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SPRING OF 1866.

POMONA GARDEN AND NURSERY

CATALOGUE

OF

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VINES AND PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM PARRY,

CINNAMINSON, BURLINGTON CO., N. J.

Orders for Trees, Plants, &c., placed in the Mail, directed to the Proprietor, Cinnaminson Post Office, Burlington Co., New Jersey, will receive prompt attention. CATALOGUES SUPPLIED GRATIS.

TERMS CASH.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED AT THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY OFFICE, 23 N. SIXTH ST.
1866.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRAWBERRIES</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Doz</th>
<th>50</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>00</td>
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Pomona Garden & Nursery
PRICE LIST
FALL, 1866 AND SPRING, 1867
From the many kinds of Plants advertised by Propagators who raise Plants for sale, it requires some discrimination and experience to select the most profitable for Fruit Growers who raise fruit for sale. Yet for market purposes some varieties pay much better than others, and should be in every collection.

The following are highly esteemed and largely cultivated here for Fruiting. Mecalf's Early, the best Early Strawberry yet introduced, fully a week ahead of other early varieties. Fruit large and showy and very productive, most valuable market Strawberry.

Agriculturist produces more large Fruit of monstrous size than any other berry grown here, although we raised 850 bushels of Strawberries the past season.

The Philadelphia Raspberry and Wilson's Early Blackberry stand unrivalled, having no competitors in their line. We have planted over twenty acres of each, and intend to plant more largely of those two than of all other Raspberries and Blackberries together.

Fall is a suitable time for planting all kinds of Nursery stock, except Strawberries which do better set in the Spring.

Persons about to commence the business of Fruit raising, might gain some information by examining our experimental grounds on which are now growing:

20 Acres of Strawberries,
35 " " Raspberries,
35 " " Blackberries,

At all times subject to the inspection of visitors.

The number of varieties of Fruits that have been tested here and rejected, within the last twenty-five years, is much larger than those retained for cultivation. The knowledge thus obtained of what not to plant, has its value as landmarks by which to avoid the same useless experiments in future, and those who desire it, can here obtain, by mere inspection of the different varieties in cultivation under similar treatment, that knowledge without wasting time and money on trial.

For a General List of Trees and Plants, send for Descriptive Catalogue, gratis.

WILLIAM PARRY,
Cinnaminson, N. J.
Pomona Garden and Nursery,
CINNAMINSON, BURLINGTON CO., N. J.

WILLIAM PARRY, Proprietor.

Having been engaged for twenty-six years in the cultivation of Fruits for market, as well as raising Plants for sale, we have found it necessary to prove all kinds, hold fast to the good and discard all others.

The lists retained are now offered for sale, are such as have proven most hardy and productive here with ordinary treatment.

STRAWBERRIES.

We plant annually from eight to ten acres of Strawberries, and have now a choice selection, such as the New Jersey Scarlet, Agriculturist, Russell's Prolific, Tribune Prize Berries, and other good and productive kinds, six acres of which averaged with ordinary field culture, one hundred bushels per acre the past season, 1865.

We cultivate the different varieties in separate beds, so as to prevent mixture, and exhibit their crops under similar treatment, affording an interesting opportunity for beginners, to make selection of the kinds they may wish to plant, and thus obtain, at a glance, information which would have required much time and labor to learn by trial. Spring is the most favorable time for setting large quantities in the field; yet those who desire them, can have plants in the Fall at the usual rates.

At the head of the list we place the New Jersey Scarlet, a seedling raised by Benjamin Prosser, late of Burlington, N. J. It combines the most desirable properties, large size and earliness, in a remarkable degree. The Committee appointed by the West Jersey Fruit-Growers' Association to examine Small Fruits in bearing, reported that "they found the New Jersey Scarlet ripening on the 17th of May, ahead of the French, Iowa, Cutter, Albany, and all others with which they had an opportunity of testing it under similar treatment and exposure. The
The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, firm, handsome, bright red color, fine flavor and best quality. The fourth picking of fruit from the same patch being exhibited at Moorestown, N. J., two weeks afterwards, on the 3d of June, was pronounced by the judges very large, handsome and Best quality.

The Agriculturist and Russell's Prolific are our largest berries; very productive and valuable for the market.

The French, Iowa, Cutter, Downer, Baltimore, Albany and Lady Finger, are all extensively grown here, and produce fine crops of fruit with ordinary treatment.

