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CHOICE ❖

❖ PLANTS,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

(G. H. &) J. H. HALE,

SOUTH GLASTONBURY, CONN.

PEDIGREE



Adams Express Office, Telegraph and Railroad Station, Rocky Hill, Conn.
 P. O. Money Order Office, Hartford. Our P. O. Address, South Glastonbury.
 All Hartford County, Conn.

READ BEFORE YOU ORDER.

PLEASE READ The following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head, and it will save a vast amount of correspondence.

YOUR NAME, POST-OFFICE, AND STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters and sometimes orders with remittance with either signature, post-office, or State omitted. No matter if you write several times, always give full name and post-office address.

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting.

THE PRICES of this catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty, and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted*. Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates—where not quoted they will be furnished at DOUBLE the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge. Everything is carefully labeled.

Remit by registered letter, P. O. order on Hartford, or Draft on New York.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. *We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States*, at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 15 cents per 50, 25 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 15 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, one year, 20 cents per dozen.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here, by *Adams Express*. However, as we have direct steamboat connection daily with New York City, our forwarding agent there can reship all goods promptly *by any of the leading Express Companies* or Fast Freight Lines, at lowest rates.

FAST FREIGHT. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay.

ORDERING. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*Fill at once, as my ground is ready*"; forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late*. As we have been put to much trouble and expense by persons ordering goods to be reserved for them, and, failing to remit, thus throwing the stock upon our hands at the close of the season, a total loss, in the future it will be an invariable rule to accept no order from those unknown to us, unless at least 10 per cent. of the amount accompanies the same.

LOST ORDERS. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—and enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full*. Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give Name, Post-Office, County, and State in full.*

AGENTS. *We desire to impress upon purchasers the great advantage of ordering direct from us, as we employ no agents and are only responsible for orders sent direct to us. Thus our relations with our customers are on a proper basis and we endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to each one who so orders. Some think because our prices are so low that our stock cannot be good. This is owing to the fact that in many cases the cost of traveling agents in soliciting orders and delivering stock is more than double the value of the Trees, Plants, Vines, etc., whilst we, dealing, as we do, direct with the planter, can sell, at these low rates, the very best stock to be had anywhere.*

DIP THE PLANTS, AS SOON AS RECEIVED, IN WATER and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, send all orders for small-fruit plants to

G. H. & J. H. HALE,
South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.



The strawberry being a rampant grower and a gross feeder, requires strong, deep, rich soil to bring it to the highest state of perfection. Light, thin, sandy soil will often give moderate crops of medium-sized, extra early berries, but such soil should not be depended upon for the main crop. It is seldom safe or advisable to plant on newly plowed sod land, as it is often infested with white grubs, a great enemy to the strawberry. Land that has been cultivated a year or two in other crops is better.

Where to Plant.

The strawberry is a great lover of water; therefore, moist but not wet land gives the best results. Often a field of strawberries will be almost perfection up to the time the fruit begins to ripen, and yet without rain for the next ten days or two weeks the crop can easily be half ruined by drouth. A good and full crop can only be made sure of each year by the aid of irrigation. Any plan to get water on the field is better than none, but sub-irrigation is the most satisfactory; next to this, to run water between the rows; while to sprinkle the vines is the least satisfactory.

Water.

Plow it deeply and well, after which spread on whatever manure is to be used, and thoroughly mix it with the soil by using a Clark cutaway barrow, or some other that will thoroughly incorporate it with the soil to the depth of two or three inches. A safe rule in this matter is to keep harrowing till you think it is done to perfection, and then "do so some more." A well-prepared soil insures an early rapid growth of plants, and assists greatly in the after cultivation.

To Prepare the Ground.

Following a careful selection of land and its proper preparation, the question of plant food is the most important if extra fine berries are to be grown. Well rotted stable manure, forty to fifty cartloads per acre, will give very satisfactory results; yet careful experiments have shown us that the strawberry does not require the full amount of nitrogen that is supplied in stable manure, and that if the cash value of the stable manure be invested in honest commercial manures, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, and lacking in nitrogen, better results may be obtained. Fine ground bone, and either unleached wood ashes, cotton hull ashes, muriate of potash, or sulphate of potash, make a complete strawberry fertilizer. Our plan is to apply 1½ tons pure fine-ground bone, and 800 to 1,000 pounds of high grade muriate of potash per acre. And yet one-half this amount will often give satisfactory results; still, if other conditions are satisfactory, it does not pay to economize on the manure question.

Fertilizers.

Early spring, just as soon as the ground can be easily worked, is the best time of the whole year to plant strawberries, in any section where there are extreme frosts in winter, especially if planting is to be done on a large scale and plants have to be brought from any distance. How to plant will depend largely upon local conditions, size and shape of field, etc. In the small family garden or city lot where there is little chance to use horse and cultivator, they may be planted one foot apart each way, in two or three rows; then leave a space of three feet to furnish a path during the picking season. Planted in this way, all runners should be kept off the original plants, as for their best development they require each about one square foot of space.

When and How to Plant.

In small or irregular-shaped fields, mark out rows the longest way of the field, and set plants twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the vigor of the variety. Thus we would plant Jucunda or Prince, 12 inches; May King or Miner, 15 inches; and Crescent or Havilund, 18 inches. Then, if we wish to follow the narrow row system, we let each plant strike a few runners along the line of the row, and then, later in the season, keep all runners cut off; while if the broad matted row is wanted, all runners are allowed to take root, and the cultivator narrowed up a little at each cultivation during the latter part of the season, till we have matted beds of plants two feet wide, with a walk one foot wide between them. The narrow row is the more profitable of these two systems; yet the matted row is the most adopted, as many people are of the opinion that the more plants the more berries, forgetting that the more light, air, manure, and moisture a plant has, the more and better fruit it can produce.

Small or Irregular Shaped Fields.

In planting large fields, especially if they are in shape so it can be done, a grand plan is to mark off the field in check rows, four feet apart each way; set one plant at the junction of these cross rows, and then in a circle around it set four or five more plants; keep all runners cut, and let these five or six plants form a large bog-like hill, and by cultivating both ways across the field, very little hand hoeing will have to be done, and enormous crops can be secured.

Planting Large Fields.



Figure 1.
RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING.

Careless planting often results in a stunted growth of plants early in the season that it is impossible to remedy later. In any but a stiff clay soil, if it has been properly prepared, a man crawling along on his hands and knees can, with one hand, scoop out a hole three or four inches deep, and with the fingers of the other hand, spread out the roots of the plant, place it in position, and rapidly cover it with earth with both hands; then, as he makes a jump forward for the next plant, bring nearly the whole weight of his body down on his hands, close up about the newly set plant, and it is well planted, as shown in the cut, Figure 1.

In the hurry of the planting season, some careless men fail to spread out the roots properly, and so double them up, and put them in all in one mass, as in Figure 2. Roots all massed together in such a way will often mould and die, while, if the plant lives, it makes but feeble growth till such time as it can make new roots that branch out properly. Others make the mistake of too deep planting, as in Figure 3. This often smothers the crown of the plant, and kills it entirely, if not at once, long before midsummer, unless the earth is hoed away; and even then it is in a basin that is likely to be filled with earth at each cultivation or by every hard rain. Others in their haste do not plant deep enough, or, failing to recognize the fact that the soft, mellow ground will settle an inch or so, leave their plants as in Figure 4. Such plants when discovered should be replanted at once. Careful planting is not of necessity slow planting.

We ourselves have each often set more than 6,000 plants in a day; and men in our employ, not to be outdone by "the boss," have planted even more, in fine shape, and with the most satisfactory results. In a stiff clay soil, a trowel or dibble will be required, and the work of planting is a much slower process.

The blossoms should all be cut off at time of planting or later, as fast as they appear. Do not allow any plants to fruit the first year, as it will greatly retard their growth. Of course, in the case of a new variety, one or two plants may be allowed to fruit just for samples, but even these must not be expected to do justice to the fruit.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are well started, and be thorough throughout the growing season. A safe rule is to go through the rows with horse and cultivator every five days, and hand-hoe every two weeks. After midsummer shallow cultivation only should be given, as the plants root very near the surface; and the less the roots are disturbed the better able they will be to withstand drought during the fruiting season the next year.

At the approach of winter, or as soon as the ground is frozen in the fall, cover the whole field with a mulch of old hay, straw, leaves, corn stalks, tobacco stems, or any other coarse, cheap material. This will prevent the alternate freezing and thawing so injurious to the plants. There are two ways to retain in the soil the moisture that is so essential to successful strawberry culture: One is by the thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil as previously recommended, and the other is by mulching; therefore, that which is put on for winter protection need not be removed in the spring, but simply be loosened up a little, and the plants will grow up through it, except in places where it may be a little too thick it can be raked off into the paths between the rows. Thus the mulch will serve the double purpose of keeping the fruit clean and the ground moist during fruiting season.

As to cleaning out old beds for renewal, it will not pay with those grown in matted rows. It is more profitable to plant new beds each year, and if land is plenty leave the old bed to grow at will. It will give two or three early pickings of medium berries. Our own plan, however, is to plow up all matted beds immediately after the picking season the first year. Fields planted in narrow rows, or in matted hills in check rows, may be more easily cleaned out for renewal, as a horse and cultivator can be made to do much of the work; but to save fifty per cent. or more of labor cost, and secure the best results, the work of renewal should be begun at once as soon as the last picking is made. A week or two's delay is dangerous, even if other work is pressing.

The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, except those marked (P), which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect flowering varieties, and must



Figure 2.
WRONG WAY OF PLANTING.



Figure 3.
PLANTED TOO DEEP.



Figure 4.
TOO SHALLOW PLANTING

be planted near some perfect flowering sort or they will produce little or no fruit. Crescent, Bubach, Jewell, Haviland, Miami, Eureka, Cloud, Windsor Chief, etc., are of this class, but are among the most productive when a few plants of such varieties as Michel's Early, Gandy, Wilson, Downing, May King, Sharpless, or other perfect flowering ones, are planted in the same field near them. At least every fifth row in a field of pistillates should be planted with some perfect flowering sort, while if as many of a perfect flowering sort are to be planted, it is better to plant in alternate rows.



BI-SEXUAL OR PERFECT BLOSSOM.



