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L. J. FARMER'S CATALOG

FEB 26 1920



1920

L. J. FARMER
PULASKI, N. Y.

NEVERFAIL
Fall or Everbearing
Strawberry
See description in Catalog
\$3.00 Per Doz- \$20.00 Per Hundred

STRAWBERRIES

and Other Fruit Plants



Handy Shipping Packages

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

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

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

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

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

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

Free Gift with Every Order

Every person who orders plants or other goods from this catalog to the amount of \$2.00 or more, will receive a free packet of Giant-Aster Seeds, with full instructions how to plant and care for them. These seeds contain several varieties. If you prefer, we will send you instead, a packet of Cole's Early Watermelon or of Admiral Dewey Popcorn. In addition, we also give free, one copy of our 100 page book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," to all who purchase plants or other goods to the amount of \$10.00. We also endeavor to put in enough extra plants or seeds to pay part of the cost of shipping by parcel post or express.

Introduction

You run no risk in sending your orders to, or in trusting your money with us.

We have been thirty-seven years in building up our business and are known to every agricultural authority and farm organization in the country.

Ask them about us. We began in a small way when a boy of 17 years and now have one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. "The Strawberry man of Pulaski, N. Y." needs no introduction to most fruit growers.

Prices

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

How to Order

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

Plants True to Name

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

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

Our Location and Facilities

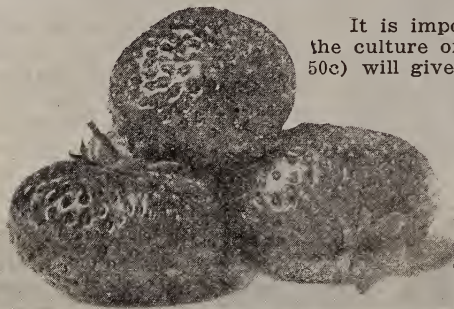
We are one mile south of Pulaski, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants located in central New York, 38 miles north of the City of Syracuse. This locality is justly famed for its excellent strawberries and other fruits, and most of the plants, etc., we sell are grown here. Pulaski is an enterprising village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

L. J. FARMER

Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.



Strawberries



Specimens of the New Neverfail Strawberry

It is impossible in a catalog to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 50c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

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

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



Heeling in Strawberry Plants When Not Ready to Plant Out Permanently.

plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall; this being essential for the best development of the plants.

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

Important

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

Plants for Canada and Foreign Countries

We can now send strawberry plants by Parcel Post* to Canada. The postage must be prepaid. We cannot send C. O. D. for postage, like we can in the United States. Strawberry plants, greenhouse plants, herbaceous perennials, bedding plants, bulbs and tubers are exempt from fumigation and can be shipped into Canada by parcel post as well as by freight and express any time during the year. All other kinds of nursery goods, such as raspberry, blackberry, grape, fruit trees, etc., must be sent by freight or express. Currant and gooseberry plants can be shipped from New York and other eastern states only into the province of Ontario. The duty on plants and all kinds of nursery stock is 25 per cent. Nursery stock is fumigated and the duty collected at the ports of entry.

Substituting Varieties

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

*NOTE—The European war has cut off our supply of potash from Germany and it is impossible to get commercial fertilizer with more than 1 to 4 per cent of potash. Potash is worth several times what it was before the war and yet we believe the fruit grower can afford to use it. Some soils will produce satisfactory crops without it, but where wood ashes can be got, we advise using them for the supply of potash.

HOW TO TELL SEX OF STRAWBERRY BLOSSOMS

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



A good plant. Plenty of fine fibrous roots



Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate.

Farmers List of Selected Varieties

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark (Per.)—

This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri and was introduced by us several years ago. We consider it the best extra early variety for strong rich soil that we have ever fruited. The plants are strong, sturdy growers, making short stocky runners and every plant will root. The foliage is tall and rank growing and can be distinguished among hundreds of different varieties by its peculiar appearance. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season. It begins to ripen early and is gone before late varieties come on. The berries are deep red clear through, fine for shipping or canning. With us, the berries ripen as early as Excelsior, are as large as Sample, and as productive as Glen Mary. The last pickings are nearly as large with us as the first. If this variety does as well with other growers as it does with us, the demand for plants will soon be almost unlimited. The fruit is very similar to the



Campbell's Early

old Wilson in color, firmness and everything except size. The Ozark is one of our largest varieties. We have a fine stock of genuine plants. Price, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$15.00.

Campbell's Early Strawberry (Per.)—This comparatively new variety originated in the state of New Jersey and has steadily gained in popularity until now it is considered by many to be the most dependable of all the extra early varieties. The plants are unusually large, heavily rooted and produce enormous crops of strawberries so early that they command the top notch prices. It is of fine color and flavor, very firm and a good shipper. My advice is that no one will make a mistake in planting this variety heavily for first early fruit. It is being largely planted in its home section, which is a good recommend for any variety. Price, 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Early Jersey Giant (Per.)—Originated by Walter Van Fleet, former associate editor of the Rural New Yorker. We have fruited it several years and it is a wonder. One year we fruited it on heeled-in plants and one square rod produced 30 quarts at one picking. This year it was by far the largest and most profitable extra early berry. A picker counted the berries just as they run as he picked them, without sorting and they run 20 berries to the quart. The plants are good growers, very healthy and produce an enormous crop of fruit. It is not as firm as Early Ozark, but in yield, size and general value has surpassed that variety with us during the past two years. It does not require as strong soil as Ozark. We can recommend Early Jersey Giant. Price: 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Excelsior, Earliest, Michel's Early, August Luther Bederwood, (All perfect flowered varieties) 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb., 24th, 1919.

The black cap plants I bought of you last year, arrived in excellent condition. I am planning to put in some fall bearing varieties of strawberries. What variety would you recommend? Our soil is sandy loam, naturally moist but well drained. I intend to ship to Buffalo so would like a good shipping berry. I also intend to get the Royal Purple Raspberry. Is there anything better?

Herbert Saunders.



Ideal Rows of Early Ozark

Second Early Varieties



Early Jersey Glant

the surplus runners and thins the fruit, gets as nice berries from the Dunlap as from most any variety. The plants are very healthy clean growers and cover the ground with a mat of plants, if not thinned. The berries are medium to large in size, depending upon the care they get. The color is deep red and extends through the berry. The flavor is unsurpassed. The berry is easily hulled and therefore in favor with the housewife. We recommend the Dunlap for the farmer who has little time to fuss with his strawberry bed, but not for the skilled commercial grower. There are many other varieties that will pay him better. Our plants come from a grower who produced 9,000 quarts from an acre of this variety two years ago and sold them all to the canning factory at 7c per qt.—\$630.00 from 1 acre of strawberries, at low prices. Price of plants: 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Missionary (Per.)—A great favorite in the South where it is largely grown for early market. What the Dunlap is for the North, the Missionary is for the South. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Warfield (Imp.)—Enormously productive, rich dark colored, fine for canning and preserving. A good companion for Dunlap. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Minnesota No. 3 Strawberry—A comparison of this wonderful berry with one of its popular parents the Senator Dunlap, follows: Color of fruit and season of ripening is very much the same as the Dunlap.

If there is a variety that will surpass the Dunlap as a rough and ready strawberry for the millions and one that it is safe to bank on, it is Minnesota No. 3.

The fruit is much larger and the season of fruiting about twice as long under same conditions. This is due to the fact that it sets its secondary blossoms and the root system, being much longer than the Dunlaps, it is a better drought resister.

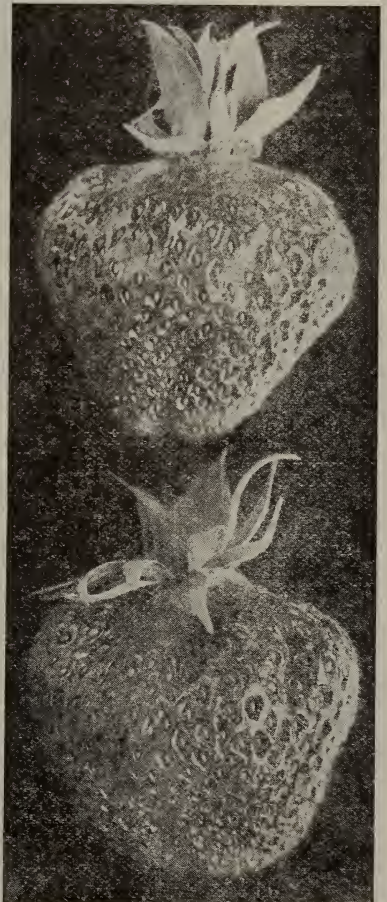
The foliage is very luxuriant and healthy. The plants are larger than the Dunlaps. It is probably the hardiest berry we have.

Growers who have given this berry a trial agree that it is the best strawberry Minnesota now has.

Price of plants: 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.



Senator Dunlap



Minnesota No. 3



SECOND EARLY VARIETIES Continued

Kellogg's Premier (Per.)—

The growers in Maryland and other places were all talking about this variety last winter. One large nurseryman said he was going to plant ten acres just for fruit. It certainly is a fine grower and they tell me that as a money maker it is unsurpassed. We have a good stock of plants but they have not fruited here yet. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Crescent (Imp.)—The old favorite for rough and ready culture. Plants very vigorous and productive. Berries medium in size, light colored. Succeeds everywhere. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Haverland (Imp.)—A long light colored berry with small calyx, showing up nicely on account of its bright glossy color. Does best on heavy tenacious soils and is considered the most productive berry in cultivation, with possibly the exception of Warfield. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Parson's Beauty

Klondike (Per.)—If you look in the shop windows of our city markets in February and March, you will see boxes of large oblong strawberries, nicely arranged and glossy as if varnished. This is the Klondike variety and it is a veritable "Klondike" for the Southern grower. They tell me down in Maryland there is no better paying variety and it succeeds all through the South. It is doing better from year to year in the North, but is not as valuable here as in the South where it grows larger and withstands the frosts that kill the blossoms in early spring better than most other varieties. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Midseason Varieties

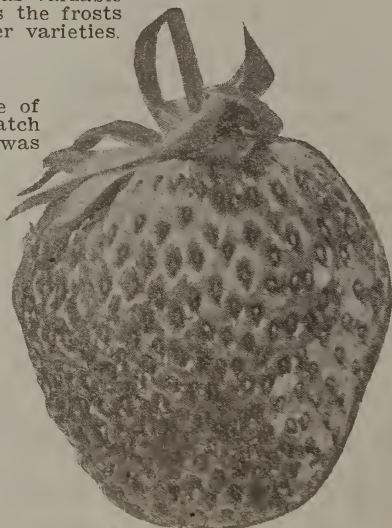
Norwood (Per.)—I paid the originator, Mr. N. B. White of Norwood, Mass. (A man then 89 years old), \$250.00 for a patch of this berry no larger than an ordinary kitchen floor. It was introduced by us in 1905 at \$1.00 per plant. It was claimed by Mr. White that he grew four berries that crowded a quart basket. I never gave it the highest cultivation and never succeeded in getting such large berries, but they were large and very attractive, the prettiest berries I ever saw. It is thought by some to be the same as Marshall, but while similar, it is not the same. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—One of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The number of quarts of large fine looking berries this variety will produce from an acre is almost unbelievable. If one has a market not over particular, there is no more profitable berry to grow. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Jessie (Per.)—A very large oblong berry of rich color and finest flavor. Very desirable for home use and fancy market. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Bubach (Imp.)—Plants are moderate runners, very large and sturdy. Enormously productive of extremely large, light colored berries, irregular in shape. It ripens early and is hard to surpass in size and selling qualities. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Barrymore (Per.)—25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Premier

Oswego (Per.)—Plants are strong growers making a moderate number of runners which are inclined to bunch together unless spread out and separated as they grow. It succeeds best on light soils. I have seen immense crops growing on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored foliage and root deeply, having large fleshy roots. The berries are oblong, wedge shaped, light colored on one side, but deeper colored on the side next the sun, but no white tips or cocks combs. The flavor is mild and the flesh meaty and of much substance. Those who do not like acid in strawberries will like the Oswego. It is enormously productive and produces good crops for several years from the same field. I know of no better midseason berry for average soils and no berry will give better returns on light sandy or gravelly soils with good care. It is essentially the poor man's berry. It is so good that no less than a dozen names have been attached to the same variety. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.



Oswego

Dornan, Hundred Dollar, Barkley, Buster, Hummer, New York, Corsican, Ryckman, Pride of Michigan, Uncle Jim, McKinley, Morgan's Favorite (All similar or so close to Oswego in appearance and qualities that it is not necessary to have both)—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

William Belt (Per.)—Large plants, very productive. Berries large, irregular in shape, inclined to be flattened. Quality the best. Does well in the same ground for several years. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Magic Gem—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Edgar Queen (Imp.)—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Gibson (Per.)—25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Sharpless (Per.)—The standard of quality. Plants vigorous and healthy. Berries very large, light colored, irregular in shape, but of the very finest flavor, sweet and delicious. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

White Strawberry (Per.)—This is a cultivated wild white strawberry of the woods. The plants are very good growers and have very light colored foliage. The berries are small to medium in size and are borne above the foliage where they are easily picked. When picked, the hull or calyx parts from the berry and they are all ready for the table. Very productive with us. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Big Valley (Per.)—We received this variety from a grower in Pennsylvania who is very enthusiastic over it. We have fruited it three years and it certainly is unsurpassed for money making in its season. It is of the New York type, strong thrifty plants, very productive of large berries that ripen in midseason. The flavor is mild and will suit those who do not like acid in strawberries. Price, 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Howard No. 17 (Per.)—This variety has attained great popularity in some sections, notably so in Connecticut where I believe it originated. Some growers are planting it to the exclusion of all others. Its great points are unusual vigor, productiveness, large size and attractiveness, selling above others in the market. We have not fruited it yet. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Late Varieties

Big Joe (Per.)—The plants of this variety are exceedingly vigorous and make fine fruiting rows. The foliage is healthy and attractive. The berries are produced in great abundance, one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The berries are very large, regular in shape, glossy, attractive and very firm, making it a good variety for market. It has been tested by large growers in Oswego County who speak highly of it as a valuable variety for market. It commands the highest prices among the buyers who ship to the large city markets. It holds the market until the Gandy and Chesapeake ripen, and outsells all others. We had a fine crop of them the past season. All Joes look alike to me. Big Joe, Emerson Joe and Joe Johnson, and I believe there is no difference. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Ridgway (Per.)—This variety is most satisfactory on rich heavy soil with clay in its make up. The plants are healthy and vigorous, having large white fleshy roots like asparagus roots. The berries are medium to large in size, glossy, light red in color and very attractive, being almost every one of them even and regular in size and shape as if turned out in a lathe. The flavor is fine. I have sold this variety for many years and it is very popular with people who know it for home use or near market. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.

Gandy (Per.)—The standard late variety. Plants moderately vigorous with long wiry runners. Makes a moderate number of plants. Berries very large, nearly round, dull red color, ripening very late in the season. Flavor unlike other strawberries. Does well in marshy wet places. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.



Big Joe



1 Crescent, 2 Dunlap, 3 Americus, 4 Magic Gem, 5 Big Valley, 6 Jessie, 7 Bederwood, 8 Warfield, 9 Enormous, 10 Ridgway, 11 Brandywine, 12 Aroma, 13 Wm. Belt, 14 Nick Ohmer.