The Jucunda, or 700 lately offered for sale by Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburg, is represented to combine more good qualities than any other Strawberry. Having purchased of him, we can supply small orders at the same as his retail prices. Persons wanting large quantities this Spring are referred to him as a most successful grower of the fruit. And as a rule, we think best generally to give preference to cultivators who originate or introduce valuable varieties of fruits, and have a reputation at stake in disseminating the plants. It is worse than money wasted to spend time, labor, and use of land with inferior plants, even if they do not cost much. The money paid for plants is small compared with the future expense to be incurred before the returns are received, and if the stock to commence with is not of the best quality, the deficiency in the crops may be greater than the cost of good plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of Plants,</th>
<th>Doz.</th>
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<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY SCARLET...............</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURIST.....................</td>
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<td>30 00</td>
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<td>JUCUNDA OR 700....................</td>
<td>3 00</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>18 00</td>
<td>120 00</td>
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We offer the following at 50 cents per dozen, $2 per hundred, $15 per thousand plants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomona Garden and Nursery.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUSTIN (SHAKER,)</strong></td>
<td><strong>GOLDEN SEEDED,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROOKLYN SCARLET,</strong></td>
<td><strong>GEN. McCLELLAN,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COL. ELLSWORTH,</strong></td>
<td><strong>KITLEY'S GOLIATH,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COPPOCK,</strong></td>
<td><strong>LATE GLOBE,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FILLMORE,</strong></td>
<td><strong>STARR'S SEEDLING,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREEN PROLIFIC,</strong></td>
<td><strong>SEEDLING ELIZA,</strong></td>
</tr>
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The following at 50 cents per dozen, $1.50 per hundred, $10 per thousand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomona Garden and Nursery.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALTIMORE SCARLET,</strong></td>
<td><strong>RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUFFALO (McAVOY'S SUPERIOR,)</strong></td>
<td><strong>HOVEY,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOYAMENSING,</strong></td>
<td><strong>MAY QUEEN,</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following at 50 cents per dozen, $1 per hundred, $6 per thousand:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomona Garden and Nursery.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRENCH,</strong></td>
<td><strong>DONNER'S PROLIFIC,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IOWA,</strong></td>
<td><strong>WILSON'S ALBANY,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUTTER,</strong></td>
<td><strong>LADY FINGER,</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

The modes of cultivation differ so widely that we can scarce lay down any rules that should be followed in all cases, yet there are a few general principles that it may be well to observe. Soil that is frequently stirred and kept mellow and loose, derives more benefit from atmospheric influence, and retains moisture better than if not disturbed during hot, dry weather. By allowing the plants to run thickly together in beds, and occupy the whole ground, there is no chance to cultivate around them, except by hand, which is very expensive.

In order, then, to obtain a fair crop of fruit from plants thickly crowded in beds, and sometimes struggling with grass and weeds, without the assistance that may be derived from the atmosphere, where the soil is stirred, it becomes necessary to stimulate the plants by heavy manuring.

On the other hand, to set the plants singly, in rows three feet apart, and remove all runners as they appear, so that a horse and cultivator may pass freely between them to keep down weeds and grass and mellow the soil, and derive full benefit from the atmosphere, fine crops of fruit may be obtained without manure; yet the plants being so wide apart, are too few to the acre to produce the best results; we, therefore, recommend a compromise between the two plans, so as to secure better cultivation than with the broad bed system, and more plants to the acre than by the single hill, or row-system, as follows: Set the plants 16 inches distant, in rows three feet apart. As the runners push forth fasten one on each side of the parent, moving along the row half way to the next plant, after which, keep down all runners, we then have three rows of plants and room for horse and cultivator. Each plant having one and one-third square feet of surface, an acre will contain 32,670 hills, and allowing three hills to yield one quart, it will give 340 bushels per acre. Thus, by combining the advantages of the two systems, better results may be obtained than by either one separately.
RASPBERRIES.

As Strawberries disappear Raspberries come on to take their place in the market, and if the best hardy varieties are selected, as many bushels of fruit per acre may be relied on, with half the cost of cultivation as with Strawberries.

