Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
SPRING OF 1880.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

WITH

History and Description of Leading Varieties,

AND

PRICE LIST OF PLANTS

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

M. CRAWFORD,

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.
THIS PAMPHLET

Will be sent free to all my customers, and to others for ten cents. I intend to publish a more comprehensive one next winter, and all my correspondents are solicited to make suggestions and ask questions with a view to bringing out everything of interest on the subject.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Although this pamphlet contains very full instructions for growing the strawberry, it is suggested that all who are interested in its contents, avail themselves of the much more complete instructions which may be obtained by habitually reading one or more agricultural paper.

MY COLLECTION.

The strawberry has been my specialty for more than twenty years, and I have tested nearly all that have come into the market in that time, besides raising thousands of seedlings. It is my ambition to have, not a large collection, but a valuable one. As soon as any variety is fairly superseded, it might as well be dropped to make room for others more worthy.

MY PLANTS

Are all grown on new plantations with plenty of room, and are strong, stocky and true to name. A wide space is left between the different kinds so that they cannot run together. As my whole time is occupied in growing plants it would be poor policy, indeed, to send out any of doubtful purity.

PACKING.

All plants are packed in the very best manner. Any amount of moss can be obtained in this vicinity, and there is no reason for using it sparingly. I might fill pages with testimonials in regard to my plants, count, and manner of packing, but the space is too valuable to be used in that way. No charge is made for packing or delivering at the depot.

PLANTS BY MAIL

Rarely fail to reach my customers in good condition, and if such failure should occur I will refill the order. Patrons in Canada should always order plants sent in this way, if possible, as they are not stopped at the custom house as is the case when sent by express.

CARE OF PLANTS.

When plants are received, unpack them, place the roots in water, and set them out at once. If you are no. really to plant them, set them a few inches apart in some sheltered place in the garden till wanted.

NAMES.

If you have a friend or neighbor who is interested in the strawberry, please give me his address when sending your order, and I will send him a pamphlet.

MISTAKES.

I will be obliged if my customers will report the condition of plants when received. As I fill orders for strawberry plants only, it is not likely that mistakes will occur, but if they should, they will be cheerfully rectified.
CELE RY PLANTS.

As celery is the most profitable crop that can follow strawberries, I will say to those who may want plants, that in the season—from June 15th. to August 1st.—I shall have plants for sale. After having tested nearly all varieties, I have found the Sandringham to combine more good qualities than any other, and will raise it alone, hereafter. Price for good stocky plants, packed in the best manner, and delivered at the express office, 40 cents per 100, $3 per 1,000, $12 per 5,000.

M. CRAFGORD, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

LOCATION

The Strawberry will grow in almost any locality, but it is not best to plant it just south or north of a tight board fence or a building, or on very steep hillsides where the soil is apt to wash; and especially not near large trees, as they draw the moisture out of the ground to a great distance. Where potatoes do well, it is safe to plant strawberries.

SOIL.

Any soil that will produce corn or potatoes is suitable for the strawberry. It should be rich, but it will produce something of a crop if it has any fertility at all. It should be moist, but not wet; for the strawberry needs more water than any other crop we raise, and yet it will not flourish in a wet place. Where the soil is shallow, it will require mulching or a very favorable season.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The soil should be plowed as deep as it can be without bringing up any poor subsoil, and the more thoroughly it is pulverized the better. It sometimes becomes necessary to plow twice and harrow repeatedly.

MANURES.

Well rotted stable manure is about the best, and it should be put on after plowing, and harrowed in. It is important to have the surface rich, so it is not best to plow under manure. Wood ashes are excellent, and may be sown on the surface at any time. Bone dust is probably the best of the commercial fertilizers, and if you have to buy manure, it is best to buy 300 pounds to the acre is sufficient. Bone dust and wood ashes will supply about all the strawberry needs without causing too rank a growth or bringing in weeds. On new land, no manure is required. If many potatoes have been grown on it, apply wood ashes.

It is possible to put on too much barn yard manure, but this is seldom done.

Peter Henderson recommends putting on—on ground that is already rich—“at least three inches of thoroughly rotted stable manure” (403 1/3 cubic yards to the acre.)

TIME OF PLANTING.

Plants may be set in the spring from the time growth commences till they are in bloom; and in the fall whenever young plants can be obtained. All
large plantations are set in the spring, in the North. The roots are then hard and ripe, and there are but few leaves to draw the moisture out of the plants. They will bear being out of the ground better at that time, and will have an opportunity to get established before the hot, dry weather comes. Only last year's runners should be used.

For fall planting, only young runners of the present year's growth should be used; and the earlier they are set the more they will bear the next season.

**SPRING PLANTING.**

In taking up plants in the spring, cut off all dead leaves and runners, and shorten the roots to three inches. Put the plants in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, and take each one out as wanted,—not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind. Set the plants as deep as they grew before, in no case covering the crown. The roots should be spread out in fan shape, and the earth—if not too wet—pressed firmly about them. It will pay well to set the plants in such a position, that they will run in the direction you wish. If the side of the plant from which the old runner was cut, is turned towards the north, its runners will go towards the south. Every one who has had experience, knows how troublesome it is, when cultivating between matted rows, to have runners growing from one row to the other.

**FALL PLANTING.**

The very finest fruit can be grown on plants set in the fall, but pains must be taken to prevent them from drying when out of the ground, as they are tender and full of sap.

When it can be avoided, they should not be taken out of hard, dry soil, as the fine roots are likely to be injured. When taken up, they should be divested of all runners and superfluous leaves and put in a pail with water to cover the roots. Two or three leaves are enough to leave on a plant, and it is best to cut off the youngest as they are the first to wilt. We never shorten the roots in the fall. If planted in a hot time, they should be shaded for a few days.

**MATTED ROWS.**

When grown in matted rows, the rows should be four or five feet apart, and plants one to five feet in the row, according to the habits of the variety. All blossoms and runners are to be cut off until July. By that time, the plants are strong and able to send out several large runners at a time. This is a great improvement on letting the first runners take root, for the old plants should have some time to recover from transplanting.

When the plants are set more than two feet apart, sweet corn may be planted in the row between them, and the ground cultivated only one way. Even early potatoes may be planted in the row when the plants are three feet, or more, apart. In such a case, the runners are to be kept off till about the time the potatoes are dug in July, and then the patch may be thoroughly cultivated both ways. After the plants are allowed to run, they can only be cultivated one way,—narrowing the cultivator as the strips of plants gets wider.
HILL CULTURE.