Aroma (Per.)—This variety is possibly more largely grown all over the United States than any other variety. It does equally well in the North and South. The plants are excellent growers, berries large, regular in shape, light red in color and very attractive. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties to grow. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

Sample (Imp.)—One of the best old ones. Plants good growers and very productive, of large, evenly shaped berries which always sell well in market. It is not particular as to soil or location. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

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

grown near Los Angeles. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Crimson Cluster: 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This is a variety that succeeds only on well drained soils, such as gravel and sand. The plants become diseased on wet soils and the crop of fruit is seriously affected. The berries are very large, irregular in shape, with white tips, very firm and a good shipper. It is extremely popular with berry growers who succeed with it, because of its extra large size and productiveness. It hurts the sale of good flavored strawberries but is largely grown by those who look only for the quarts. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Chesapeake (Per.)—Enormous plants of the very finest appearance. Berries very large, regular in shape, oblong, glossy and attractive. One of the finest for market on account of its attractiveness. Not very productive but the berries outsell most all others. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Steven's Late Champion

LATE VARIETIES—Continued

Enormous (Per.)—Considered by many, the same as Edgar Queen. Very thrifty plants, productive. Berries pretty and produced in great abundance. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Steven's Late Champion (Per.)—Vigorous grower and will cover the surface before fall with runners and young plants. The berries are produced very late and will stand on the vines days after turning red before they have to be picked. The shape of the berry is very irregular but on account of its attractive color, it sells well in market. Of poor flavor as generally grown. Does exceedingly well on sand or dry gravel but is also in favor with many heavy land growers. It will do well on land too poor to grow satisfactory crops of most other varieties. It is largely planted in our county for shipment to the large cities because it is a dry berry, having less juice than most strawberries and therefore ships unusually well. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00

Farmer's Mascot (Per.)—We have made one of the best records with this variety that has ever been made by any strawberry in cultivation. On July 12th, 1915, we picked this kind at the rate of 42 bushels to the acre at one picking and they readily sold for 15c per quart, which was 2 to 5 cents per quart more than other varieties were bringing. The past summer (1919), they held their own again and we have come to believe that it is one of the kinds to tie to. The plants are good clean healthy growers but are not large. It is evidently of the Gandy type. The fruit is very large, deep dark red and very glossy and attractive. It ripens late and continues to fruit until most other kinds are done. It is one of the links that binds the strawberry season together, coming after most varieties are done and lapping on with fall bearing varieties. This is one of the varieties that you must not overlook. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

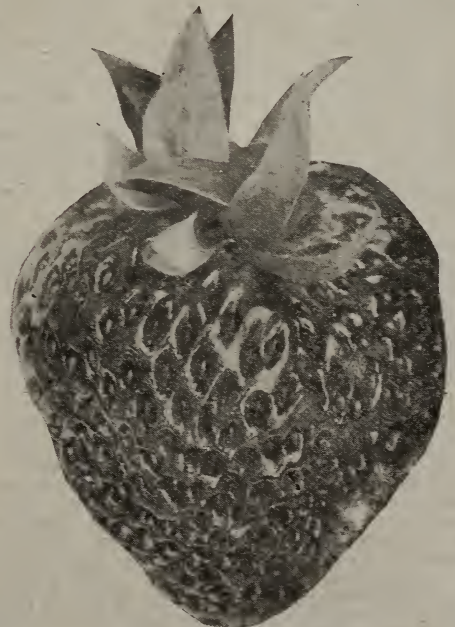
I wish to set out a new bed using hill culture instead of matted rows. Please advise best spacing for hill culture and quote me on necessary plants of your three best varieties in early, medium and late for the six rows 250 ft. long.

Wm. N. McComb.

Summitt Co., Ohio, March 17th, 1919.

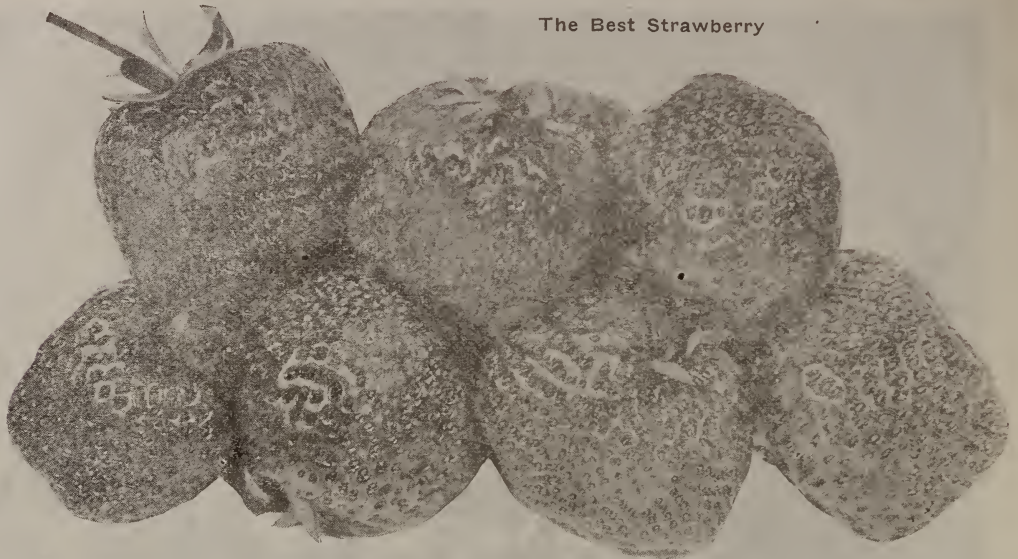
I wish to try out some of your plants again. I have planted in former seasons, some of your introductions and find them O. K.

Mrs. H. G. Etling.



Mascot

Ocean Co., N. J., Feb. 1st, 1919.
Some years ago I bought strawberry plants of you which were very satisfactory and have yielded abundant fruit up to the present time.



The Best Strawberry

The "Best" Strawberry

This variety is by far "The Best" strawberry that has ever fruited on our grounds. This is saying a good deal, for we have been growing strawberries for nearly 37 years, beginning when a boy of 17 summers. In all this time, we have tested thousands of seedlings, also well known old varieties, and ought to be in a position to know what is really a good strawberry. I have often said that no one strawberry has all the good points, they lack some thing which some other variety has in greater store. I cannot think of one fault, however, in the "Best" Strawberry. This strawberry was found in a lot of plants received from the South several years ago. It is no experiment with us. We have tried it under all conditions, on all kinds of soils and under different treatment for at least ten years.

The plants are model growers, very vigorous and stalky. The leaves are very large, thick and leathery. I believe the plant will endure unfavorable conditions better than most other varieties. It always appears vigorous and healthy. It is extremely productive, none more so.

The berries ripen very late, almost the latest of all, coming just at a time when the last strawberries bring the best prices and lap on with early raspberries. The photo shown herewith was taken from berries that were picked July 15th and shipped by parcel post 100 miles to be photographed. These berries when shipped with others which ripen in the same season, often sell for 5c per quart above other varieties. The berries are very large, glossy and attractive, have fine flavor and when sold to a customer, create a demand for more berries. The fruit is very solid, is firm and a good shipper. The calyx or hull of the berry is green and healthy and when the berries are nicely arranged in the basket, with this fine calyx as a trimming, they present the finest appearance of any strawberry that we have ever seen. In sections where the late strawberries pay best, this variety will put thousands of extra dollars into the pockets of growers, if they will grow it. The blossom is perfect and extra strong in pollen. It is about the latest strawberry we have; only one, the Pearl, being later. Our supply of plants is limited at present on account of unfavorable weather, but will be increased as fast as possible. Price, 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$50.00.

Lupton (Per.)—A comparatively new variety of strawberry originating in New Jersey, where it has become very popular as a shipping variety. My correspondents write that it is the firmest berry that they have ever tried. It is very similar to Gandy in most respects, but is firmer and a better shipper. The plants are in great demand. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Kellogg's Prize (Imp.)—A comparatively new variety that has become very popular on account of its ability to produce a large crop of excellent fruit under unfavorable conditions. The plants are strong growers and resist disease well. The fruit is of high color, fine flavor and large to very large. It has a very long fruiting season lasting from medium early to late. Blooms will stand more cold weather than most varieties. Should be planted near Aroma or some other sort that blossoms at the same time; then the production of fine fruit will be enormous. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.



A Nice Handy of "The Best"



One Plant of the "Neverfail" Everbearing Strawberry, Photographed Oct. 11th, 1919. There were 12 Ripe Berries On It at the Time.

The New Everbearing Strawberry "Neverfail"

This new Fall or Everbearing strawberry is a seedling produced by the veteran strawberry expert, Mr. D. J. Miller of Millersburg, Ohio. Mr. Miller is well known as an originator and expert in producing seedlings, being the originator of the "King Edward" strawberry and other lesser valuable kinds.

The "Neverfail" is a seedling of the Bubach, hand pollinated with the Superb. It was produced with a lot of 500 seedlings in 1912, all of them being discarded but No. 200 which was named "Neverfail." The Neverfail gets its large size and productiveness from the Bubach, its vigor, beautiful color and thriftiness from the Superb.

It is claimed by Mr. Miller that the plants of Neverfail are as vigorous and make as many new runners to the plant as Superb and that it is three times as productive of fruit as the Superb. He claims that it is by far the most productive and profitable fall fruiter; and as a spring fruiter, it is the most productive strawberry in existence. It fruits on the young plants in the fall while Superb does not.

My attention was first called to the new everbearing seedling by a passage in a letter from Matthew Crawford, the great Strawberry and Gladiola expert of Ohio. Mr. Miller had sent Mr. Crawford a few plants to test with the understanding that the plants were to be destroyed if Mr. Crawford did not wish to introduce it. Mr. Crawford wrote me that he was out of the strawberry plant business and was devoting what little energy he had left to Gladioli culture, but if I was still interested in everbearing strawberries, the New Seedling No. 200 produced by D. J. Miller, was by far the best one that he had ever tested and he had tested all that had been offered to the public so far. I wrote to Mr. Miller at once, and further on in this circular are some extracts from correspondence received from Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller sent me a few plants to test in the spring of 1918. These and the plants sent to Mr. Crawford (which have been destroyed) are the only plants which have gone out, so far, from the originator's grounds. These plants sent us have made

a fine healthy growth and fruited continuously throughout the summer and past fall and were full of fruit when winter came. It was by far the most vigorous maker of plants and the most productive of fruit of any fall bearing strawberry that we fruited in 1918 and we fruited Francis, Americus, Superb, Minnesota No. 1017 and Progressive.

Extracts from Letters Received from Mr. Miller
Millersburg, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1917.

Mr. L. J. Farmer,

Dear Sir—Well I suppose by this time the berries have arrived at your desk. They were picked under unfavorable conditions had prevailed, about 24 hours after a hard frost and long continued cool cloudy weather. They were not near the size they would have been under favorable conditions. Now this great new Everbearing Strawberry is a seedling of the Bubach No. 5 hand pollinated with pollen of the Superb. It has been fully tested by Mr. Crawford and myself and it is without question the most promising and valuable everbearing strawberry in America at the present time and it will be a hard job to produce one to supercede it. Now I have tried out all the fall or everbearing strawberries on the market and have tested hundreds of seedlings of my own growing, but the Superb has been my favorite until this my new seedling No. 200 made its appearance. About 500 seedlings from the seed of the Bubach pollinated with pollen from the blossoms of the Superb were grown in 1912. Many promising varieties were produced and fully 50 per cent were everbearers, but all were discarded, except the one variety, seedling No. 200, which we have since named "Neverfail." Superb was also discarded in favor of the new seedling. The only fault with Superb is that it lacks productiveness as a fall bearer but it is a valuable June bearer. The No. 200 is a great plant maker fully equal to Superb and many runner plants will bear the first season, which Superb will not do. The mother plants of No. 200, if runners are kept off, will bear ten to one what Superb will.

Don't forget to write to M. Crawford of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for description and particulars of the wonderful new berry. He is the



One Stem of the New "Neverfail." Photographed Oct. 11, 1919

only grower who has tested it outside the originator's grounds. You can depend on what he says. I am now past the 70 milestone and my experience in growing the strawberry dates back to 50 years. The whole stock and control of seedling No. 200 is for sale now as I have to cease the business.

Yours truly, D. J. Miller.

Letter from Mr. Crawford

Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 24, 1917.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Assuming that you intend to introduce D. J. Miller's new everbearing strawberry, I am glad to tell you how well it did with me last season. I had a matted row about 200 feet long and 18 inches wide, planted in April 1916. It received only ordinary care. The plant is a good grower and very productive. The fruit is about the size of the Wilson in its best day and resembles it in shape and color. It ripens all over beautifully and has dark red flesh of excellent flavor. It is of medium season and holds out well until the last berries ripen. After fruiting it I have no use for any of the everbearers that preceded it.

M. Crawford.

Letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Miller

Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 24, 1917.

Mr. D. J. Miller,

Dear Sir:—I have just written a letter about your No. 200 at L. J. Farmer's request. I suppose you have arranged with him to introduce it. I put him on the track of it some time ago. I hope you will get a good sum out of it, for it is a great prize. You have never received much for all that you have done for the fruit growers

of the country. I want you to see that this is your opportunity. The No. 200 comes just when there is a place for it. Very few promising new kinds have been offered for some time and growers are hungry for a good one. Not many growers have made much by raising everbearers for market, but when the No. 200 is well known—and it will be—the fruit of it will be offered in all our markets—summer and fall.

With best wishes, M. Crawford.

Letters from Mr. Miller Continued

Millersburg, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1918.

I received your interesting letter Dec. 11th, and contents noted. Well, my friend Crawford is dead and I must look for another man to introduce my new creations. I am getting too old to do much business any more. I am very close to the 72d milestone but my health is good. I am entirely alone and very deaf. I am now ready to introduce the new fall or everbearing berry. I have named it the "Neverfail." If you have a better name I am ready to change it and rename it. I judge I have between ten and fifteen thousand plants to dig of the new berry Neverfail. Give me your terms for introducing it. It should make us both some money. I have no photo of this berry. It resembles Superb very much in all respects except a trifle larger and three times as prolific and the runner plants bear the same season. As a June bearer, it will outyield any June bearer in existence. I have tried them on single rows with runners kept off.

Yours truly,

D. J. Miller.

In Conclusion

It is doubtless unnecessary for me to say that I closed the deal for the "Neverfail" early in January of the year 1919.

The foregoing was written in 1919 and printed in my catalog of that year. We set out about 5000 plants of the Neverfail during June of the past year. It was impossible, on account of the wet, to get them out earlier. They have made a good growth and borne a lot of berries. What berries we shipped, sold for 50c per quart. We will probably have about 50 thousand plants of this variety to dispose of the coming spring (1920). One large strawberry concern has ordered 5000 plants. Two large nurserymen and seedsmen will reproduce the berries in colored plates and offer them in their 1920 catalogs, after making an exhaustive investigation of the merits of the new variety.

We believe it the most valuable of any fall or everbearing strawberry ever introduced. We had it right beside the Minnesota No. 1017 during the past season and on Oct. 11th, we picked both varieties and made a comparison of their productiveness. The Neverfail produced just twice the quantity of fruit that No. 1017 did, and the fruit was much superior in quality. We have always considered the Minnesota No. 1017 about as valuable as any everbearing strawberry, if not the best, up to the advent of the Neverfail. The Neverfail closely resembles the Superb in plant and berry, but is not quite as pretty a fruit, but fully four times as productive as the Superb. I have received letters from nurserymen who do not like the name "Neverfail." One wrote me that it suggested "Nevamiss" and sounded like a fake. I wish to say that Mr. Miller, the originator, named the Neverfail and while I do not quite like the name, I have decided to let it stand. A western nurseryman wrote me that a bunch of strawberry nurserymen got together at the recent meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago, and one of them stated that the Neverfail was nothing but the Minnesota No. 1017 under a new name and that he sold me the plants. I will give \$100 for sufficient proof that any man made this statement and further, we have the two varieties side by side and I will pay the expenses both ways of any person who will come to see them in fruiting and who says they are not entirely different. I am surprised and disgusted at the length some people will allow jealous feelings to carry them. This new berry was originated and sold to me by D. J. Miller, after it was recommended to me by the late Matthey Crawford, who never in his life misstated a fact, to my knowledge, and who was held in the very highest esteem by all strawberry growers who knew him.

We kept the blossoms picked until quite late and our crop of fruit was later than usual. When winter closed in, the plants were loaded with blossoms and berries which were destroyed by the frost. The picture of the young lady on the front cover and the basket of berries at the bottom, are real photographs taken of the Neverfail strawberry the past autumn; while the field scene is a photograph taken of everbearing strawberries a few years ago. The interest was so great in this berry, that several people came for miles last spring to purchase a few plants at \$1.00 per plant. We have reduced the price for 1920, so most people who are interested can purchase a few. Price 2 plants for \$1.00; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.00; 25 for \$5.50; 100, \$20.00; 1,000, \$150.00.

Brockville, Ontario, Aug. 10th, 1919.

Mr. L. J. Farmer,

Dear Sir—I am a customer of yours in a small way, and an exceedingly well pleased one. I got some Schaffer and then some Royal Purple raspberry plants from you a few years ago for a little summer place I have here, and my success with them has been a source of astonishment to my neighbors; particularly as I had no experience, and all I know about their culture I learned from your catalog. Some of my bushes are 6 and some 5 years old and are bear-



Four quarts of the "Neverfail." Photographed Oct. 27th, 1919. 16 berries to a quart basket.

ing nicely. The Royal Purple is greatly praised by all who see it. I have received your catalog and price lists for some time which I have given to friends who were interested, as I was not in a position to use more plants myself.