Another year's trial fully confirms the opinion heretofore expressed, that the Philadelphia is destined to supersede all other Raspberries here as a field crop. Having thoroughly tested it with over thirty others, including the best selected varieties that we could obtain, either in America or Europe, during the last quarter of a century, such as Brinckle's Orange, Hudson River Antwerp, Fastolf, Knevett's Giant, Hornet, Franconia, Vice-President French, &c., and finding it far superior to any of them in vigor, hardiness and wonderful productiveness, we can safely recommend it as the largest and best hardy Raspberry. It is the Raspberry for the Million, requiring no extra care or culture, nor any protection whatever from sun or frost, but will flourish under the extremes of our climate, while other kinds are either parched up by heat or injured with cold.

The situation and character of the ground are not very material; we have it growing on a variety of soils, from a light blowing sand to a strong clay or loam, with a northern, eastern and southern exposure, and in every position it is perfectly healthy, yielding abundant crops, varying only in magnitude according to the strength of the soil. A plantation of two years' standing has yielded over two hundred bushels per acre.

The Canes are smooth, purple and remarkably strong and firm, bearing up their heavy load of fruit without the assistance of stakes or wire.

The Fruit is large, of a purplish-red color, rather darker than the Antwerp, rich and juicy, and bears carriage to market well.

It is an upright grower, Rubus strigosus, propagates itself by throwing up suckers, and not from the tips of the canes, like the Rubus occidentalis, and other native varieties. It is the only Raspberry we have ever grown yielding more bushels to the ground than Strawberries, and with half the labor.

Its distribution among Fruit-Growers will open a new era, and cause Raspberries hereafter to become as plentiful as Strawberries and Blackberries, holding the same position as the New Rochelle among the latter, and the Albany among the former.

We have about eight acres out, and wish to set ten more, shall, therefore, have but few plants to spare this Spring, and persons wishing any should send their orders early, or they cannot be supplied.

It might save much disappointment and loss if persons wishing to plant the genuine stock of this superior fruit would either go themselves or send an agent to examine the plantation in bearing, as the similarity between this variety and the Red Cane Native is such as to mislead the best judges when not in fruit. One of our most extensive nurserymen, who purchased the Philadelphia of us in 1864, informed me that it was not until he saw the crops of fruit in 1865, that he could discover their supe-
The Philadelphia Raspberry.
riority over the Red Cane, the general appearance of the canes and foliage being alike; but when in fruit it was plain to be seen by mere inspection, that the Philadelphia was much larger, better tasted and yielded double the crop of fruit that was produced by the old Red Cane Native.

We have never yet been able to supply half the applications received for plants, yet large quantities of Raspberries improperly called Philadelphia, are offered at low figures, and many persons will doubtless be disappointed in their crops, unless they visit the plantations in bearing, or obtain their stock direct from growers of the fruit, or their duly authorized agents, who can show authority to sell for the persons from whom they represent the plants to come.

As the Philadelphia Raspberry was attracting much attention among Fruit-growers, and but a small part of the community had ever witnessed its wonderful productiveness and great hardiness in field-culture, we gave public invitation through several of the Philadelphia journals, for those who felt an interest in the matter, to visit our plantation whilst in fruit, and judge of its character and qualities for themselves, by personal inspection.

A number of Horticultural gentlemen and Fruit-growers embraced the opportunity, and the testimony of all was uniform as to its great bearing qualities, hardiness, size, firmness, and other good properties to make it the best Market Raspberry for field-culture now extant. The following statement, taken from the July number of Paschall Morris' Rural Advertiser, will serve as an illustration of the judgment as expressed by all who saw them in bearing:

**PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY.**

"By invitation of our friend, William Parry, we recently paid a visit to his fruit farm near Cinnaminson, New Jersey, with the object especially of seeing in their full season the celebrated Philadelphia Raspberry, and we must say, the vigor of the plants and their productiveness exceed any thing we had before seen. The quantity of the ground occupied in Rasperry culture alone is about eight acres, most of them with the Philadelphia variety. Other varieties had been extensively planted for market, and ploughed up, and there were some still growing and on trial, to test which was the most profitable for general culture. Growing side by side with the Philadelphia, and subjected to precisely the same treatment, the contrast in favor of the latter was most striking. W. P. intends also ploughing them up, and confining himself entirely to the one kind. He had, just previous to our visit, engaged for next fall to two gentlemen $1,000 worth of the plants; but it was very evident, that it is much more profit for him to plant all his spare plants for fruit than to sell them, as each hill was averaging, at the time of our visit, three quarts each, and selling at the wholesale price of 40 cents per quart. Six hundred quarts for several days last week, were sent to Philadelphia market. On two days, 2,000 quarts were picked and sold. Being planted three feet apart, n rows, and the rows six feet apart, gives over two thousand hills to the
Pomona Garden and Nursery.

acre; and calling it only $1 per hill, instead of $1.20, which was then being obtained, would make a product of over $2,000 to each acre.