PISTILLATE OR IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

In gathering and marketing the crop there should be one picker for each thirty or forty quarts of the daily product, and a superintendent to every fifteen or twenty pickers to assign them their rows and inspect their work from time to time to see that they keep to their rows and do not trample on the vines, pick the fruit clean, and grade it according to the demands of the market to be supplied. Upon the thoroughness of this superintendent's work will depend in a large measure the success of the business. For keeping tally with the pickers, the best plan we know of is to give each a picking stand or rack of a size suitable to hold four, six, or eight quart baskets. This should be plainly stenciled with the number of the picker, all of whom should be numbered. On commencement of each day's work the picker is given this rack with its full quota of baskets, no more or less, and is required to return them, either full or empty, to the packing shed, when a daily account ticket is given. This ticket is of tough check paper, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; across the top is space for name and number of picker, day of the week and date; then five upright columns of eight figures, representing 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 quarts, or 144 quarts in all—as much as even good pickers are likely to pick in one day. From this is punched, with a conductor's punch, numbers representing quarts of berries brought in, and given to the picker, who is then given a fresh lot of baskets, and returns to work and continues in this way till the day's work is done. Then the daily ticket is taken up and the number of quarts it represents as having been picked is then punched out of the weekly ticket, which is of the same tough check paper, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This ticket has space for name and number of picker, amount paid per quart, and date of the week on which it ends, and six columns of figures for a record of the berries picked each working day in the week, column for sum total and cash paid on Saturday—date of ending. These tickets are carried by the pickers through the week, a new daily ticket given each morning and taken up at night; then on Saturday, when we pay off, we take up the weekly tickets and file them away, and thus in a simple form have a complete record of all berries picked, and in case of loss of a weekly ticket by a picker before the end of the week, we have the daily ones on hand from which to make a new one without loss to anyone; thus there is no chance for a picker to lose pay, or for us to pay more than is due.

Picking, except for local markets, should not begin till the dew is off in the morning, and not continue through the heat of the day, if pickers enough can be had to gather the crop without it; from 4 o'clock P. M. until dark is much the best time. The packing shed should be a cool, airy place, convenient to the field, and here all the fruit should be taken as fast as gathered. A general inspection of the fruit should be given by the person in charge, and packed according to its grade, each variety by itself.

Baskets or boxes should be new and clean, and made of the whitest wood that it is possible to obtain. All should be as rounding full as can be conveniently packed without injury to the fruit. There should be no inferior fruit put in, and that in the bottom and middle of the package should be just as good or better than that on top. Having made sure of this, these should be packed in clean, bright crates or boxes, and the size required by the markets where the fruit is to be sold. We in the East mostly use the square quart American baskets, well ventilated at sides and corners, and pack them in thirty-two or forty-eight quart crates, that are also well ventilated at sides and ends, and are returned when empty. In some sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, they use shallow boxes, about 14×20 inches, called a tray; into these they turn loosely sixteen quarts of berries, and packing four of these, one above the other, and a thin cover over the top one, cleats nailed on the sides to hold them together, makes a "stand" containing sixty-four quarts. In the market the berries are scooped up and measured out by the quart, more or less mussed, with a shrinkage of about twelve per cent., and yet this abomination appears satisfactory to those that have not learned of any better way. Surely no money can be made on small fruits handled so.

Pollenization of Blossoms

System in Picking.

When to Pick.

Packages and Packing.

In the West and Southwest most of the fruit is sent to market in what is known as the "Hallock," a box five inches square, two and one-half inches deep, bottom elevated half an inch so as not to crush the berries below, and no slit or hole for ventilation. These are packed three deep, without any slats between them, in cheap twenty-four quart gift cases, and sell with the fruit.

We are satisfied, after several years of careful study of the markets, both East and West, that we are ventilating our baskets and crates too much, and by allowing so much air to reach our berries we are not keeping them in good condition as long as we might. Of course, when berries are picked in the heat of the day and packed at once, they must go in ventilated baskets and crates; also, if wet from rain or dew they will dry off and keep longer when well ventilated; but we are clearly of the opinion that if we pick our berries in the cool of the day, or if picked when warm we will at once send them to a cooling room, and, when thoroughly cooled, pack them in tight boxes or baskets in crates where the air will not directly reach them, berries will keep twice as long and in better condition than they do now in what we call our best ventilated packages.

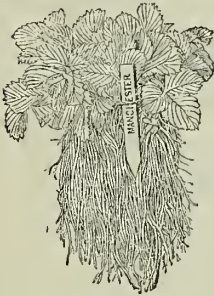
It is usually good policy to conform to the customs of the market whose trade we seek. However, where we find those that have not attained a high standard, it may be well to humor them to the extent of sending second-class fruit in the old style, and market our best in the most approved packages attainable. It will attract attention to our goods, and win favor and custom, especially if we guarantee every package to be as represented. We cannot afford to spend eleven months of careful cultivation of our fruits and then accept inferior prices, simply for the want of a little care in the details of marketing.

Strawberries may be grown easier and cheaper than here recommended, but they will not pay **May be Grown** as well. Two hundred bushels of extra fine strawberries from an acre **Easier and Cheaper.** will sell for from \$500 to \$1,000, while 200 bushels from four acres will sell for much less money and not give one-half the profit.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Soil, climate, and other local conditions, easily affect the strawberry, and there are not a half dozen varieties that succeed well all over the country. However, with our extensive experience as cultivators, and visiting as we do each fruiting season a dozen or twenty States, and studying all varieties, we are in position to advise as to what will be best. However, those without experience will do well to consult with intelligent cultivators in their own neighborhood before ordering; but if they will state character of soil and leave the selection to us, we believe we can serve them with great satisfaction.

The prices quoted are for young plants of the past season's growth, having an abundance of fibrous roots (as shown in cut), well trimmed, with roots nicely straightened, and tied in bundles of fifty, and labeled with name of variety (as indicated in cut). No old plants are ever sent out.



PLANTS BUNCHED
AND LABELED.



OLD PLANT.



YOUNG PLANT.

The great number of new varieties mentioned in our catalogue were tested last season on our own grounds, and also seen on the grounds of others in various States.

Some of the highly praised varieties proved an utter failure with us, and nowhere that we saw them did they appear to be of enough value to place in our catalogue; others appeared to possess decided merit in some one or more particulars, and are now catalogued; while, among the twenty or more seedlings that we have been testing for the originators (each and all of them believing that their especial pet was the one strawberry above all others), we found five of great promise; three of them so especially valuable that they are now offered with honest description of what they have done with us and the originators, and with the belief that they will prove of value over a wide range of country.

*If you want early strawberries, and want big strawberries, and want lots of strawberries, plant the **SOUTHARD***

bottom, and on a rich clay loam, and it has done equally well on all three, while with the originator, seven hundred miles west, it has done wonders on rich black prairie land, thus indicating its general adaptability to all soils.

Mr. Southard says: "I have fruited this berry four years; plant healthy and vigorous; berries resemble Sharpless in size, but are more shapely and the yield is more than double any of the large berries. Windsor Chief and Manchester are great yielders, but this seedling gives me twice as much fruit and it is larger and of better quality. IT OUTBEARS THE CRESCENT AND IS SO VERY MUCH LARGER I FIND IT VERY PROFITABLE."

From these statements it will be seen that in the Southard we have an extremely early, perfect flowering strawberry of great size and beauty, that produces enormous crops of fruit, and matures the whole so rapidly as to enable the fruit grower to get top prices for extra early berries, at the same time a berry of such high quality as will command for it a place in every family garden; surely, what more can be expected of any one berry?

Plant the Southard and all these things shall be granted unto you.

Price, \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100; \$75 per 1,000.

GENERAL PUTNAM (P).—Israel Putnam left his plow standing in the field that he might hasten to answer his country's call; history records his valiant deeds, but says nothing of what became of the plow; however, in recent years, with more modern plows, Mr. John E. Brown, a bright young farmer, has been turning the soil of "Old Put's" farm at Brooklyn, Conn., and producing berries of such size and quality as to make the place famous once more.

Some years ago, in an old berry field where had formerly been grown Cumberland Triumphs and Crescents, was found a seedling strongly resembling the Cumberland in plant growth, but having imperfect blossoms and producing considerably more fruit, of much the same form, color, and flavor as that superb old variety that, had it proved more productive, would have been a bet-

Judge Samuel Miller, the noted horticultural expert, of BLUFFTON, MISSOURI, writes under date of July 11, 1891 :

FRIEND HALE,—I think it is about time you got a report from me on General Putnam Strawberry, plants of which you sent me last fall. To make the story short, IT IS ABOUT THE GRANDEST THING OF THE KIND I EVER SAW. General Putnam will take a place at the head of the list, if I am not much mistaken.

S. MILLER.

Price of plants, \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100; \$75 per 1,000.

The Great Swindle in New Strawberries for 1892

IS EXPLAINED IN THIS WAY.

Several years ago Mr. W. Smalley, the most successful commercial strawberry cultivator in Vermont, wrote us : "I have a new strawberry seedling of Jersey Queen, fertilized with Glendale, that is doing wonders for me, and I want you to test it. Here with me it is as productive as Crescent, very large, and ripens latest of all, so that I am able to 'boss' the market when all others are gone. I have been buying new strawberries all my life, but most of them are such a swindle, and this may not behave any better away from home; so, to start right for a name, mark it 'Swindle,' and then you will be prepared for the worst when it comes to fruit with you."

This was three years ago, and the plants then received were planted and cared for just the same as all other new varieties, of which we had a great number sent us for testing; but it has proved to be so much better than most of the others as to deserve a better name; however, Mr. Smalley thinks it may be a good plan to swindle the public and give them a better berry than they could possibly expect, so the name will have to stand.

Southard, Gen. Putnam, and Swindle

Cover the entire season from early to very latest.

SOUTHARD.—A chance seedling which originated on the fruit farm of M. Southard in northwestern Ohio.

Judged by foliage and fruit and the fact that Crescent and Sharpless were the leading berries grown by Mr. Southard at the time it originated, there can be but little doubt that it is a cross of these two varieties.

While the plant has much of the rampant habit of growth possessed by the Crescent in the early days of its cultivation, the leaf and fruit stalks are much heavier, while the leaves are midway between the Crescent and Sharpless in size, rich, light glossy green, tough and leathery, and entirely free from any rust or blight; all in all, *the most perfect plant we have ever seen*. The blossoms are perfect, or bi-sexual, with very strong stamens, heavily charged with pollen, and, as it is an early bloomer, it must prove of great value for planting with the early imperfect blooming varieties.

Wealthy people who have the run of the best markets in Boston, New York, and Chicago have "summer homes" at Pomfret, Putnam, Danielsonville, and Brooklyn, and, after using the General Putnams on their tables for several seasons, gladly signed the following for Mr. Brown :

This certifies that, having purchased and used in our families the seedling strawberry, "General Putnam," we consider it, both in size and quality, superior to any berry we have ever seen.

JAMES EDWARD WELSH,	HARVEY P. ROBINSON,
ELLA KENNEDY,	JOHN PALMER,
CHARLES E. WOODIS,	WELLINGTON E. JAMES,
CHARLES PHILLIPS,	JOHN HYDE.