Yours truly

Mrs. M. M. Ruddick.

Appomattox Co., Va., Nov. 28th, 1919.

The 350 raspberry plants came to hand today. We are pleased with them, they are very nice plants. When you get out a new catalog, please send me one.

J. W. Gilliam.

Ashland Co., Ohio, Sept. 29th, 1919.

The plants I got of you about three years ago, did fine. They all came in fine shape.

Mrs. Wm. Graewe.



Basket of the "Neverfail" Photographed Oct. 27th, 1919.

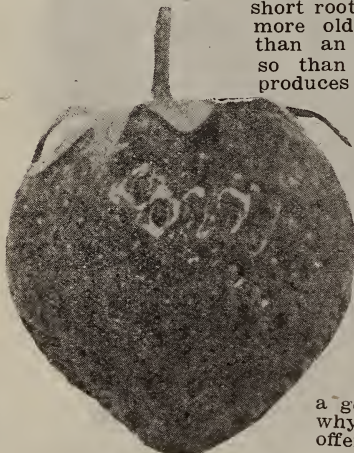


Superb Strawberries, Green Corn, Cabbage, Eggplant Fruit, Tomatoes, Peppers, Apples, Pears, Peaches, photographed Oct. 20th, 1915

Fall or Everbearing Varieties

Americus (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier, a French variety. The plants are good growers when given good care and plenty of fertilizer. They are just about such plant producers as the old Bubach variety. The foliage is a light glossy green and is very healthy. The Americus bears a fine crop of fruit the year the plants are set out (in August, September and October) and also a nice crop the following spring and the next fall, provided good care and plenty of fertilizer is given. The berries are medium to large in size, regular shaped, light glossy red and very beautiful. It is of the very finest flavor. No strawberry of my acquaintance will equal the Americus in flavor. A shortcake made from them in August or September, is a dish fit for a king. The crop in June is even finer in many respects than the fall crop. This variety reminds me when in fruit of the old Ridgway strawberry. It will bear good crops on any soil but does best on very rich soils with much clay in their make up. The Americus does finely the first year they are fruited but continues to improve from year to year, if well cared for and fertilized. Berries grown on patches three years old are superior to those grown the first year. Price of plants: 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$30.00.

Francis (Per.)—Raised in the same batch of seedlings with Americus. The individual plants are very similar to that variety in appearance, but are not so vigorous. The plants outyield anything we have in a moist season but do not stand the drought well, having more old, spread over more surface than an Americus plant. Even more so than Americus, the Francis often produces ripe fruit on a runner before it strikes root. The Francis is not generally as good a runner as Americus but on some soils it surpasses that variety. The Francis requires special care to do its best and when it does do its best, there is nothing in the fall bearing strawberry line to equal it. I usually get more fruit from them than from any other variety and visitors are usually more impressed with them than with other varieties. It is not usually a good plant producer and this is why very few other nurserymen offer it. The berries of Francis are irregular in shape but very



Progressive



Francis

glossy and attractive. When we exhibit them, people often ask if they are varnished. It is so productive that we believe we can grow them at the rate of 10 thousand quarts to the acre. It is the largest of all the fall bearing strawberries. The flavor is second only to Americus. Price: 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Superb (Per.)—The plants of the Superb are almost ideal growers. The runners are large, long and produce plants in great abundance the first year. Most of these runners should be kept cut or the yield of fruit will not be large for the first year. The second year of growth, the runners do not bother much, and the yield of fruit will be large. In order to get a good crop of fruit the first year, we would advise clipping the runners and keeping the plants in hills. When runners are clipped the plants of Superb stool up and become immense in size. The berries of Superb are large, dark red, glossy and the most beautiful of all the fall bearing varieties. This year our plants were not set until July 1st and did not make much run because it was so late and then it came on so dry all through the late summer and fall. As a result, the crop of fruit was fine. I had some very fine specimens of the Superb. We always prefer this variety to show at fairs and expositions. The Superb is not of high quality, but it is better with us than Progressive, but much inferior to Americus and Francis in flavor. This seems to be its only fault. It is the favorite of most growers for market purposes, being so large and of such fine color. The Superb is a seedling grown by Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Price of plants: 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

Progressive (Per.)—The most vigorous growing plant of all the fall bearing strawberries. It is a seedling of Pan-American crossed with Senator Dunlap and was produced by Mr. Rockhill, the originator of Francis and Americus. The plants and fruit both closely resemble Dunlap in most respects. The berries are produced in great abundance and are of fair flavor, but not as good as Francis or Americus. The Progressive is the favorite of most growers in the South and West and in some parts of the East. It is the only one of the fall bearing varieties that will do much of anything in the South, below the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. It varies in flavor much, depending on the soil and locality. With us it is of fairly good flavor in fair weather but loses its flavor more than other kinds during wet sour weather. It is the poorest variety to ship to market of them all, because it does not stand up well and also becomes very dark and unattractive when 24 hours old. If you grow the Progressive for market you should carry them to your customer the same day they are picked. I have finally come to the conclusion that it is the best variety for the average strawberry grower to tackle. It will make a better growth with indifferent treatment than the other varieties and it also produces an immense crop of fruit, although a good deal of this is too small and unfit to place on the market. Price of plants, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

Minnesota No. 1017 (Per.)—This variety has fruited several years with us now and we cannot speak too highly in its favor. The plants are good sturdy growers, produce a goodly number of runners, besides stooing heavily. The fruit that each individual plant will produce is almost incredible to believe. They simply lay about the plants in heaps and piles. The fruit is good size, round in shape, deep red in color and very firm, probably the best shipper of all the fall bearing varieties that we have thoroughly tested. It is of good average quality, better than some, not as good as Americus. For growing for market, I believe it will be the most profitable of any of the well tested kinds. In some places it is troubled with leaf spot, but this does not prevent it doing finely with us and we recommend it. Read what some leading horticulturists say:



This picture nicely shows how the Americus strawberry looks when prepared for the table.

"Minnesota No. 1017 is one of the most promising everbearing strawberries of the large number produced at the fruit breeding farm. This cross was made about five years ago. A number of years of observation has shown it to be one of the best of the everbearing berries produced at the station. The color of the berry is medium dark red. The flesh is dark red, medium juicy, firm and tender. The flavor is pleasant subacid. It is aromatic and good in quality. This variety is a good vigorous grower and for an everbearing is a good plant producer."—Chas. Harolson, Supt. of Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm.

"The Strawberry, No. 1017, is one of the most promising fruits developed at the plant breeding farm at Excelsior, Minnesota, and has so far been reported upon very favorably by nearly all of those who have tried it. In our state, to my mind, its most desirable trait is in its habit of blossoming. Most of the varieties we have tried like the Progressive wasted their energies too much in blossoming. This one, I think, produces less blossoms and a larger and firmer fruit, as well as a much larger crop of runners. With us it did not fruit as well last season as the Progressive and shows very few blossoms on the runners, but I understand that this is not its usual habit."—Clarence Wedge.

Price of plants, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Peerless (Per.)—A berry very similar to Superb in plant and fruit. By some thought to be more productive than Superb. It certainly is a very fine variety. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20.

Raspberries

Among berry fruits, we consider the raspberry second only in importance to the strawberry. In many sections it holds first place. This is due to the fact that raspberries can be grown with less skill and they do not require quite as much hand labor; most of the work of cultivation can be done by the horse. Our county (Oswego) is becoming a great center for the cultivation of red, purple and black raspberries as well as strawberries.

These are shipped to all the nearby cities and towns and also to New York, Boston, Pittsburg and other places. The price received for the fruit is fully four times what it was ten years ago. The demand for raspberry plants is enormous, second only in volume to strawberry plants. We handle them by the millions.

Cultural Directions

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

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

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



New Empire Red Raspberry
Reduced in Size.

grow in this hills when the plants are set 3 feet or more apart.

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

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

When the young canes get about one foot or 15 inches high, the tops should be nipped off. This will cause the plants to grow stocky and branch like a tree. The second year it is a good plan to allow the new canes to get 18 inches to 2 feet high before nipping back. Trim out the dead or old fruiting wood each year after the last picking and burn it up. Trim back the ends of the canes about one-third early in the spring of each year. If necessary to use stakes or wires, tie the canes to the stakes or wires very early in spring before the leaves start. If liable to winterkill bend the canes over to almost a horizontal position and hold with stones or clods and partly cover with earth, removing same in early spring allowing them to assume an upright position.

Start the cultivation as soon as the plants are set out and hoe in about the plants until the surface is level. Keep clean of weeds and grass by frequent hoeing and horse cultivation.

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

Cuthbert—This is the variety most generally cultivated. The canes are very thrifty growers,

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

The berries are large, deep red in color, oblong in shape and firm enough to stand shipment to distant markets in pint baskets. It is the flavor of the Cuthbert raspberry that gives it distinction. Some do not like it but most people think it is the finest that can be imagined. We think the Cuthbert superior to anything in the raspberry line when made into canned fruit, eaten fresh or in shortcake. Our supply of plants is very large and they are free from root gall. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Transplants or two-year olds, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

EMPIRE—The New Red Raspberry

Report of New York Experiment Station

Empire is one of the most promising new red raspberries on the Station grounds, having hardiness, productiveness, vigor of bush, healthiness and large, handsome firm, well-flavored fruits as its chief assets. The canes need no winter protection in this region; equal any other variety in productiveness; are unusually vigorous, reaching a height of six or eight feet; and this season, 1916, when anthracnose was everywhere rampant, showed but a trace of this disease. A peculiarity of the canes is that in mid-summer they are purplish-red but become brown at the close of the season. The berries average larger than those of the well-known Cuthbert, and are about the same color as those of that variety; they ripen a little earlier and have a longer picking season. The fruits are mild, rich and sweet so that the variety may be ranked among the best in quality. The texture is firm and without doubt the berries will stand shipment well and may be kept long. With such an array of good characters, it seems certain that Empire must take high standing among commercial red raspberries.

Empire originated in 1904 with L. E. Wardell, Ulster Co., New York. It was obtained by crossing Ruby with Coutant. It was introduced by its originator in the fall of 1916. Mr. Wardell was also the originator and disseminator of Marlboro and Ruby. The first hill of Empire, twelve years old, is still vigorous, healthy and productive.

Plants tall, vigorous, upright, with medium number of suckers, hardy, very productive; canes smooth except for the few scattering, short prickles, stocky, long; prickles medium in thickness, short, few, becoming more numerous towards the base; internodes medium to short; buds large, long, pointed, plump, free. Leaves large, wide, medium in length, thick, dark green, rugose. Flowers appear early. Fruit matures in early mid-season, clings well to the torus yet picks easily; large, uniform, retains its size well to the close of the season, regular in outline, roundish-conical; cavity deep, medium in width; apex roundish or tapering slightly; bloom slight; drupes small, numerous, with strong coherence; color medium to dark red, glossy; flesh juicy, firm, mild, high-flavored; very good in quality; seeds medium in size. The demand for Empire has been so great during the past two seasons that we could not supply it. We now have a good fair stock of the variety.

Price, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1,000, \$100.00.

June Red Raspberry—For years, growers have been looking for a desirable red raspberry that ripens early to take the place of Marlboro, which does not succeed on all kinds of soils. The June originated at the N. Y. Agl. Exp. Station and is believed to be the coming early red raspberry for home use as well as market. The following is from a bulletin issued in July 1915.—“June has been tested long enough in different parts of New York State to fully determine its value. Reports received indicate that it is quite equal and often superior to the best older varieties. It is worthy of extensive planting, on account of several remarkable characteristics of both plant and fruit. The plants are as hardy and as healthy as those of its two well known parents, Loudon and Marlboro, and are more vigorous. But comparatively few suckers are produced and these



The New Empire
Showing growth of canes on originator's
Grounds.

are little crowded and are thus better able to mature the crop. The yield is heavy and is well distributed over a long season, which begins the earliest of any of the 70 varieties growing at this Station, ripening as no other raspberry does in June, hence the name. The fruit resembles Loudon in color, a bright, handsome red and averages larger than Cuthbert but is more spherical. June ships and holds up in size unusually well throughout the season. Last, but by no means least, June is high in quality. We expect to see this variety become one of the most profitable red raspberries grown." The June has no thorns and therefore will not trouble the pickers by tearing their flesh and clothes. Price of plants, 6 for \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 6 for 50c; 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

Idaho Everbearing Raspberry—Was found growing in an old family garden in the State of Idaho, where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making large upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardiest of all red raspberries we have ever tested, having withstood 30 degrees below zero and I am quite sure they will stand 40 degrees below, with no injury. With us, they rarely ever grow more than three and one-half feet high and branch naturally like a tree, without pruning. They require very little attention in training and care, merely keep out the weeds and grasses and apply plenty of commercial fertilizer. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over one inch in diameter. It has deep rich red color, very attractive. The flavor is different from Cuthbert, being original, spicy, agreeable. The berries are shaped more like black caps than red raspberries of the Cuthbert class. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting until after Loudon and Cuthbert are done. We have fruited it ten years and consider

it one of the best red raspberries for home use and near-by markets that we have ever tested. The Idaho fruits from July to October on our grounds, and produces more fruit out of the usual season than most any other berry not excepting the famous St. Regis. It is in great demand at canning factories on account of its peculiar agreeable tart flavor. 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

Herbert—"A chance seedling originating with R. B. White, Ottawa, Canada, in 1887. A very strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red; drupes medium size, not crumbling; moderately firm; sweet and sub-acid, sprightly juicy and of good flavor. Quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. **THE BEST RED RASPBERRY TESTED HERE.** It has all the good points required in a berry for local market, being hardy, vigorous, productive with fruit of large size, good color and very good quality."—Prof. W. T. Macoun of Ottawa, Canada. The originator describes it as follows:

"The Herbert" is the best of thirty seedling raspberries fruited during the last fourteen years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardiness, it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Holds its size well to end of season. Price of plants, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$60.00.

Miller—25 for 75c;
100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.
London — 25 for
75c; 100, \$3.00; 1,000,
\$25.00.

Transplants, 25,
\$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000,
\$45.00.



The Cuthbert



The Idaho Red Raspberry

St. Regis Raspberry—This raspberry has attained great popularity from its behavior at Hammonton, New Jersey, where it is grown largely by the Italians and other growers of that locality. It is quite as famous for producing large crops of fine berries in the fall around Hammonton as the fall bearing strawberries are for producing crops in the fall around Pulaski. These red raspberries are shipped to the hotels and fancy markets of New York and Philadelphia during September and October and bring good prices. We have not been enthusiastic over the St. Regis until the past fall. We have seen quite a number of patches of them during the past few years that did not seem to promise much. We wish to say that we have been agreeably surprised with them the past season. Every bush and field of them that we have seen, has been literally loaded with berries during September and October. They have appeared

in the local markets in quite large quantities, and we really think they are a practical thing. The fruit is not as large as Cuthbert, but it is of fair size and of excellent flavor. In the summer it is valuable as a first early variety. All fall bearing strawberries and raspberries tend to ripen earlier in the season than other varieties. 25c each; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00; 1,000, \$50.00.

Perfection Raspberry—A new raspberry from the Hudson River Valley. Of great promise and in great demand. We have never fruited it, but are told by good authorities that it has a great future. Price, 15c each; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Marlboro—One of the best early varieties. Large, fine color, very firm and fine for market. 25 for 75c; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00.