In hill culture, the rows are three feet apart and the plants from twelve to eighteen inches in the row. This gives an opportunity to cultivate with a horse. (They may be set closer in a garden.) This a very satisfactory way to raise strawberries, and success depends largely on cutting off the runners as soon as they appear. If this is neglected, the old plant becomes exhausted, and is unable to produce much fruit, even if it survives the winter. It is not uncommon for a single plant, or hill, to produce two quarts in a season. Various plans have been adopted for cutting runners rapidly, but one of the best is to get children to do the work with a knife,—taking the runners in one hand and cutting them off with the other.

Runners are only sent out from one side of a plant, until it has developed several crowns; then each crown will send out its runners from the side farthest away from the old plant.

In setting out the plants, if you wish the runners to grow in any particular direction, set the side from which the old runner was cut, in the opposite direction.

CULTIVATION.

From the time plants are set in the spring, till early in the fall, the ground should be kept stirred, as it keeps the plants in a growing condition, and prevents the ground from drying up.

No weeds should be allowed to grow among strawberries to rob them of nourishment and moisture.

All cultivation should be discontinued early in the fall, as new roots are sent out at that time that occupy the surface for a considerable distance from the plant, and these should not be disturbed. No cultivation should be given in the spring before the fruit ripens. When grown in hills the same plantation usually bears three or four crops.

After each crop, all runners, dead, or rusty leaves, and mulch, should be removed, and the space between the rows thoroughly cultivated. This cultivation should be continued till Sept., and if weeds appear after that, they must be removed without disturbing the soil to any depth, near the plants.

POTTED PLANTS.

During the past few years, much has been said and written about potted plants, and many are being planted, especially in the East. Small pots are filled with rich soil and sunk, even with the surface, around the old plants that are sending out runners, one of which is placed in each pot and kept there by a small stone or lump of earth. This done in July and August and, if kept moist, they will be rooted in two weeks. They are then carried to the place where they are wanted, taken out of the pots, and set in the new bed. Most of the prize berries are produced in this way, for potted plants rarely wilt or stop growing. For those who have plenty of money, and want the best, potted plants are very satisfactory. They may even be used by fruit-growers in the vicinity of large cities, where land is high, and extra fine fruit brings a great price; but for general use, over the country, it is not likely they will ever be planted extensively. They are costly. Even common varieties are worth from one to two dollars a hundred more, when potted.
They cannot be sent by mail, and the express charges are high. I paid fifty cents on six plants that came only fifteen miles.

Before being shipped, each plant is taken out of the pot and wrapped in damp moss; and to untie each one, take off the moss, and set it out, is a slow process.

Young runners taken up in the summer, and transplanted six inches apart, where they can be shaded and watered for a few days, will send out many new roots. In a week, they may be thoroughly watered and taken up with soil adhering, and set where they are to fruit, or shipped to a distance. Treated in this way, they are about equal to potted plants and cost much less, both for plants and transportation. Runners taken up in a damp time and set where they are to bear, are but little inferior to potted plants.

**PRIZE BERRIES.**

In July or August, get potted plants of any very large variety, and set them thirty inches apart each way, in soil that is rich and deep, and well prepared. They must get the best of care to the end of the season, at which time the space between the plants may be covered with manure. In the winter, cover the bed with straw, or any litter, to the depth of an inch, and when growth commences in the spring, open the covering over the plants and let them grow up through it. From the time the fruit sets in the spring until it is ripe, see that plenty of water is given. The size will be increased if liquid manure is frequently poured around the plants. While the fruit is growing, it should be supported on clean straw, and not be left to hang, nor should it be exposed to the full glare of the sun.

Some growers cut off all but one or two berries from each stem, but this seems a great sacrifice of good fruit for the sake of a small gain in the size of what remains. A berry three inches in circumference, weighs one-eighth of an ounce; one six inches, one ounce; one seven inches, two ounces. That is about as large as they have been grown when of good shape.

**ENEMIES.**

The white grub is the great enemy of the strawberry. As it works in the ground eating off the roots, its presence is not noticed till the mischief is done. Plowing several times, with children to follow in the furrow and pick up all that come in sight, and letting chickens scratch over the field before planting, are about all that can be done.

The best way is to plant strawberries on ground that has been cultivated for two or three years previously. Grubs are nearly always found in sod ground, and it takes three years for them to get their growth, and change into the common May bug.

**WINTER PROTECTION.**

In this climate, it is always best to give the strawberry some winter protection, not so much to keep the plants warm as to shade the ground and prevent frequent freezing and thawing. Along towards spring when the ground is full of water, it may freeze at night and lift up the surface of the soil, plants and all, with the expansion of the water as it turns to ice. The next day it thaws and the soil settles to its place, but the plants are left up. When this is repeated several times, it leaves the plants drawn up from one to four
inches. All this is prevented by a covering of one or two inches of straw, or any litter that will shade the ground and hold the snow.

Even dry sandy soil where plants never get heaved out, may freeze to such a depth that the roots cannot supply the moisture evaporated from the leaves, and so the plant dries out in the winter. This is quite apt to be the case on high knolls where the snow has blown off. Where plants have run together so as to cover the entire surface, they are less likely to be winter-killed.

**MULCHING.**

As the main want of the strawberry is water, every means should be employed to keep the ground moist. This is why it pays so well to mulch.

Every tiller of the soil knows how damp and cool the earth is, even in a dry time, under a pile of brush or litter of any kind. As the roots of the strawberry are near the surface, it is of great importance to keep them in good condition. When the sun shines directly on the soil, it soon becomes dry and hot, the fine feeding roots perish, and the fruit diminishes in size until it is not worth picking. Anything that will shade the ground will answer for a mulch. Straw is mainly depended upon, but leaves, sawdust, or long manure will answer.

Sometimes the spaces between the rows are paved with brick, or tile, or covered with wide boards. Grass, fresh cut, and new tan bark are objectionable.

**A DOZEN PLANTS.**

When new varieties are first sent out, they are, of course, high priced, and people sometimes object to buying them because they don’t see just how to make it pay. While it is generally best to let fruit growers test the new ones, I will give a few suggestions to those who don’t want to wait till a variety gets common: A dozen plants of any good variety, if well cared for, will produce a pretty good supply of fruit for a family the next season, besides hundreds of plants to sell or set out for a new bed. They should be planted from four to eight feet apart each way, on good ground, and as early in the spring as possible. After they commence to grow, pour liquid manure around them, and keep the ground well stirred. Nip off the blossoms and runners till the plants get strong, and then let them cover the ground with young plants. The runners will need training so as to cover the ground uniformly. As fast as they are ready to root, place them where there is most room, and lay a small stone or lump of earth on them to keep them in place. 9000 plants have been produced in one year, from a dozen.

