year 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen. Two years 20 cents, \$2.00 per dozen.



RED JACKET.

RED JACKET.—THE NEW LARGE RED GOOSEBERRY.—As large as the largest, berry smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Industry, Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts, and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of Industry, which mildews so much that neither plants or fruit can be grown except occasionally in a very few localities in America, which is the reason why most Industry plants are imported from England by our nurserymen. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz. By mail or express.

PEARL, (see page 16).—The original disseminator of this valuable sort says: "Owing to the prevalence of mildew on the finer English varieties which have been introduced into this country, the culture of the Gooseberry has been, in a great measure, neglected, and this fine fruit has not received that attention which its value demands. Believing that by crossing some of our hardy native varieties with the best English varieties this difficulty might be overcome, and a Gooseberry produced that would combine the hardiness of the one and the superior qualities of the other; Professor Saunders—now of the Experimental farm, Ottawa—some eight or nine years ago made several crosses between the Houghton Seedling, one of our most productive and hardy natives, and several of the best English sorts, and he gave me several of them for testing and propagation. After testing them for several years, I selected the Pearl as the best in quality, productiveness and freedom from mildew. After seven years trial I have not found any trace of mildew, and I have sent it into several States and Provinces, and have not heard a report of its mildewing yet. The universal opinion is that it is equal in hardiness, superior in size and quality, and more productive than the Downing, which has hitherto been the standard of excellency among American Gooseberries. 1 year, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.; 2 year, 40 cents each.

GRAPES.

It is impossible for us to give correct instructions for growing grapes without drawings to show the *modus-operandi* of the different plants. These are all given in detail with drawings, in our 128 page Small Fruit Instructor, price postpaid, 20 cents only. For setting grapes gather up old bones, boots and shoes, scraps from the shoe store refuse heap, and put in bottom of holes, under the roots.

Grapes should be set on dry soil, and if not so, drain well. The lighter and dryer the soil, the better flavored grapes.

The sweetest and best grapes we have ever grown were on high, dry, gravelly soil, and Concord grown thereon were pronounced a different and better sort than the same grown on heavy clay soil.

HOW TO PLANT.

For field culture plant in rows 8 or 9 feet apart, and 8 feet apart in the row for most varieties, a few slow growers like Delaware, Lady, etc., can be profitably planted from 4 to 5 in the row. For trellises to obtain the best results, plant not over 4 feet apart.

Plant 10 to 12 inches deep, shorten roots about one third, straighten out nicely and cover with fine mellow soil, see that the roots are always wet when planted. Cut the vine back to two or three buds when planted, and also the first season after planting. The second season, if the vine has made a good strong growth, two canes from 4 to 6 feet long may be trained up for fruit. Sometimes when vines make a very strong growth the first season, a little wood may be left for fruit the next season without injury to the vine, it is safer however not to fruit them until the second season after planting. After the third season the most prevalent way of trimming is to cut back the old wood every year within a foot of the ground, and train up from this point three or four canes (according to the growth it has made), this is called the renewal system. There are several other systems in vogue however, such as the tree sytsem, Kniffin system, etc., etc.

WHAT VARIETIES TO PLANT.

It is impossible to recommend any list of varieties that will succeed well in all sections, and very often the only way to determine what to plant, is to test such varieties as seems best adapted for each particular location.

The person who plants grapes for profit desires only such varieties as will bring him in most money, and the leading requirements in such a case are hardiness and productiveness, combined with good shipping qualities and attractive clusters that will show up well in market,

The leading varieties grown in this section for profit up to the present time are: Concord, Niagara, Worden, Moore's Early, Pocklington and Delaware, in about the order named.

Following the above varieties next in the order come the Roger's Hybrids, Nos. 9, 15, 22, etc, Vergennes, Martha, Wyoming Red, etc., and while a considerable number of some of the newer sorts as Moore's Diamond, Moyer, etc., have been planted, they have not been sufficiently tested to find out how profitable they will prove for general vineyard culture.

In many other vineyard sections the above list of varieties as we have given them, would not prove satisfactory to the vineyardist, as varieties that only hold second or third place with us as profitable sort in many other places prove to be the most profitable that can be grown. Where customers have difficulty in making a selection of varieties, we shall be glad at any time to assist them by giving them the benefit of our judgment.

For an amateur collection or garden culture, many varieties, on account of high quality and other desirable characteristics, are desirable to plant that which would not be considered profitable by the vineyardist; while it is not profitable to grow grapes in all parts of the United States for market, the introduction of many hardy varieties within the past few years make it possible for nearly every one owning a small plot of land to grow an assortment for family use.

For family use, if you plant Worden, Moore's Early, Concord, Niagara, Roger's 4 and 15, Oneida, White Ann Arbor, Salem, and Early Ohio, you will have as fine and safe an assortment as one can ask for. Those who can afford it buy some of the newer high priced sorts.

Don't fail to set that extremely early grape—earliest of all, as it will prove very profitable as an early good market grape—the EARLY OHIO.

At prices given postpaid by mail, one-fifth off by express.

THE WHITE ANN ARBOR.—Grown from Concord seed. 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 one week earlier than the Concord; never mildews or rots. 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents.

THE ONEIDA.—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 and Isabella). 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 berries 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. 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents.

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,

EATON GRAPE.—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick, brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, compact, often double shouldered, berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem. Seeds large, from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, separating freely from the seeds and dissolved easily in the mouth. Very juicy, as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor. 15 cents each; 2 year, 20 cents.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—This choice new white grape is from a lot of 2,500 seedlings raised by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Monroe County, N. Y., (the originator of the well known "Brighton" grape) who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. The parent vine has been in fruiting the past ten years, standing in the open ground near Rochester, N. Y., without the least protection, ripening its wood and coming out sound and bright to the very tip every spring, even during severe winters when other varieties considered hardy, have killed badly.

It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem.