Early King—Canes hardy and very similar to Cuthbert in growth. Berries large, bright red and fine for market. Ripens extremely early. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00

“Erskine Park,” the New Everbearing Red Raspberry

In offering this new Fall or Everbearing Red raspberry to the public I wish to say I believe I have something worth while. Mr. Geo. M. Darrow of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, than which there is no higher or better authority, has the following to say for the new Erskine Park:

“I have seen the Erskine Park at Mr. Norman’s place. It seems very hardy having stood the winters in Eastern N. Y. Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont without injury. The berries are very large and conical in shape. In quality of fruit and in quantity produced on young canes in the autumn in places where I have seen it, the Erskine Park surpasses the St. Regis or Ranere.” It seems that the Erskine Park red raspberry is a seedling found growing at the base of a Cuthbert red raspberry plant about the year 1905, at “Erskine Park,” the estate of Geo. Westinghouse the inventor of the air brake. Mr. E. J. Norman, supt. of the estate of “Holmwood” at Lee, Mass., procured some of the plants and tried them out. There used to be quite a rivalry among those in charge of the different estates in that locality to get up the finest dinner for the proprietors when they came to spend the week end in the country on their estates. Mr. Norman could always outdo his rivals because he was able to serve ripe red raspberries from these bushes which have been

named “Erskine Park.” In this way the new variety was kept by itself for several years. Finally a well known landscape architect and nurseryman who resides on the Hudson, came to the place to arrange for the planting of more trees and shrubbery and “discovered” the new red raspberry. He induced the gardener to let him have 100 plants and these he took with him to his place on the Hudson. He afterwards disposed of them to a well known wholesale grower of raspberry plants and through him, we procured our first plants of this variety in the spring of 1918. In this roundabout way we have our stock of the new Erskine Park. The party who furnished us with the plants wrote me that the 100 original plants he had of this variety, produced more actual fruit in the fall than several acres of plants he had growing of the St. Regis. With us the Erskine Park bore all through the latter part of the summer and fall for several weeks, while a row of the St. Regis set within forty feet of them on the same kind of soil, did not produce a single berry either in the summer or fall. We have it on good authority that the Erskine Park does its best when the canes are cut close to the ground every spring, then the fruit is produced on the young green canes that come up from the roots. They bear on these young canes all through the latter part of the summer and throughout the fall in



New Everbearing Red Raspberry—"Erskine Park"

enormous quantities. We find that the berries of this new variety are large and of the peculiar shape shown in the illustration which, while a pen drawing is entirely true to life. I am told that the St. Regis Raspberry does not bear on young canes but does its best as a fall fruiter when the patch has been in the same place for several years and only the canes that have borne fruit in the fall removed. It is well to speak of these things in order to bring about the best results. The supply of plants of the Erskine Park is now sufficient to supply the demand. 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100 for \$12.50; 1,000 for \$100.00.

Transplants, 3 for \$1.25; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.00; 100, \$20.00; 1,000, \$150.00.

"Holmwood"

Lee, Mass.

Edw. J. Norman, Supt.

Aug. 22, 1919.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Yours concerning Erskine Park Everbearing raspberry received. I find best treatment for fall fruit is to cut down canes after frost and to fruit on the new canes.

This variety is a very heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out.

Your description in pamphlet just received is about right, but a few errors should be corrected. This berry originated at Erskine Park, the estate of George Westinghouse, the in-

ventor of the air brake, etc., not a Mr. Norton. Where his name got in, I don't know.

Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes.

I am getting lots of berries now and expect to continue till hard frost.

Truly yours,

Edward J. Norman.

Strawberry-Raspberry—An interesting novelty from Japan. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.



St. Regis Raspberry



Plum Farmer Raspberry

Black Varieties

Plum Farmer—This is the most popular black cap raspberry in America. It is grown by the acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. It was introduced by us about 23 years ago and every year that rolls around adds to its popularity. At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at the Geneva N. Y. Experiment Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer Raspberry:

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

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



"Honey Sweet"

ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is grayish-black, very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is one of the best berries to gather with the batter, on account of ripening up in such a short time. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Several years ago it was especially commended by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit more in demand than black caps, and if one has well drained soil to plant them on the returns are sure to be good. The plants of Plum Farmer that we have to sell are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free from diseases. We know that they will grow and do better than plants from heavier soils. We believe that they are worth double the ordinary black cap plants to plant on most soils. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000 \$30.00.

Extra selected plants, 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

‡ **Black Diamond**—Thrifty growing plants, producing good crops of fruit some two weeks later than Plum Farmer. Berries jet black, not quite so large as Plum Farmer. Valuable. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Cumberland—Medium vigorous growing bush, very productive of jet black berries. Somewhat longer season than Plum Farmer. Very popular in some localities. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Kansas Gregg—25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

The New Black Cap Raspberry—"Honey Sweet"—This variety was discovered by my good friend Mr. A. B. Katkamier of Wayne County, N. Y., who lives right in the midst of the greatest raspberry growing section of the

world and who ought to be conversant enough with varieties so he would know a good thing when he saw it. He writes me that one summer evening after a strenuous day of labor, he stopped to rest on the way home and sat down on a pile of old boards which were in the shade of an old building. By chance his eye rested on a black raspberry bush which had come up from a seed probably dropped by a bird. The raspberry bush was laden with fruit jet black and very attractive in color and what was more surprising, the flavor of the fruit was exceedingly rich, sweet and refreshing. Mr. Katkamier transferred the bush to his garden, propagated it from year to year, until now he has several acres of the variety. It has always been a favorite in market as well as on the home table of Mr. Katkamier and his neighbors. The berry however, was never named until the past summer. Loads of them were taken to the public market in Rochester where they sold for the highest prices. One morning a Russian Jew huckster who had previously had a few crates of these berries asked Mr. Katkamier if he had any more of those Honey Sweet berries. This immediately suggested a name for the new berry and Mr. Katkamier has since called it the "Honey Sweet." The originator thinks that it is a seedling of the Gregg and Plum Farmer, as both of these varieties were grown in that locality for several years previous to the finding of the Honey Sweet. It is a jet black berry and not grayish black like the Gregg and Plum Farmer. Mr. Katkamier considers it superior to the Plum Farmer, and if it is, it is certainly a valuable find. Prices of plants. Our own growing, 6 plants, \$1.00; 12, \$1.50; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$6.00; 1,000, \$50.00.

Transplants, 6 for \$1.50; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$10.00.



Dark Red or Purple Varieties

Columbian—This variety was originated by Joseph T. Thompson of Oneida, N. Y., years ago. It has been told that Mr. Thompson made \$30,000 from the sale of the plants and I know that every nurseryman or fruit grower who has ever handled it has done well with it. I procured a few plants when it was first introduced and have had it growing ever since. It is one of the most valuable berries ever sent out and I consider it the most practical raspberry for the average farmer to grow that I know of. The canes do not incumber the ground like Cuthbert, it is much easier to grow and with ordinary care

will yield five times as much fruit. When properly canned they taste nearly as good as the Cuthbert. The canes are prodigious growers, sometimes attaining a diameter of over one inch. They will sometimes winterkill when they make such a great growth, but even if they do, new canes will start from the roots and bear a good crop of fruit, so you can hardly miss a crop of fruit even if the canes do winterkill. But they will not winterkill in an ordinary season. The yield of fruit is simply enormous. The berries are very large and of unusually fine flavor for a purple raspberry. It now sells in the Syracuse

markets for as much or more per quart than black caps and is much more productive. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

Transplanted plants, 2 yrs. old, 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00.

Royal Purple—The Royal Purple Raspberry has all the desirable qualities of the Columbian and more. It continues in fruit for at least two weeks after Columbian is done, the canes are entirely hardy and the fruit is firmer than the Columbian, so firm that they can be shipped long distances safely in quart baskets, which is saying a good deal for any raspberry. The plants of Royal Purple are not nearly so rampant growers as the Columbian but resemble black caps in appearance and size. The canes are almost entirely thornless except near the roots. Pickers can go among the bushes of Royal Purple without tearing their clothes off. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 21 successive large crops of fruit. A plantation of Royal Purple in full fruit is a sight to behold. On account of its lateness to ripen, the Royal Purple often brings 2 cents per quart more than the Columbian. It will stand a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees below zero without injury. It is enormously productive, the berries are extremely large and can be picked easily, much more so than Columbian. This variety originated with an old nurseryman in Indiana and we paid him \$1,000 in cash to control the sale of the plants. We have now a fine lot of plants and offer them at reduced prices. The Royal Purple plants are not as large as Columbian, but have the greatest vitality and nearly every one will grow.

Purple raspberries are more vigorous and productive than either reds or blacks and will succeed in unfavorable locations when reds and blacks fail. For this reason they are recommended for the average planter. The Royal Purple

is the greatest advance yet made in purple raspberries. It is dry, hard and firm, does not crumble and can be picked before fully ripened, as it comes off the stem easily. Being easy to pick, the tendency is to gather them before fully ripe and they do not have that sickly dull ashen color that purple raspberries usually have. It was no trouble for us to get 35c per quart for our crop of Royal Purples last year. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is its lateness. The Columbians were in their prime July 23rd last year, while the Royal Purples did not get at their best until over a week later and were still making good pickings August 20th on last year's growth.

Royal Purples Produce 5,000 Quarts Per Acre

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

Strong Tip Plants: 15c each; 6 for \$1.00; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00.



The Herbert Red Raspberry (see page 18)

Blackberries



Snyder Blackberries.

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

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

Snyder—The standard early blackberry for the north country. The canes are healthy, hardy and very productive. It is an upright grower, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit. The berries are medium to large in size, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well ripened. The canes are reddish in color and extremely hardy. The Snyder is to blackberries what the Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries and the Dunlap to strawberries, the most universally grown. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Ancient Briton—This variety is largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota and other places where extreme hardiness is required. The canes are not quite as upright as Snyder, more spreading. The berries are not so roundish as Snyder, being more elongated like Eldorado. The quality is fine. It is firm, of good color, and much sought for in market. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

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



A Familiar Scene in the Berry Field

Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties until the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy so far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." We have a large stock of plants. 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

Blowers—One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height, and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. While the Blowers is one of the most popular blackberries a little further south of us, it is not entirely hardy in Oswego county. 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$60.00.

Taylor—Later than the Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are very productive; of a greenish yellow color. The berries are larger than Snyder and of the very finest flavor. It is a long berry and is as sweet as the sweetest wild blackberries. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.

Ward—A new blackberry very popular in New Jersey, an improvement over the old Kit-tatinny. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Early Harvest—25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Eldorado—One of the most popular blackberries of the day. The canes are hardy and spreading in growth. Berries large, long in shape and of the very finest flavor. Plants in great demand. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.

Transplants, 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00.

Johnson—A new variety from Missouri adapted for the South, where it is very popular. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.



Loganberries

Lucretia Dewberry—A trailing or running blackberry. The canes must be trained on trellisses or tied to stakes like grape vines. The fruit is very large, looks like blackberries but is very much larger. It ripens shortly after strawberries and is very much in demand in market. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit which always sell well in market. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00.

Rathbun—One of the most vigorous of all the blackberries, as well as the largest. Not adapted for the coldest climates, unless it is covered for winter. The berries are immense in size, sweet and delicious. The favorite in mild climates. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Giant Himalaya Berry—25c each; 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$8.00.

Loganberry—A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, shape of blackberries and color of raspberries. The plants are strong vigorous growers and very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England. Tips, 25c each, \$2.50 for 12; \$10 per 100.



Eldorado Blackberries

Currants

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

Varieties

Fay's Prolific—A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Very popular with most growers and inclined to do better on light soils than other varieties. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 25 for \$4.50; 100, \$15.00; 1,000, \$100.00.

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

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

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

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

Perfection—A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, larger than any other and picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva, N. Y. Exp. Station in July, 1901. It is a seedling from a cross of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00.

Diploma—A fine large red currant, originating at Rochester, N. Y., by the late Jacob Moore. It is considered superior to all others by many prominent currant growers. The plants are very healthy and productive, the fruit very large, attractive and easily picked. Price same as Perfection.

Boskoop Giant—This is a new black variety imported from Holland a few years ago. The plants are entirely hardy, healthy and enormous growers, making a larger bush than any other variety. Very productive of fruit, larger and more attractive than other black currants. Price same as Perfection.

Crandall Currant—A very healthy growing bush originating in the West. Grows taller than other currants. Enormously productive of fruits that do not have the disagreeable odor of common black currants. It ripens unevenly and cannot be picked by the stem. 35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Essex Co., N. J., May 21st, 1919.

I received the plants. They all seem to be alive. The everbearing plants I bought of you last year had berries on and this spring they are loaded with blossoms. I thank you for the aster seeds and the strawberry huller.

Mrs. H. P. Ross.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 29th, 1919.

I have just received the order from you and it was perfect.

Benj. Hodder.

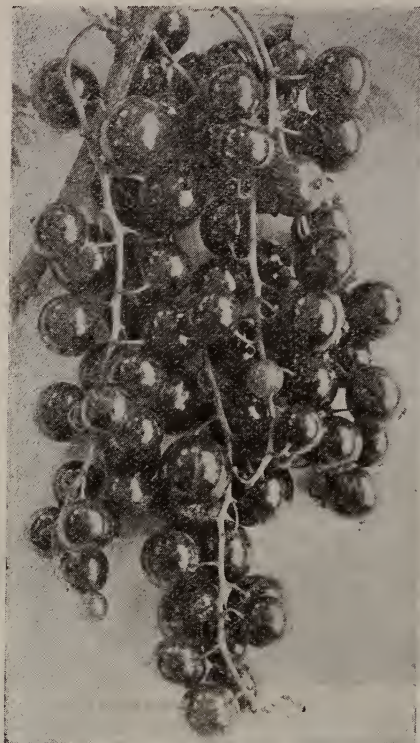
Schuyler Co., N. Y., Aug. 11th, 1919.

We received the strawberry plants Saturday and they came in good shape.

N. S. Denmark.



White Grape Currants



Perfection Currants

Gooseberries

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

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

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

Varieties

The Carrie Gooseberry—This new variety of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.50; 25 for \$7.50; 100, \$25.00.

A leading grower of Minnesota writes of it as follows: "I feel that I cannot be too strong in the praise of this wonderful new gooseberry. I have tried it out to my own satisfaction and find it everything that is claimed by the originator. The plants are of the upright nature and

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

Houghton—A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use. 20c each; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

Downing—This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Josselyn—A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Chautauqua, Keepsake, Columbus, Triumph, Portage, 50c each; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$35.00.

Doolittle Gooseberry—This is an entirely new variety which was sent me several years ago by Mr. Doolittle, the Bee Man. We have been slowly dividing the plants until now, we have a few hundred of them. In the meantime we have been testing them out. Mr. Doolittle claims it the largest and most productive of all gooseberries and entirely free of diseases. Our experience seems to bear out what Mr. Doolittle says. The plants are clean, growers, entirely healthy, very productive. The berries are white and as large as any English variety we have ever fruited. It is American origin. Price \$1.00 per plant.

Poorman Gooseberry—This new variety of gooseberry is being highly recommended by the officials of the N. Y. Agl. Exp. Station at Geneva, N. Y. They claim it the best paying and most valuable gooseberry for growing for market that they have ever tested out. We have them growing but have not yet fruited it. Price 50c per plant; \$5.00 per dozen.

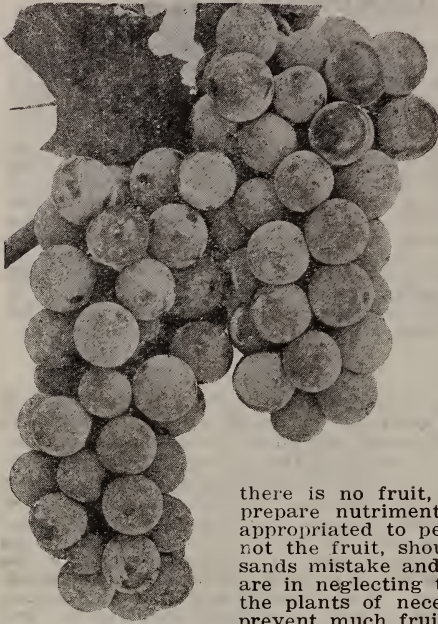


Doolittle Gooseberry



The Carrie Gooseberry

Grapes



Lucile Grapes

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

Pruning—The most important point about growing grapes is the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Grape vines are extremely scarce and hard to get this year. The weather was so dry and unfavorable at the time cuttings were put out last spring that the great majority of the cuttings failed to root, therefore we have no 1-year-old vines to offer. We offer only large heavy two and three-year-old vines and have only about 3500 to sell in all. These vines will please you.

The Belle—This new grape originated in Illinois and is supposed to be a cross of the Concord and Catskill. The vines are very vigorous, more so than either of its parents. The originator has measured leaves a foot in diameter and berries an inch in diameter. The fruit is similar in color to Vergennes, has a skin about the consistency of Concord, with a more compact and shorter bunch than Concord and less shouldered. This grape has been tested for many years before being offered to the public and we are convinced that it is a very valuable variety. We have seen and eaten the fruit and are delighted with it. The vines are very productive and healthy. The bunches and berries are above medium size, color pale red, flavor delightful. Ripens early. Two year old, strong vines, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per 12.

Catawba—Vine vigorous and productive, bunch compact, color pale red. Flavor sprightly and agreeable. Season medium to late. Long keeper. The favorable late keeping and wine grape. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

Lucile—Ripens between Moore's Early and Worden. The flavor is sweet. The bunch is large and compact. It is excellent for market anywhere but especially at the North because it ripens so early. It is a strong robust grower, yields as much or more than Concord and ripens its wood to the tips and therefore never winter kills. It never drops its berries, but when over ripe, it gradually dries up on the vines. \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

Concord—50c each; \$5 per doz.; \$35 per 100.