The Philadelphia Raspberry (original plant) was accidentally found growing wild in a wood near Philadelphia, about twenty-five years ago, was cultivated for fifteen years, and so highly prized that no plants were spared except to particular friends.

Its productiveness attracted such attention that a horticultural gentleman paid $100 for a few plants to cultivate from.

It appeared to us, in looking at William Parry's Raspberry plantation, that, either for general market culture or private gardens, the Philadelphia is the Raspberry. Some of the canes were pressed down to the ground with the weight of fruit. Pomological conventions classify fruits under the heads of "on trial," "promising well," and "recommended for general cultivation." The Philadelphia clearly now comes under the latter class for several reasons:

1st. It is very hardy, and does not require the slightest protection in the coldest winter.

2d. It is a very productive bearer, and a good, though not a very strong grower.

3d. It does not throw up many suckers, which are a great nuisance with the common Antwerp and some other kinds. It will be well to recollect also, that this will be a sufficient reason why a demand for the plants may for some years keep ahead of the supply.

4th. The fruit is of a good color, (purplish red,) rather darker than the Antwerp, rich and juicy in quality, and is of firm flesh, so as to carry to market well.

5th. The canes are strong and firm, and do not require stakes. For these reasons, and because seeing is believing, we have no hesitation in recommending the Philadelphia as the best Raspberry now known. No other variety combines so many good qualities. The cultivation of Brinckle's Orange, Hornet, Hudson River Antwerp, &c., involves the care of laying down every fall and covering with earth. Other kinds are objectionable, on account of suckering up and spreading over the ground, and also being so soft in texture as to mash down into a mass in transportation to market, and also being uncertain bearers. The Philadelphia avoids all these difficulties, and we recommend it for the private garden to all who want, without any trouble, a certain crop of delightful Raspberries, to mix with white sugar and rich cream for their tables, or for the market gardener, whose object is to realize large profits and quick sales.

We shall have an illustration of the Philadelphia Raspberry in a future number. We should also add that we saw it growing equally well both on light sandy, and heavy soils."

The demand for the Philadelphia Raspberry has steadily increased, as its superiority over all other varieties for field-culture became known, and it is now greater than can be supplied without diminishing the crop of fruit. The orders already received being sufficient to exhaust the whole stock of surplus plants that can profitably be spared from the bearing plantation, and to thin them more will be at the expense of the crop of
berries. And our object being to raise fruit for market, as well as plants for sale, it would seem like killing the goose that laid the golden egg, to dig up plants for sale, that are worth more to remain for fruiting, in addition to the natural increase of young plants that would spring up around the parent if not disturbed. Therefore, an advance on former rates must necessarily be charged on all orders hereafter received, to compensate for the loss of fruit by removing plants already thin.

If applied for early, a few more can yet be furnished at the following prices:—$5 per dozen, $40 per hundred.

Orders received now for plants to be delivered next Fall at a reduced price, until the stock for sale shall be exhausted, when it will again be advanced to the present or higher rates. Many thousands of plants are already engaged for planting next Fall.

The Clark Raspberry is highly esteemed in Connecticut, where it originated, and is said to be perfectly hardy there. Fruit a bright-red color, conical, perfect shape, of the largest size; flesh firm, flavor with an agreeable perfume; sweeter than most any kind, and may be ranked as best quality. Peter B. Mead speaks of it as follows:—

"The Clark Raspberry. Last Spring we received a seedling Raspberry from Mr. Clark, of New Haven. It has fruited, and affords us much satisfaction. It is a stout grower, and has borne abundantly. The berry is large, red, sweet, and highly flavored. It is decidedly a good thing."

Having fruited here in 1864 and '65, it fully sustained the high reputation acquired at home, and if two seasons were sufficient to form an opinion, I should endorse what is said above. Price of plants grown out doors last year, $2 each; potted plants, started with artificial heat, this year, $1.50 each, $15 per dozen, $100 per hundred; ready for delivery in Fourth month, (April.) Orders recorded and supplied in rotation as received.

It may not be improper to remark here, that the business of fruit-growing has been greatly retarded by the recommendation of choice tender varieties. Having been induced several times within the last quarter of a century to try a few acres of the finer sorts, such as Brinckle's Orange, Hornet, Fastolff, Hudson River Antwerp, and others, I have not only wasted hundreds of dollars, but much valuable time, labor, and the use of land, always with the same result—a total failure.