The soil on which it originated is a heavy, moist one, not generally thought suitable for the best development of the best qualities of a strawberry; here at the Elm Fruit Farm, however, we have grown it on light sandy soil, as well as upon deep, rich loam, and it proves to be equally well suited to these soils, and that it is well adapted to a wide range of country, is evident from the following notes from those who have tested it.

We have been much pleased with the General Putnam Strawberry. It is a good bearer. The berries are large, and the flavor excellent.

POMFRET, CONN., July 3, 1891.

GEO. L. BRADLEY.

Early last season, when such varieties as Southard, Michel's Early, Haviland, etc., were ripe, we sold fruit from fifteen to eighteen cents per quart; in the middle of the season eight to ten cents was the ruling price; but later, when the Swindle was ripe, we had no trouble to sell them at twenty and twenty-five cents per quart.

July 23, 1891, Mr. Smalley writes: "*Picked my last crate of Swindle to-day; sold for twenty cents per quart. Four hundred and eighty bushels from the two acres.*"

Our own fruiting has been on a much smaller scale, and no measurements have been made except in a small way.

One row of fall set plants, three rods long, gave fourteen quarts at one picking, while a matted row, one foot wide, fifteen rods long, gave thirty-seven quarts at one picking; at the rate of OVER FIFTY BUSHELS PER ACRE AT ONE PICKING. We have not made tests to prove it, but we believe, from what we have seen on our own grounds and at Mr. Smalley's, that SWINDLE IS NOT ONLY THE MOST PRODUCTIVE LARGE BERRY AND THE LARGEST PRODUCTIVE BERRY, BUT ALSO THE MOST PRODUCTIVE STRAWBERRY OF ANY NOW KNOWN.

We have many plants of this variety, of our own growing, but many more in the grounds of the originator, and as they may be dug very late in Vermont and still be in a dormant condition, we can continue to fill orders till nearly June 1st. \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100; \$75 per 1,000.

Twelve plants each of the *BIG THREE* will be sent to any address by mail for \$4, twenty-five of each for \$7, or fifty of each for \$12, and safe arrival guaranteed, or one hundred of each for \$20 by express.

These special low rates are made to enable all fruit growers to secure a good start with all three of these grand varieties at once. This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time during the season should stock of either variety be required to fill regular orders.

OREGON.—Everbearing.—This new variety, from the Pacific coast, is indeed a remarkable variety. Our Mr. J. H. Hale was first attracted to it by a superb show of plants and fruit, at the great Portland Exposition, late in October, 1890, and later he visited the fields and found ripe fruit in November.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, says: "It bears almost continually from May to December."

Here in Connecticut the plant is an extra strong grower, some like the Sharpless; fruit of large size and fine quality. The greatest yield comes in June with other varieties, but the plants continue to bloom and bear fruit till stopped by freezing in the fall. It promises to be of great value for the family garden. \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

WESTBROOK (P).—For five or six years there has been coming to the New York market from North Carolina a bright, firm strawberry, a week or ten days ahead of all others from that section. Investigation proved it to be a new seedling grown by Westbrook Brothers, the great "truckers," and that they were growing one hundred acres of this berry, and had never sold a plant, as there was more money to be made from the fruit, but last spring they could not resist the pressure from their neighbors, and consequently sold over four hundred thousand plants at high prices, all to be planted right at home for fruit. We secured some of this stock, and now have a large supply of extra fine plants for sale.

It is a strong, free grower, like Crescent, has imperfect bloom; is quite productive of medium sized fruit. Shape and color much like Wilson; very firm, and *ripens extremely early*. A valuable early market variety, especially for those who have to ship any great distance to market. 50 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

EDGAR QUEEN (P).—This new variety from Illinois is a heavy stocky growing plant, in many respects much like Sharpless, but *far more productive*; berries of large size, bright crimson, fine quality, and moderately firm; a general improvement upon the Sharpless in every respect. Valuable for home use or local market. 35 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100.

CRAWFORD.—A superb berry, when grown on deep, rich, moist soil. Plant, a moderate grower; *fruit very large*, regular form, bright glossy crimson, firm and solid, and of *most excellent quality*. 35 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100.

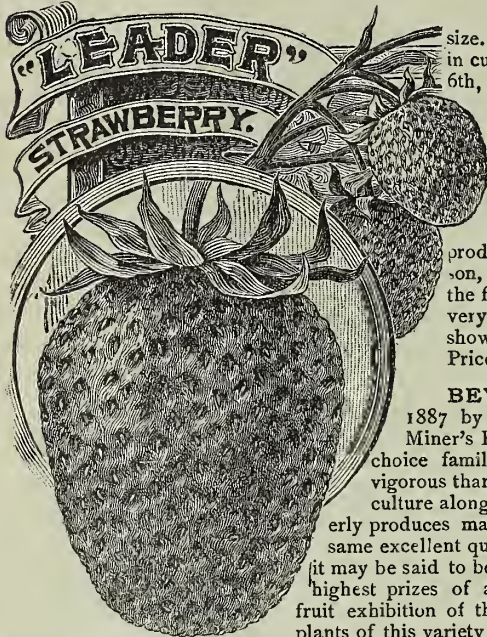
MIDDLEFIELD (P).—Is of Connecticut origin; plant, a strong grower; blossom, pistillate; season, medium. The berries are large, quite regular in size, and form nearly conical; firm and solid, making it a good shipper; color, a dark, glossy crimson, giving it a brilliancy but few varieties possess. It colors up all over, and the flesh is crimson clear through. It is OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, PRODUCTIVE, AND PROFITABLE. Requires a rich, moist soil to do its best.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

"L. of L. L. L. STRAWBERRIES" stands for the loads of large, luscious, late berries you will have IF YOU PLANT THE SWINDLE STRAWBERRY.

STANDARD.—Introduced from Massachusetts last season, where it is said to have attracted great attention in the Boston markets; plant, a strong free grower, healthy and vigorous; berries, large bright crimson, firm and of superior quality, rich sprightly flavor, making it a fine berry for the family garden. Parker & Wood, of Boston, who know it best, say:

"The 'Standard,' we know, is very productive, large in size as the 'Sharpless,' better in shape, very firm, solid flesh, making it a good market berry for shipping. Flavor of berry far ahead of any we have tested, being bright and sprightly like the old Boston Pine. Color, a beautiful crimson, plants very vigorous, free from rust and scald; season of ripening, medium to late; and the fruit is borne high above the ground on strong stalks, ripening very evenly. Many individual plants had from nine to thirteen fruit stalks, producing from two to three quarts to a single plant." 50 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.



LEADER.—A wonder for earliness and size. Without doubt the earliest large strawberry in cultivation, was first picked last season, June 6th, in Massachusetts. Received gratuity from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society June 13th, 1891; First Class Certificate June 20th; and at the Rose and Strawberry Exhibition June 25th, the first prize.

The Leader is a *large extremely early* berry, of fine quality, oblong in shape, and very bright crimson in color, enormously productive, and continues in fruit for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. Blossoms are strong staminate. Plants very vigorous, making plenty of runners, and showing no trace of scald or rust.

Price each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2; per 100, \$10.

BEVERLY.—This variety was produced in 1887 by sowing seeds from selected specimens of Miner's Prolific, which is well known as one of our choice family varieties. The plant is considerably more vigorous than its parent; and grown under high garden culture alongside of Jewell, Belmont, and Jesse, the Beverly produces many more berries of larger size and of the same excellent quality as the Miner; in fact, in plant and fruit it may be said to be an improved Miner. This berry received highest prizes of any new berry in 1890 and 1891 at the great fruit exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. All plants of this variety will be sent fresh from the grounds of the

originator. Price, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

BOYNTON (P).—Comes to us from near Albany, New York, the original home of the Wilson; we have not yet fruited it, but the introducer, an expert fruit grower, says:

"The good points of the Boynton are briefly: Its earliness and long-continued season; its large size, maintained until the last picking; its bright color and remarkable firmness; its wonderful productiveness, surpassing all others in this respect; the plant and foliage are vigorous and free from blight. The Boynton is supposed to be a cross between Crescent and Sharpless, combining the good qualities of both."

The plant with us is a fine grower, and we have considerable faith in the future of the variety. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

We do not claim to be full-fledged nurserymen, doing a general nursery business, and having "the largest and best stock in creation," etc., etc.; but IF YOU WANT PEDIGREE SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, grown by men who have made a life study of small fruits, and annually grown thousands of bushels of fruit for market, we believe WE ARE IN POSITION TO SERVE YOU BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Five million strawberry plants of our own growing.

BEEDEE WOOD.—A stocky, robust plant, that makes runners freely; healthy and entirely free from rust or blight; has perfect bloom, and is an *enormous bearer* of large, round, perfectly formed berries, light scarlet color, moderately firm, and of good quality; *very valuable for home use or near-by markets.*

Mathew Crawford, the Ohio strawberry expert, says:

"This is, in my opinion, the best early variety ever introduced for home use or market. The plant is faultless and remarkably productive. No rust yet. Fruit large, of fine form and color, moderately firm, of good quality. Fortunately it makes many runners, and they will all be wanted as soon as its value is known."

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

MICHEL'S EARLY (*Osceola*).—This wonderfully strong growing, perfect flowering plant came to us a few years ago from Arkansas, with wonderful claims as to its earliness and productiveness. With us the plant is a superb grower, making an enormous quantity of runners; in fact, crowding so thick in matted beds as to be an injury to its fruiting qualities. It is a perfect and early bloomer, making it especially valuable for pollenizing the early flowering pistillate varieties. It is fairly productive of medium-sized berries, pale scarlet color, rounded conical form, firm, and of good quality. **THE EARLIEST OF ALL TO RIPEN**, the demand for plants of this variety has been so great the past two years that selling plants by the hundreds of thousands has so reduced our fruiting beds that we have not had opportunity to test its fruiting qualities thoroughly. One thing is certain, however, it is a most valuable variety to plant with others, and of itself ripens so early as to sell at fancy prices. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

BUBACH (*P*).—Very strong, healthy, vigorous plant, that appears to thrive well on almost every variety of soil. Plant in a general way somewhat resembles the Sharpless, except that the foliage is a little darker in color. *Very productive* of large berries, that ripen early and always sell for high prices. Although of rather dull red color, and of only medium quality, it is without doubt *the most popular general purpose berry in the country at this time.* Although it is closely rivaled by the Haviland, and while this last-named succeeds better on medium, light soil, Bubach prefers the heavy, strong soil. This variety should be in every collection, *sure.* 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 50; 75 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

WARFIELD (*P*). A rival of Crescent in vigor of plant and productiveness, but of larger size; berries in form and color resemble Old Wilson, and, like that standard variety, is **EXTREMELY FIRM, AND A SUPERB BERRY FOR LONG SHIPMENT**; it is one of the very few always reliable market berries. 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

HAVILAND (*P*).—A lusty grower of the Crescent type; fruit and leaf stalks long like the Ohio and Kentucky; pistillate or imperfect blossom; ripens early. **ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE** of medium to large, long, conical berries, of pale scarlet color; very uniform in size and shape; rather insipid in flavor, but so **EXTREMELY EARLY**, prolific, and showy in the basket, that for medium and light soils it is one of the most profitable in the market. On very strong, heavy soil it is inclined to make so much foliage growth that the fruit does not pan out well. 25 cents per dozen; 75 cents per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Our Strawberry Plants are all freshly dug at time of shipment, carefully trimmed, tied in bundles of 50. Orders of 1500 or less shipped in light market baskets, which insures safe arrival and low express rates. Larger lots are shipped in light, thoroughly-ventilated crates, roots overlapping, with damp moss, and tops so exposed as to prevent all heating. These crates are of sizes to carry 3000 to 8000 plants.

