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M.A. Taylor

Indexed

1897

1897

.... CATALOGUE

(OF)

STRAWBERRY
PLANTS

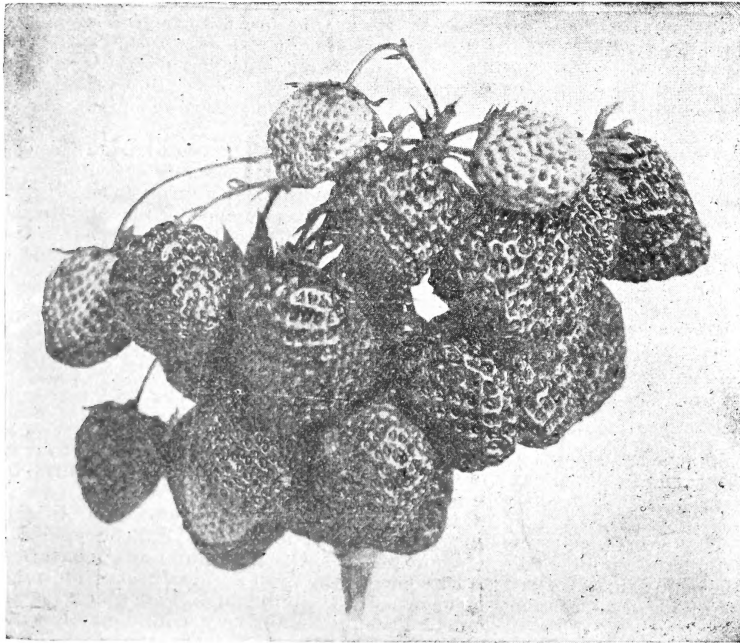
(AND)

GLADIOLUS
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M. CRAWFORD, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

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SINGLE STEM WM. BELT. HALF DIAMETER.

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

I do not ship plants by freight. I guarantee the safe arrival of those sent by mail or express before May 1.

The utmost care is taken to avoid errors. If mistakes do occur, they will be cheerfully rectified, if I am notified immediately.

When ordering late in the season please state whether other varieties may be substituted in case those ordered are sold out. I can often do this to advantage if permitted to do so.

Money may be sent at my risk by New York Draft or Post Office or Express Money Order. Less than a dollar may be sent in stamps.

My terms are cash, except to some of my regular customers with whom past dealings have been satisfactory to me.

Do not ask me for my "private opinion" of varieties. It is already given in this catalogue.

The plants I offer for sale are well grown, true to name, and will be packed in the best possible manner. Almost without exception they are taken up the day the order is filled. We aim to have no plants left in the cellar over night. We have no plants taken up in the fall and heeled in for the spring trade. We take up no plants to make paths for the pickers, but all are taken up; and only first class ones are counted. We are so confident that our plants will reach their destination in good order that we warrant the safe arrival of all orders sent out to May first.

Strawberry plants are offered at different prices by different growers. Each one is a law unto himself. When one has a large area in matted rows for fruit, and is obliged to destroy tens of thousands of the weak runners between the rows to make paths, whatever he can get for them is almost clear gain. Such plants will continue to be sold as long as there is a demand for cheap (?) stock. We have none of that kind. Our plants are in good shape to bear fine fruit, and we prefer to let them bear rather than spend valuable time in digging, trimming and packing plants without profit.

We know that our plants are not too high priced and that they are satisfactory to our customers. We have every facility for doing good work in our line, and our entire time and attention are devoted to filling orders for strawberry plants. We sell seed potatoes and gladiolus bulbs, but they are so well assorted and classified before spring comes that they require but little time.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent in before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer: For every dollar received before March 15, I will send three plants of the Avery's Seedling, a new and superior variety never yet catalogued.