We should bear steadily in mind that there are two classes in our community to be supplied with fruits. The wealthy, who are able to bear the expense of the high culture and artificial protection required to make an atmosphere congenial to the health of tender plants, may indulge in luscious Hamburgs, Chasselas, and Fontignan Grapes, Hornet, Brinckle's Orange and Fastolff Raspberries, Nectarines, Oranges, and Figs. But the millions must be supplied from the open fields, or not at all. We might as well attempt to stock our markets with Peaches that required protection, as with Grapes, Raspberries, or other small fruits. Our only dependence for furnishing large quantities of fruit, is on such varieties as are hardy
and are congenial to our soil and climate, and will bear exposure in the open field.

The management of hardy Raspberries is very simple; plough and prepare the ground as for potatoes or other crops; mark the rows seven feet apart, and set the plants three feet distant in the rows, using about two thousand plants per acre. Potatoes or other vegetables may, with advantage, be grown between the rows the first year, after which the Raspberries will require the whole space. The old wood which has borne fruit should be removed before the following Spring, and the young canes shortened in about one-third their length, so they will stand firm and erect, bearing heavy crops of fruit without stakes, trellises or protection of any kind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Per Doz. 100 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHILADELPHIA</td>
<td>$5.00 $40.00 $300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>$1.50 each 15.00 100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOOLITTLE BLACK</td>
<td>1.00 4.00 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURPLE CANE</td>
<td>1.00 4.00 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRTLAND</td>
<td>1.00 4.00 30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BLACKBERRIES.**

New Jersey, justly noted for producing choice hardy fruits, now offers to the community two new Blackberries far surpassing any others ever before introduced here. The *Wilson's Early* and *Kittatinny* seem to embrace about all the good qualities desired in Blackberries. Both are berries of superior excellence, and great acquisitions to our list of Small Fruits. They resemble each other in many respects; both are hardy, large, luscious, and very productive; sweet, and ready to be eaten as soon as black, and retain their color well after picking, in which several particulars they are preferable to New Rochelle. Their principal difference is in the time and manner of ripening, which will adapt them to the wants of different classes of fruit-growers. While for family use it may be desirable to have fruit all the season, yet market-men can appreciate the value of an extra early crop, over an equally large one to be gathered through a longer space of time.

The *Kittatinny* has the habit of continuing long in bearing, yielding its luscious fruit through a period of six to eight weeks. We have eaten
of it fresh from the vines on the 30th of August. This property will make it a favorite with the amateur and private gardener, who grow a little fruit for family use, and would not desire many bushels of Blackberries at one time; and if the garden should be already stocked with New Rochelles, they can easily be rooted out, when the Kittatinny shall become so well established as to furnish a full supply of better fruit for house use. The Wilson's Early has the habit of ripening its crop mainly together, and is principally over in two weeks, and before the height of Blackberries come on; like the early pea, its whole crop is gathered at a few pickings, while the price rules high, therefore, it does not come in competition with any other Blackberry, but is ahead of them all in market, and brings more money. Fruit-growers who already have as many acres of the New Rochelle as they can properly attend to, would not want many more ripening at the same time, yet they might with great propriety add another field of an earlier variety to come ahead and precede the New Rochelles in market.

John Mitchell, of Burlington, N. J., one of the most extensive fruit-growers for the Philadelphia and New York markets, had forty acres of the New Rochelles in bearing, and has purchased 1000 plants of the Wilson's Early, at $1.50 each, to pick in advance of the New Rochelles. He stated, that "the earlier he could get fruit into market the better; that the first New Rochelles he sent to market brought $30 per chest, (60 quarts, at 50 cents,) and the last, when peaches and other fruit were plenty, were sold at $3 per chest, yet the expense of picking and transportation to market was as great on the latter as on the earlier ripening."

Another fruit-grower of this county, who has had ten acres of New Rochelles in bearing for many years, yielding an average annually of $400 per acre, has planted over ten acres of the Wilson's Early, to precede the New Rochelles in market, and thereby give continued employment to the pickers, men and teams in gathering and hauling berries to market, from the height of the Philadelphia Raspberry to the height of the New Rochelle Blackberry, just the time when fruit is most scarce in market, and brings the most money. Thus may we be abundantly supplied for three months with three kinds of berries, from the earliest picking of strawberries, through raspberries, to the latest picking of blackberries, when grapes and other choice fruits will fill out the season.