If you are looking for a BIG STRAWBERRY that is perfect in form, handsome to look upon, and delicious to eat, plant GENERAL PUTNAM.

General Strawberry Price-List, with Tabulated Nomenclature.

EXPLANATIONS.—*Sex.*—b. s., bi-sexual; f., female. *Season.*—e. e., extra early; e. early; m. e., medium early; e. l., early to late; l., late; v. l., very late. *Size.*—v. l., very large; l., large; m., medium; s., small. *Color.*—l. c., light crimson; c., crimson; b. c., bright crimson; l. s., light scarlet; d. s., deep scarlet. *Form.*—c., conical; c. f., coxcomb form; r., roundish; r. c., roundish conical; r. f., roundish coxcomb form. *Flesh.*—f., firm; m., medium; s., soft. *Quality.*—c., choice; g., good; p., poor.

VARIETIES.	Sex.	Season.	Size.	Color.	Form.	Flesh.	Quality.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Alabama.....	b. s.	e.	m.	l. c.	r.	m.	p.	\$o 5o	\$I 5o	.....
Bomba.....	b. s.	e.	l.	c.	r.	f.	g.	5o	I 5o	.....
Beverly.....	b. s.	m.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	m.	g. g.	I 5o	IO 0o	.....
Beder Wood.....	b. s.	e.	l.	d. s.	r.	m.	g. g.	5o	I 5o	.....
Burt.....	b. s.	m.	m.	d. s.	r.	f.	p.	25	75	.....
Boynton.....	f.	e.	m.	c.	r. c.	f.	g. g.	5o	I 5o	\$6 0o
Belmont.....	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r. c.	f.	g. g.	25	I 0o	.....
Bubach.....	f.	e.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	m.	g.	25	75	3 0o
Cloud.....	f.	e.	s.	c.	r.	f.	p.	25	75	3 0o
Crawford.....	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r.	f.	c.	35	I 0o	.....
Crescent.....	f.	e.	s.	d. s.	r. c.	s.	p.	25	75	3 0o
Charles Downing.....	b. s.	m.	m.	l. c.	r. c.	s.	c.	25	75	3 0o
Edgar Queen.....	f.	m.	l.	c.	r. f.	s.	g.	35	I 0o	.....
Farnsworth.....	b. s.	e.	m.	l. s.	r. c.	s.	g.	35	I 0o	.....
Gillispie.....	b. s.	m.	m.	l. s.	r. c.	m.	g. g.	5o	2 0o	.....
Governor Hoard.....	b. s.	m.	m.	c.	r. c.	f.	g.	35	I 5o	.....
Gandy.....	b. s.	v. l.	l.	c.	r. c.	f.	p.	25	75	.....
Haviland.....	f.	e.	m.	l. s.	c.	m.	p.	25	75	3 0o
Jewell.....	f.	l.	l.	b. c.	r. f.	m.	g.	35	I 0o	.....
Jessie.....	b. s.	m.	l.	d. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	25	75	3 0o
Lovett.....	b. s.	e.	m.	b. c.	r. c.	m.	g. g.	5o	2 0o	.....
Michel's Early.....	b. s.	e. e.	m.	l. s.	r. c.	f.	g.	25	75	3 0o
May King.....	b. s.	e.	m.	l. s.	r.	m.	c.	25	75	3 0o
Middlefield.....	f.	l.	l.	c.	r.	f.	g.	5o	I 5o	8 0o
Miner.....	b. s.	m.	l.	l. c.	r. f.	s.	c.	25	75	3 0o
Oregon.....	b. s.	4 mos.	l.	d. s.	r. c.	m.	g.	I 0o	5 0o	.....
Ohio.....	f.	v. l.	m.	l. c.	c.	m.	p.	25	I 0o	.....
General Putnam.....	f.	m.	v. l.	l. s.	r.	s.	c.	2 0o	IO 0o	75 0o
Saunders.....	b. s.	m.	m.	c.	c. f.	s.	g.	35	I 0o	.....
Shuster.....	f.	m.	m.	d. s.	r.	s.	g.	5o	3 0o	.....
Sharpless.....	b. s.	m.	v. l.	l. c.	c. f.	m.	g.	25	75	3 0o
Standard.....	b. s.	m.	l.	b. c.	r.	m.	g.	5o	3 0o	.....
Stevens.....	b. s.	e.	s.	d. s.	r. c.	f.	p.	35	I 0o	.....
Swindle.....	f.	v. l.	v. l.	c.	r. c.	f.	g.	2 0o	IO 0o	75 0o
Southard.....	b. s.	e.	l.	d. s.	r.	f.	g.	2 0o	IO 0o	75 0o
Viola.....	b. s.	m.	l.	l. s.	r.	f.	c.	25	I 0o	.....
Yale.....	b. s.	l.	l.	d. c.	r.	v. f.	c.	35	I 0o	5 0o
Wilson.....	b. s.	e.	m.	c.	r.	v. f.	p.	25	75	3 0o
Warfield.....	f.	e.	m.	c.	r.	v. f.	g.	25	75	3 0o
Westford.....	f.	l.	l.	c.	r. f.	f.	p.	25	75	3 0o
Westbrook.....	f.	e.	m.	c.	r.	f.	g.	5o	I 0o	5 0o

While this whole list is a valuable one, the varieties in heavy-faced type are especially to be recommended. If any of our customers have trouble in making a selection, if they will state character of soil, and for what purpose the berries are wanted, and leave the selection of varieties to us, we will send such stock as will be sure to give satisfaction.

Have you tried the Lucretia Dewberry yet? If you could not afford to buy them we would gladly give you a dozen plants rather than have you miss this superb berry.



Raspberries, red, black, and yellow, following strawberries as they do, should next receive attention from one who is after the money in small fruits. These require much the same soil as strawberries, except that they may be grown with profit on land that is far richer in nitrogenous matter. The red varieties may be planted either in spring or fall, but the cap varieties, or any propagated by layering of the tips, should always be planted in spring. Ground should be as thoroughly

prepared as for strawberries. For years we have planted in rows, seven or eight feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety, placing the plants two and one-half to three feet in the row, but we are now satisfied that larger, firmer, and better berries can be grown by planting in check rows, five or six feet apart; this gives the plants more sunlight and air, and admits of more use of the horse and cultivator, thus securing better culture at less cost, while the yield of fruit is fully as large as from hedge rows. Cultivation should begin early in the season, and be frequent and thorough through the summer months, so as to stimulate a rapid growth early in the season, giving ample time for maturity of wood during the fall. The new growth should be pinched back when fifteen to eighteen inches high. This will cause a strong growth of lateral branches, as shown in the two plants on the left of the cut. These laterals should then be allowed to grow at will, leaving, all further trimming till the following spring when they should be closely shortened in, as shown in the plant on the right of the cut. Some in the fall, but it is a mistake, as it weakens the



PRUNING.

make the mistake of shortening in their laterals the hardiness of the plant, and often results in more or less winter-killing.

Some of our best market varieties, such as Cuthbert and Marlboro among the red; Caroline and Golden Queen, yellow; and Carman, Springfield, Earhart, Cromwell, Progress, and Souhegan, black caps;—are hardy enough, when well grown, to withstand the frosts of most of the northern sections of the United States, with but little injury except now and then a winter when they get badly nipped; but as we are after the money in small fruits, and the whole profit in the business comes from little things, it is not wise anywhere north of latitude forty-two to attempt to let them go through the winter without some protection—plenty of snow will answer if you could be sure of it; the next best and cheapest material is earth. Plans should be made to cover them late in the fall, just before the approach of winter. This can be done cheaply and rapidly by two men, one with heavy gloves to bring the canes as close together as possible, and carefully bending them down, lengthwise of the row, and the other throwing a shovelful of earth at the base, on the side toward which they are being bent; this will prevent them from breaking; then a few shovelfuls of earth on the tips will hold them in place, and they can pass on to the next plant, and so on over the whole field, after which each can take a shovel and complete the covering, the whole at a cost of from five to eight dollars per acre. Where the rows are far enough apart to admit of it, after the plants have been bent over and the tips held down with earth, put on with a shovel, the principal covering can be done with a team of fast-walking horses and a plow that will throw the soil well, and so reduce the labor cost somewhat. This is a sure and safe method

If you live in an unfavorable locality and cannot grow the standard varieties of peaches with any considerable degree of success, plant the **CROSBY**. Its fruit buds are the most hardy of all. It **FRUITS WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.**



LAYERING FOR WINTER-

of insuring the crop as far as the extreme frosts of winter might affect it. As soon as frost is out and ground dry enough in the spring, uncover, straighten up the plants, thin out and shorten in the laterals from eight to fifteen inches, as may be required to form a well-balanced bush (as shown in the right-hand plant of the three shown in the pruning cut). Thorough cultivation may be given up to blooming time, after which it is not well to stir the soil till after fruiting. After the fruiting season is over, the canes that have produced the fruit die, but new ones have come to take their places for the next year. It makes a cleaner looking field to cut away the old canes in summer right after fruiting, but it is a slow, tedious process, and does not pay; for the old canes, if left, furnish protection to the new, tender canes, and keep them from being broken off by the heavy winds of autumn. They also furnish some protection in winter, and if left till spring, they are so brittle that most of them may be stamped down and broken up with the feet as one is passing along the row trimming the new canes. We know that this is not the orthodox way, still it is the method practiced by the most successful cultivators. The gathering and marketing should be on the same general plan as for the strawberries, except that half-pint and pint boxes or baskets should be used in place of quarts for the most delicate varieties.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

We offer only a few varieties, but, having tested almost every sort in cultivation, we know these to be the *very best* of their class. A perfect early red raspberry is yet to be discovered. If plants are to be sent BY MAIL, add 15 cents per dozen to pay postage.

RED VARIETIES.