In quality no other winter grape in the market can compare with. It is as much superior to the other leading white grapes as the Brighton is superior to Concord. In fact we believe that nurserymen and fruit growers will find in this grape what they have been so long looking for, a hardy, early and prolific white grape of fine quality. It ripens three weeks earlier than Concord. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

ADIRONDAC.—Black, bunch and berry large, best quality but unreliable in many localities. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

AGAWAM (Roger's No. 15).—One of the most reliable of the best quality grapes. Bunches large, berries very large. Red, Ripens with or soon after Concord, and of peculiar, delicious, aromatic flavor. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

AMBER.—Red. Bunch large, berry medium. Sweet, juicy and of fine flavor, hardy, vigorous. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

AMBER QUEEN.—Last of August. Healthy and high quality. Bunch large. Color purple. 1 year, 12 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

AUGUST GIANT.—Black and large, tender and rich. August. 1 year, 12 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

BARRY (Roger's No. 43).—Black, large, sweet and delicious. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 25 cents.

BRIGHTON.—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the new grapes. Very delicious and large, clusters are more uniform than those of any other grapes we know. Ripens with Hartford. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

CATAWBA.—Red; well known. Late, of the best quality, but does not succeed in extreme north. 2 years, strong, 10 cents each; 1 year, 8 cents.

CLINTON.—Black. Desirable for preserving. Bunch and berry small, very healthy and hardy. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

CONCORD.—The grape for the million. Large, black, good quality. Early, but not earliest. Vine very healthy, hardy and productive. The most extensively planted and the most reliable grape on all soils and in all sections. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

COTTAGE.—Similar to Concord, but earlier and rather better quality. Black, strong and vigorous. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

CREVELING.—Earlier than Concord. Black, sweet and juicy, quality good. Healthy and hardy. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 year, 15 cents.

CROTON.—White, bunch long, berries medium, rather tender and weak growers. 20 cents.

DELAWARE.—One of the best, if not the best, American grape. It does not succeed in all localities. Requires strong soil and good culture. Red, hardy, bunches and berries of medium size. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

DIANA.—Red. Ripens soon after Concord. Bunches medium and compact. 10 and 15 cents.

DUCHESS.—Pale greenish yellow, tender, excellent quality, good keeper. Ripens soon after Concord. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

EARLY OHIO.—New black. Originated at Euclid, Ohio. Bunch large, shouldered, berry medium. *The earliest grape known*, ripening fully *ten days earlier* than Moore's Early, and is of much better quality. Unlike most early varieties the berries never hull, a quality highly appreciated by those who grow grapes for market. Vine a strong grower and very productive, perfectly hardy, having stood uninjured in very severe weather when Concord buds in the same vineyard were ruined. In growth, foliage and general habits the vine resembles the Concord. After testing this grape for four years we are firmly convinced that it will prove a valuable acquisition to every collection as well as the most popular market grape ever introduced. 75 cents for 1 year, \$1.00 each for strong, 2 year plants.

EARLY DAWN.—Black. Bunch and berry medium. Ripens early. Tender, sweet, and very good. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

ESTHER GRAPE.—Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. Berry rather larger than Niagara or Pocklington, very handsome and showy. *The New England Homestead* says: "At the Bay State Fair at Springfield, Mass., the Niagara, Pocklington and Esther were shown, all of which were notable for their size and perfection of development. Especially is this true of

the New Esther, which has the largest berry of the three, and a lusciousness of quality not common to the others. This grape was pronounced by Prof. Agassiz to be as handsome as Chasselas and better in quality than that grape. 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, 1.00.

EARLY VICTOR.—Black. Earlier and better than Concord. Vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

ELVIRA.—Of more value south than at the north. White, late, very vigorous and productive, bunch and berry medium and very compact. One of the best white grapes at the south. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

EMPIRE STATE.—White, of best quality, very early, vigorous and hardy; a good keeper. One of the best. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

EUMELAN.—Black, of best quality for table. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

FRANCIS B. HAYES.—White, pure native, hardy and prolific. Ripens seven days before Concord. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (or Winchell.)—New white. A strong grower of excellent quality, very hardy, healthy and productive, ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord. A very desirable acquisition to our list of White grapes. From the introducers we quote the following: "All we have said in the past relative to the merits of this grape has been more than realized the past season; while we ourselves believed we had in the Green Mountain a very superior grape, yet as our vines increase in age we are surprised at its wonderful productiveness, beauty of bunch and deliciousness of fruit." 1 year, 35 cents; 2 years, 50 cents.

HARTFORD.—Black. Bunch and berry large. Sweet. Earlier than Concord. Strong grower, healthy, hardy, and very productive. Should be picked when ripe or berries will drop off the stem. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

ISABELLA.—Black. Late. A well known old variety. Long keeper. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

IVES.—Black, strong grower, productive, succeeds everywhere except in extreme north. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

JANESVILLE.—Early, hardy, vigorous grower, black and productive. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

JEFFERSON.—One of the best red grapes, very hardy and productive. Ripens about with Concord. 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents.

JESSICA.—White, one of the earliest, fine quality. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 25 cents.

LADY.—White, very early, bunch and berry large, is healthy, productive, and of good quality. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

LADY WASHINGTON.—White. Vigorous and rapid grower. Bunch large to very large, flesh soft, sweet, tender and very good, ripens soon after Concord. 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents.

LINDLEY (Rogers No. 9.)—Red. Quality fine. Healthy and hardy. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

MARTHA.—White, best known and most popular of the old white grapes, sweet, quality better than Concord, fair grower, healthy and hardy. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

MASSASOIT (Rogers No. 3.)—Red. Bunch and berries large. Without pulp, tender, sweet. Season same as Hartford, vigorous, healthy, hardy, productive, good quality. Is the earliest of the Rogers Hybrids. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

MERRIMAC (Rogers No. 19)—Black. Bunch and berry large, medium early, quality good and productive. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Black and very valuable. Two weeks earlier than Concord. Bunch large, berries larger than Concord. It has taken first prize at Mass. Horticultural Society every year since 1872, and the \$60 prize of same society in 1877, for best new seedling. Succeeds well in all sections of the country. As hardy as Concord. Should be in every garden. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

MOYER.—A desirable new red grape from Canada. Bunch medium to small, berry resembles the Delaware, but is larger and ripens ten days earlier, quality good, vine hardy, vigorous and productive, resembling the Delaware in some respects, but the wood is shorter jointed; desirable. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 25 cents.

NIAGARA.—White, quality about like Concord. Bunch and berry large, productive and hardy. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

PERKINS.—Pale red, bunch and berries medium, ripens with Hartford. 1 year, 12 cents 2 years, 15 cents.