The Kittatinny originated in the mountains of that name in the eastern part of our State, and was introduced to public notice by E. Williams, of Mt. Clair. The Wilson's Early is a native of Burlington County, and thus described by the Committee of the West Jersey Fruit-Growers' Association, appointed to examine and report on Small Fruits: They state: "that on the 7th of July they visited Isaac Collins' fruit farm, in order to examine and learn the history of the new Blackberry called Wilson's Early, which, from the account given, was discovered by John Wilson, about the year 1854, and by him removed to the garden, where it was grown for several years, until the said Isaac Collins, a relative, secured some for propagation. At the time the Committee examined them, the vines had been twice picked over, yet there still remained
a much larger quantity of fruit, ripe and ripening, than upon the New Rochelle, by their side, under similar treatment. The fruit was equally as large, and luscious, much sweeter, of a shining black color, and excellent quality, ripening more than a week earlier than the New Rochelle, and coming off mainly together, it was nearly over by the time the latter was fairly under way. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Wilson's Early Blackberry as a valuable acquisition to the list of Small Fruits, coming in very happily to fill the vacancy heretofore existing between the crops of Raspberry and the New Rochelle Blackberry.

The Felton Blackberry, introduced a few years since by Oscar F. Felton, of Camden County, New Jersey, somewhat resembles the Wilson's Early in general appearance, though of entirely different origin. It produces some fine berries, but more imperfect ones; like some raspberries and many strawberries, the defect may be in the blossoms, as the fruit does not fill out properly.

The Holcomb is more hardy than the New Rochelle, less acid, and about the size of the Dorchester, bears abundantly. Berries firm and excellent quality, and continues a long time in ripening; highly esteemed by amateurs.

Price of Plants.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Dozen</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1000</th>
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<tr>
<td>WILSON'S EARLY ..........</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
<td>$160</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>KITTATINNY .............</td>
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<tr>
<td>DORCHESTER .............</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW ROCHELLE ...........</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>HOLCOMB .................</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MASON'S MOUNTAIN .......</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELTON .................</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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DIRECTIONS for PLANTING and CULTIVATING.

FIELD CULTURE:

There is no necessity for losing the entire use of the ground for a year or two, while stocking the field with Blackberries, as the great distance required for the rows to be apart, after they become established, and the small portion of land occupied by the young plants the first year or two, allows of the intervening space between the rows to be cultivated with ordinary crops until the third year, when the Blackberries will come into profit and occupy the whole ground.

The land should be manured with some fertilizing materials, as for wheat or other crops, ploughed deeply and well harrowed, then with a horse and plough draw small furrows, eight feet apart one way, by four feet apart the other, at right angles with those first made. Then set out the plants, putting one at each cross furrow, which will require 1360 plants to the acre.

At the proper season for planting other crops, a furrow may be drawn between the rows, the eight feet way, whereby one-half the ground may be planted with corn, potatoes or melons, which, owing to the additional
space allowed will yield proportionally more than the same number of rows planted in the usual manner. The hills made by the two crops will stand four by four feet apart, and may be cultivated both ways, to keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. In future years they should only be cultivated the eight feet way, letting the plants grow in rows the way they were planted four feet apart. After a plantation is thus fully established, the cultivation is of the easiest kind, only keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds, and surplus canes or sprouts that come up thicker than are needed for bearing fruit. Occasionally shorten in the most rampant canes, to about four or five feet, which will strengthen the side shoots and more fully develop the fruit buds; give a dressing of manure as often as any other crop that yields as many bushels per acre would require it, and an abundance of large fruit is certain.

For fall planting, the tenth and eleventh months are favorable. Spring planting should be done as early as practicable after the frost leaves the ground.

Having been greatly disappointed in some new varieties of fruits that were highly recommended by the propagators who raised the plants for sale, but did not grow the fruit for market, we have adopted the plan of recommending no variety for general cultivation of which we do not plant largely ourselves. The Philadelphia Raspberry we are more anxious to plant largely than to sell the plants, and wish to have twenty acres of them in bearing as soon as practicable.

The Wilson's Early Blackberry we did not offer a plant for sale at any price until after we had over ten acres in cultivation one season for fruiting, although offered $1 a plant for the whole stock by a person who had seen the fruit and knew its value.