CUTHBERT.—*The best and most reliable red raspberry in cultivation.* Plant vigorous and hardy, even at the far north; very prolific; fruit very large, deep red color, delicious flavor, and firm. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use, as it is the best in all respects of any we have. *Season, medium to very late*, which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable cultivation in sections where only *early ripening* is required to make fruit culture profitable. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

EARLY PROLIFIC (*Thompson's*).—A vigorous, healthy plant, extremely hardy, and *productive of medium-sized berries; bright color and firm, and ripens EXTREMELY EARLY.* Gives promise of being a very profitable early market variety. 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.

MARLBORO.—Moderately strong-growing plant, except in the South, where it is a very poor grower. North of latitude 41 the plant grows well, and is *productive of very large, bright scarlet berries*, that are very firm and solid; ripens *extremely early*, and on this account is *very profitable.* 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

SHAFFER.—The largest of all the raspberries, both in cane and fruit, and *enormously productive of berries of dull purplish red color, of rich, sprightly flavor, somewhat acid; fine for the table or canning.* One of the best for the family garden. On account of its color it is not appreciated in some markets. Propagates from layering the tips the same as the Black Caps, and is evidently a cross between the red and black varieties. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

GREGG.—*Largest and latest of all.* Valuable for family use and for such markets as can profitably handle late fruits, but on the whole the early varieties pay much the largest profit; *not quite hardy at the North.* 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

SOUHEGAN.—The standard for earliness, hardiness, and productiveness. Fruit jet black, rich, and sweet. Valuable for family use or market. Old reliable. Entirely superseding the old Doolittle. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

SPRINGFIELD (*Thornless*).—Plant a healthy, moderately vigorous grower, with slender willowy branches, *entirely free from thorns*; fruit of large size, jet black, very rich and sweet, and ripens *extremely early* everywhere. Valuable for the family garden, and, as it ripens so early, it sells for high prices in the market. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.

A big stock of Black Cap plants now in the field just where they were rooted. Note the prices.

CARMAN.—Plant not quite so vigorous as Souhegan, not branching so freely; it also has less sharp spines, and is easier to handle. Hardy all over New England, and productive of berries somewhat larger than Souhegan, finer grained, and more solid and compact. *Jet glossy black*, rich, and sweet, and ripens *very early*. Our fruit of this variety has brought us more money per acre the past four years than any other black cap. It is so early and handsome that we are able to “boss the market” and obtain fancy prices. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.



PROGRESS.

PROGRESS (Pioneer).

This variety has been grown in Ohio with marked success for some years past. In a general way it resembles Souhegan and the Old Doolittle, although somewhat more vigorous. The fruit is of about the same size and color, and very much firmer. Those who claim to know it best say, “Of ironclad hardness and so *enormously productive that it yields as much as Souhegan while that variety is giving pickings, and as much more afterwards*; thus doubling the yields and the length of the season. Its firmness is such that should wet weather prevail during the picking season to such an extent as to render Souhegan and Doolittle soft and unfit to gather, the Progress, though fully ripe, will remain upon the canes, and go into market in good condition, and command high prices. It is no un-

tried variety, but one that has been thoroughly tested in field culture by practical fruit growers, and it has proved the most valuable early sort yet offered, either for market or evaporating; and it excels all others of its class quite as fully in the home garden.” We are wonderfully pleased with it, and planted it largely last season, and shall increase our planting this season. This and Cromwell should be tested by all who plant black caps. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

EARHART.—This everbearing black cap has proved to be a great novelty for the family garden, but of little value for market. Plant is very hardy and vigorous. Produces one good crop of fruit at the same time as other black caps, and by the time the main crop is gone berries begin to appear upon the new canes, and the plants continue to bloom and ripen fruit till stopped by frosts in the autumn. We have often had April set plants, where they obtained a good start, begin to fruit in August, and during the next six weeks furnish 300 to 500 berries to each plant.

The *Rural New Yorker*, of September 15, 1888, in reporting from their experimental grounds, says:

“The Earhart Everbearing Black Cap is at this date full of fruit. **From a single tip, one foot long, we have just picked 85 large ripe berries.** * * * As an everbearing raspberry it is probably the best of its class by far; as a novelty, it is a success.”

In its report of the field meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held on our farm August 16, 1887, the *New England Homestead* said:

“The Elm Fruit Farm is being used by the State Board to test all new fruits, and the trials are of great interest to thinking farmers. The Earhart cannot be beaten by any one black cap, for it has the good points of many. A single new cane of no particular selection showed over 350 berries, and an entire plant selected, and the berries carefully counted (rejecting imperfect berries), showed 955 berries, and 449 on a single stalk.”

This, it will be understood, was on one-year plants, in open field culture, where a full crop had already been picked in June and July; and these berries were the second crop for the season. This variety produces so much fruit that it is slow to propagate plants, and they must forever remain scarce and high. We have also had some complaint that the splendidly rooted plants we send out do not live as well or make so good a start as some others, but when once established it is a superb grower. \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

CROMWELL.—This new berry, of Connecticut origin, is of the same general character as Doolittle, Souhegan, and others of that class, except that being of more recent introduction the plants are more vigorous and healthy, canes short and stocky, branching very freely, and having an abundance of short spines. Thus far it appears to belong to the very hardy class, never having been injured on our grounds. It is *extremely productive* of large to very large jet black berries, moderately firm and solid, and of excellent quality. It ripens with the earliest, and as it matures its crop very rapidly it has proved a very profitable market variety with us. Early black caps are always profitable, and Cromwell will rank among the best. One great thing in its favor is that it has produced some superb crops on very light sandy soil. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

We have several hundred thousand black cap plants, all varieties, in the ground right where they were grown, and on large lots can quote special prices.

YELLOW OR ORANGE-COLORED VARIETIES.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A seedling or a "sport" from the Cuthbert, found growing in a field of that variety in 1882; equal to that noble berry in every respect of plant growth, vigor, hardiness, and productiveness; *berries of largest size*, of rich creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of *rich sweet flavor*, that make it one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a *superb market berry*, its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming *very popular* in the best markets as a *fancy fruit*. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained with this noble berry. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per hundred; \$12 per 1,000.

CAROLINE.—Said to be a seedling of Brinkle's Orange; plant a very strong grower, somewhat willowy in habit, extremely hardy, and very productive of medium to large berries; of pale orange color; very rich, sprightly flavor that delights all lovers of really choice fruit; ripens very early, and should be in every family garden. Too soft for market. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.

CURRANTS.

For the best results, currants require a deep, rich soil and thorough cultivation. If planted in a single row for garden culture, the plants may be three feet apart. For field culture they should be planted in check rows, four and one-half to five feet apart, and some liberal cultivators even recommend planting six feet apart each way, which is none too far for the Victoria on strong land heavily manured. Plant any time in fall or very early spring. Prune so as to form a broad open-headed bush. After they come to bearing size, if the new wood is pinched back in June it will cause the formation of an extra amount of strong fruit buds. If heavily mulched during June and July, it will add greatly to the size of the fruit. The currant worm is easily destroyed by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore, when the dew is on. We have recently been informed by an expert gardener that where iron chips or filings are scattered at the base of the bushes, the worms *never* appear.

One-year plants can be sent by mail at an additional cost of 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per fifty, 50 cents per 100.

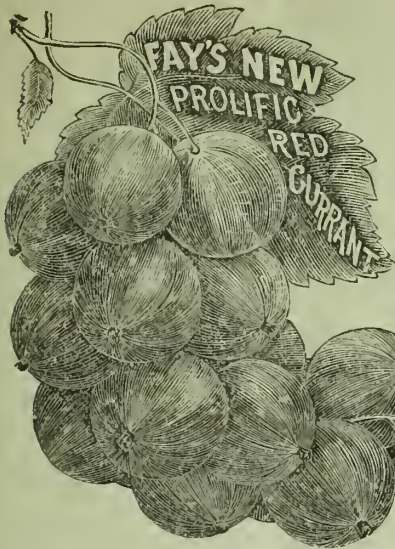
CHERRY, or VERSAILLES and RED DUTCH.—One year, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100; two-year, 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—One year, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100; two-year, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

VICTORIA.—A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it *the most valuable of any of the older sorts*. One-year, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; two-year, 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

We offer an extra stock of Fay, Cherry, and Victoria Currants. See the prices.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Has been carefully cultivated for the past ten years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color, rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is EQUAL



IN SIZE, BETTER FLAVOR, WITH MUCH LESS ACID, AND FIVE TIMES AS PROLIFIC; also, from its peculiar stem, LESS EXPENSIVE TO PICK." It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. We have picked clusters five inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes.

Every lover of choice fruit should at once put out plants of this most valuable new fruit. IT IS ONE OF THE FEW GOOD THINGS THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT. One-year, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100; two-year, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

LEE'S PROLIFIC.—This variety is by far the best of all the black currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large long clusters of very large berries, superior quality, and ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time. Two-year bushes, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

ever tested the wild dewberry of our fields that has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation, and, although a number of varieties have been tested, none of them have proved to be of much value, till the introduction of the Lucretia, which was discovered in West Virginia some years ago. The plant is hardy and healthy and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and one-half inches long, by one in diameter, soft, sweet, and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the blackberry family, as hardy as Snyder and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any blackberry. As the dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. It may either be allowed to trail on the ground or be trained to a trellis, wall, or fence, or over stumps, rookeries, etc. Its great profusion of large, showy, white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. ANY COLLECTION OF FRUITS WILL BE INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE LUCRETIA, and, ripening as it does before any other blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable as a market berry, especially at the North. Inferior varieties are being offered for sale, and at less price. BE SURE AND GET THE TRUE LUCRETIA. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. Extra transplants, \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

Plan this year for a grand family fruit garden. You have a "home market" right in the family that requires looking after.

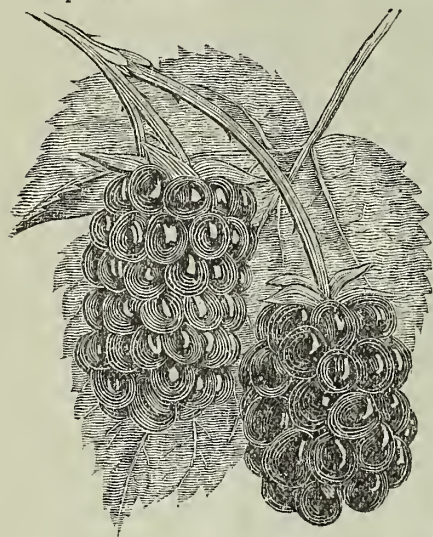


Blackberries are usually grown in rows, six to eight feet apart, with plants two and one-half to three and one-half feet in the row, and allowed to grow so as to form a solid hedge row; however, larger and better fruit and more of it can be grown, and they can be cultivated at less expense, if they are planted in check rows, five to seven feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. They will grow and fruit well on land of moderate fertility; on very rich soil they are inclined to make too much wood growth. Careful thinning and close pruning of the canes will, however, insure plenty of fruit. Plant any time in the fall, or very early spring.