POCKLINGTON.—White. Very large and showy. Vine very hardy and vigorous. Ripens about with and better than Concord. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

POUGHKEEPSIE RED.—Is somewhat like Delaware but larger in bunch and berry. Ripens with Hartford. 1 year, 25 cents; 2 years, 35 cents.

PRENTISS.—Yellowish green. Bunch large, berry medium to large. Tender, sweet, melting and juicy. Good grower, very productive, hardy and best keeper. Ripens with Concord. 1 year, 12 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

THE COLUMBIAN GRAPE.—In introducing this new grape, the following is what is said of it by the owners, who bought it from the originator some five years ago. "In introducing this fine new grape to the general public, an appropriate name was felt to be an almost absolute necessity, but as the good qualities of a really good grape can never be summed up in one word, the originator has chosen to call it by the name of its natal year. 'Columbian,' believing that no fruit of the vine, since the discovery of America, has ever been found combining so many good qualities. A brief description of the 'Columbian' shows the following points: First, it is the largest grape ever placed on the market. Second, its clusters are very compact, and its fruit perfect in appearance. Third, it is a fine table grape, and excels all others for jelly, rivaling quince in flavor and color. Fourth, it is very productive and free from mildew. Fifth, it grows north as well as south. Sixth, it is unequalled as a shipper. The 'Columbian' is, in short, the grape for every grower." Strong one year, 75 cts.; two year, \$1 00.

The MONTHLY FRUIT RECORDER, free to every customer sending us a cash order for not less than \$3.00 in plants or trees.



THE COLUMBIAN GRAPE.

EARLY OHIO GRAPE.—The earliest black grape grown, ripening when the Moore's Early begins to color, and of excellent quality. Very hardy and productive. Every person receiving this catalogue should plant at least one vine. 1 year, 75 cts.; 2 year, \$1.00.

ROCKWOOD GRAPE.—Ripens with Moore's Early, is prolific, and Mr. Bull says: "Holds its quality and beauty longer than any other black grape I am acquainted with." The *New England Homestead* says: The Rockwood is of magnificent size, deep black, with a deep and beautiful heavy bloom. The ripest were melting, of a rich sweet, vinous flavor exceedingly pleasant. Some berries not thoroughly ripe were comparatively tough and sour, but in twenty-four hours

MILLER'S RED RASPBERRY—A new, very early red sort, very productive and a splendid shipper. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

were quite as nice as others, indicating good market qualities. It is a superb grape and superior to many kinds forced upon the public by shrewd advertising." The late Marshal P. Wilder thought the Rockwood "Richer, sweeter and more highly flavored than the Concord." 1 year, 75 cents; 2 years, \$1.00 each. No discount.

REBECCA.—Best quality white grape. Vine not very vigorous. 1 year, 20 cents; 2 years, 30 cents.

ROCHESTER (new.)—Dark purple. Ripens usually first week in September, bunch and berry large, sweet, rich and aromatic. 1 year, 25 cents; 2 years, 35 cents.

SALEM.—Red. Bunch and berry large. Healthy, hardy and vigorous. Early, good keeper, best quality. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

TALMAN OR CHAMPION—Black. Bunch of medium size, berry large, very vigorous and productive. One of the earliest grapes, not of best quality, but very desirable on account of its extreme earliness. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 10 cents.

ULSTER PROLIFIC.—Red. Early, of good quality, and very productive. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 year, 20 cents.

VERGENNES—Red, large, rich, very early and long keeper. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

WILDER (Rogers No. 4.)—Black. Bunch and berries large, early, healthy, and productive, good keeper, profitable and excellent quality. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

WORDEN'S.—Black. Bunch and berry large, fruit similar to Concord, but earlier and larger, vine vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Is becoming very popular, because of its being so extremely early, and as fine as Concord every way, and equally as hardy. 1 year, 8 cents; 2 years, 12 cents.

WOODRUFF RED.—Very large and handsome. Red. Strong grower, healthy and hardy. 1 year, 15 cents; 2 years, 20 cents.

WYOMING RED.—One of the earliest red grapes. Bunch and berry rather small, vine healthy, hardy and moderately vigorous, sweet and desirable. 1 year, 10 cents; 2 years, 15 cents.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

By express or freight, *not* prepaid, 3 to 5 feet, 7 cents; 5 to 7 feet, 9 cents.

SUMMER.

EARLY HARVEST (Yellow Harvest.)—Medium, pale yellow, mild and excellent. Early.

KESWICK CODLING.—Large, pale yellow, very acid; for cooking; late.

PRIMATE (Belle Rose.)—Medium, pale yellow, excellent quality, tender flesh; early.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, crimson, handsome; rather acid but good; very early, iron-clad.

SWEET BOUGH (Large Early Bough.)—Large, pale, yellow, sweet, dry; profitable for market; early.

TETOFSKY.—Medium, yellow, striped red, sub-acid, good, early bearer, ironclad, productive; early.

AUTUMN.

ALEXANDER.—Large, red, beautiful; sub-acid, pleasant, ironclad, valuable. Early.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—Medium, roundish, striped red; rich, good, ironclad; productive.

ENGLISH CODLING.—Very large, yellow with smoky red cheek, handsome; sub-acid, good, productive.

FALL PIPPIN.—Large, golden yellow, rich, creamy, melting flesh.

FALL ORANGE.—Very large, nearly round, yellow, rather acid; excellent for cooking; prolific.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple.)—Medium, crimson flesh white, excellent; productive, iron-clad; late.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red; sub-acid, good, iron-clad.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Large, waxen yellow with carmine cheek, fine-grained, rich, juicy, sub-acid.

PORTER.—Medium, conical, bright yellow, extra good, not very productive; medium.

STUMP.—Full medium size, conical, yellow striped red; beautiful and excellent quality; fine grained, crisp, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid; productive, the fruit clustering thickly along the branches.

WINTER.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish, dark red, sub-acid, good; productive, profitable, popular. Medium.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin)—Large, nearly all red, striped, pretty, sub-acid; extra keeper and shipper; prolific, profitable.

COOPER'S MARKET—Medium, conical, red, smooth, beautiful; crisp, sub-acid, excellent; one of the few apples that can be kept until spring in New Jersey; prolific, reliable, profitable.

DOMINIE—Large, greenish yellow striped red; tender, juicy, sprightly, excellent; very prolific. Medium.