We, therefore, feel justified in calling the attention of all who are about to engage in the cultivation of Small Fruits for market, to the well selected list now offered, being the result of twenty-six years devoted to raising fruits for market, as well as plants for sale. Hundreds of varieties, some of which were obtained at high prices, have, after trial, been discarded, and only those which by careful experiments have proven most hardy and profitable, retained for general cultivation.

It is gratifying, after repeated failures with tender varieties of fruits which may have sometimes done well in favorable locations with extra care and culture, to be able to state that the collection now growing here yield steady and profitable returns without any protection from the extremes of our climate.

As an illustration, the result of twenty-two acres field culture for two years past is given:

**SMALL FRUITS, 1864.**

10 Acres Strawberries at 60 bushels = 600 bushels at $6.40 (30 cts. per quart) = $3840.00

2 " Raspberries " 60 " = 120 " " 8.00 (27 " " ) = 960.00

10 " Blackberries " 50 " = 500 " " 5.12 (16 " " ) = 4096.00

22 " 1320 $8896.00
SMALL FRUITS, 1865.

6 Acres Strawberryles at 100 bushels $600 bushels at $1.12 (16 cts. per quart) = $3072.00
4 " Raspberries at 64 " = 256 " 9.60 (30 " " " ) = 2437.00
12 " Blackberries at 60 " = 720 " 4.96 (15¾ " " " ) = 3571.00
22 "

Receipts in 1884. .................................................. $3000.00
Amount of two years. ........................................... $886.00
Average each year. .............................................. $998
Deduct one third for expenses. ............................... 260
Profit on 22 acres............................................. $960
Average per acre. ............................................. 272

NATIVE GRAPES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>IONA</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
<td>REBECCA</td>
<td>$ 50</td>
<td>$ 5 00</td>
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<td>10 00</td>
<td>BLOOD'S BLACK</td>
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<td>MAXATAWNEY</td>
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<td>10 00</td>
<td>CREVELING</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROGER'S HYBRIDS</td>
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<td>10 00</td>
<td>OPORTO</td>
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<td>PERKINS</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>ELSINGBURG</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIANA</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>LOGAN</td>
<td>5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>HARTFORD PRO-LIFIC</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>PENNEL</td>
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<td>CONCORD</td>
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<td>5 00</td>
<td>ANNA</td>
<td>5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMPIRE</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>ISABELLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAYLOR'S BULLIT</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>CATAWBA</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>3 00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLINTON</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMARKS.

The Grape requires a deep, light soil, and a warm exposure. In forming a vineyard, set the vines eight feet distant, in rows six feet apart; cut the vine near the ground, letting but one shoot grow the first year, which may be trained to a stake.

A cheap and substantial trellis may be made by erecting upright posts eight feet high, and nailing a two inch slat on top, and another about two feet from the ground, and stretch wire from one to the other, for the tendrils to cling to and support the vines.

Second year cut the vine off even with the lower slat, and train a branch each way, rubbing off all others.

Third year cut each branch off at about four feet from the main stem and train a shoot up at each wire, fastened about a foot apart.

Fourth year leave every other shoot to bear fruit, cutting out the alternate ones close down to the arm, and train up a new shoot to bear fruit the following year, when the old cane that has borne fruit should be removed, and its place supplied with new wood for fruiting the following year, and so continue the process, by which an abundance of fruit may be obtained from hardy vines.

REHUBARB.

Victoria. Very large, $1 per dozen, $5 per hundred, $40 per thousand.
Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, mild and tender, best for house use or wine, $1.50 dozen, $10 per hundred, $75 per thousand.
William Parry,

CURRANTS.

$2 Per Dozen.

Red Dutch, White Dutch, White Grape,
White Gondoin La Fertile D'Angers, La Versaillesse,
La Hative D'Bertine Bertin's Seedling, Cherry,

APPLES.—Select List.

For market, a few varieties are better than many. The following do well here, though others may be preferred elsewhere. Persons wishing a larger selection, should send for our general Catalogue.

SIX SUMMER APPLES.

Early Bough, Yellow Harvest, Early Joe,
Red Astrachan, William's Favorite, Hagloe.

SIX FALL APPLES.

Maiden's Blush, Bachelor's Blush, Primate,
Porter, Gravenstein, Orange Pippin.

SIX WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin, Fallowater, Cooper's Redling,
Ridge Pippin, Lippincott Sweet, Smith's Cider.
Price 25 cents each, $18 per hundred.