When to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per 50, and 50 cents per 100 to the prices affixed.

SNYDER.—The one great blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive, and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the Northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$12 per 1,000.

WACHUSETT THORNLESS.—A grand berry for the family garden, especially at the North, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous; canes free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into September; productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soil, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.



SNYDER.

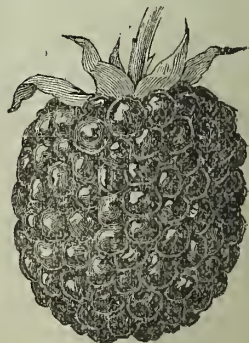
ERIE.—For four years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the largest size, coal black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early. Is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1,000.

MINNEWASKI.—This new berry has not been fully tested here. Reliable parties report it as a vigorous plant, perfectly hardy, enormously productive of extra large fine fruit that ripens extremely early. If further test prove this to be true, it will be a great market variety for the North. \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON.—An old English variety that has recently proved to be one of our most profitable market sorts for the far north, as it is as hardy as Snyder and much earlier and larger. \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100.



WACHUSETT.



ERIE.

WINEBERRY.

This superb novelty, introduced last season, originated from seeds sent home by Professor Georgeson while at the Imperial College of Agriculture of Japan. The seed was obtained from plants in their wild state, growing in the mountains of that country. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust, and entirely hardy here. They are thickly covered with purplish-red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish-red hairs, so as to make it appear somewhat like a moss-rose. This "burr" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries, of sprightly acid flavor, that is sure to be highly prized. It is an interesting plant to have in any collection. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.



DOWNING.

Gooseberries require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade, they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.

DOWNING.—Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines. *Very productive* of large pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties. One-year, \$1 per dozen; two-year, \$1.50 per dozen.

SMITH'S IMPROVED.—Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. *Very productive* of large, yellowish-green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. One-year, \$1 per dozen; two-year, \$1.50 per dozen.

RED JACKET.—Said to be mildew proof. Very large and fine, and a great yielder. One-year, \$1 each; two-year, \$1.25.

The New Industry and Triumph have both mildewed so badly with us that we have ceased to propagate them.

HARDY GRAPES.

The grape delights in a warm, rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows six to eight feet apart and vines about the same distance in the row, dig holes large enough to allow of spreading of all the roots. Cut back the vines to one or two buds, and plant them so that only one bud will be above ground; fill the hole with fine pulverized earth, to which fine ground bone has been added. Ashes, or muriate of potash, may be spread on the surface after planting, with good effect. Set a stake by the side of each vine to tie the young growing wood to; it will be all that is required for the first two years. After that any manner of pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop. Yet the finest fruit will come from close pruning. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply *a few of the best* new and old ones that are most likely to give general satisfaction. Can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

WORDEN (Black).—Resembles Concord; bunch and berry somewhat larger; ripens a few days earlier, and is of a decidedly richer and sweeter flavor. The best black grape in cultivation. One-year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two-year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black).—Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; good quality; vine hardy and vigorous; fairly productive; ripens early. Valuable for the table or market. One year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two-year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EATON.—Bunch and berry very large; compact berries, very large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom, very juicy and rich. A most showy grape. One-year, 50 cents each; two-year, 75 cents each.

BRIGHTON (Red).—One of the best varieties of recent introduction; as large and beautiful as Catawba, which it resembles in color, form of bunch and berry, and is fully equal to the Delaware in flavor; vine vigorous, hardy, and productive, making it one of the most valuable. The best red grape in America. One-year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; two-year, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White).—A pure native variety. Vine as vigorous and productive as Concord; bunch large and compact; berries about size of Concord; color greenish white, tinged with yellow; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. One-year, 50 cents each; two-year, 75 cents each.

NIAGARA (White).—Vine a vigorous grower; healthy, hardy, and very productive; leaves large, thick, and downy; bunch large, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large, round, light greenish white; flesh tender, with little pulp; quality as good or better than Concord; ripens a few days earlier. One-year, 25 cents each; two-year, 35 cents each.

LADY.—Extra early white grape; seedling of Concord; vine vigorous, hardy and productive; flesh rich, sweet, and sprightly; very valuable for family vineyard. One-year, 15 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; two-year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

POUGHKEEPSIE RED.—Averages larger than the Delaware and of even better quality. Vine somewhat resembles Delaware, yet more vigorous in wood and foliage growth, and succeeds where the Delaware will not; ripens early, and is likely to prove one of the very best for family use. One-year, 50 cents each; two-year, 75 cents each.

ULSTER PROLIFIC (Red).—Vine healthy, hardy, and *very productive*; bunch and berry medium; compact; said to be a cross between Catawba and a wild grape, having the vigor of vine of the one, and high quality of fruit of the other; very promising. One year, 50 cents each; two-year, 75 cents each.

	Season.	Color.	1 yr.	2 yr.		Season.	Color.	1 yr.	2 yr.
Agawam,	medium,	red,	\$0.15	\$0.25	Jessica,	early,	white,	\$0.50	\$0.75
August Giant,	medium,	black,	.50	.75	Lady Washington,	late,	white,	.25	.50
Barry,	medium,	black,	.25	.35	Lindley,	medium,	red,	.25	.35
Concord,	medium,	black,	.15	.25	Martha,	medium,	white,	.15	.35
Delaware,	medium,	red,	.15	.25	Pocklington,	late,	white,	.25	.25
Dutchess,	medium,	white,	.25	.35	Salem,	late,	red,	.15	.25
Early Victor,	early,	black,	.25	.35	Vergennes,	late,	red,	.25	.35
Empire State,	medium,	white,	.35	.50	Wildcr,	late,	black,	.15	.25
F. B. Hayes,	early,	white,	.35	.50	Wyoming Red,	early,	red,	.25	.35
Hartford,	early,	black,	.15	.25					

Special rates per 100 or per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—One-year, 75 cents per 100, \$3 per 1,000; two-year, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Special rate on large lots.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

LINNÆUS and VICTORIA.—Large early, \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 35 cents each; \$20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.—Leading standard sorts, 50 cents each; \$40 per 100.

CHERRIES.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; \$50 per 100.

PLUMS.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; \$50 per 100.

PEARS.—Leading standard sorts, 75 cents each; \$50 per 100.

QUINCE.—Orange, Rhea's Mammoth, Anger's, Meech's Prolific and Champion, 50 cents each; \$25 per 100. Extra-sized trees, 75 cents each; \$50 per 100.

Superb Asparagus roots; one and two years; cheap.

If you love peaches and want them every year, plant the ironclad CROSBY. Remember, it fruits in cold New England when all others fail.

PEACH.—During recent years the culture of peaches is attracting great attention in New England, and, while we do not claim to know all about peaches, we have doubtless made a greater success of the business than anyone in this country, and now have more than five hundred acres planted in orchard, and, out of our great experience, we are able to recommend the following varieties as most reliable for northern planting. They ripen in the order named, and, in the latitude of Connecticut, will give a succession of fruit from July 25th until October 10th; in each case size and color of the fruit is mentioned after the name of each variety.

Alexander, small red; **Mt. Rose**, large red; **Crosbey**, medium yellow; **Elberta**, very large yellow; **Old Mixon**, large red; **Wheatland**, large yellow; **Stump the World**, large red; **Hill's Chile**, small yellow; **Crawford's Late**, very large yellow; **Keyport White**, large white; **Smock**, medium yellow.

[Those printed in heavy-faced type are the most hardy in fruit bud. Can also supply most other standard varieties if wanted.]

PRICE OF TREES.

Crosbey, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$15 per 50; \$25 per 100. **Elberta**, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

All other varieties, No. 1 trees, four and one-half to six feet, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100; \$60 per 1,000.

No. 2 trees, three to four feet, \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

AN IRON-CLAD PEACH.

CROSBY ("Excelsior," "Hale's Hardy," "Frost Proof.")

The following note from the "*American Agriculturist*" January, 1892, explains itself:

"**THE CROSBY PEACH.**—This is the name now given to the peach described in our last issue under the name of Excelsior. The reason for this change was the fact that there is already a variety under the name of Princess Excelsior, which would be apt to lead to confusion. The new name was selected in honor of the originator of the variety, a nurseryman named Crosby, who lived at Billerica, Mass."

This is the same extra hardy peach referred to in our catalogue last season, and the same as has been known and fruited for ten years past in Worcester County, Mass., and Hillsborough County, N. H., under the local name of Excelsior; but, as it is yet unknown outside of New England, the change in name was made at the suggestion of the Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution were discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR NINE YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that *its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties*, its special value is apparent; A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS.

Peaches of one's own growing are delicious at any time, but especially so when none are to be bought in market. In this connection it is well to note that the CROSBY PEACH PRODUCED FULL CROPS IN 1890 when ALL others FAILED even in the most favored localities. The reason for this was as stated in the New England Homestead—THE CROSBY IS A FROST-PROOF PEACH.

The following careful pomological description of this peach is given by Mr. W. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist of U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

"The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate, sometimes compressed, and tapering toward the apex. The suture is distinctly marked, though not very deep, except at the apex, beyond which it extends about half an inch. The tip is small, not protruding outside of the suture. In color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson, in this respect resembling Columbia; skin moderately thick and covered with short down. The flesh is light yellow, red at the stone, from which it is free; in texture it is firm; moderately juicy; in flavor, a mild sub-acid; quality good. The leaves are of medium size, dark green, with senulate margin, and prominent, reniform glands."

The season of 1890 was one of almost total failure of peaches all over the country, yet CROSBY trees in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire were loaded with fruit, and the product sold in Boston and local markets at \$2.50 and \$3 per half bushel basket; \$5 to \$6 per bushel, wholesale, and it was much the same in 1886, when Crosby was the only variety uninjured by the frosts of winter. The winter and early spring of 1890 killed nearly all peach buds east of the Rocky Mountains, yet Prof. Maynard at the Massachusetts Experiment Station reported in April, 1890,

"NINETY-TWO PER CENT. OF CROSBY BUDS ALIVE," and Wherever
Growing in "Cold, Bleak New England," Crosby Gave
a Full Crop of Fruit in 1890,

when there was a total failure of all the old standard varieties in the favored regions of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

It surely is what the *New England Homestead* calls a

"FROST PROOF PEACH."

We have proved our faith in its value by planting all the trees we could propagate for three years past before offering for sale, but now, having a large stock of trees, the Crosby is offered to the general public for the first time.

At both the 1890 and 1891 exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Crosby has been awarded premiums, and well-informed horticulturists know that this society does not give prizes at random. Crosby was also awarded first premium at Fitchburg, Mass., fair, September 22, 1891, and at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, D. C., the same week; the Special Fruit Committee, in their report, said of the Crosby, "a very fine looking peach of fine quality and said to be a great bearer."