FALLAWATER—Very large, roundish, greenish yellow, extra keeper; productive, reliable, desirable.

GOLDEN RUSSETT—Medium size, roundish; dull russett with a slightly reddish cheek; flesh fine grained, greenish, crisp, juicy and sprightly. Productive. December to April.

GREENING, RHODE ISLAND—Large, yellowish green; tender, rich, good, productive, popular.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Rich golden yellow, tender, juicy, good; excellent keeper; productive.
HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH—Large, roundish, yellow striped and splashed red, sweet, very rich.

KING (Of Tompkins Co.)—Large, yellow striped red; tender, excellent, popular, profitable.

LANKFORD SEEDLING—An invaluable apple, especially for the Middle, Southern, and Southwestern States, owing to its fine appearance, good quality, productiveness, etc., and its superior keeping qualities. Medium to large, yellow, striped and nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy, tender and excellent. A remarkably strong, upright grower, and an annual bearer. 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents.

LAWYER—Large, bright red; flesh solid, mild acid. One of the best keepers and shippers, selling quickly and at high prices. A fine dessert apple.

MANN—Large, similar to Greening; skin deep yellow when full ripe; flesh yellow, juicy, mild, sub-acid, good to very good. Tree a good grower, making a large tree. An abundant bearer and very hardy. One of the best and hardiest late apples. The best new winter apple for family and market yet introduced.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Greenish, extra quality; extra keeper; poor grower; not reliable.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish, striped red, rich, mild, extra good keeper; abundant bearer.

PEWAUKEE—Iron clad. Medium, roundish, bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Sub-acid; extra quality; productive, profitable, very desirable. Mid-winter.

SMITH'S CIDER—Medium, greenish white, striped red, fair flavor; extra keeper; very prolific, very reliable. Profitable and most popular winter apple throughout N. J., and Pa.

SMOKEHOUSE—Large, yellow shaded with brilliant red; firm, juicy, fine grained and rich.

IVANHOE APPLE—Originated in Prince Edward County, Va., and keeps all the year round. They are light, golden yellow, and of most excellent flavor. We have only a small stock of one year old trees at 25 cents each by mail or express.

STARK—Large, striped, mild, sub-acid, good. Good keeper and one of the best for North and West.

TALMAN'S SWEET—Medium, light yellow; rich, excellent, desirable, productive, profitable.

WAGONER—Medium, dark red; tender, sub-acid, superb; productive, valuable.

WALBRIDGE—Medium sized, handsomely striped red. Quality good. Tree a free grower, an early and abundant bearer, one of the hardiest of the iron-clad apples. March to June.

WEALTHY—Medium, roundish; brilliant light red, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, extra. A free grower, very productive and of iron-clad hardness. Being one of the handsomest of apples, and one of the best in quality; tree productive and hardy, one of the most profitable and best of its season.

WILLOW TWIG—Large, roundish, conical; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; sub-acid. A long keeper.

WINE SAP—Medium, oblong, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, extra; productive.

HYSLOP (Crab)—Large, roundish, deep red with blue bloom, very pretty; flesh yellowish.

RED SIBERIAN (Crab)—Small, yellow and scarlet, handsome; tree an erect grower.

TRANSCENDANT (Crab)—Large, yellow, mostly covered with red; tree vigorous and productive.

WHITNEY'S No. 20 (Crab)—Large, striped, almost red; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid.

YELLOW SIBERIAN (Crab)—Similar to Red Siberian except in fruit, which is of golden yellow.

DWARF APPLE TREES—5 to 6 sorts only, 20 cents each.

PEARS.

By express or freight, not prepaid, fine trees, 3 to 5 feet, 12 cents, 5 to 7 feet, 20 cents each.

BARTLETT—Large, clear, yellow; juicy, buttery, excellent; trifty, young, heavy and regular bearer, very reliable and popular. Late summer.

BEURRE BOSC—Large, russet, distinct high flavored, melting; poor grower. Mid-autumn.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large, yellow and crimson; buttery, juicy, excellent. Late autumn.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large, russet, yellow, with red cheek; buttery, melting, superb; vigorous, productive, reliable, popular, profitable. Late autumn.

BUFFUM—Medium, oblong-ovate, deep yellow, shaded red; juicy, buttery and good. Late autumn.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, delicious; good grower, productive. Ripens in advance of Bartlett; should be picked early. Mid-summer.

DANA'S HOVEY—Small, extra high flavor, good grower, productive, reliable, valuable. Mid-winter.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Large, dull yellow; juicy, good, vigorous; best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich, melting, vigorous, productive; very hardy; must be gathered early. Early autumn.

HOWELL—Rather large, pale yellow with red cheek; quality good; reliable and profitable. Late autumn.

LAWRENCE—Light yellow, buttery, sugary, excellent; one of the best winter pears.

DOYENNE BOUSSOCK—Large, yellow, handsome; buttery, good, vigorous, productive. Early autumn.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Small, yellow with bright red cheek; very sweet and good; moderate grower, heavy annual bearer; free from blight, very early and desirable, profitable. Early summer.

MOUNT VERNON—Large, russet, juicy, melting, very rich, excellent; one of the best and most profitable sorts grown. Mid-winter.

SECKEL—Small, yellowish russet with cinnamon red cheek; rich, juicy, melting, exquisite; of slow growth, productive; very valuable, profitable. Early autumn.

SHELDON—Medium to large; yellowish russet; melting, very delicious; our favorite fall pear.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD—Very large, yellowish green; juicy, usually of poor quality; good grower, productive, blights badly; for cooking. Late winter. As also some other leading sorts.

KEIFFER (Keiffer's Hybrid)—Raised from seed of the Chinese sand pear; accidentally crossed with Bartlett. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinged with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November.

LE CONTE PEAR—This pear is producing a great commotion throughout Georgia and the South. First, because of its being blight-proof; second, because of its being produced from cuttings; third, because of its enormous yield; fourth, it is a good flavored pear; fifth, 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, has produced thirty bushels of fruit, and by gathering a little before they matured, fruit was obtained from the trees over two months. It grows some like Lombardy poplar, the branches shooting straight up, and the fruit is glossy, large, rose-tinged, and delicious. 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 a magnificent sight. The fruit matures sufficiently to begin gathering from the 1st to the 10th of July in Georgia. The pears are not then fit to be eaten, but they are of fine flavor when they mature off 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. 3 to 5 feet, 15 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 20 cents each.