AVERY'S SEEDLING.—Originated by E. E. Avery, of Wayne Co., Pa. A friend in the eastern part of Pennsylvania wrote me that "a grower sold the Avery's Seedling at a higher price than was received for any variety in this market. The fruit is larger than the best Haverlands." It fruited here last year and was very promising indeed. The plant is a healthy, vigorous grower and among the most prolific in bearing. The fruit is very large, of quite regular, conical form, bright glossy red, fine looking, and of good flavor. Owing to the drouth of '95 and the severe winter following, the originator lost most of the stock, and there are comparatively few plants in existence. It seem to be one of the good things that was never regularly introduced. I have none for sale, but will give it to those who order early.

KEEP POSTED.

A knowledge of horticulture is of the first importance to fruit growers; and all who would be proficient should keep posted. Otherwise they will drop behind and deprive themselves of both profit and pleasure. I will mention two papers that are intended to be helpful, and are certainly within reach of any tiller of the soil. They are **THE STRAWBERRY CULTURIST**, published in Salisbury, Md., and **HORTICULTURE**, published in Cuyahoga Falls, O. They are both monthlies, and contain helpful articles written by some of the most successful horticulturists in the country. By special arrangement with the publishers, I am able to send both of these papers for the small sum of 40 cents. I am very confident that no gardener or fruit grower will regret the investment. If you are already a subscriber to one or both of these, your subscription will be extended for one year.

The Margaret Strawberry.

This variety was originated about six years ago, by John F. Beaver, of Dayton, Ohio, from seed of the Crawford. It has made a remarkable record—perhaps never equaled in the world—and is now offered with great confidence. It responds readily to good culture, and all careful growers may expect it to produce the finest fruit in great abundance.

The plant is large and healthy, and so vigorous in growth that it will mature its last berries and continue green and luxuriant while an abundance of strong runners are produced. The foliage is dark green, and so clean and healthy looking that it is a pleasure to work among the plants. The blossom is perfect and one of the strongest ever seen. It commences to ripen soon after the early varieties, and bears until nearly all others are gone. With a good chance its berries are all of large size. The plant with its habits of growth and productiveness is faultless.

The fruit is usually conical, sometimes rather long, but never cockscombed or misshapen, often necked. The color is dark, glossy red, and the berries are not inclined to have white tips.

The large, green calyx adds to its beauty. The flesh is firmer than most very large berries, and of excellent flavor.

For healthy, vigorous growth, productiveness, size, beauty and quality, the Margaret is a remarkable variety.

Mr. Beaver is one of the most successful growers in the country, and his opinion of the Margaret is that it is the best late variety yet produced.

Prof. Troop, of the Indiana Experiment Station, says:

"The Margaret gave excellent satisfaction the past season. It is not as large a berry as some others, but the color and flavor are excellent."

In 1894 it was sent to E. C. Davis, of Massachusetts, to see what it would do under the best culture. Here is his report for 1895:

"Margaret was latest of all. Picking for market closed here June 27th, a week earlier than usual on account of hot, dry weather, but we had Margarets July 4th fit to set before the gods. Five boxes of them were picked that day and every one of them seemed to be an exact copy of all the rest. Some of the wealthy New York City boarders in Northampton were driving through my garden that day, and seeing these berries offered me \$5.00 for the five boxes, **but they didn't get them.** The berries measured almost exactly 1½ inches in diameter. Several were cut and measured at the dinner table that hardly varied one-sixteenth of an inch from that measure, and all as perfect in shape as if turned in a lathe. Some of the first pickings were larger than these, four of them covering the bottom of an ordinary berry box. The Marshalls you sent me were in the next row and received precisely the same treatment, and they were simply nowhere compared with these. We shall have Margarets for dinner tomorrow, (July 7.) For quality I have named them like this: Margaret, Annie Laurie, Wm. Belt. With time for perfection, I would place none of them below 9 for size, quality or productiveness."