**PROFIT.**

In markets that are well supplied, common berries bring about five cents a quart, and fancy varieties from ten to fifty cents, according as fine fruit is appreciated. Productive varieties may be grown at a profit when they bring five cents; and where they sell for ten or twelve, as they do in some places, it is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Over 400 bushels have been produced in one season from an acre; and 100 bushels is a moderate crop.

They remove but little from the the soil except water, and when grown among early potatoes, they cost but a trifle. After the crop is gathered, the ground may be plowed in time for pickles, celery, or corn for fodder.
Every farmer ought to raise a good supply for the table, as he is without excuse for depriving his family of this delicious fruit. It is worth something to have a liberal supply three times a day for a month. One hundred plants (50 Cap. Jack and 50 Crescent), set four feet apart, and corn between, will supply you; or the same number set two feet apart each way, and kept in hills will produce more than three bushels if well cared for, and will occupy but twenty feet square.

A neighbor of mine, a mechanic, set out a dozen plants of the Crescent in the spring of '78. They came by mail from New Jersey and were slightly injured, and one died. The others did so well that last spring he set out 200 for a new bed, sold 1,600, and left enough to yield over 60 quarts. The ground was good but they received no extra care.

Last year, a friend of mine, a farmer, raised on a bed containing less than six square rods, enough for a family of five, besides selling thirty-three dollars worth of berries.

Another farmer of my acquaintance raised over 60 bushels, last season, on half an acre, and sold them at an average of more than $4 a bushel. He had a Cumberland Triumph which measured 6½ inches in circumference, and of perfect form.

**WHAT TO PLANT.**

We have many good varieties, but no one possesses all the good qualities in perfection. Those who have little or no experience should plant such as are easily grown and are likely to succeed everywhere. Preference should always be given to those that do well in your own neighborhood. Never plant a new, untried variety, extensively. Foreign sorts are seldom profitable with beginners.

It is well to try several kinds in a small way, with a view to ascertaining which are the most profitable; but two or three are enough to plant extensively. For home use, good quality is the main thing; but a market berry must be productive, of good size and color, and firm enough to bear carriage and handling. In large cities that are well supplied, well grown Jucundas often bring from 25 to 50 cents a quart, while common berries sell for five or six. In such cases, the money is made on the large berries. In small places over the country, one variety is worth about as much as another; and in such places, those that can be grown at the least cost are the most profitable. It sometimes happens, however, that only those that are well grown and in good condition, can be sold at any price.

**VARIETIES.**

Much is claimed for some varieties on account of their earliness, but there has been little progress made in this direction for the last twenty years. The Duchess and Duncan will produce a large amount of fruit early in the season; but the first ripe berry is just as likely to be found on the Burr's New Pine, Wilson or Nicanor. We have some really valuable late varieties, among which are the Glendale, New Dominion and Marshal McMahon.

In '67 I originated a variety as dark as the Black Tartarian cherry, and of remarkably good quality. It took two first premiums at an exhibition in East Cleveland; one for the best seedling, and one for the best flavored berry. Although quite productive its foliage was not all I could ask; and I have raised a large number of seedlings from it, hoping to get a variety with its color and flavor along with health and vigor. Many of them were quite as
dark as the parent, and I have selected one of the third generation that is very promising. Any of my customers who wish something entirely new, and very desirable for the table, can have a plant or two next fall, by making the request this spring. They are not for sale.

**STRAWBERRY EXHIBITIONS.**

HINTS TOWARD MAKING THEM A SUCCESS.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society at Canton, December 10-12, '79.

By Matthew Crawford of Cuyahoga Falls.

The strawberry is one of nature's masterpieces of beauty and richness, and a strawberry exhibition is an accumulation of these attractions sufficient to render the June meeting of a county horticultural society the meeting of the year, and such it usually is.

Fruit growers often travel long distances to attend these meetings, and at a season of the year when time is precious; and this very fact is of itself good reason why every means should be used to make them as complete as possible.

Many things may contribute to render a strawberry exhibition a success, among which are the following:

1. A good show of fine berries, including the standard varieties, the new and rare kinds, and seedlings never before exhibited.

2. A willingness on the part of those present to participate in the discussion.

3. A good attendance.

Much might be done toward securing the first point by adopting the following plan:

Let the society appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to see that every desirable variety be grown by its members for exhibition. This can be done by apportioning to each member who is willing to undertake the work, a certain number of kinds different from those raised by any other.

By this means a very large number of varieties would be placed on exhibition; and it would be an additional advantage if each could be grown on light and heavy soils.

This first point carried, a long step is taken towards gaining the second; for very few who will take the pains to grow fine berries, will refuse to speak of their experiences in so doing. If then, a considerable number of the members are willing to accept their share of the labor and pleasure assigned by the committee, it is fair to expect that the most of them will be ready to talk on the subject.

Each will feel that the success or failure of the meeting depends in a measure upon himself, and will do all in his power to secure the former.

A good attendance at any show depends upon the attractions offered, and let it be known to the public that a county society will exhibit one hundred or more varieties of strawberries, carefully grown, and the attendance at that meeting is assured.

It would be impossible for a number of men to engage in an enterprise like this without becoming so enthusiastic that all with whom they come in contact would catch the inspiration.
PRIZE STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

A few suggestions on raising prize berries and seedlings may not be out of place here.

Of late years nearly all prize berries have been grown on potted plants set in the fall. It is admitted by all, that potted plants receive less check in transplanting than others; also that young plants will produce finer fruit than older ones. And yet no one claims that a plant is better, if as good, for having its roots confined in a small pot for some weeks. A runner allowed to root in rich, mellow soil is in better condition, all other things being equal, to produce fine fruit, than one transplanted with the greatest care.

The following plan has been well tested and found to be one of the best, if not the very best:

- Early in the spring select a piece of ground that is deep and rich, and that lies open to the sun all day. It should be dug as deep as the good soil goes, thoroughly mixing with it a large amount of well-rotted manure, but in no case bringing to the surface any poor subsoil. Set the plants in rows, four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row, being careful to press the earth firmly about the roots, and in no case cover the crown. Nip off all the blossoms and runners as soon as they appear, and keep the ground well stirred, so as to give the plants every chance to become strong. In July each plant may be allowed to send out two runners, one of which may be permitted to root on each side of the old plant, and nine inches from it. In two or three weeks the young plants will be rooted, when the old ones are to be dug up, carefully examining the ground under them to find any white grubs that may be in it.