WILDER EARLY—We have a small stock of two year old trees at 25 cents each by express.

DWARF PEARS—Of six to eight sorts that do best dwarfed. Same price as Standards.

PLUMS—SCARCE.

- Fine trees, by freight or express, not prepaid, 3 to 4 feet, 12 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 15 cents each.
- BRADSHAW**—Very large, dark violet red; juicy, good; productive. Early.
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP**—Large, handsome, yellow; firm, rich, sweet, popular. Late.
- GENERAL HAND**—Large, yellow, handsome; fine quality; free grower, productive.
- GERMAN PRUNE**—Medium, oval, purple, juicy, rich, sweet, productive, popular. We sold our crop quickly in Buffalo, for 80 cents to \$1.00 for one-sixth bushel baskets.
- GREEN GAGE**—Small, round, pale green, rich, juicy; abundant bearer. Early.
- IMPERIAL GAGE**—Large, oval, greenish, juicy, rich; excellent. Early.
- LOMBARD**—Medium, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, sugary; tree vigorous, a great bearer, succeeds everywhere, even on light soil. A standard sort.
- McLAUGHLIN**—Large, round, greenish yellow; sugary and good. Early.
- MONROE EGG**—Medium, oval, greenish yellow; sweet, productive. Early.
- PEACH**—Very large, roundish, brownish red; flesh yellow, sprightly, vigorous. Early.
- QUACKENBOSS**—Large, oblong, deep purple; flesh coarse, juicy. Mid-season.
- REINE CLAUDE**—Very large, greenish, shaded red; fine flavor, very prolific. Late.
- RICHLAND**—Medium, greenish purple; firm and excellent; productive. Early.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—An improvement upon and double the size of the common Damson. Not hardy at the North, very desirable from New York State southward. Late.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS**—Large, reddish purple; juicy, excellent; productive. Early.
- WASHINGTON**—Very large, yellowish green; juicy, good; tree robust; prolific. Early.
- YELLOW EGG**—Large, flesh yellow, juicy, rich; productive, profitable. Early.
- DE SOTO**—A desirable variety from Wisconsin; said to far excel Weaver, which is of same species. Large, dark red; good quality. Exceedingly prolific and profitable.
- WILD GOOSE**—Large, rich crimson, beautiful; flesh soft, melting, rich, delicious, with a full fruity flavor; tree a strong grower and very prolific. Large profits are being realized from this plum in many sections, particularly at the south, throughout New Jersey and westward. On account of its excellent shipping qualities it can be sent almost any distance, and is so large and showy that it sells at high prices.

NEW PLUMS.

- PLUMS of the following hardy American and Chickersaw type: Wolf, De Sota, Weaver, Forest Garden, Quaker, Rollingstone, Hawkeye, Wild Goose, Robinson, Mariana and Golden Beauty, small, by mail 15 cents each; by express, 3 to 5 feet, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, well branched, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; also the Abundance, Botan, Satsuma, Burbank, Kelsey and Yellow Japan Plums, at same prices as above; both by mail and express.
- BASSETT AND MINER**.—3 to 5 feet, 20 cents each.

PEACHES.

Smallest only by mail post-paid at 10 cents each, 2 to 3 feet, 7 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 9 cents. By express or freight, not prepaid.

SORTS.—Alexander, Amsden's June, Crockett's Late White, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Chinese Cling, Druid Hill, Early Beatrice, Early Louise, Early Rivers, Foster, Grosses Mignonne, George IV., Hill's Chili, Harkers Seedling, Hale's Early, Mountain Rose, Morris White, Oldmixon Cling, Red Cheek, Reeve's Favorite, Solway, Smock, Stump, Susquehanna, Troth's Early, Ward's Late Free, Yellow Rareri, Tennessee Seedling, &c.

KILBOURNE, or Canada Ironclad, 15 cents each, no discount.

ELBERTA PEACH.—It stands at the head of the peach list for hardness, productiveness, flavor and appearance. Fruit large, yellow, red cheek, juicy and rich, flesh yellow, ripening here last of July. The *Rural New Yorker* in commenting on the ELBERTA says: "On July 20th we received a small basket. They averaged nine inches in their longer and nearly that in the shorter circumference. The flesh is thick, very juicy, melting and of good quality. The color is yellow with a brightly colored red cheek. It is a free-stone. When these peaches were received, there were none to compare with them in the New York market, and peaches not over half the size and of inferior quality were retailing three for 10 cents." Small, well rooted trees by mail, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz. By express or freight, 10 cents each.

CROSBY.—Next to Elberta (of the newer varieties) comes the Crosby. A beautiful yellow peach with small pit, and a free-stone. The strongest claim for its superiority made by its introducers over other varieties, is the frost proof character of its fruit buds. For ELEVEN SUCCESSIVE YEARS, says the introducer, Crosby has not yet failed to fruit abundantly, many times when all other varieties failed. This quality alone is worth considering by all who have failed to get a crop of fruit from the old varieties. If any variety of peach can be called frost proof, there is no doubt but that Crosby is certainly deserving of that honor. Small, by mail, 15 cents, larger, by express, 15 cents.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.—This is the hardest peach yet introduced, bearing five consecutive crops in central Illinois, where all other sorts have proved tender. Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, pronounces it the best peach he has tested this year. By mail, small trees cut back, 15 cents each.

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 2 or 3 feet in height. This will cause it to head low and make a strong, short body, and will hold up its weight of fruit in after years, with-

out breaking down. Cut back each fall half the years growth, and when heads grow too thick. thin out some. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart.

NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.—By express or freight, 25 cents each.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.—We have a fine stock of these hardy, productive Apricots, and can send them, small, by mail, at 10 cents each. By express or freight, 2 to 3 feet, at 10 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents each.

QUINCES.

CHAMPION.—Small, 15 cents; larger, 25 cents. Meech's Prolific, medium, 20 cents.

ORANGE.—The best known and most popular of all quinces. Large, rich golden yellow and of best quality. When properly treated, productive and profitable. Is quite early. 2 feet, 12 cents; 3 feet, 15 cents.

CHERRIES.

Hearts and Bigarreaus, (sweet.)—Fast Growers.