PEARS.

Having over three hundred varieties in cultivation, we have selected the following for the consideration of those who are not better posted:

SIX SUMMER PEARS.

Ananas D'Ete; Bloodgood, Bartlett,
Dearborn's Seedling, Washington, Tyson,

TWELVE AUTUMN PEARS.

Andrews, Buffam, Belle Luerative,
Duchesse d'Angouleme, Dix, Howell,
Louise Bonne de Jersey, Onondago, Seekel,
Sheldon, St. Michael d'Archange, Urbaniste.

EIGHT WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjon, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Easter,
Beurre Langelier, Glout Morceau, Lawrence
Winter Nelis, Year of Winkfield.
Price on Pear Stocks, 60 cents each, $55 per hundred.

" Quince " 50 " $45 "

Go
PEACHES.—Select List.

Having grown about seventy varieties of Peaches, we have selected the following as desirable for orchard planting, most of which have done well here; the others were added at the suggestion of Isaac Pullen, whose ample experience gives great weight to his judgment.

Those enclosed within the same bracket ripen about the same time, but are not equally well adapted to the same locality.

Nine or ten varieties being enough for any one orchard, planters can select those which do best in their respective neighborhoods.

No. 1. Hale's Early,
No. 2. Troth's Early,
No. 3. Large Early York,
No. 4. Crawford's Early,
No. 5. Oldmixon Free,
No. 6. Mary's Choice,
No. 7. Reeve's Favorite,
No. 8. Smock's Late Free,
No. 9. Crockett's Late White Free,
No. 10. J. Harker's Seedling,
No. 11. Late Heath Cling.

The above nine varieties ripen in the order named, and will afford a continuous supply of fruit from the earliest to the latest.

Price 20 cents each, $15 per hundred, $120 per thousand.

Hale's Early, $20 per hundred.

CHERRIES... 60 cents each, $35 per 100
PLUMS... 60 55
QUINCES... 50
RED PYRUS JAPONICA, 3 years old... $35 per 100
ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 1 year old... $3

GOOSEBERRIES.
Houghton's Seedling, $1 per dozen.

EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple Fringe, or Mist...</td>
<td>50 to 1 00</td>
<td>Spireas..............</td>
<td>25 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Fringe..................</td>
<td>50 to 1 00</td>
<td>Deutzia Gracilis...........</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle...................</td>
<td>25 to 50</td>
<td>Magnolia Conspicua...</td>
<td>$1 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigelia Rosea.................</td>
<td>24 to 50</td>
<td>Purpurea...</td>
<td>50 cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weigelia Amabilis.............</td>
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<td>Forsythia viridissima...</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box, Bush.....................</td>
<td>25 to 50</td>
<td>Phlox..............</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box, Tree........................</td>
<td>25 to 50</td>
<td>Tree Paeonia..............</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Pyrus Japonica............</td>
<td>25 to 50</td>
<td>Tartarian Honeysuckle 50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laburnum.................</td>
<td>50 to 75</td>
<td>Altheas in Variety......</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
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Trees and Plants will be carefully packed for shipping, for which a reasonable charge will be made to cover cost of labor and material used, and will be sent by whatever route may be designated; but after being delivered to the forwarders, will be at the risk of the purchasers.

TERMS CASH. Nurserymen who have used their money, land and labor for years in raising Trees and Plants for sale, should have Cash down on delivery.

**Rule for Ascertaining the Number of Plants Required for One Acre of Land which Contains 43,560 Square Feet.**

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain, thus:

- **Blackberries.** ..........8 feet by 4 = 32 )43,560( 1,361 Plants.
- **Raspberries.** ..........7 " 3 = 21 )43,560( 2,074 "
- **Strawberries.** ..........5 " 1 = 5 )43,560( 8,712 "
- **Dwarf Pears.** ..........10 " 10 = 100 )43,560( 435 trees.
- **Peaches.** ................18 " 18 = 324 )43,560( 134 "
- **Standard Pears and Cherries.** ..........20 " 20 = 400 )43,560( 108 "
- **Apples.** .................30 " 30 = 900 )43,560( 48 "

And so on for any distances that may be desirable to plant.
Stop at Paltirn on Inleion.
ning between Philadelpia and New York
and the Carts from Philadelpia, a
from Philadelpia, 24 miles from Philadelpia.
the Western and Camden Turnpike Roads.
The Post is located on the branch of
Pennsylvania