This will leave two rows eighteen inches apart, and a space of thirty inches for a path.

The ground between the plants should be kept well stirred, so as to let no weeds grow, nor any crust form on the surface, and every runner must be nipped off before it grows far enough to exhaust the plant. In September scatter a liberal supply of bonedust and wood ashes over the surface, and give the bed a thorough stirring, after which all deep cultivation must be discontinued. This is important, for the roots occupy the entire surface for quite a distance from the plant, in the fall, and on these surface roots the crop mainly depends. Early in the winter the whole surface between the plants may receive a covering of two or three inches of any coarse manure, and then the bed, plants and all, may be covered with straw to the depth of an inch—just enough to give a little shade and prevent injury from frequent freezing and thawing.

When growth commences in the spring, push aside the straw from directly over the plants and let them grow up through it. Avoid all stirring of the soil until the berries are picked. All runners must be cut off as soon as they appear, for they will take to themselves the sap that is needed for the production of fruit. The strawberry requires a great amount of water in the spring, and every means should be used to keep the ground moist. Heavy mulching is one of the best.

Some growers apply large quantities of liquid manure after the fruit is set, and cut off all but a few berries on each plant. This will increase the size somewhat, but any variety grown as directed above will be large enough if all the berries are allowed to mature.

The same bed may be kept for any length of time by digging the paths
in July, and allowing each plant to send out one runner in the newly spaded ground, after which the space occupied by the old plants may be dug. This leaves the bed as it was the year before, and it should receive the same care.

MAMMOTH BERRIES.

People are sometimes misled and discouraged by the accounts of mammoth berries grown of late. We hear of berries ten, twelve, and even fourteen and a half inches in circumference. This would be called large for an apple, and it is wonderful for a strawberry; but such ones are not really so large as one would imagine at first thought. A berry of regular shape, six inches in circumference, weighs one ounce, and this is very large. One three inches in circumference weighs one-eighth of an ounce, and is considered of good size—about 150 to a quart.

It is said that a Great American has been grown fourteen and one-half inches in circumference, which is four and three-fifths inches in diameter. Such a berry, if of regular shape, would be ninety-seven times as heavy as one one inch in diameter, and would weigh over twelve ounces, while the heaviest berry yet grown weighed but about three. The fact is, these large berries are shapeless monstrosities, and these measurements are taken over and between all the irregularities.

GROWING SEEDLINGS.

Any time in the winter mix the seed with some sand and put it in a flower-pot, and sink in the ground, even with the surface, to freeze. Early in the spring sow the seed and sand in a mellow bed, covering about a quarter of an inch deep, where it can be shaded and watered till it comes up. In June, if the young seedlings have been well cared for, they may be transplanted where they are to fruit, and treated like plants set in the fall for next year's bearing.

THE USES OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Here is what a lady says on this subject:

The uses of the strawberry are too many to be enumerated within the limits of a short article, but a few of them may be mentioned.

First, then, they are good for eating. Although their beauty charms the eye, and their delicate fragrance is a delight to the sense of smell, still we know that often before these two are half satisfied another claimant, taste, insists upon having its portion of the feast, and both the others are sacrificed to its demands.

So whatever pleasure strawberries may give in other ways during their short lives, it is clear that to be eaten is the destiny of most of them.

The country housekeeper, who has been puzzled a hundred times during the warm, languid, spring days to know what to cook, and has spent much time and thought in devising delicacies to tempt appetites suffering from the ravages of "spring fever," feels, when strawberries begin to ripen, that her troubles in that line are over for a time. No need of any more worry about supplying the table, when there are plenty of fresh, ripe, strawberries in the garden. Sugared to the taste, and served with or without cream, they form a relish which causes bread and butter to disappear like frost before the sun. And then the shortcakes! Not.
such as were alluded to by the young lady who, being asked if her people had had any strawberries yet, answered, "Yes, we picked the first yesterday. We didn't have enough to dish out, but we made a great big short cake." No, not such dry and tasteless libels on the name, but those juicy, delicious, tempting dainties which render it impossible for any one to escape from the table with a particle of appetite. Here is a recipe for making them, which, if followed, will insure success:

Prepare two nice, light short cakes, made with cream, sour milk, or baking powder, according to taste or convenience, only let them be tender. Bake them in common round pie tins, and while they are baking hull four quarts of good ripe strawberries, and mash them in a crock, until they are reduced to a soft, juicy, pulp, adding sugar to suit the taste. Most people like a pretty liberal allowance. When the cakes are done, take one from the oven, put it in a platter or other roomy dish, cut it in two layers, butter the lower one and cover it with the mashed berries and sugar, until they run off on every side. Then invert the other layer on this, thus bringing the cut side uppermost, butter it and put on strawberries as before. Then add a few extra spoonfuls of berries and return the cake to the oven, leaving the door open, while the other is being buttered and berried in the same way. They should be served steaming hot, and may be eaten with or without cream. Some mix the cream and berries before putting them on the cake, but this gives a mushy look, and, in a measure, spoils both.

Strawberries may be prepared for winter use by being canned, preserved, made into jelly, jam, and other condiments of which housekeepers know the names and uses. All these things are nice, but not to be compared with the fresh fruit, as the flavor is very much changed by cooking. It is said that some have succeeded lately in canning strawberries without scalding, by filling the cans with fresh, hulled berries, and pouring in cold water to fill the spaces. The cans are left open for a few hours to allow the particles of air to escape, and then sealed and put away. If this method proves generally successful, the quantity of strawberries canned will be immensely increased, and the season for fresh berries lengthened from less than a month to the whole year. But if there were no such thing as canning, or preserving, or keeping fruit in any way beyond its season, it would still pay richly to cultivate strawberries for the sake of having a plentiful supply during three or four weeks. So, to all who have farms, or even gardens, we say, plant strawberries.

LEADING VARIETIES.

GLENDALE.

Found in Glendale Cemetery, in Akron, in 1871.

Large, often exceeding six inches in circumference with ordinary field culture. Rather long, conical, very uniform in shape and size; sometimes slightly ridged but never flat or coxcombcd. It has an immense calyx which completely protects it from late frosts, and causes it to lie loosely in the basket, allowing the air to circulate freely among the berries. It has a slight neck which renders it readily prepared for the table. The color is rather light scarlet, extending to the center; flesh firm, and of good but not best flavor. It will keep longer and carry farther than any other strawberry.
in cultivation. This is owing, in my opinion, not to its firmness alone, but to its unusually large "double calyx" which prevents the berries from settling together.