By express or freight, 2 to 3½ feet, 12 cents; 3½ to 5 feet, 15 cents; 5 to 7 feet, 20 cents.

BLACK EAGLE.—Large, black, tender, rich, very productive, reliable, late.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Large, purplish black; juicy, rich, excellent, popular, late.

COE'S TRANSPARENT.—Medium, pale amber, very tender, sweet, juicy, popular.

DOWNER'S LATE.—Medium, red, melting, sweet, luscious, reliable, desirable, very late.

GOV. WOOD.—Large, yellow shaded red, juicy, rich, delicious; very fine, midseason.

LUDLLING.—Extremely large, black, very solid, and of finest quality; midseason.

NAPOLEON.—Large white and red; firm, juicy, sweet, profitable.

OHIO BEAUTY.—Large, white with blush; tender, sweet, juicy, excellent, midseason.

YELLOW SPANISH.—Large, yellowish, juicy and rich; very popular; midseason.

Dukes and Morellos.—Slow Growers.

BELLE DE CHOISY.—Medium, amber mottled; very delicious; a shy bearer; midseason.

DYEHOUSE.—Medium, bright red, sprightly, rich, early and sure bearer.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Medium, red, juicy, rich, acid; very popular and profitable; excellent for canning. Best of all sour cherries.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Large, dark red, juicy, rich, melting, excellent. Early.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Large, dark red; very juicy, rich, acid, very productive and profitable. Late.

LATE DUKE.—Large, bright red, fine flavor; very profitable with some.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Large, rich, dark purplish red; flesh red, juicy, sub-acid. Late.

MAY DUKE.—Medium, dark red; melting, rich, juicy, excellent; reliable, early.

MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE.—Large, bright red, rich, acid; late.

OLIVET.—Large, deep red; tender, vinous; highly commended; new.

REINE HORTENSE.—Very large, mottled, juicy, tender, rich; one of the best; medium.

SPECIALTIES.

THE WAGER PEACH.—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. Reproduces itself from the pit. 15 cents by mail; by express, 10 cents each; \$6.00 per 100.

ELLISON.—A beautiful yellow-fleshed peach, large as the Late Crawford, ripening a little earlier; yellow, with rich blush. Reproduces itself from seed. By mail, 15 cents each, larger, \$1.50 per dozen; by express, 15 cents, \$1.50 per dozen.

EVERGREENS.—We have a fine lot of twice transplanted, stocky, **NORWAY SPRUCE**, **SCOTCH AND AUSTRIAN PINE**, and **SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ**, beautiful shaped trees for the lawn. 2½ to 3 and 4 feet, at only 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, assorted kinds, or 1 to 2½ feet, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

We can supply the genuine "WONDERFUL" peach trees, small size at 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per 100, or larger. Stronger trees for 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

We have a fine stock of the "CINNAMON" VINE roots—a rapid growing plant. The flowers are very fragrant. 15 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—This valuable fruit and ornamental tree was brought to this country from latitude 49, Western Russia, by the Mennonites. This 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 very hardy. It commences to bear when two years old, and is a prolific bearer, the fruit being about the size of Kittatiny blackberries; 96 per cent. of the berries are jet black, and 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 a grayish-white, branches

drooping, and perfectly hardy. A beautiful, quick growing tree for the lawn, and one of the best to plant for a quick growing wind break. Birds will leave the strawberry and raspberry beds for this fruit, hence it pays to plant.

The 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. 3 to 5 feet, 10 cents each, 65 cents per dozen, 5 to 7 feet, 12 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

We have a fine stock of HALLEANA HONEYSUCKLI by express or postpaid by mail, strong, one year old, 25 cents 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 the Honeysuckle one of the finest outdoor running plants grown.

WILDER PEAR.—30 cents each. Idaho Pear, 3 to 4 feet, by express, 20 cents; 4 to 5 feet, by express, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen. Le Conte, the great Pear for the South, small, by mail, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; by express, 2 feet, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; 3 to 5 feet, 20 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen. Keiffers, same price as Le Conte.

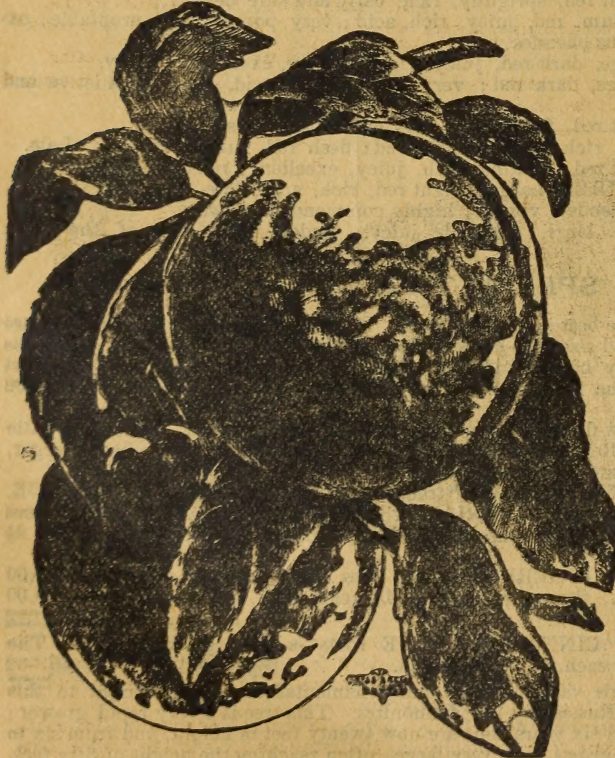
Small seedling Sugar Maples, by mail, at 20 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, or by express at 75 cents per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000. 5 to 7 feet, by express or freight, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GERMAN PRUNE—Of all the plume or prune family, this is our favorite for market or home use. We sold our crop quick at 80 cents per basket (6 baskets to the bushel), and afterwards learned we could have obtained, in New York, \$1.25 per basket for them. Our stock is budded from our bearing orchard.

"ABUNDANCE" PLUM—2 to 3 feet, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Hardest Variety grown or known—Yielded a Full Crop in Illinois when all other kinds failed.



The earliest peach that is a first-class shipper. Has produced a full crop in Illinois for 7 years in succession, and what makes it still more valuable it is a small pitted, thick-meated, FREE STONE. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Extracts From Testimonials.