Beta, Campbell's Early, Worden, Green Mountain, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Moore's Early, Brighton, Agawam, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware, \$1.00 each; doz., \$10.00.

Hubbard Grape—This new grape was introduced last year for the first time. It is described by its introducers as follows: "Quality sweet and delicious, having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European grapes. Seeds few and small which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Ripens about 10 days earlier than Concord. We have investigated many new grapes during the past 10 years and found no other grape with so many excellent points. The Hubbard grape being of better quality, a better shipper, better size, healthy foliage, a stronger grower and earlier ripening, makes it a more desirable grape to plant than either Niagara or Concord. Price \$2.00 each; dozen \$20.00.



The New Belle Grape

Fruit Trees

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

Apple Trees

The Oswego Apple—This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some 16 years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

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

everybody is enthusiastic for their future. We offer a fine lot of two and three year old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. First size trees, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12; \$75.00 per 100. Baby trees, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100. Med. size, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 per 12; \$50.00 per 100. Scions for grafting, 50c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Standard Varieties of Apples

Summer Apples—Early Strawberry, Early Chenango Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn Apples—Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow), Gravenstein, Wealthy, Pound or Pumpkin Sweet.

Winter Apples—Baldwin, N. W. Greening, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, Tomp. Co. King, Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Jonathan, Golden Russett, Spitzenburgh, Smokehouse, Rawles Janet, Huntsman, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Winter Strawberry, Stayman's Winesap, McIntosh Red, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Winter Banana, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Ingraham, York Imperial.

Crab Apples—Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney's, Martha, Florence.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES—2 and 3 year, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.; \$60.00 per 100. 500 extra large 3-year Baldwins, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12; \$75.00 per 100.

Office of the Rural New Yorker

New York, N. Y., April 5, 1919.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer—I received your letter and also the sample of the Oswego apple. Several have sampled this carefully and we all regard it as an excellent apple, living up to what you say about it as equal to the Northern Spy in everything except color. To my taste, it has a better flavor than the Spy, and certainly from this sample, I regard this as an excellent apple and a decided acquisition. I assume that it is hardy enough to stand the Northern winters, and if that is so, I think it ought to have a very good chance in the North, where the Baldwin was so badly killed last year. Many of the Northern growers are looking about for a new variety to take the place of the Baldwin. Many of them are talking about Senator and Oliver and they have a good reputation. This one of yours however, seems to me better and I think surely from the sample, it would work in well throughout the north.

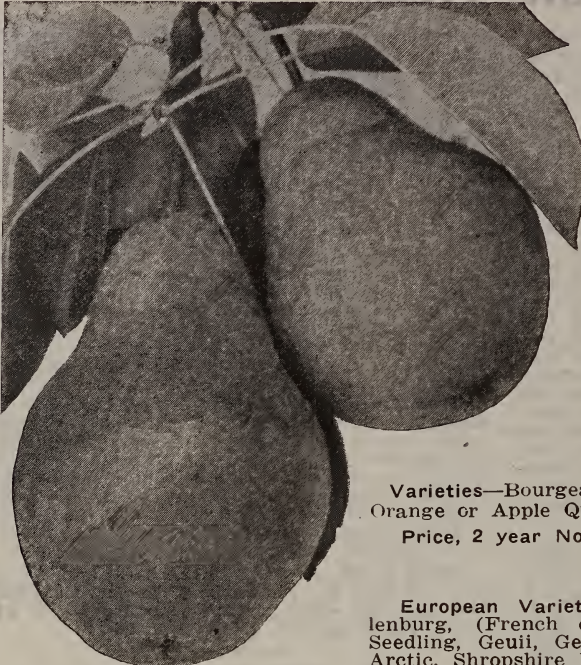
Yours truly,

H. W. Collingwood.

Commenting on the above unsolicited letter from Mr. Collingwood, I wish to say that the Oswego is entirely hardy in Northern N. Y. You cannot tell the growth of tree from Northern Spy. The apples appear to be very similar except that the Oswego has a beautiful clear red color while the Spy, as we all know, is streaked and not so pretty as the Oswego. L. J. Farmer.



A plate of the New Oswego Apples



Bartlett Pear

Japanese Varieties—Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultana, Red June, Satsuma, Wickson.

Prices, No. 1, 2 year old, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.25 each; dozen, \$12.50.

Peaches

Varieties of Peaches—New Profilig, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Niagara, Rochester, Greensboro., Crosby, Carman, Matthews, Beauty, Salway, Chairs Choice, Niagara, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Globe, McKay's Late, Wheatland, Hale, Mountain Rose, Carman, Champion. Prices, 1 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Standard Pears

Summer Varieties—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Wilder.

Autumn Varieties—Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchesse, D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Winter Varieties—Lawrence, Kieffer, Winter Nellis.

Price of Pear Trees, 2 to 3 year, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Cherries

Sour Varieties — Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello.

Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 2 and 3 years old, \$1.25 each; dozen, \$12.50.

Sweet Varieties—Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigareau, Schmidt's Bigareau, Windsor.

Prices, 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.00.

Quinces

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

Price, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25 each; dozen, \$12.50.

Plums

European Varieties—Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Falenburgh, (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuii, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

Apricots

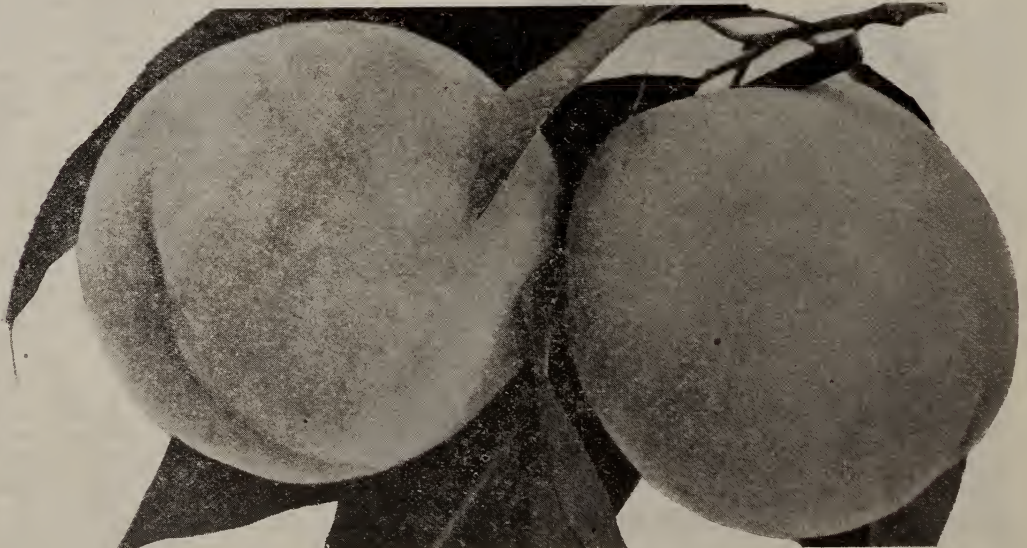
English Varieties—Harris, Moorpark.

Russian Varieties—Alexander, J. L. Budd, Prices, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 3d, 1919.

I have received the plants which I ordered a few days ago; they arrived O. K. Thank you for your promptness in filling the order.

B. M. Burton.



Champion Peach

Asparagus

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

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS

The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring, as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large 3-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save



Palmetto Asparagus

much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

Price of Asparagus Roots—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteuil at 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$10.00.

Extra Heavy Roots—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00. We can supply 1-year-old roots at 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

We offer one of the most complete and best balanced collections of Gladioli ever listed. They are grown for us by a Gladiolus enthusiast who makes a specialty of this flower.

The North Star Mixture is probably the most complete mixture that can be had anywhere. It contains both early and late varieties, giving a wide range of color and form of flower. It must not be compared to the cheaper mixtures offered by seed houses. It will give a big display of blooms at the least cost. Price, 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

The Primulus Hybrids Collection cannot be excelled. In this class, the grower took the majority of the prizes at the American Gladiolus Society shows in 1917, 1918 and 1919. Price \$1.00 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Kunderd's Ideal Mixed consists of seedlings produced by the greatest living Gladiolus hybridizer in the world. They are extremely interesting and satisfactory. Price, 80c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. The bulbs we offer are large blooming sizes, 1 1/4 inches in diameter and larger.

NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

Standard Varieties—America, Brenchleyensis, Halley, Mrs. Francis King, Empress, Independence, Lucretia, Pink Beauty, Princepine, 60c per doz, \$4.00 per 100.

Chicago White, Minnesota, Sulphur Queen, 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland, Hollandia, Ida Van, Intensity, Lily Lehmann, Mrs. H. W. Beacher, Ophir, Panama, Scarsdale, 80c per dozen, \$6.00 per 100. Candidum, Eldorado, Electra, Niagara, Peace The King, 90c per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Black Beauty, King Philip, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Schwaben, White King, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Nigrigan, Pink Perfection, doz. \$1.10, 100, \$8.00.

A. W. Clifford, Loveliness, Michigan, Mrs. Watt, Myrtle, Wamba, War, \$1.25 per dozen, \$9.00 per 100.

Giant White, Gretchen Zang, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Herada, Prince of Wales, Summer Beauty, dozen \$1.75, 100, \$11.00.

Comparatively Rare and Expensive Varieties Gladiolus

Apple Blossom, Bordeaux, Crystal White, Czar Peter, Dawn, Estella, Europa, Fair Columbian, Golden Queen, Goliath, La Prophetess, Liebesfeuer, Primulinus, Yellow Hammer, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Bertrex, Cardisun, Mrs. A. C. Beall, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

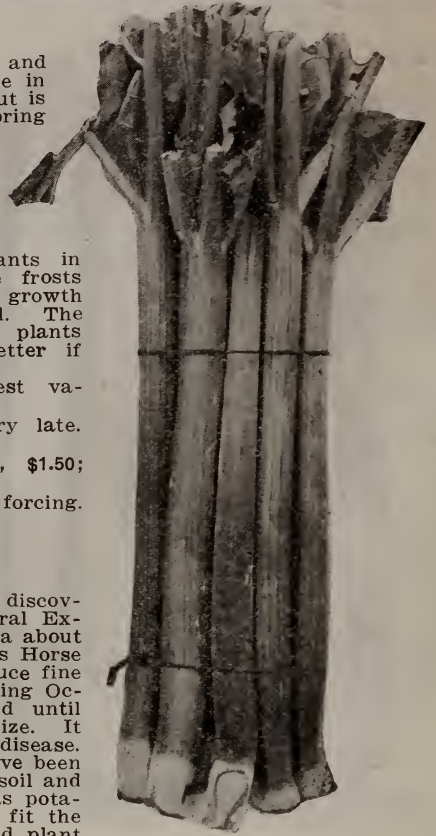
This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long, hard winter. The roots are very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

Linnaeus—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use. 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Victoria—Largest Size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 20c each; doz., \$1.50; \$8.00 per 100.

New Queen and Eaton's Pineapple—20c each; doz., \$1.50; \$8.00 per 100.

Rhubarb for Forcing—Extra large roots for winter forcing. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.



Linnaeus Rhubarb



Horse Radish

Horseradish Roots

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

Price of Maliner Kren, 50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.
Common Garden Horse Radish Roots, 35c per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Holt's Mammoth Sage Roots

This sage does not seed. The leaves are extra large and produced in great quantities. Propagated by division of the roots. In great demand for flavoring meats and for medical purposes. We sold 46 lbs. to a wholesale drug firm in 1918.

We have a large quantity of sage roots of our own growing. This variety does not seed but expends its energy in making large plants in one season which are covered with very large leaves which may be gathered several times during the season. These leaves when dried are used for flavoring meats &c., and for medicinal purposes. The roots may be divided and reset every few years. One small plant will develop on rich soil in one season so that it can hardly be covered by a bushel basket.

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per doz.; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00.

FARMER'S TOOL FOR SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We have perfected a tool for setting strawberry plants which surpasses everything we have seen in this line. It is an ADZ shaped tool made in large quantities by hand by our local

blacksmith. It is strong and well made and will last many years. It is adapted for setting strawberry and all kinds of berry plants and can be used for "tipping in" black raspberry plants as well as for various other purposes. We use it exclusively ourselves which is a pretty good recommend as we have been setting strawberry plants for 36 years. Price, \$1.50 each.

RARE AND EXPENSIVE GLADIOLUS

(Continued from page 31)

Bracocephalus, Evelyn Kirtland, Fire Ribbon, Golden West, Lacordiere, Mary Fennell, Montezuma. Mrs. G. W. Moulton, Negerfurst, Prince of India, Red Emperor, White Glory, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Alice Tiplady, Orange Glory, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Lilywhite, Meteor, 60c each, \$6.00 per 12.

Mrs. Dr. Norton, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

Bulbs by the dozen are postpaid. By the 100, not prepaid. 6 at doz., 50 at 100 rate. If you order 100, you can select four kinds at same rate.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Vegetable Plants

Cabbage Plants

HARDY FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Grown for us near the ocean in Virginia and South Carolina, in the open fields, and ready to ship by mail or express any time during the winter and spring. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price, 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000; 10,000, \$30.00. Crates hold 500 to 2,000 plants. Must be shipped before May 1st.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—Ready in May, June, July and August. Varieties—Wakefield, Succession, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Danish Ball Head, Winningstadt, Mammoth Rock Red, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, and others. 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000; 10,000, \$30.00.

Tomato Plants

Greenhouse grown. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.

Field grown, ready in May and June. 25, 75c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8. Varieties: John Baer, Earliana, Champion, Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa.

Celery Plants

Ready in June, July and August. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$8.00. Varieties: White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Pascal.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June and July. 25c, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$6.00. Varieties: Jersey Yellow, Vine-land Bush, Jersey Red, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved.

Cauliflower Plants

25 for 75c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00. Variety: Early Snowball.

BEEF PLANTS—Crosby's, Eclipse, Egyptian, 25 for 25c; 100, 50c, 1,000, \$3.50.

LETTUCE PLANTS—25 for 25c; 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50. Varieties: Big Boston, Boston Market, Grand Rapids, All Seasons, New Morse.

PEPPER PLANTS—25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00. Ready in May and June. Varieties: Bull Noe, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain, New Tomato, True Red Chili, Red Cayenne.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$6.00.

EGG PLANTS—25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$15.00. Varieties: New York Improved, Black Beauty.

KALE—Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

LEEK—Carentum and Ruben. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

KOHL RABI—Early White Vienna, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

PARSLEY—Dwarf Fern Leaf, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c, 1,000, \$3.50.



Earliana Tomato



Price of Lang's Hand Weeder, 30c each postpaid.

Seed Potatoes

Irish Cobbler—This is the best known and most extensively planted of any extra early potato. It is an irregular shaped potato with rather deep indentations which is a sure sign of high quality. It is a good grower and a fair yielder and of the best quality when cooked. The potatoes are white and sell well in market. Grown all over the United States for first early. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

Burpees Extra Early—A flesh colored potato of very high quality and extremely early. Considered very valuable by those who know it. 2 lbs., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Early Ohio—An oval shaped potato of the highest quality. Not a vigorous grower and must have rich soil to do its best. Potatoes large, oval shaped and of the highest cooking qualities. Ripens very early. 2 lbs., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

Lady of London—A potato of the Carman type, oval, pretty, of fine quality. We received it from Wisconsin several years ago and it has continued to satisfy everybody in this section who has planted it. It ripens medium to late and is enormously productive. 2 lbs., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Mrs. Dimon—This potato was received by us from Mrs. R. J. Dimon who used to grow plants, etc., for us on contract and who is now deceased. We named the variety for her and no more fitting monument to her memory could be left. We have planted it three years now and it outyields all others with us and everybody who has it tells us the same story. It is medium to late, of good shape and enormously productive.

It is of the blue stem class. The shape is very similar to the Bull Moose. The prettiest bin of potatoes we ever saw

was one of the this variety owned by Hon. John Fidler of this county. We have a good quantity of this seed. Price 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.50; bu. \$5.00; 10 bu., \$35.00.