The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, equal in these respects to any we have.

It is not liable to burn in the sun, has never been injured by late frosts, and is perfectly hardy. It succeeds on all soils and, judging from reports, it will do well in all parts of the country. The fruit is produced on tall, stout foot-stalks which hold it well up from the ground. Its season is very late, most of its berries coming after the other varieties are nearly done bearing.

Only a few plants of this variety were disposed of until last spring, when it was introduced by Mr. Storer and myself. All orders received this season will be filled from Mr. Storer's grounds, as he has the largest stock of Glendale in the county, having purchased the entire stock from the man who first found it. Over forty years ago Mr. Storer planted the first cultivated strawberries that were grown in this county, and he has been engaged in raising small fruits much of the time since, and is now one of the most extensive strawberry growers in this vicinity. After growing the Glendale alongside more than twenty of the best varieties, for six years, he speaks of it as follows: "It has so far surpassed them all in those qualities that go to make up a perfect berry, that for profit I would plant it alone."

The following is an extract from a letter received from M. B. Bateham, Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, under date of April 5th, 1879:

"My impression is, that besides its remarkable vigor and productiveness, combined with excellence of fruit, its ripening about a week later than the average will give the Glendale special value for fruit growers—as they find the most profit from very early and late berries; and there is a lack of large late sorts having foliage that will stand the hot sun as this seems to do. Of course it will take several years to test the matter of its adaptation to various soils and climates."

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society for 1878.

"A special meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society was held June 6th, for the special investigation of strawberries. There were present of the State Committee Messrs. Warder, Ohmer, Weltz and Bateham.

"Mr. Bateham said he had visited a number of strawberry growers in the northern part of the State, on his way to the meeting. He visited the grounds of Matthew Crawford at Cuyahoga Falls, in Summit Co., who has made strawberries a hobby for many years, and has fifty or more varieties under trial, including nearly all the noted new kinds, as well as several seedlings of his own. He originated the Sterling, Norman, Margaret, and Photo, all of which have been much admired, on his grounds, but he does not feel safe in commending them to the public, nor is he at all free to express commendation of other kinds, though many are doing finely with him.

"Mr. Crawford went with Mr. Bateham to the grounds of W. B. Storer, who is growing largely the Glendale strawberry. They were very favorably impressed with the productiveness and vigor of this berry. Its quality could not be fairly judged, as the fruit was not quite ripe, hence none was sent to the meeting. Mr. Storer took up one plant, only fifteen months old, from which the runners had been cut, and sent it in a pail, to the meeting, to show its habit of growth and production. By actual count, it had fifty fruit stalks, and on
them two hundred and seventy berries. It attracted much attention. The following week (June 13th) there was a business meeting of the Columbus Society, and Mr. Storer sent in several quarts of the Glendale strawberries in good condition. They were much admired, and commended in the papers as of large size and fine color and quality, even rivaling the Juconda.

"A meeting of the Richland County Horticultural Society was held at Mansfield, July 5th. Ohmer and Batcham, of the State Committee, were present. Mr. Storer was present, with samples of Glendale, showing how well the variety held out in its season. He said this year his partner had raised eighty bushels from fifty square rods, and he himself had sold from another fifty rods 175 dollars worth of berries. He had commenced picking the 7th of June, and had been picking till the present time."

In the American Agriculturist for Sept. 1870, page 146, may be seen a cut of the Glendale, and a very favorable notice by the editor.

J. T. Lovett, Vice-President of Am. Nurseymen's Association, writes to the Rural New Yorker as follows:

"Glendale is, as far as my observations go, the most valuable of all the new varieties. Its strong points are its lateness and firmness, in both of which it is fully equal to any variety I have yet seen. Added to this, it is of good size and appearance and of good though not high flavor. The plant is very prolific and a robust and vigorous grower."

SHARPLESS.

A seedling raised in 1872, by J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa.

The variety is described as follows by Ellwanger & Barry, who fruited it several years before it was offered for sale:

"Size.—Large, to very large, an average specimen measuring one and a half inches either way.

Form.—Generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, irregular, often flattened. Color.—Clear light red, with a smooth shining surface.

Flesh.—Firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma, first in quality.

Plant.—Vigorous and luxuriant, hardy and prolific.

This variety having fruited with us several seasons, we have no hesitation in recommending it as the largest and best strawberry now in cultivation. The plant is vigorous, hardy and luxuriant, surpassing in this respect even the Monarch of the West."

"Susquehanna," a correspondent of the Country Gentleman from Catawissa, Pa., the home of the Sharpless, writes as follows:

"Among the many new varieties of strawberries tested in this vicinity the present season, the Sharpless has maintained its high reputation, and proved itself superior to any in cultivation. As many of the subscribers of this paper have expressed a wish to be more particularly informed respecting this truly great acquisition, a few notes from one who has tested it, and seen it at home in all its glory, may be interesting. A careful comparison with select varieties, for vigor of plant, size, flavor and productiveness, has resulted in the highest commendation of this seedling. It originated in 1872, with Mr. J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa, Pa., whom I know to be in every respect a gentleman worthy of confidence.

"The desirable qualities possessed by this berry are: 1. A vigorous and hardy plant. In my own garden it has surpassed that good old variety, the Charles Downing, which has always been a good grower with me. 2. It is
productive, giving good crops under ordinary good treatment. 3. The flesh is solid, rich, and juicy, and a luscious flavor. The fruit is monstrous—larger than the Monarch of the West or any other variety. Most berries are of good shape, though some are compressed or cockscob shaped. Smith’s President Lincoln, exhibited at the last meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, was thought striking at 8 inches in circumference, but I have seen the Sharpless Seedling 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches by 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in circumference, grown on plants set out in July, 1877; and there are berries now in this town that are said to measure 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in circumference. 5. It has strong trusses of sufficient length to keep the berries from the ground, but not strong enough to keep up the weight of the berries they are loaded with.

Catawissa, Pa., June 10.

A. Thompson, of Berwick, Col., Co., Pa., raised a Sharpless (on a patch of forty plants only), that measured 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches around the outer edge,—and straight around it nine inches in circumference—and weighed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) ounces. Another writer from the same place says: “After the season I shall dig up all my other varieties to have the ground for the Sharpless. No other berry can compare with them in any respect.”

Mr. Frank Dallman, of Catawissa, raised a Sharpless that weighed 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) ounces and 10 grains and measured 3 inches across and 10\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches around.