We are in receipt of sample of Champion Peach sent us. If it is anything like a fair average, it is certainly the best white peach that we know of that ripens at this time of year. The specimen sent us is extra fine.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Your sample of the Champion Peach was duly received, and in fine condition. I kept it one week and then tested; it differs from all other early peaches in its make up, having more solid material and less water than the average peaches. This quality alone will be appreciated by the peach growing country, as it will undoubtedly prove a good keeper and stand long shipments, qualities now needed in peaches ripening early. The flavor was good.

HENRY LUTTS,
Youngstown, N. Y.

This sample peach (Champion) arrived several days ago, and we can assure you that we were highly pleased with it. The flavor is all that can be desired in an early peach. It is certainly the finest early peach we ever saw.

FRANTZ BROS., Springfield, Ohio.

The sample of the Champion Peach came to hand the 20th inst., in splendid condition, notwithstanding the mail sack that brought the sample to our place was thrown from the fast train with terrible force. I found the peach to be a freestone, beautiful in appearance, excellent flavor, large size, fine grained flesh, no bitter taste next the stone that is so common in this country. The pit was very small for a large peach. I have had the honor of being an expert judge on fruit several times at state fairs, and other big fruit shows, and believe now that the sample of the Champion Peach you sent me would score as many points as any peach that I have seen for several years, and in consideration of its earliness, I would consider the Champion the peach of to-day. I am slow to give a testimonial in any case until I am convinced, but in this case, "the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof."

S. H. LINTON, Tilman, Ind.

The Champion Peach that was mailed to my address about two weeks ago came to hand in fine shape and well preserved; it was of medium size, a perfect free-stone with a very fine and delicious peach flavor. It will be a good shipper. I kept the sample for six days after it came to hand, in good shape. I would say it will be one of the coming peaches.

R. T. BERLIN, Louisville, Ohio.

The sample of Champion was received and would have reported sooner, but intended to see how long it would keep; it is a remarkable good keeper, good shipper and of beautiful appearance, quality best; a perfect free-stone, and of very good size for so early a peach.

JOHN G. KLEIN, Buckners, Ky.

I received the Champion Peach all safe; it was in excellent condition on Monday. We sampled it, and all said it was the finest peach they ever tasted. I have never tasted one to equal it.

C. P. MICHEL, Boise City, Idaho.

The sample peach (Champion) received a few days ago, and it was in good condition. I think it highly deserves the name it has, it is a beauty. I showed it to quite a number of parties before I got home with it, and the unanimous reply was, "Oh, what a beautiful peach," and all wanted to know its history and place of origin. After I got home it was divided around with the members of my family, and one neighbor who happened to be here, and the general verdict was, "How delicious." It seems to me to see the peach would certainly cause a strong desire to plant trees of the Champion.

W. B. WRIGHT, Latham, Kansas.

The sample of Champion Peach you sent us August 12th, came to hand in very good condition. It so well pleased us that we on last Monday made a trip to the orchard at Nokomis, where we beheld a wonderful sight. The trees were loaded with large and wonderfully uniform peaches. In the orchard there were many other varieties, but none that would compare with the Champion. We think it an excellent shipping variety, as we have kept samples in good condition a week. The quality is A No. 1.

E. A. BECHTEL'S SONS.

The Champion Peach arrived on the 21st in fine condition. It was a beauty, and considerably above the average size of early peaches. I asked two or three friends to help eat it, and the verdict was "delicious." It is a perfect free-stone, which is a rare thing in an early white peach.

A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

The sample of Champion Peach arrived in good order. It is a very fine peach both in appearance and quality, and being a free-stone adds much to its value. Our principal early peach in this locality is the Alexander, and this season we have a large crop of them, but as they are small and a cling-stone, the market is soon supplied, and the prices rule very low. With a peach as good as the Champion in the market we fear the Alexander would not sell at all. Your season is somewhat in advance of ours, and we presume the Alexander is out of the way before the Champion is ready for the market.

E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport, N. Y.

We thank you for the Champion Peach received. It is one of the best early peaches we have ever seen good quality, size and color.

W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

The sample of the Champion Peach has been received in good condition. It is of good appearance and of excellent quality and its productiveness, even in unfavorable seasons, must make it very valuable.

BROWN BROS. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

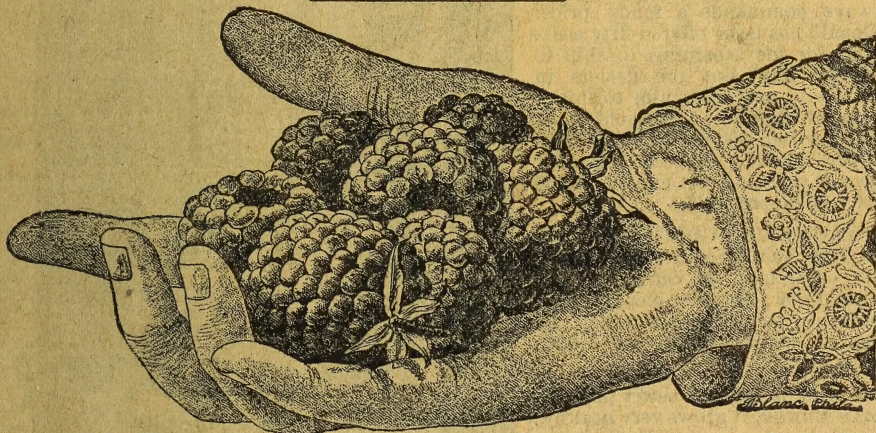
We received the Champion Peach on Saturday in good condition. After laying on our desk for almost four days it was still in good condition. We ate it to-day, and find it very good flavored—better than Crawfords. We suppose twenty-five persons saw this peach, and they all pronounced it a fine peach.

I. S. KEENEY & SON, Monongahela City, Pa.

The sample of your new Champion Peach received in very fine condition. There is much in it to recommend it: being so early a free-stone, of large size, attractive appearance, juicy and finely flavored.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, Monroe, Mich.

Small trees by express or freight, 12 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen. Larger trees 15 cents \$2.00 per dozen. Small trees by mail for 15 cents each.



SHAFFER RASPBERRY.—Beats every sort I have grown for 40 years for hardiness, productiveness, size and flavor. Succeeds in all soils and in every locality.