Samples of the Crosby were sent to the office of *The Country Gentleman* at Albany, New York, and that paper, on September 24, 1891, said: "The peaches reached us in excellent order and answer well the description given above; indeed, they are AMONG THE BEST IN QUALITY AND APPEARANCE of Northern-grown peaches we have seen this season."

The New England Homestead of October 3, 1891, said: "The samples of this fruit (Crosby peach) received by *The Homestead*, September 23d, were of medium size and EXCEEDINGLY RICH IN COLOR. The flesh was firm, of EXQUISITE QUALITY AND MELTING FLAVOR, and proved a perfect freestone."

At the Agricultural fair at Duxbridge, Mass., October 1, 1891, the Crosby was awarded First Premium. Committee write, *Crosby is best flavored peach they ever tasted.*

Prof. S. T. Maynard, Horticulturalist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says: "The Crosby peach was brought to my attention many years ago, and from the new buds sent me trees were grown, part of which were sent to New Hampshire, some planted in North Hadley and others on the college grounds, before we knew its full value; the REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THE PEACH IS THAT IT HAS BORNE FRUIT FOR THREE OR FOUR SEASONS WHEN ALL OTHER VARIETIES HAVE FAILED. It is a yellow-fleshed variety of medium size and of good quality; if it continues to fruit as it has done in the past it will be one of our profitable varieties. The Wager and Crosby are somewhat alike, both in tree and fruit, but the Wager did not bear last season or the year before, the buds were all killed, while those of Crosby gave a full crop."

Crosby peach is of bright yellow, medium size, fine quality, freestone, with small pit, an enormous bearer, and fruits every year because its fruit buds are more hardy than most other varieties; it's almost an iron clad, for it fruits when all others fail. If you want to be sure of peaches every year, plant CROSBY.

Mr. David Baird, an old and experienced peach grower of New Jersey, writes: "I was pleased with the Crosby peach as I saw it on the tables at the American Pomological meeting in Washington, D. C., and, judging from its appearance as I saw it on the plates (with what is said of its iron clad proclivities, fruiting when and where all other varieties fail), would regard it as a valuable late market sort."

Mr. Charles Wright, one of the most progressive peach cultivators of Delaware, writes: "I saw the Crosby peach at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Washington, D. C., and being one of the committee to examine and report on peaches, I had ample opportunity to test its merits as a variety. It is of fair size, similar in size, quality, and appearance to St. John; A PERFECT FREESTONE OF DELICIOUS FLAVOR, and if, as you say, hardy in fruit bud, it certainly leaves little else to be desired. While it is not so large as Crawford or Old Mixon, if it will bear a crop when these varieties fail, it will certainly be more profitable to the peach grower. This seems to me to be just what we are all looking for, a peach with a hardy fruit bud that will stand frost and cold and produce a crop, and you have my best wishes for success in bringing so valuable a peach before the public."

The Massachusetts Ploughman of October 3, 1891, says: "We have just received some beautiful specimens of the Crosby peach; they are of very attractive appearance, yellow, with a red side next the sun, and with red spots. The flesh is yellow with a red pit; *the flavor is simply delicious.*"

Mr. A. N. Brown, a life-long peach grower of Delaware, and Special Census Agent of the Government to investigate the great peach industry, under date of Wyoming, Del., October 12, 1891, writes:

"It was my pleasure to see the new Crosby peach at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, recently held at Washington, D. C., and was very much pleased with its appearance. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL COLOR, which is one of the strong points in a peach, in order to have a market value; of EXCELLENT FLAVOR, a perfect freestone. All these favorable qualities, together with ITS TIME OF RIPENING AND MOST WONDERFUL HARDINESS, make it an extremely valuable acquisition to our list of profitable peaches. I shall certainly want trees for planting next spring, and think our growers here will be anxious to get hold of it, as it possesses the characteristics in a peach they are looking for."

W. D. Hinds, of Townsend, Mass., writing to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., says:

"The Crosby peach is proving to be remarkably hardy and prolific. IT HAS BORNE FULL CROPS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS HERE IN TOWNSEND, VERY NEAR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LINE, ALSO IN GREENVILLE AND GOFFSTOWN, N. H. IT HAS STOOD TWELVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND BORNE IMMENSE CROPS, WHILE ALL OTHER KINDS WERE KILLED IN THE SAME ORCHARD. One orchard of one hundred trees was set seven years last spring of Stumps, Crawfords, and twenty-five Crosbeys. The Crosbeys have given four full crops, the Crawfords have given none until this year, and the Stumps gave only two crops in the same time.

"The fruit is roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end. The color is bright yellow with a red cheek, freestone, yellow flesh, sweet, juicy, and rich. In fact, it combines more good points than any other peach ever known here. THIS VARIETY WILL REVOLUTIONIZE PEACH GROWING IN NEW ENGLAND, when it becomes known to fruit growers."

W. P. Corsa, an old nurseryman and peach grower of Delaware, but now connected with the Pomological Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes us under date of Washington, D. C., October 15, 1891:

"I was much interested in the examination of the Crosby peach, of which variety specimens were on exhibition at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society.

"A fruit of medium size, in season before late Crawford, it presents a strikingly bright yellow surface, splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson; its skin and texture of flesh are firm enough to insure good carriage; its light yellow, firm flesh (red at the stone), becomes melting and juicy at maturity; its short, plump seed is entirely free; in flavor it is mild sub-acid, and in quality good.

"I am pleased to learn that by some secret power of its own, the tree of this variety maintains, through severe frost, the vitality of its fruit buds.

"ON THE LINES OF HARDINESS OF BUDS and of later spring blooming seem to LIE THE FUTURE PEACH FOR PROFIT."

Price, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$15 per 50; \$25 per 100.

We are very largely in the business of growing peaches for market, and the fact that we have **ALREADY PLANTED OVER 60 ACRES OF CROSBY ALONE** clearly indicates our faith in this wonderful variety. We shall plant still more this spring, and **WOULD NOT SELL A TREE THIS SEASON IF WE COULD BUY OR RENT SUITABLE LAND HERE, AT HOME, TO PLANT THEM ON.**

ROSES

The success that has attended the cultivation of roses during the past few years, the growing interest in their culture, and the demands made upon us by old patrons, has prompted us to enlarge our business in this direction by the addition of a stock of a carefully selected list of the finest **Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses** now before the public. They are easily cared for by planting on *rich soil*, giving clean culture and careful pruning or shortening in just before the buds start in the spring.

We will furnish, carefully packed in damp moss and mailed to any address, for 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, strong bushes that will bloom from June to freezing time in autumn. These are not the small, weak, greenhouse roses that are advertised and sold at low rates, but hardy, well-rooted plants grown out of doors, and which will bloom the same season they are planted. Somewhat larger bushes can be sent by express at same price.

ALFRED COLCUMB.—Bright, clear red; large and full; form globular.

ANNA DE DEISBACH.—Clear rose color; large; cupped.

BARONNE PREVOST.—Pale rose; superb; very large and full.

CHARLES LEFEBRE.—A free grower; bloom bright crimson; center purplish; large; very double, and of good form; one of the best.

DUKE OF TECK.—Vigorous grower; bloom, bright crimson scarlet; clear and distinct in color; flowers full and good.

FISHER HOLMES.—Magnificent reddish scarlet, shaded with deep, velvety crimson; very brilliant; large, full, and of good form.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant red; velvety; large and double. Fine for massing.

JEAN LIABAND.—Velvety crimson, shaded with black; large, full, and of fine form.

JOHN HOPPER.—Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full; a profuse bloomer, and a standard sort.

LA FRANCE—Delicate, silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, and of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; one of the sweetest of roses.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Crimson maroon; medium size, sometimes large; full; only moderate in vigor, but a very free blooming sort, and thought by many to be the best crimson rose grown.

MABEL MORRISON.—White, sometimes tinged with blush. In the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. A very valuable white rose.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET.—Pale pink; a very delicate and beautiful tint of color; large and full; cupped; very sweet; extra.

MADAM VICTOR VERDER.—Rich, bright, cherry color; large, full, and of fine form; cupped; superb; a most effective rose.

MARIE BAUMANN.—Bright carmine; very large, smooth, and of fine form.

MERVILLE DE LYON.—Pure white, sometimes washed with satin rose; very large, full, and cupped.

PAUL NEYRON.—Dark rose; very large; fine form and habit; one of the largest roses.

PIERRE NOTTING.—Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full; form globular; one of the best dark roses.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Crimson maroon; very rich and velvety; large and full.

ULRICH BRUNNER FILS.—Bright Oris red; flowers very large and full; a remarkably fine rose.

We can supply many other varieties, yet with the above list well cared for one can come about as near perfection as possible in any amateur rose garden.

CLIMBING ROSES.

(At same prices as above.)

BALTIMORE BELLE.—Fine white, with blush center; very full and double.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE.—Bright rose color; large, compact, and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best.

These are admirably adapted to covering walls, trellises, trees, and stumps, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

The following choice selection of shrubs and vines we offer as best suited to the decoration of home grounds. The list, though not large, embraces some of the finest varieties in cultivation, considering hardiness, variety of habit and color, and season of flowering. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

ALTHEA (*Rose of Sharon*).—The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs, and bloom profusely during the autumn, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Double White—Handsome flowers, with deep purple center.

Double Red.—A large double red, with deep purple markings; one of the best.

BERBERRY (*Purple-Leaved*).—This beautiful shrub is one of the finest in the list; it is of regular, symmetrical form, with rich violet purple leaves, a very distinct and striking color, and pretty yellow flowers. It is very attractive, and makes lovely ornamental hedges.

CALYCANTHUS.—Prized for the aromatic fragrance of its wood. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; blooms in June, and at intervals afterwards.

DEUTZIA.—We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habits, the great profusion in which they produce their flowers, and in every respect as being the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are in racemes from four to six inches in length.

Gracilis.—Height, two feet; regular and compact form; very bushy; a charming shrub. Flowers pure white; blooms profusely.

Crenata, Double.—A compact growing, hardy shrub, introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune, producing in great profusion racemes of double white flowers shaded with rose.

Scabra.—Similar growth and habit to above. Flowers pure white, hardy, and fine.

FORSYTHIA-VIRIDISSIMA (*Golden Bell*).—A rapid-growing shrub, of spreading habit, with luxuriant vivid green wood and leaves, and early golden, bell-shaped flowers. Its effect is excellent.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—Red Tartarian.—This shrub attains the height of eight or ten feet, and is covered with a profusion of pink flowers in May, which are succeeded by red berries. In foliage, flower, or fruit, this is a desirable shrub, and thrives in almost any soil or situation.

White Tartarian.—Similar to the above. Bears a profusion of delicate white flowers.

HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—This magnificent shrub is entitled to a place in every collection, because of its fine, showy appearance, late season, and long-continued period of bloom, at a season when a few shrubs are in flower. It grows to a height and breadth of four or five feet, and its graceful, drooping branches, covered in August and September with large clusters of flowers, often six or eight inches in diameter, pure white at first, changing as the cool nights come on to a purplish pink, produce a fine effect on the lawn, border, or flower garden.

LILAC (*Common*).—A very strong-growing shrub, with purple flowers.

Common White.—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

Persian.—Has very slender branches and deep bluish purple flowers.

PYRUS JAPONICA (*Japan Quince*).—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best hardy shrubs we have. Makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

SMOKE TREE (*Purple Fringe*).—A beautiful, distinct, large-growing shrub or small tree, entirely covered in July with curious panicles of fringelike flowers of a brownish-green color, which afterwards assume a purple hue.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Opulus*).—An old and favorite tall-growing shrub, or small tree, with very showy white flowers, produced in masses or balls.

SPIREA.—The Spireas are a charming class of plants, combining the best qualities of the flowering shrub. They are of the easiest culture, as they will thrive in any soil.

Aurea.—The golden-leaved Snowball Spirea, and one of the most ornamental shrubs; the color of its leaves makes a beautiful contrast among green foliage.

Crategifolia.—This is the most beautiful of the Spireas; it is of dwarf habit, and has a beautiful foliage, and when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers drooping to the ground.

Prunifolia.—Growth upright; foliage delicate, of a bright green; the flowers which grow by threes to sixes, cover the whole length of the branches, are as white as snow, and very double; blooms in May. Indispensable.

Thunbergii.—A new and beautiful white variety from France; foliage very fine and of a purplish tint; flowers very small; a profuse bloomer and very early.

SYRINGIA, OR MOCK ORANGE (*Common Syringia*).—A strong growing shrub, with yellowish-white, very fragrant blossoms in branches; deservedly popular, thriving well in any soil.

WEIGELIA.—The Weigelias are all well worth a place in every collection; there are many varieties, of which we have selected the most conspicuous.

Rosea—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rose color; they are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely bloom.

Van Houtii.—Exterior of the flower bright rose color, with a large silvery white spot on each petal; interior lilac. Habit of *W. Rosea*; very fine.

Nana Variegata, or Variegated Weigelia.—Foliage deeply margined with clear creamy white; the edges tinged with pink, which is very distinctly defined. The flower in form and size resembles the old Weigelia Rosea, but the color is a lighter shade of pink. The shrub is of a dwarf-spreading habit, growing to a height and breadth of two to three feet, and when kept closely cut back, so as to produce a dense mass of a young growth of wood, it makes a very fine and showy effect on the lawn.

All the foregoing at 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI.

BOSTON IVY (*so called*).—Beautiful, hardy, climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy, and becomes more popular every year.

CLEMATIS.

Most gorgeous climbers, growing rapidly and flowering profusely after becoming well established. For pillars, trellises, or planting above rock work, the Clematis cannot be excelled.

HENRYI.—Creamy white, large, and fine; very hardy, and a strong grower. 75 cents each.

JACKMANNI.—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance; distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut by frost.

WISTERIA.

This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing very rapidly, climbing to a height of fifty feet or more; when in bloom is truly magnificent. It flowers early in spring in long drooping racemes, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes.

CHINESE.—Flowers in clusters; pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

HONEYSUCKLES.

HALLEANA.—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June till November.

SCARLET TRUMPET.—Strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red trumpet-shaped flowers.

All the foregoing at 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

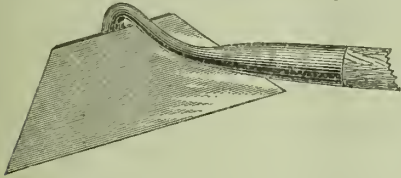
CRATES AND BASKETS.

We like extra clean, neat, white, and attractive crates and baskets for our own fruits, and so for some years past, to get just what we wanted, we have had our baskets made to order from selected poplar (the whitest wood that is known). They cost a little more than common baskets of all shades of color except white, but are so much more attractive that it pays to use them, if one wishes to obtain the highest prices for the fruit.

PRICES.—32-quart crates and baskets, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen; \$75 per 100. Extra selected white quart baskets, \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000. Extra selected white pint baskets, \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000. Half-pint round baskets for red raspberries, \$2 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. Half-bushel peach baskets made to order from white poplar wood, \$8 per 100; \$60 per 1,000.

SUNNYSIDE IMPROVED HOE.

Anyone that has ever spent one single half hour in hoeing strawberries, especially in matted rows, must have learned from back-aching experience how poorly adapted the common garden hoe is to the work of cutting out the weeds that will spring up among the plants, and which must either be pulled out by hand, or by going over the field a second time with a small bayonet hoe,



either of which adds greatly to the cost of cultivation. And in offering this new and improved hoe, we feel confident that berry-growers and market-gardeners everywhere will gladly welcome it as a great labor-saving tool, combining as it does all of the good points of the common hoe (except for hilling up), and, with its sharp-pointed corners, answers every purpose of the bayonet hoe, and saving much labor in removing weeds from thickly-matted rows

of plants or vegetables. Every fruit-grower should be at once supplied with this hoe, as it will save many times its cost in a single season. We were so favorably impressed with its value, that at first sight we ordered one dozen for our own use, and have since made arrangements with the manufacturer to supply us with them. After once using this hoe, it is almost impossible to get our men to use any other, and from nurserymen, market-gardeners, and fruit-growers all over the country, where we sent hoes last season, we are receiving flattering recommendations as to its great value. They are made of the best cast-steel, highly finished, and will be sent by freight or express on receipt of price. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

As usual, to help out the cost on an extra large edition of our catalogue, we have taken a few pages of advertisements, and while we could have sold the space to a great number of miscellaneous advertisers, we stick to the old plan of advertising only a few standard articles, such as are required by our readers. The brain crop of our farm has been cultivated by the aid of the *American Garden and Rural New Yorker*, while the fields have been enriched with Sanderson's Fertilizers, worked with a Cutaway Harrow, and planted with Burpee's seeds. The trees and vines have been sprayed with a Douglas pump. With these have come thrift and prosperity; and now the old writing machine must go to make room for the Caligraph, and as "the best is good enough for us all," we are glad to recommend our advertisers as reliable and trustworthy in every way.

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW

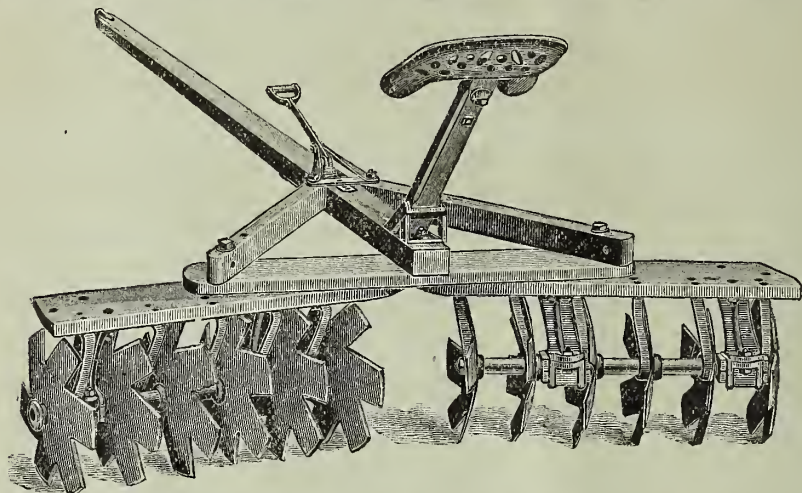
Did you ever plant Seeds and then wait sadly for the green leaves that never came? **BURPEE'S SEEDS** are not that kind; you plant them; they grow. That's one reason why our mail order Seed Business is the largest. There is nothing doubtful about **BURPEE'S SEEDS**; their strong vitality is tested before selling, while having all been grown from the **most thoroughbred strains** they are equally sure to delight the planter with the Choicest Vegetables and most Beautiful Flowers. If you appreciate quality in Seeds, write to-day for **Burpee's Farm Annual for 1892.**

It is a handsome book of 168 pages; tells all about The BEST GARDEN, FARM and FLOWER SEEDS, including RARE NOVELTIES of SURPASSING MERIT, which cannot be obtained elsewhere—FREE to all who intend to purchase Seeds.

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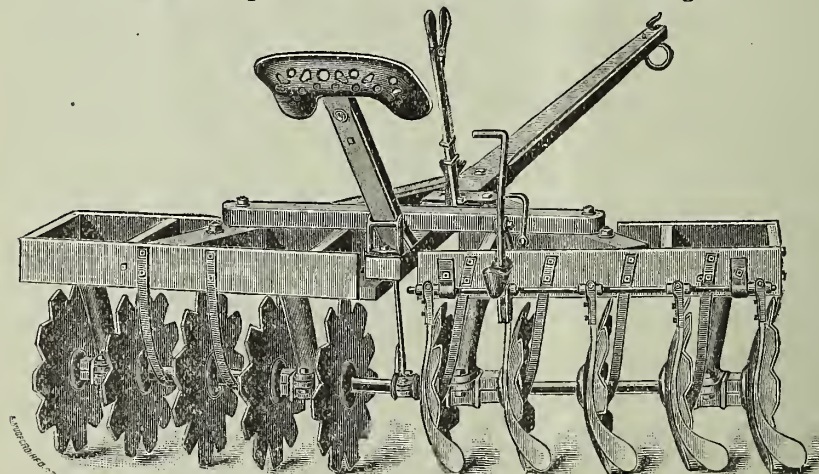


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This tool is made reversible so that the soil can be thrown either towards or away from the trees. It will thoroughly pulverize the ground to the depth required, subduing all weeds and trash, and making them into a mulch which protects the roots and retains the moisture. No Peach Grower can afford to be without it.

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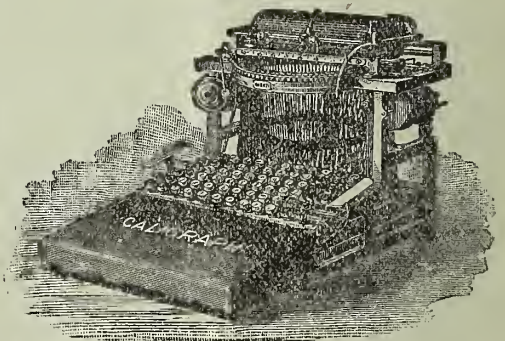
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- Flowers
- Pure joys
- A fine lawn
- Sweet odors
- Richest colors
- Handsome trees
- Poetry in nature
- Window-gardening
- Pleasing employment
- Health to the infirm
- A veritable paradise
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- Hanging baskets and pot-plants
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- Pastime for children; how they love a little garden
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- Money from selling fruits, vegetables and flowers as a business
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