From Vick’s Magazine. “The Sharpless is the biggest and best strawberry we know anything about.”

J. L. Dillon, a horticulturist of Bloomsburg, Pa., thinks this variety can be profitably cultivated on good ground in the following way: “Set the plants say 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet apart each way and cultivate with the horse the same as corn.

The foliage being very large and bushy will be an effectual mulch in winter and also help to keep the berries clean while ripening. In this way, they will need very little hoeing and only the runners cut. An acre planted 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet apart will contain 6,970 plants. These ought to average one quart each, making, at 12 cts. per quart wholesale, $836.40; the half of which would be a pretty good return from an acre of ground.”

The same writer says: “The plants are immense, some not over a year old, measuring 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet across.”

The only thing that has been said against this variety, to my knowledge, is that it is often of irregular shape. It has fruited with me one season, and I am inclined to think is has not been over-praised.

WINDSOR CHIEF.


Plant, a vigorous grower, with healthy foliage, and immensely productive; the fruit of large size to the end of the season. When grown in matted rows with ordinary field culture, many of the berries are from four to six inches in circumference. In the neighborhood where it originated, it is said to be more profitable than any of the old standard varieties, and more productive than the Wilson.

It was grown from seed of the Champion, fertilized with the Chas. Down- ing. It resembles the former and is supposed by some to be the same. Seedlings often resemble their parents as might be expected. It has been but little
disseminated until last year, and very few, comparatively, know anything about it.

In the *Fruit Recorder* for July '79, Mr. Purdy speaks as follows in his "Strawberry Notes:" But see here! look at the Windsor Chief, that we got from Michigan and set out this last April. It is the strongest growing plant of all the new sorts set last spring, and it is showing as much fruit as any variety we have ever planted out in August or September. Judging from the spring set plants we do not wonder that our Michigan friends put it ahead of all others. It has the firmness and solidity of the Wilson's Albany, lighter scarlet, uniformly large, round, and better flavored than that old sort. No new sort on our ground attracts more attention and admiration, and the exclamation is, What a wonderful plant, and how productive for plants set only this spring. We are confident if set in August and September it will yield as much fruit next season as many of the ordinary sorts that were set last spring."

The following is an extract from the *Country Gentleman*:

"George Husmann furnishes the *Rural World* with an account of his success with the different varieties of the strawberry in connection with the experience of Samuel Miller, both widely known in this country as cultivators. Mr. Husmann gives the following account of a new sort of extraordinary productiveness, and if no mistake is made in the measurement the crop will be at the rate of over *five hundred* (500) *bushels per acre*: But the wonder of all who saw it was a variety which friend Miller has received from somewhere under the name of Windsor Chief, but the precise origin of which is not known. A small, thickly matted bed of it, six feet wide and six feet long, produced 17 quarts, beside a number of specimen berries amounting to perhaps a quart or two more.

The plant is strong and vigorous, of a grayish green color, berries borne on a rather short stalk, very large, several specimens measuring seven and a half inches in circumference; rather irregular, often coxcomb shaped; dark red; of good, though not high quality. It promises to be a very valuable addition to our strawberry list, especially as the plants in the bed were too thickly matted to bring out its full size."

Soon after this variety was originated, Mr. Gardiner sent a few plants for trial, to Mr. Miller, who has evidently forgotten its origin.

**President Lincoln.**

This variety is said to have originated with a Mr. Smith, of New York City, in 1875.

Single berries exhibited at the New York Horticultural Exhibition measured eleven inches in circumference. In 1877 a few plants were sent to Germany, where it is claimed, a berry 13 inches in circumference was grown.

H. Hendricks, of Kingston, N. Y., raised a berry of this variety, last year, that measured 11½ inches in circumference. The plant that produced it was but eleven months old and had been received by mail from Connecticut, and planted in Aug. 1878. Only ordinary clean garden culture was given.

Mr. Hendricks says: "I had fifty plants of this variety, and a finer show of fruit I never saw. Various fruit-growers and amateurs came in to see my eleven-months-strawberry bed. I had some thirty other varieties growing in the same bed. I am satisfied that the Lincoln is now the largest strawberry grown, if not, indeed, the finest and best. A circumference of from five to
eight inches was a common average of the berries on these plants, and there were no small ones. Nothing can exceed them in flavor or in firmness of flesh. I had them on exhibition for days, and while others would soften and rot, these would merely dry up. Their color is bright, glossy crimson.

An extensive grower of this variety in Conn., says it is the most productive of any large variety he ever fruitied.

This berry was on exhibition at Canton, last June, where I had an opportunity to taste it. The flavor is very much like that of the Triomphe de Gand, which is praise enough.

This variety was sold at 50 cents a quart, last year, at wholesale,—the whole crop being engaged beforehand.

With me it is a good grower, though not equal to the Sharpless in this respect.

**FOREST ROSE.**

An accidental seedling found growing in Lancaster, O., in 1871.

Very large, roundish conical, sometimes cox-combed. Color, bright, rich crimson; flesh firm and solid throughout, and of a reddish hue nearly to the center. In flavor it is among the best, rich and sprightly.

The plant is a good grower, and very productive; footstalks tall and stout. This variety ranks among the best in cultivation.

**MINER'S GREAT PROLIFIC.**

Originated by the late T. B. Miner, in 1877.

Very large, roundish, often ribbed; deep crimson. Flesh moderately firm, and of a rich, agreeable flavor; ripens late, and continues long in bearing; keeps large to last picking. Plant a very luxuriant grower, and wonderfully prolific.

This variety has an excellent reputation, being considered a rival of the Sharpless.

**CINDERELLA AND CONTINENTAL.**

Originated by O. Felton, of New Jersey, in 1873.

Owing to their superior quality and attractive appearance, they are said to bring from two to four times as much as the Wilson, in the Philadelphia market. They were sent out with the following description:

"The plants are of very vigorous and robust habit, run well and multiply rapidly; foliage very heavy, standing up from ten to fifteen inches from the ground; fruit stalk very large and strong, standing well up, showing the blossoms and green fruit above the foliage; generally supporting the ripe fruit up from the ground, but sometimes bending under its unusual weight."

The Cinderella is about one week earlier than the Continental; its fruit is large, conical, regularly formed; color, bright glossy scarlet, rendering it surpassingly beautiful and attractive in appearance; flesh very firm, with a mild, rich aromatic flavor, and indeed may be said to combine all the essential excellencies of a market and table fruit.