Bull Moose—We have grown the Bull Moose potato successfully for many years. It is one of the most satisfactory potatoes we have ever grown. It is the best variety for planting on old land that has been under cultivation for many years, that we know. We have grown them at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre. The vines of Bull Moose are not rampy growers, just medium. They root deep and the potatoes are produced on runners far away from the seed piece and hence are not subject to rot as when the potatoes all bunch together in a compact hill. It is a blue sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Green Mountain—The standard variety for market. Very productive of fine flavored, fine cooking potatoes. A white sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Russett—An enormously productive hardy variety. Much thought of by professional growers who are after a potato that will produce well under all conditions. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Gold Coin—One of the most beautiful and desirable varieties grown. Very productive of medium sized tubers. Never ugly or misshapen. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Hastings—This potato was grown from the seed by a Mrs. Tackley, who lives 14 miles from us. It was named and introduced by us a few

years ago. We have sold it from one end of the country to the other, and it has given universal satisfaction. The vines are extremely rampant growers and must have plenty of room in order to do well.



Bushel Basket
Bull Moose
Potatoes.

Price, 2 lbs., 25c;
1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu.,
\$3.00; 10 bu., \$25.00.

Outdoor Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew, spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price, \$1.00 each; 2 for \$1.50; doz., \$7.50.

The Four Best Roses

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

Climbing Roses

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

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

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

White Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Climbing Am. Beauty.

Standard Hardy Roses

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

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

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

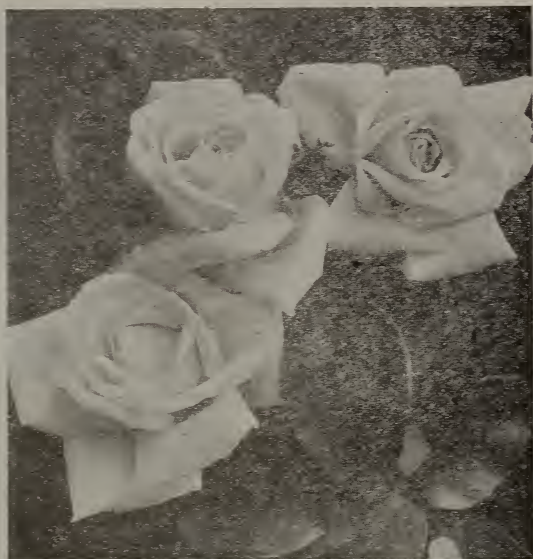
Marshall P. Wilder—Brilliant cherry carmine, large size. Handsome, good form, exceedingly fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable.

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

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

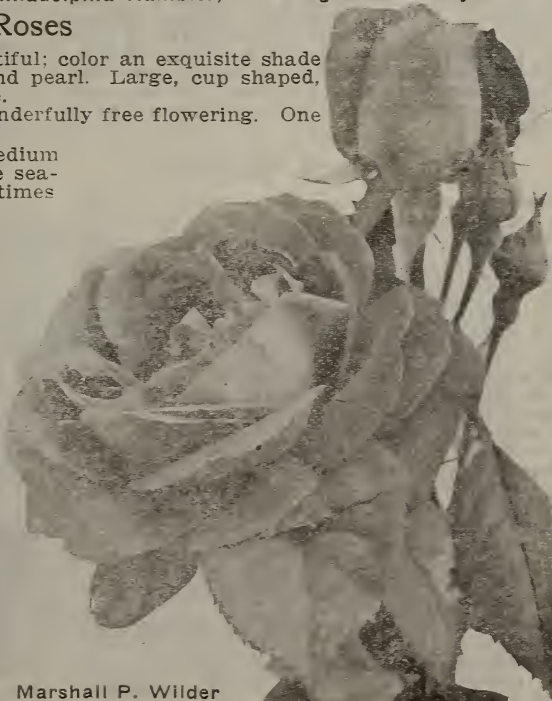
Blanche Moreau (Moss)—Fisher Holmes, Kais. Aug. Victoria, Magna Charta, Ulrich Brunner, Clem Raoux, C. F. Meyer, Hermosa, John Hopper, Jules Margotten, Mad. Chas. Wood, La Reine, Marie Henrietta, Wm. Lobb, Prince Camille de Rohan, Tausendschon, Persian Yellow, Coq. des Alpes, Coq. des Blanches, Anna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

Crested Moss, Francois Leveb Cléo, Dinsmore, American Beauty, Caroline Testout, Salet.

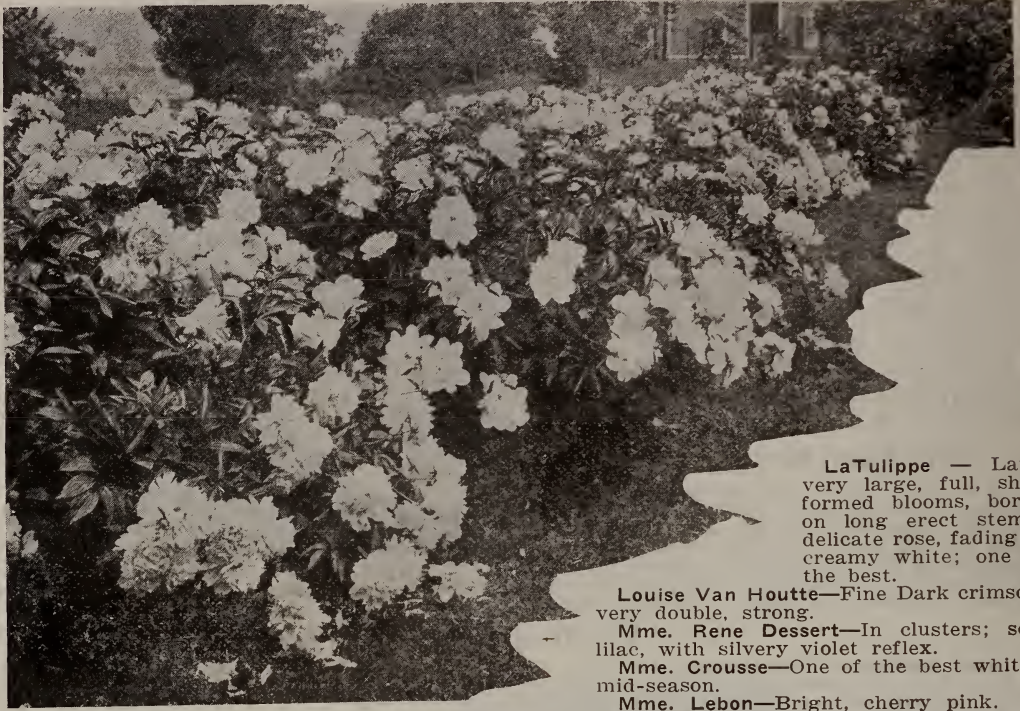


Frau Karl Druschki

Marshall P. Wilder, Madame Gabriel Luizet, Margaret Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki. These are all Hybrid Perpetuals.



Marshall P. Wilder



Peonies in Border Effect

Peonies

We offer an assortment covering the entire range of colors, extending over the blossoming season, and representing the very best out of hundreds of varieties gotten together from specialists in France, England, Holland, Japan and this country. Strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. Peonies may be planted in spring or fall. If planted in the fall, they will bloom some the following summer and increase in size and beauty for many years. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

List of Named Varieties

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

Comte de Nipperg—Dark rose pink, large bloom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LaSublime—Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

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

Louise Van Houtte—Fine Dark crimson, very double, strong.

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

Mme. Crousse—One of the best whites, mid-season.

Mme. Lebon—Bright, cherry pink.

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

Nigricans—Very late, brilliant; purplish crimson.

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

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

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

Hardy Vines and Creepers

English Ivy—35c each; doz. \$3.50.

Irish Ivy—35c each; doz. \$3.50.

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

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

Jasamine—Beesianum (red), Nudiflorum (yellow), 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Kudzu Vine (Jack and the Bean Stalk)—35c each; doz, \$3.50.

Honeysuckle—Dutch Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, Everblooming Honeysuckle, Golden Honeysuckle, Heckrotti, Evergreen Honeysuckle, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Chinese Matrimony Vine—50c; dozen, \$5.00.

Silk Vine—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Lamb's Fleece—35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

Chinese Wisteria—Lilac and white, 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF FLOWER POTS

NEPONSET



2¼ inch, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50.

2½ inch, 100, 60c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.00.

3 inch pots, 100, 75c; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.50.

3½ inch, 100, 90c; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$7.25.

4 inch, 100, \$1.00; 500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$8.75.

5 inch, 100, \$1.75; 500, \$7.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

6 inch, 100, \$2.25; 500, \$10.00; 1,000, \$19.50.



A Fine Specimen of *Clematis Paniculata*, Owned by Our Neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings Good English People, Who Have Now Passed Away.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Evergreen Bittersweet (*Euonymus radicans, vegetus*)—This vine is called the Evergreen Bittersweet because of the profusion of red berries it bears in fall and winter. It is a picture to behold to see a wall covered with its healthy green colored foliage any time in the winter. No matter whether severely cold or mild weather conditions, the leaves are entirely unaffected and are as pretty green in February or March as they are in June. While the leaves of the English Ivy are brown and generally discolored, the *Euonymus Radicans Vegetus* is ever the same uniform color. It deserves a trial and will beautify old stumps, garden walls or even embankments at any exposure, north or south. The fruiting is best on southern exposures. Wall pockets are fine to plant them in. This plant is destined to become the most popular of all evergreen climbing plants ever known. It absolutely holds the color at any season of the year. It grows moderately fast and to a height of 20 feet or more. Strong bushy 2-year-old plants, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.

Virginia Creeper—35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Englemann's American Ivy—35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Boston or Japanese Ivy — 35c each; doz., \$3.50.

Akebia quinta—35c each; doz., \$3.50.

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

Dutchman's Pipe—75c each \$7.50 per 12.

Trumpet Vine—25c each; dozen \$2.50.

Scarlet Trumpet Creeper—75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Staff Tree or Bitter Sweet—50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Cinnamon Vine—15c each; dozen, \$1.50.

Clematis Paniculata—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Large Flowering *Clematis*—Jackmanni (purple), Mme. Ed. Andre (crimson), Mrs. Baron Veillard (rose), Ville de Lyon (carmine), Duchess of Edinburg (white), Henryii (creamy white), 75c each; doz., \$7.50.



Boston or Japanese Ivy

Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery

Flowering Almond (White or Rose flowers)—\$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

Japanese Barberry (Barberry Thunbergii)—35c each; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$20.00.

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac—This has created quite a stir during the past few years. It is one of the few good summer flowering shrubs. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. Our plants were covered with butterflies the past summer every sunshiny day, attracted by the peculiar penetrating pungent odor which constantly emanated from the flowers. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

Calycanthus, floridus—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Red Bud or Judas Tree—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Purple Leaved Filbert—75c each; dozen \$7.50.

Japan Quince—75c each.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Double White Deutzia, Dwarf Deutzia, Lemoine's Deutzia. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Eleagnus Longpipes—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Russian Olive—50c each, dozen, \$5.00.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)—Fortunei, Suspensa, Viridissima, 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Silver Bell—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Witch Hazel—50c. each; dozen, \$5.00.

Rose of Sharon—Boule de Feu (double red), Coelestis (single, light blue), Coerula Plena (double blue), Crested Beauty (white, with crimson eye), Jeanne de Arc (double, pure white), Lady Stanley (double white), Rosea Plena (double rose), Totos Albus (single pure white), Viola Plena (double Rosy-lilac), Variegata (variegated leaved, dwarf growing). 50c each, dozen, \$5.00.

Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora (hardy). 50c each; dozen \$5.00.

Hydrangea—Arborescens (Early Snowball). 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

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

St. Johns Wort—Large Flowering, Dense Flowering, Gold Flower. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Mountain Laurel (Calico Bush)—\$1.50 each.

PRIVET Each Dozen 100

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

Bush Honeysuckle—Fragrant Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush, Tartarian, White Tartarian. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Dwarf Horsechestnut—50c each.

Mock Orange or Syringa—Golden Syringa Common Mock Orange, Large Flowered Mock Orange. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Double Flowering Crab Apple (Bechtel's Crab)—\$2.00 each.

Sumach—Smoke Bush, Fern Leaved Leaf Staghorn, 50c each; doz. \$5.00.



Buddleia, Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush

Elder—Canadensis (common American Elder), Golden Elder, Red Berried Elder. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Spirea or Meadow Sweet—Van Houttei, low spreading bush with curved branches and small trifoliate leaves. White flowers in magnificent abundance, weighting down the entire shrub. Of the easiest culture and most desirable. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50. Anthony Waterer, Billardi, Dwarf White Spirea, Douglassi, Ninebark, Golden Spirea, Bridal Wreath, Resana, Sorbifolia, Thunbergii. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Snowberry—Waxberry, Coral Berry or Indian Currant. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

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

Viburnum or Snowball—Japan Snowball, Dwarf Snowball, Guelder Rose Snowball, Wayfaring Tree, High Bush Cranberry. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Monk's Pepper or Hemp Tree—50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Weigela, Eva Rathke—A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich ruby carmine. Very beautiful. This was the prettiest shrub that blossomed on our place last summer Candida, Rosea, Nana Variegata. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Dogwood—Red Branch, Yellow Leaved, Panicked, Common Dogwood, Red Osier, Elegantisima, Silky Coral, Corelian Cherry 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Rhododendrons—White, pink and red. \$2.00 each.

Lilacs

This assortment of varieties represents all shades of color, single and double, and includes the cream of the Lemoine Hybrids. It was selected from the best in the Highland Park collection at Rochester, N. Y. Price, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

If you wish to plant but four Lilacs, select the following: Souv de Ludwig, Spaeth, Marie LeGrave, President Grevy and Charles X. We will supply one of each of the four varieties, fine trees, for \$2.50.

List of Named Varieties

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

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

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

Charles Joly—Double. Dark reddish purple.

Charles X—Single. The well known favorite, purplish-red variety; strong, rapid grower; very graceful.

Congo—Single. Flowers large; wine red; very double and compact.

Leon Simon—Double. Compact panicles, of bluish crimson flowers.

Marie LeGrave—Single. The panicles of white single flowers and very fine and fragrant; an excellent forcing variety.

Michael Buckner—Dwarf, very double; pale lilac.



Lilac Bush

Othello—Single. Dark purplish-red; large graceful panicles of single flowers; a good one.

Philemon—Single. Possibly the darkest shade in lilacs.

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

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

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

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

Boussingault—Double. A new light blue lilac.

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

Lilafrosa—Single. Silvery pink; very desirable.

Mme. Lemoine—Double. Pure white; fine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Large Lilac Bush at one end of our residence, planted by mother years ago.

Franklin Co., Pa., Nov. 19th, 1919.

Thank you kindly for your prompt attention in sending the very nice plants, trees, bushes, and vines that I ordered and also for the extras. All came to me all right and I have them all planted now and even in one week, they had started to grow nice and green, after we had a good rain and now the ground being frozen, we covered all with straw and leaves.

Mrs. Peter Horst.

Farmer's Poultry Department

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

White Wyandottes—This is a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The farmer's fowl," of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

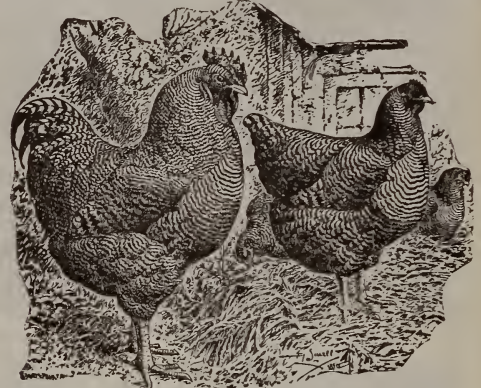
S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are of the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds. The hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, \$2.25 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters small eaters, splendid foragers and very pro-



Barred Plymouth Rocks

lific. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs came from the leading breeder in this locality. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

White and Buff Orpingtons—\$3.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 100.

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

Rhode Island Reds—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to cold and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter, when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

Selected Eggs from the Walton-Van Hoesen strain (our own production), \$4.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 100.

Pekin Ducks—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$3.50 per 11.

Colored Muscovy Ducks are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of Eggs, \$3.50 per 11.

DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS

The Secret of Chicks with "Vitality."

Comparison of prices should not be the deciding factor in placing your order for chicks. Weak, sickly, poorly hatched chicks are dear at any price. Why buy such when you can get VITALITY as well as QUALITY at a reasonable price? ONE HUNDRED of this kind are worth ONE THOUSAND poorly hatched mongrels.

HOW TO ORDER CHICKS

Orders for chicks should be sent in as far in advance as possible. When received, orders are booked in rotation and filled in that order, as near to the date requested as possible.

Be sure and give full name of your express office as well as your Post Office address. (Write full name plainly.) State plainly the number and variety of chicks you want, when wanted, and we will acknowledge receipt of your order at once.