SEEDLING FRUIT TREES LOW—Many are inquiring of us for seedling trees to bud or graft in the top. We can supply seedling apple trees, 1 to 2 feet, packed, for \$1.00 per 100; 5 to 6 feet, \$3.00 per 100. Seedling pear, plum and cherry, 1 to 2 feet, at \$2.00 per 100; seedling plums, 4 to 6 foot trees, \$5.00 per 100. Seedlings as a rule, are more hardy than grafted or budded fruit, and hence grafted or budded in the top make hardy trees.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Alder, 50 cents; Beech, purple, 75 cents; Cherry, dbl. flowering, 30 cents; Catalpa, 4 feet, 40 cents; Elm, Maple and Beech, 20 cents each; Kentucky Coffee Tree, 35 cents; Linden, 35 cents; Laburnum, 30 cents; Mt. Ash, 35 cents; Peach, flowering, 25 cents; Thorn, 35 cents; Willow, Rosemary, 30 cents.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES—Apple, \$1.00 each; Ash, 75 cents; Beech, \$1.00 each; Birch, 50 cents; Cherry, 30 cents; Elm, Camperdown, 50 cents; Mt. Ash, 75 cents; Willow, 30 cents.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Almond, 20 cents; Althea, 30 cents; Berberry, 10 cents each; Currant, flowering, 15 cents; Deutzia, assorted, 16 cents; Euonymus, 30 cents; Forsythia, assorted, 15 cents; Fringe, purple, 25 cents; Lilac, assorted, 20 cents; Philadelphia, assorted, 20 cents; Privet, 15 cents; Quince, Japan, 15 cents; Snowberry, 15 cents; Spirea, assorted, 15 cents; Tamarix, 15 cents; Viburnum, Lantanoides, 15 cents; Weigella, assorted, 20 cents; White Fringe, 30 cents.

CLIMBING PLANTS—Akebia, Quinata, 20 cents; Ampelopsis, Veitchii, 20 cents; Aristolochia Siphon, 35 cents; Clematis, assorted, 40 cents; Honeysuckle, assorted, 20 cents; Ivy, assorted, 20 cents; Trumpet Creeper, 15 cents; Virginia Creeper, 15 cents; Wisteria, assorted, 25 cents; Cinnamon Vine, strong roots, 15 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS—Pæonies, assorted, 20 cents; Calla, 20 cents each; Canna, 53 cents; Dahlias, 25 cents; Gladiolus, 10 cents; Lily, assorted, 35 cents; Tulips, 10 cents; Tuberoses.

DONALD'S ELMIRA ASPARAGUS.

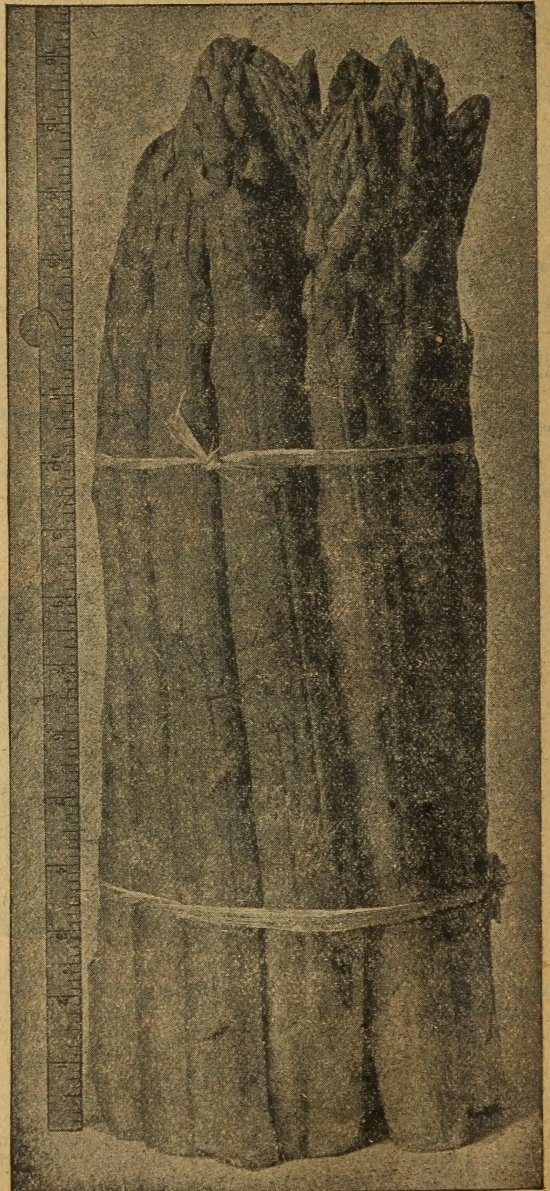
This asparagus has attracted much attention from dealers and commission merchants generally throughout the State, all anxious to get it. The color of this asparagus is notably different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that whole crops will average four pounds weight to the bunch of twelve stalks, and, as will be seen by the accompanying engraving from a photograph of an average bunch, measure sixteen inches in length. On account of its great size, the cutting and bunching requires much less labor than with other varieties. While the expense of marketing is thus lessened, it always commands a fancy price. Mr. Donald has been offered fifty cents a pound for his asparagus to ship to New York City, but the dealers in Elmira would not allow him to ship it even at such figures. 1 year old roots, 75 cents per 100; 300 for \$2.00 by mail; \$4.00 per 1,000 by express; 5,000 for \$15.00. 2 year old by express \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—2 year old, by express or freight, 50 cents per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000; one year old, by mail, 50 cents per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000; by express or freight \$2.50 per 1,000; 5,000 for \$10.00.

No fruit is paying better than the **GERMAN PRUNE**, it grows very healthy, comes in bearing young, fruit large, pits small, thick meated and enormously productive. See page 28.

Remember the great value of the Wager and Ellison peaches (see page 29) is that they reproduce the same from the pit and require no budding, and we caution all from buying those offered by nurserymen generally, as such are budded and will not, when budded, reproduce the same from pits. Ours are seedlings from bearing orchards.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Strong, two years old, by express, \$1.00 per dozen.



DONALD'S ELMIRA ASPARAGUS. PHOTOGRAPH OF AN AVERAGE BUNCH WEIGHING 4 lbs., HEIGHT 16 IN.