The Continental is especially valuable on account of its great productiveness, large size, firm texture, delicious flavor, and late ripening; fruit very large, obtusely conical, evenly formed; color, dark red; flesh very firm, and we might say unequaled in its mild, exceedingly agreeable and delicious flavor.
PIONEER.

The most valuable of Durand's seedlings. Largest size, roundish, rather irregular, bright red; flesh firm, and of excellent quality; very early. Plant remarkably hardy, vigorous and prolific. An excellent variety for either market or family use.

CAPTAIN JACK.

Large, roundish, conical, uniform in size and shape; clear light red with glossy surface. Flesh firm, one of the very best for shipping; of good, though not best, quality. Plant, medium size, dark green, healthy and hardy. A good grower, and very prolific, continuing to bear very late. Less liable to suffer with drought than most varieties. Succeeds in nearly all parts of the country and is gaining friends rapidly. Its attractive appearance insures its ready sale. One of the best for market.

Originated by S. Miller, of Missouri. Is a seedling of Wilson.

CRESCENT SEEDLING (PARMELEE 1870.)

Large, conical, quite uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet, moderately firm, acid. A remarkable grower, and considered the most productive variety we have. Has yielded 15,000 quarts to an acre. Will bear more neglect than any other, as it will occupy all the ground and crowd out the weeds. Pistillate, or nearly so.

NEW DOMINION.

A seedling of Jaucunda, originated by C. H. Biggar, on the battlefield of Lundy's Lane.

I have fruited this variety three years, and have found it to be an excellent berry. It is very large, roundish, and uniform in size and shape. Color, bright red, glossy and attractive; flesh firm, and of good flavor. Its season is about a week later than the Wilson.

A good grower, sending out runners in abundance, and yielding nearly as many quarts as the Wilson.

Especially valuable for a near market or for family use.

GREEN PROLIFIC (SETH BOYDEN.)

Very large, round; light orange scarlet, moderately firm, and of good quality. The plants are immense, and perfectly hardy.

I have known this variety to be under water and ice for days without injury, when 14 others in the same patch were about ruined. Late frosts rarely injure this sort, and it is an abundant bearer.

SETH BOYDEN, OR BOYDEN'S NO. 30.

Of the largest size, often exceeding six inches in circumference; form, roundish conical, very uniform in shape and size. Color, dark red; flesh moderately firm, sweet and of pleasant flavor; sometimes inclined to have a white end unless fully ripe. Plant of large size, and a good bearer. Inclined to suffer in a dry time, as it requires more moisture than a plant with small foliage. One of the best for the table, or a near market.
The following varieties were originated by J. S. Downer of Kentucky. They are extensively grown in all parts of the country, and are found to succeed nearly everywhere. Three or four crops may be taken from any of them, and the last will be as good as the first.

Downer's Prolific was the first to be introduced. It is of good size, nearly round, light scarlet color and very early; flesh moderately firm and of good flavor. This variety was the rival of the Wilson for many years, and was thought by many to be more profitable.

Charles Downing came next, and has proved to be one of the very best we have. It is often recommended as the best berry for all parts of the country, both for market or home use.

It is very large, conical, sometimes of irregular shape; color, scarlet; flesh, firm, juicy and rich. A great favorite in the market.

This sort is the main rival of Capt. Jack.

Kentucky. Large, long conical, dark red; flesh, white; moderately firm and of sprightly flavor. This was our latest market berry until the Glendale came.

Amos Miller's Seedlings.

The following three varieties were originated by Amos Miller, of Penn., in 1874.

Cumberland Triumph.—Grown from seed of Green Prolific which was supposed to be fertilized by Jucunda.

This variety is of the very largest size, and of regular shape. Color, light scarlet; beautiful, but scarcely dark enough for market. Rather soft to ship a distance. Plant wonderfully luxuriant; will bear far more than the Monarch of the West. It is not of the best quality, but is called good by every one. No one will regret planting it.

Springdale.—As large a berry as we have; of regular form, dark red color, firm and of good quality. A good grower and bearer, but not equal in these respects to the Cumberland Triumph, with me.

Early Queen.—A very good early variety, large, roundish conical, bright red, glossy and attractive. Plant vigorous and productive.

Duncan.

Originated by J. G. Lucas, of Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1871. It is a seedling of Russell's Prolific fertilized by the Wilson. Of large size, nearly round, and one of the first to ripen. Color, bright crimson; flesh, firm, and of very superior quality.

Plant a good grower, and very productive. Especially adapted to hill culture, as it sends out very few runners. The merits of this variety have been overlooked, and it is not planted as extensively as it would be if better known. Plants are produced so sparingly, it will be some time before it can be planted to any great extent. This is greatly in its favor when grown in hills.

Nicanor (Ellwaiger & Barry '67.)

Probably a seedling of Wilson. Described by its originators as follows:

"The earliest in our collection. We feel no hesitation in recommending it as
one of the most hardy, vigorous and productive varieties that has yet been introduced. Fruit of uniform, moderately large size, roundish conical; bright scarlet; quality, good. It begins to ripen with the earliest and continues a long time."

It was thought at one time that this would supersede the Wilson, but it is scarcely large enough.

**Wilson.**

Originated at Albany N. Y., and was introduced in 1857.

Large, roundish conical; dark crimson; flesh firm, acid and sprightly. Succeeds nearly everywhere, and is very extensively grown.

**Col. Cheney.**

Large to very large; color, bright scarlet, glossy and attractive when of good shape; often double, misshapen, and hollow.


**Great American (Durand '77.)**

Very large, conical, often coxcombed and irregular; color dark crimson, glossy, beautiful. Flesh, moderately firm, and of good flavor. Plant, vigorous and productive with *high cultivation*.

**Prouty's Seedling (K. Prouty '72)**

Of good size, long, conical, bright red; flesh moderately firm, and of fair quality. Plant moderately vigorous and very prolific. Fruit-stalks very short.

**Burr's New Pine.**

Of good size, roundish, light orange scarlet, moderately firm, and of the very best quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and prolific; one of the earliest; blossoms pistillate. This has never been excelled as a family berry, but its cultivation was discontinued because it was less profitable than some others. Now that berries of the best quality are in demand, this will be a favorite. A gentleman of my acquaintance has grown it for his own use for the last twenty years, and prefers it to any other. He assures me that he has set out beds in August with layered plants, that produced more than a bushel to the square rod the following June.

**Sterling.**

Originated by myself in 1867. Large, conical, regular in form, bright red, glossy and beautiful; flesh firm, sweet, and of the very best quality. Plant vigorous and productive, ripening every berry that sets. Although this variety has done so well here and in the sandy soil of East Cleveland, it has not generally succeeded over the country.