If you wish to book your order early and it is not convenient for you to pay for them at the time, send one-quarter or twenty-five per cent of the full amount of the order and the balance a few days before the shipment is to be made.

The above also applies to orders for eggs for hatching.

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU

We guarantee to deliver chicks or eggs to you in first-class condition. On arrival, open box, in presence of expressman; if any chicks are dead or eggs broken, have express agent or postman mark number on the back of the receipt and return the receipt to us and we will refund your money for them, or replace them free of charge. In this way, you have no loss and get full number you pay for.

Itasca Co., Minn., Nov. 6th, 1919

The Idaho has proven by far, the very best berry in every respect of all other sorts tried out here. Extra large and of beautiful color and a wonderful yielder. The canes have proven to be absolutely hardy without any protection in this cold northern country where 40 below zero is common. The Plum Farmer black cap bought of you has proven to be superior to the Cumberland and Gregg. They need a little protection, although they came through the winter last season in fine condition and produced the finest crop of berries that I have ever seen. Every one who saw them marvelled at the beautiful black shiny fruit. They are a most excellent canning berry, requiring very little sugar.

C. A. Dahlquist.

Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 14th, 1919.

The fruit trees I ordered of you about 18 months ago are doing fine. It was then you sent me free, two of the Plum Farmer raspberry roots. I planted them on the south hill side. They certainly were a picture this summer. I will order some shrubbery and fruit trees in the spring.

J. H. Doxsee.

Indian Runner Ducks—\$3.50 per 11.

Embsden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

Toulouse Geese—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back of dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tall they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Toulouse Geese, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

We have successfully shipped baby chicks and eggs for hatching 1,500 miles and can guarantee safe arrival.

A **YELLOW LABEL** will be found pasted on the box containing **LIVE BABY CHICKS** which reads as follows

LIVE CHICKS

EXPRESSMAN: Please be SURE and keep this box of **CHICKS LEVEL, DRY, out of the SUN and away from FIRE or HEAT, as there is DANGER of KILLING them.**

RUSH

Varieties	25	50	100
S. C. White Orpingtons			
S. C. Buff Orpingtons			
Barred Plymouth Rocks			
Buff Plymouth Rocks			
White Plymouth Rocks			
R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds			
S. C. Black Minorcas			
S. C. Anconas			
S. C. White Leghorns			
White Wyandottes			
Light Brahmas			
S. C. Buff Leghorns			
S. C. Brown Leghorns			
Indian Runner Ducks			
Pekin Ducks			
Muscovy Ducks			

NOTE Write for prices on above varieties or any variety of chicks not listed. We prefer not to make prices here as prices of eggs and chicks vary so much, according to the time of year. We advise getting eggs for hatching and chicks after the danger of severe cold weather is over. Eggs are more fertile in warm weather of early spring than in winter and baby chicks must not be chilled. Please order chicks in quantities of 25, 50 and 100.

Suffolk County, N. Y., Nov. 29th, 1919.

Mr. L. J. Farmer

Dear Sir—It was almost like getting a Christmas present to get a letter from you. I am much obliged for the information as to the raspberry canes. People were very enthusiastic over the Idaho berries this summer and I had no trouble in disposing of all I had right in my neighborhood.

Ralph G. Duvall.

Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 15th, 1919.

Some years ago I saw one of your catalogs. Last spring a friend again reminded me of you by praising the plants he obtained from you. I think that you introduced the Plum Farmer black raspberry. I must say that it is the best one I know of.

Leonard W. Brotzman.

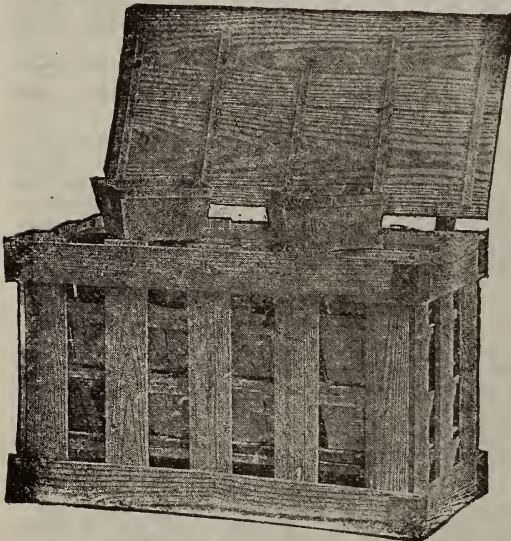
Hopkins Co., Ky., May 9th, 1919.

I have received my order, am well pleased and appreciate your prompt attention.

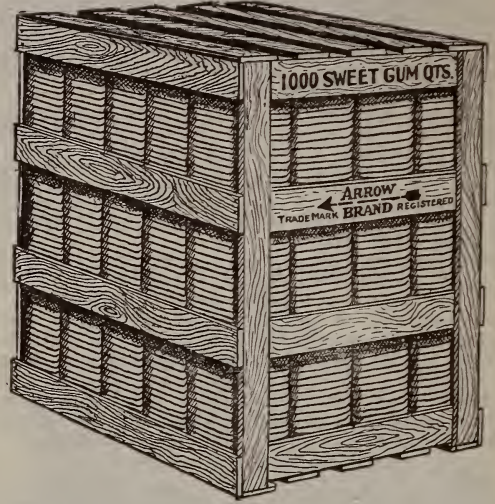
Lucy B. Stearman.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We sell the Standard 32 quart crate, made in New York. We have tried all sizes and makes of berry crates and the 32 quart crate, when well made, is the strongest, handiest and most desirable berry crate that can be made. It does not pay to use a slimpsy berry crate; for, in getting the fruit to market, if the crate does not stand up well, you will injure the fruit much more by shipping it in a crate that does not stand up firm, and lose more money on your fruit, than you will gain by buying a cheaper package. There are all manner of slimpsy crates and packages foisted upon berry growers, but let me tell you, they lose more by trying to save on packages than they realize. If it pays to ship fruit at all, it pays to send it in firm and substantial crates and baskets. It does not take much to crush and spoil it in a shaky crate or slimpsy basket. Then too, the fruit shows up better and naturally sells for more in a nice neat looking crate or basket. The crates we sell are the best make of the 32 quart size that we have ever seen, made of good wood, strong and durable, considering the price. It does not now pay to go to too much expense in building returnable crates, it costs too much and a large proportion of them are never returned and, if returned, are generally injured or broken. The day of the returnable crate is past. The 36 quart crate is an odd size and the 60 quart crate is too large and heavy to handle by one man, so we have discontinued using both these sizes, using only the bushel or 32 quart size. We make a few 8, 12 and 16 quart crates for our own use in shipping fall strawberries, but do not offer them for sale. Price of new 32 quart crates, with three separators or partitions and 32 best New York made baskets, \$1.25 each, 10 or more at a time \$1.00 each. We can pack 100 extra baskets in each crate if wanted. Second hand crates filled with three separators and 32 baskets, 90 cents each, 10 at a time 75c each. Crates and separators to go with them, without baskets, new, 95c each, \$8.00 per 10., second hand, 65c each, \$6.00 per 10. If you order 10 berry crates, we can pack 1,320 baskets in the ten crates, besides the 30 separators.

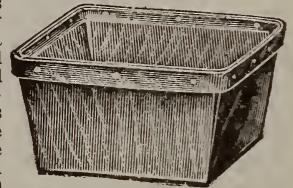


32 Quart Berry Crate



1,000 "Arrow" Brand Baskets—Crated
Pint and Quart Baskets

These baskets are made from the best part of the log, the heart being rejected, are clean, white and pretty in appearance. They go a long way in getting the best prices for the fruit sold in them. They are well made, strong and durable. It is by far the most substantial, strongest and best berry basket I have ever seen or handled and no berry grower of any sense, who has ever used them, if he can get them again, will use any other make. They of course, cost a little more than other baskets, but pay for the extra cost several times. Not only are the baskets well made, but they are put up in a strong substantial crate which will stand shipping without going to pieces and spilling out the baskets. There are 1,000 put up in each crate. If we ship 500 baskets, we have to rebuild the crate and so an extra charge is made for 500 lots, when we have to ship them. If baskets are ordered with berry crates, we can pack small lots of 100 or so in the crates, but when small lots of 100 or more are ordered alone, we have to make shipping crates for them and so charge an extra price. Price of Baskets, "Arrow" or "Plum Farmer" Brand, quart or pint baskets, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.50 per 1000. Orders for baskets in less lots than 1,000, please add 25c. for crating, if you do not order berry crates to go with them.



Quart Basket

NOTE—Nothing in our line has increased more in price since the war began than berry baskets. Of course, we have to buy these in carload lots of the manufacturers; and on account of the high cost and scarcity of labor, they charge us over double what we had to pay a few years ago. We sold baskets at retail last year for less than we could buy them in car lots. People might just as well get used to the fact that baskets are going to cost them around \$10.00 per 1000 in the near future as the supply of material is getting exhausted and paper and other substitutes do not seem to work out satisfactorily.—L. J. FARMER.

Department of Fresh Fruits

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

Strawberries

We supply summer bearing strawberries in June and July; the season runs usually from June 15th to July 15th. Price, 25c to 50c per qt., depending on the quality, supply and demand. We supply fall bearing strawberries in August, September and October. Price, 35c to 60c per qt., depending upon demand and supply. Selected berries, 75c per qt. Shipping packages hold 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 32 qts. each. Small quantities may be sent by parcel post.

Raspberries

Ready in July and August, Black Cap Raspberries, 30c to 50c per qt. Purple Raspberries same price as black caps. Red Raspberries 40c to 75c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. each.

Blackberries

Ready in August and September. 25c to 50c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. each.

Currants and Gooseberries

Ready in July and August. Crates hold 32 qts. Price, 20c to 35c per qt.

Peaches

Ready in September, Price, \$3.00 per bu. Baskets hold one-third, one-half or one bushel. The regular small peach basket you see in the market holds one-third bu., so if you buy a bushel of peaches at \$3.00, they cost you \$1.00 per basket.

Plums

\$1.00 per pk.; \$3.50 per bu. Ready in August and September.

Cherries

Ready in July. Price, 25c to 40c per qt. In 32-qt. crates or 8-lb. grape baskets.

Grapes

Worden, Niagara and Concord, packed in 3½-lb. baskets. 25c to 50c per basket. In 8-lb. baskets, 50c. to \$1.00.

Pears

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bu. Seckel and Sheldon. \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bu. Packed in bushel baskets.

Apples

Baldwins, Greenings, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bu. Northern Spy and other fine sorts, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bu. Packed in barrels of 3 to 4 bushels.



Fall Bearing Strawberries in different styles and sizes of packages.

Mushroom Spawn

American Spore Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1½ lbs. and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keep on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Per brick, 30 cts., 5 bricks, \$1.25; by express or freight, 10 bricks, \$2.00; 25 bricks, \$4.00; 100 bricks, \$17.00.

Coles Early Watermelon—This is the most remarkable fruit we have ever grown. We planted a row of hills 400 feet long at corn planting time and picked a ripe melon Aug. 26th. They continued to furnish us melons all the fall and we picked loads of them just before the heavy freeze. We give one packet with orders amounting to \$2.00 or more.



Ontario, Canada, Nov. 20th, 1919.

My order of Blackberry plants, 4000 Eldorado, arrived in good shape. Thanking you for care in packing, I am, yours very truly,

W. E. Crandall.

Farmer's Seed Department

We list only the best and most desirable varieties. Seeds are shipped separate from plant orders. All seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets. Postage prepaid on packets, ounces and quarter pounds. If large quantity of seeds are wanted, send for special prices.

ASPARAGUS

Palmetto, Conovers Colossal, Giant Argenteuil. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BEANS

Green Pod Bush—New Giant Stringless, Black Valentine, Early Refugee, Dwarf Horticultural. Roundful, Early Yellow Six Weeks, ½ pint 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Wax Pod Bush—New Pearl Wax, Prolific Dwarf Black Wax, Keeney's Rustless, Hodson Wax, Golden Eye Wax. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; qt., 75c.

Bush Lima—Fordhook, Breer's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Henderson's Bush. ½ pint, 35c; 1 pint, 60c; qt., \$1.00.

Pole or Running—Horticultural Pole, Old Homestead, White Creaseback, Kentucky Wonder, Dutch Case Knife. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; qt., 75c.

Pole Lima Beans—King of the Garden, Dreer's Improved, Challenger, Henderson's Ideal. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 60c; qt., \$1.00.

BEET

Detroit Dark Red, Crosby's Egyptian, Ex. Ey. Eclipse, Bassano's Ex. Ey., New Acme. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Swiss Chard, same price.

New Jumbo, Gate Port, Golden Tanard, Giant Red Mangel, Lane's Imp. Sugar, Klein-Wan-zlebener. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

CABBAGE

Ex. Early Varieties—Ey. Jer. Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Winningstadt.

Second Early Varieties—Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, Fotler's Imp. Brunswick, All Head Early, Ey. Flat Dutch, Sure Head, All Seasons, Late or Winter Cabbage—Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ballhead (short stem), Danish Ball Head (long stem), Mammoth Red Dutch, Brussels Sprouts. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt, Danish Giant Dry Weather, New Century. Packets, 5c, 10c and 25c each. ½ oz., \$1.25; 1 oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00.

CARROTS

Ey. Ox Heart, Half Long Orange, Danver's Half Long, Imp. Long Orange, Chanteney. White Belgian. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs., 75c. per lb.

CELERY

White Plume, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Golden Self Blanching. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00. Celraic. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CRESS

True Water Cress. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00. Curled or Pepper Grass. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN

Extra Early Adams, Cream and Honey, White Cory, Red Cory, Early Minnesota, Golden Bantam. ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 40c; 1 qt., 60c.

Second Early—Ex. Ey. Evergreen, Early Mammoth, Howling Mob, Cal. Gol. Country Gentleman, Black Mexican. Same prices as extra early kinds.

Main Crop and Late—Hickok, Stowell's Evergreen, Large Late Mammoth, Country Gentleman, Zig Zag Evergreen. Same price as Ex. Ey. Varieties.

CUCUMBERS

Early Fortune, White Spine, Long Green, Boston Pickling, Everbearing, Early Cluster, Cool

and Crisp, West India Gherkin. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

KOHL RABI

Early White Vienna, Purple Vienna. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty, New York Improved, Imp. Large Purple. Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$7.50.

ENDIVE

New Self Blanching, Green Curled, Giant Fringed, Broad Leaf Batavia. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

KALE

New American, Imperial Curled, Curled German, Norfolk, Scotch Dwarf, 15c per oz.; ¼ lb., 40c, 1 lb., \$1.25.

LEEK

Mammoth Carentum, American Flag, Mam. King. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

LETTUCE

Big Boston, Unrivaled, May King, Black Seeded Tennis Ball, California Cream and Butter, Golden Heart, All Seasons, Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson, Paris White Cos. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

Giant Curled, Ostrich Plume, White, Black or Brown. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

MUSK MELONS OR CANTALOUPE

Green Fleshed Varieties—Rocky Ford, Jenny Lind, Netted Gem.

Orange Fleshed Varieties—Eden Gem, Melting Gold, Burrell's Gem, Emerald Gem, Osage Gem, Banana, Hoodoo Cantaloupe. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

WATER MELONS

Cole's Early (best for short seasons), Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Goliath, Cold Mountain Spring, Ice Cream, Halbert Honey, Black Boulder, Mountain Sweet. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Citron—Colorado, Red Seeded, same price as Watermelons.

NASTURTIUMS

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Dwarf Prolific, White Velvet, Perkins Mammoth, Lady Finger. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ONION

Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wehersfield, Yellow Strasburg, White Bermuda, Prizetaker Mammoth, Southport White Globe, Southport Yellow Globe, Southport Red Globe, White Silver-skin. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.50.

PARSNIP

Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Hollow Hub. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

PARSLEY

Champion Moss Curled, Green Mountain, Dwarf or Emerald. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

PEAS

The crop of peas is very short this year. We have a good supply.

Extra Early Peas—Alaska, Nott's Excelsior, Gradus or Prosperity.

General Crop Peas—Horsfords Market Gardener, Dwarf Champion, Everbearing, Telephone, Black Eye Marrowfat, ½ pint 25c; 1 pint, 45c 1 qt., 80 cents.

PEPPER

Ruby King, New Neapolitan, Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00.

RADISH

Ex. Early Round Varieties—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip, Strawberry, Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast.

Early Long Varieties—Long White Icicle, Lady Finger, Long Scarlet Short Top, Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Summer Varieties—Chartier, White Strasburg, White Summer, White Stuttgart.