**Jucunda.**

This variety was imported from Belgium about 25 years ago. It was grown by many amateurs in the east and found to be so poorly
adapted to their soil and manner of cultivation that it was generally discarded. Mr. Knox of Pittsburgh, "The Strawberry King," finding it to succeed so well when grown in hills, on his rich heavy soil, planted it very extensively, calling it No. 700. It attracted great attention on his grounds for several years, the fruit selling readily for fifty cents a quart at wholesale, in New York and Philadelphia, sometimes retailing for a dollar a pint, or ten cents each. He introduced it in '60, since which time it has been a prominent variety. It should always be grown in hills, and when well cultivated, it succeeds on either light or heavy soil. It should only be grown for markets where good fruit brings an extra price, as it cost nearly twice as much to raise it as some others.

Mr. Knox sold over 200 bushels of this variety in one day, at $10 per bushel.

It is very large, conical, regular in form and size; color, bright, glossy crimson; flesh, firm, white, juicy and of a peculiar musky flavor; considered very good.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

A Belgian variety, imported about thirty years ago. Its history in this country is about the same as that of the Jucunda—discarded by nearly every one, and again put in the market by Mr. Knox.

It is an excellent variety when grown in hills,—worthless in matted rows.

Large, conical, often coxcombed crimson, glossy and attractive. Flesh firm, sweet and juicy; late, and of good size to the last.

Romeyn's Seedling, La Constante and Harrington's Market are exactly like Triomphe de Gand in every respect.

MARSHAL McMAHON.

A French variety of very large size, roundish conical; often triangular or flattened. Color, bright, glossy crimson, firm and of good quality. Plant rather small, good grower, and moderately productive; very late.

A. D. WEBB'S SEEDLINGS.

The following two varieties were originated by A. D. Webb, of Bowling Green, Ky., in '76. I have fruited them three years and believe them to be well worthy of trial. I had the Longfellow at three strawberry shows last season, and it received special notice.

Plants may be obtained from the originator for $2 per dozen. I shall have plenty in the fall.

LONGFELLOW.—Very large, elongated, conical, occasionally irregular; color, dark red, glossy and beautiful; flesh, firm, sweet and rich; Plant vigorous, with dark green, healthy foliage; not liable to burn in the sun; very productive, continuing long in bearing, and of large size to the last.

WARREN.—Very large, roundish conical, very regular in shape and size; color dark red, ripening evenly; flesh firm and of good quality. Plant a luxuriant grower and a good bearer.

PHOTO.

This variety has been known as the Martha, in this vicinity. Originated in '71 by myself.
Very large, round, uniform in size and shape; color bright glossy crimson, ripening all over at the same time; flesh soft and very juicy; flavor mild, sweet and agreeable; season, rather late.

Plant very large and stocky, a vigorous grower, and very prolific; quite apt to burn in the sun, but it always comes out fresh in the spring. When grown in hills, it has produced four good crops from the same plants. It is the most beautiful berry on my place and attracts more attention than any other, but it is too soft for market.

I sent it for trial to Wm. Parry, of New Jersey, and he wrote me that it was the best berry he ever received from Ohio, and that he would place it at the head of the list were it not that it would burn in the sun.

**SENECA CHIEF.**

This variety was received from Michigan, and is described in the State Pomological Society’s catalogue as follows:

“Very large, conical, dark crimson, firm, very good; late. Very productive and vigorous. Prefers strong soils.”

With me, it is a good grower, with strong healthy foliage.

**THF BELLE, HERVEY DAVIS, AND GEN. SHERMAN.**

Were received last spring from a reliable nurseryman in Mass. I have seen but little in regard to them, and it is probable that but few have been sold.

**BELLE.**—A new variety from Boston. Extract from the Mass. Hort. Society’s report: “The Belle, we think, is the largest strawberry ever exhibited on our tables.”

**HERVEY DAVIS.**—“Large, deep brilliant scarlet and very handsome. Flesh, white, firm; quality, best; foliage strong, robust; very productive; season, early.”

**GEN. SHERMAN.**—“Large, conical, regular, brilliant scarlet; quality good; productive; season, early.”

I will send, by mail, the above three, one dozen of each, for $1.00.

**BRILLIANT.**

A new seedling grown by Mr. Storer, of this county. But a few plants of this variety have been sent out for trial, and it has given good satisfaction. It was on exhibition last June, at the Portage County Strawberry Show, and at the Nurseriesmen’s Convention in Cleveland. At both places it attracted much attention, and was recommended for trial. It is now offered at a price so low that every one can afford to test it for himself.

I have not seen it in bearing, but very competent judges pronounce it a promising variety.

The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, resembling the Glen-dale, of which it is probably a seedling. Fruit large, conical, very uniform in shape and size; color, dark glossy red, extending to the center; flesh, firm, and of excellent quality.

By mail, post paid, $1 per dozen, $4 per 100.
PRICES.

By mail, post-paid, 40 cents per doz., $2 per 100. By express, not prepaid, 30 cents per doz., $1.50 per 100:
The following by mail, post-paid, 30 cents per doz., $1.50 per 100:
Forest Rose, Seneca Chief, Burr’s New Pine, Duncan, Minor’s Great Prolific, Pioneer, Cinderella, Marshal McMahon, Early Surprise, Continental.
The following by mail, post-paid, 20 cents per doz., $1 per 100:
Price per 1,000, by express, not prepaid: Brilliant, $30. Glendale, $10; 5,000, $45; 10,000, $85; 20,000, $160. Sharpless, $10; 10,000, $90. Windsor Chief, $15; 5,000, $60. Pres. Lincoln, $12; 3,000, $30. Photo, $10; 3,000, $25. Forest Rose, $8; Seneca Chief, $8; Capt. Jack, $4; Duchess, $4; Chas. Downing, $4; Green Prolific, $3; Cumberland Triumph, $4; Springdale, $4; Sterling, $4; Nicanor, $4; New Dominion, $5; Wilson, $4; Jucunda, $5; Triomphe de Gand, $4; Crescent Seedling, $3.

SMALL ORDERS.

Send for just what you want, be it ever so little.
Order early so as to be sure of getting all the kinds you want.
Write your name and address plainly.
No plants sent C. O. D.
Remit by P. O. money order or registered letter. Sums less than $1 may be sent in stamps.
The receipt of each order will be immediately acknowledged by mail.

M. CRAWFORD,
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.