Winter Varieties—White Chinese Celestial, Chinese Rose, Long White Spanish, Round Black Spanish, Long Black Spanish. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH

Bush Varieties—White Bush, Early Dawn, Yellow Bush, Summer Crookneck, Fordhook Bush. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Running Varieties, Boston Marrow, Winter Crookneck, True Hubbard, Warded Hubbard, Golden Hubbard. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

PUMPKINS

King of the Mammoth, Sweet Potato, Winter Luxury, Large Cheese, Small Sugar or Pie, New England Pie, Connecticut Field. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Sandwich Mammoth, Large White, Giant. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SPINACH

Amer. Bloomsdale Savoy, New Victoria, Long Season, Curled Long Standing, Long Standing, New Zealand. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TOMATOES

Red Varieties—Bonnie Best, Chalk's Jewel, Earliana, Matchless, New Stone, My Maryland Dwarf Stone, Ponderosa.

Pink or Purple Varieties—Livingston's Globe,

Royal Purple, Dwarf Champion, Improved Acme, June Pink.

Yellow Varieties—Golden Eagle, Golden Queen, Yellow Pear Shaped, Yel. Peach, Yel. Cherry. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

John Baer (new), large, red, best. Oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.00.

TURNIPS

Purple Top Strap Leaf, Red Top White Globe, White Egg, Ey. White Flat Dutch, Purple Top Yel. Aberdeen, Yellow Globe, White Top White Globe, Long Cow Horn, Golden Ball, Yellow Stone, Ex. Ey. Purple Top Milan, Snow Ball, Sweet German, Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island Purple Top, Bloomsdale Swede. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Onion Sets—Red and Yellow. 25c per qt. White and Egyptian Winter, 30c per qt.

SEEDS OF HERBS

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

GRASS AND FARM SEEDS

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

STAHL'S CANNING OUTFITS

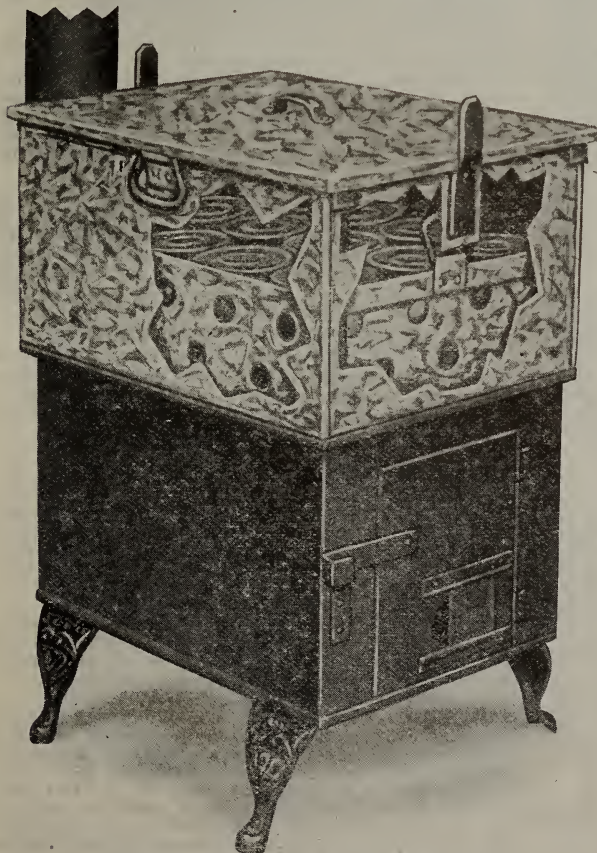
FOR CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT HOME

Outfit No. 7 (see illustration) holds 20 No. 2 cans and 12 No. 3 cans to each filling. It is operated on the same principles of exhausting and processing as the larger outfits. The boiler and tray are made of best galvanized iron and will not rust or corrode. The tray is perforated at sides and bottom so as to allow a perfect circulation of water. Also fitted with handles. It is equipped with a furnace made of black sheet iron, except the legs which are of cast iron. Only a limited number made and sold this year, so those who order early will be fortunate to own the best canning outfit on the market, considering cost and capacity. This outfit is fully guaranteed and will do all it is claimed, if not, may be returned and price paid will be cheerfully refunded.

Each outfit is furnished with furnace, pipe with elbow, boiler with cover for tray of cans, firepot for heating soldering copper, one soldering copper, one pair combination can tongs to be used for handling hot cans or jars, soldering flux, fluz brush, fruit funnell, book of special directions containing formulas for canning different fruits and vegetables without the use of acids or coloring, in fact everything ready for immediate use. Shipping weight 37 lbs. Price \$17.00.

Stahl's Outfit No. 0.—Same as the above, but without furnace, price \$12.00.

All outfits shipped direct to customers from the factory in Illinois. Address all orders to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.



Stahl's Canning Outfit No. 7.

Flowering Bulbs and Plants

Dahlia Bulbs—Red, Yellow, Pink, White and their shades. 10c each; dozen \$1.00.

TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES OF DAHLIAS FOR \$1.75.

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

Early and Late Branching Asters—White Pink, Lavender, Red, Purple and mixture of colors. 25c. per doz.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$7.50.

Verbenas—Red, pink, white and purple. 10c each; 75c per dozen.

Petunias—Ruffled Giants. White, pink, red, purple and mixture. 10c each; 75c per dozen.

Geraniums—From 2 inch pots. Over 1000 varieties—Single, Double, Ivy-leaved, Variegated foliage, Scented leaved varieties. 20c each; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Chrysanthemum, 25c each; **Larkspur**, 25c; **Wind Flower**, 25c; **Columbine**, 25c; **Sweet William**, 25c; **Hardy Scotch Pinks**, 25c; **Foxglove**, 25c; **Bleeding Heart**, \$1.00; **Hollyhocks**, 25c; **Gold Flower**, 25c; **German Iris**, 25c; **Japanese Iris**, 25c; **Perennial Phlox**, 25c; **Oriental Poppy**, 25c; **Golden Glow**, 25c; **Shasta Daisy**, 25c; **Red Hot Poker**, 25c; **Spanish Dagger**, 25c.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; **Catalpa Bungei**, 5-7 ft., \$1.50; **Norway Maples**, 6-8 ft., \$1.00; **Purple Leaf Maple**, 6-8 ft., \$1.50; **Lombardy Poplar**, 6-8 ft., 75c; **Koster's Blue Spruce**, 2-3 ft., \$3.50; **Norway Spruce**, 2-3 ft., 50c; **American Mulberry**, 4-6 ft., 50c; **Hardy Catalpa**, 4-5 ft., 50c; **Black Locust**, 4-5 ft., 50c.

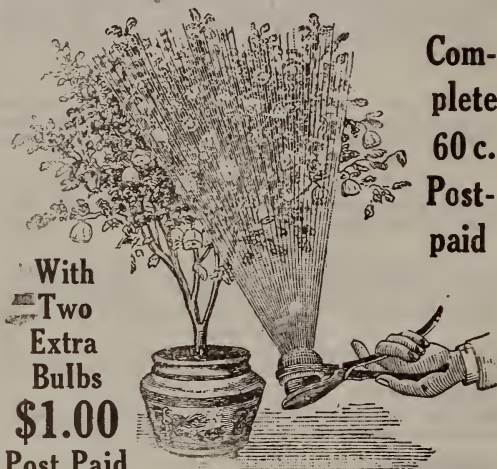
Lenox Improved Sprayer

Spraying under the leaves kills the insects, removes the dust and keeps them healthy, doesn't let them get buggy.

How much mother would like one for her plants.

A cake of tobacco soap free with each. Make suds and spray. Your plants will surprise you.

Makes house plants bloom. Let your wife see this.



**Complete
60 c.
Post-paid**

**With
Two
Extra
Bulbs
\$1.00
Post Paid**

NITRAGIN

For inoculating Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peas, Beans. Small 4 oz. can, price 30c; half acre size, 50c; 1 acre size, \$1.00; 2 acre size, \$1.80; 5 acre size, \$4.00; 10 acre size, \$7.50. Mention the crop you wish to inoculate, when you order.

ALPHANO INOCULENT

The All-in-One Nitrogen gathering inoculent for over 28 Legumes. One can contains all the Nitro gathering and fixing bacteria necessary to inoculate your seed and soil for the 28 legumes. Price, 1 acre size (two lbs.), \$1.00; 10 acre size (20 lbs.), \$8.00.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

This seed will produce innumerable varieties, all colors, shapes and sizes. This is the way new and distinct varieties of potatoes are produced. Sow them like tomato seeds. 1 packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c; 10 packets, \$1.00.

BUSHEL BASKET STRAWBERRY

Won the Barry Gold Medal offered by the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society for the best new strawberry. The plants are enormously productive of the finest market berries and individual plants grow so large that it sometimes takes a bushel basket to cover one plant. 6 plants, \$1.75; 12 plants, \$3.00; 100, \$17.00.

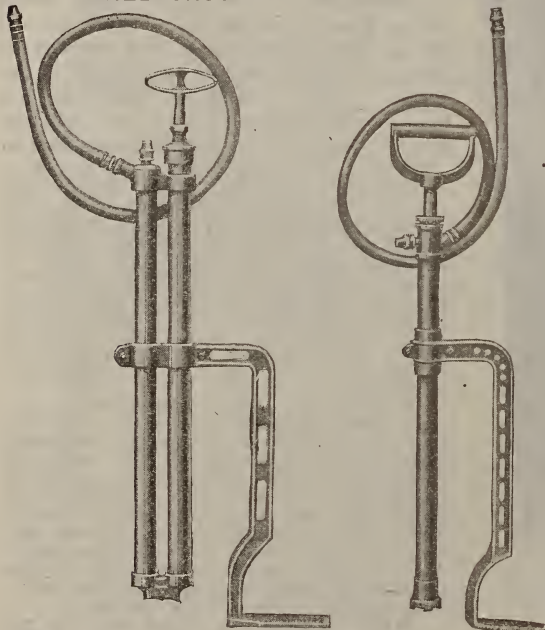
RURAL BOOKS

Space will not permit our listing Rural Books, but if in need of any book to cover a particular subject, write us for price. We order them sent to you direct from the publishers.

FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY

We have just had the fourth edition of this famous book published. It is printed on nice white paper and bound in the best of shape. It contains over 100 pages and many fine half-tone illustrations. Written by our L. J. Farmer, who has spent over 36 years in practical strawberry culture. If not worth \$5.00 to you, return it and we will send your money back. Price, paper covers, 50c each; 5 copies, \$2.00. Flexible cloth covers, \$1.00 each; 4 copies, \$3.00.

RED CROSS SPRAY PUMPS



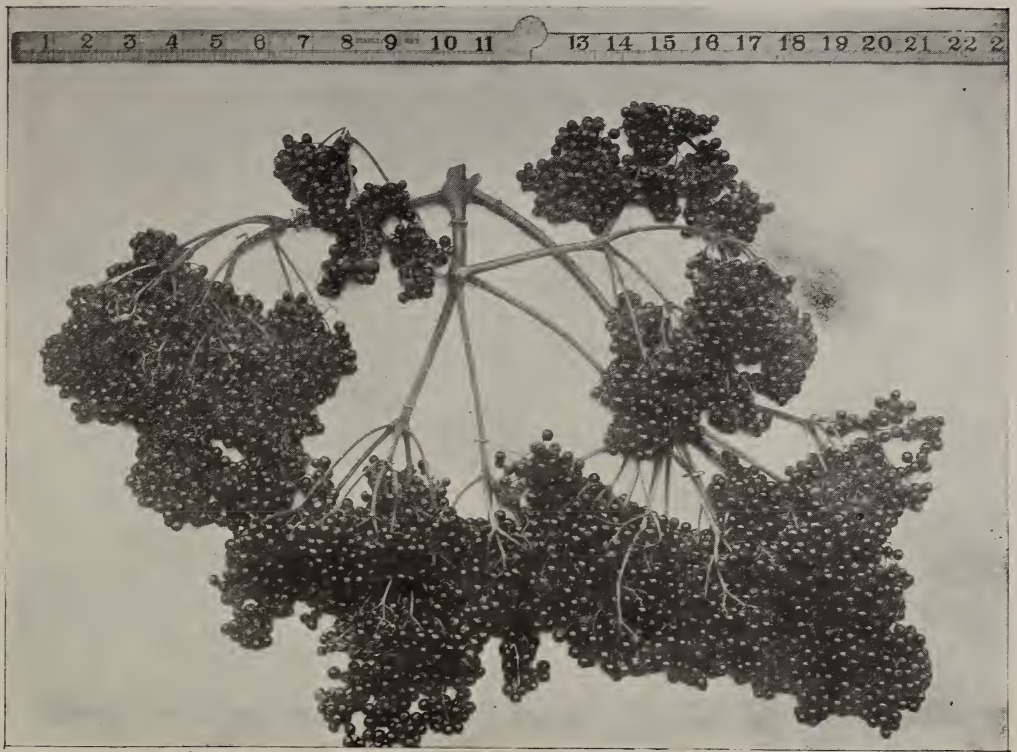
"Handy" Single Tube, double acting bucket spray pump, complete. Price \$3.50.

"Utility," Double tube bucket spray pump. Complete. Price \$4.25.



Picking Erskine Park Raspberry in the Fall

Mr. Norman, the man who discovered the Erskine Park says: "This variety is a heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out. Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes. I am getting lots of berries now (Aug. 22d, 1919) and expect to continue till hard frost." Extract from a letter from Mr. Norman received last August, 1919.



ADAMS' IMPROVED ELDERBERRY

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

Price single plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$35.00 per 100.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRY SEED

These seeds were saved from fall or ever-bearing varieties of strawberries such as Progressive, Superb and Americus. If sown in February or early March, in window frames or hot beds or greenhouse, they will grow and develop into plants that will fruit in August and September of the same year provided the right care is given them. We gave a packet of them to our local florist a few years ago. He sowed them in the greenhouse Feb. 24th and picked ripe berries from the plants Aug. 4th of the same year. We have sent these seeds all over the world into several countries and we have letters from China, Korea, Japan, etc., stating that they have fall bearing strawberry plants that were produced from these seeds from us. Each packet contains printed directions how to sow and care for them. Price 25c per packet, 5 packets \$1.00.

Seeds from the Neverfall Strawberry.—We saved the seeds from about 25 quarts of the new Neverfall Strawberry which we offer at 50c per packet, 5 packets \$2.00.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS

Idaho Red Raspberry Seed—25 seeds 15c, 100 seeds 35c.

Royal Purple Raspberry Seed, same price.

Herbert, Golden Queen, Cuthbert, New Empire, Loudon and Plum Farmer, same price as Idaho.

Snyder and Eldorado Blackberry seed, same price.

Linnaeus Rhubarb seed. Pkt. 10c, Oz. 25c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Giant Argenteuil Asparagus seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, 1 lb. 75c.

Admiral Dewey Popcorn. Pkt. 10c.

Elderberry seeds, 25 seeds, 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

Perfection Currant seeds, same price.

Doolittle Gooseberry seeds, same price.

Japanese Berberry seeds, same price.

Grape Seeds.—Selected from the best of 100 varieties, 25 seeds, 15c; 100 seeds, 35c.

Special Price.—We will send one small packet each of the above seeds (20 kinds) for \$2.00; 1 large packet for \$4.00.

WINFIELD RASPBERRY

Considered by good authorities to be equal or superior to Plum Farmer in every way and it prolongs the season. 15c each; 2 plants for 25c; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

MINNESOTA No. 4 RASPBERRY

Fast succeeding all other red raspberries for first early in the Northwest, where it originated. 25c each; 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$8.00.

CARBOLE DISINFECTANT

For whitewashing hen houses, stables, etc. Trial package, 25c; 10-lb. package, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$4.00.

ROGERS POISONS and SPRAY MIXTURES

Arsenate of Lead (dry powder) 60c per lb.

Pure Paris Green, 60c per lb.

Dry Lime-Sulphur, 25c per lb.

RED SNAPPER PLANT FOOD

10 oz. trial package, 25c.

2 lb. can with 8 oz. package of Hydrated lime for sweetening the soil, 50c; 12½ lb. sack, \$1.50.

Red Snapper Soap insecticide, ½ pint, 25c; 1 gallon cans, \$3.00.

THE OSWEGO APPLE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL APPLE IN THE WORLD



THE OSWEGO APPLE

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

Prices: First-size trees, two and three years old, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; \$75.00 per 100. Baby trees, one and two years old, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per hundred.

L. J. FARMER, Nurseryman, Pulaski, N. Y., Introducer.

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PULASKI, NEW YORK