Mr. Davis' report for '96 is as follows:

"I am having the best berries ever seen around here this season, with the Margaret almost out of sight of all others, in beauty, quality and productiveness." July 16 he writes as follows: "I send you, under separate cover, some prints of what the Margaret has done for me the past season. The berries were all grown in the same row, about sixty feet long on level ground, with the same sun exposure except one end of the row which was shaded by a tree and building after 4 p. m. The checked (x) ones all grew on one stem, that is, without any thinning out. The fruiting period of the row covered, as you will see by the date, 35 days, from June 1st to July 8th, inclusive. July 4th I picked eight baskets from the row, and with a few friends we had an Independence Day dinner, christening it "the feast of St. Margaret." The following Monday the same row yielded four heaped baskets. I'm glad I don't know what the total yield was, for if I did and should tell it, people would say that I could leave Ananias and Sapphira in the shade. But it was simply immense and I'll drop it there."

The following concerning the prints is taken from HORTICULTURE:

"The 'prints' alluded to were made by cutting a berry in two and laying one half on a sheet of paper for a few moments until it had left its impression. The halves were then put together again and cut in two the other way and another impression made. This gives the exact length of the berry and two cross diameters. We wish it were possible to show the readers of HORTICULTURE these prints that they might see the size of the Margaret under the best culture. As this is out of the question we will tell something about them. There are in the lot 80 prints, representing 40 berries, 20 of them were checked, showing the ten berries that grew on one stem, with eight others. We will speak of these first. The smallest is two and one-eighth inches in length, and the largest three and one-eighth. The average length is two and one-half inches. The average width is one and nine-tenths inches. Only two of the 40 berries fell below two inches in length. Two were exactly two inches, and the other 36 were from two and one-eighth to three and one-fourth.

The average length of the 40 berries was two and 28-hundredths' inches. Average length of the six largest berries, three and 16-hundredths. Average width, two and 41-hundredths. "When we consider that these prints were made on 38 consecutive days from one row 60 feet long, we are probably safe in saying that no other strawberry, in this or any other country, ever made such a record. Of course all this would go for little or nothing if the plant were unproductive, or a feeble grower; or if the fruit were unattractive or of poor quality. But when we take into account that the plant is large, healthy, vigorous and productive; that the blossom is perfect; that the color is dark, glossy red; that the shape is nearly always beautiful, that the quality is extra, and the berries always attractive, we have a combination rarely met with."

The Margaret has been tested in different localities, and so far, no unfavorable report has been received.

\$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000 by express.

✓ **PLOW CITY.**—Originated by a Mr. Stone, of Moline, Ill., in 1885. I have heard excellent reports of this variety, but have not fruited it. The following is from a correspondent who lives in Moline, and has good opportunity to see the berry when in bearing:

"I never fully realized the possibilities of strawberry culture until I visited Mr. Stone's place some four times in the season of 1893, at intervals of three or four days, and under conditions far from being the most favorable, and found the Plow City eclipsing everything I ever saw in the way of strawberries. Its special points of merit were: First, size. Second, symmetry, being even in size, with few rough berries. Third, even, uniform color. Fourth, best of flavor. Fifth, firmness. Sixth, season, being one the latest, or rather, having one of the longest seasons of any berry I ever saw. Seventh, yield. My standard of comparison is the Warfield, Cre-cent or Lovett, and I actually believe that the Plow City, in 1893, would have doubled the yield of any of them at their best."

It has a perfect blossom.

50 cents per dozen.

✓ **ORIOLE.**—"Plant a vigorous grower, with pistillate blossoms: fruit large to very large, very similar in shape to Bubach; dark scarlet color, seeds sufficiently prominent to make it a first-class shipper; flesh very firm, deep scarlet color to very center; rich and high flavor. Very productive. Season three days later than Michel."

40 cents per dozen.

✓ **IDEAL.**—"A strong, vigorous plant with perfect blossoms: fruit large to very large, calyx prominent. The berry is broadly heart shaped, very uniform in shape, never cockscombed; color, bright scarlet; flesh, very firm, deep scarlet throughout, quality, excellent. Vines very productive. Begins ripening with Dayton, about four days ahead of the Bubach, but continues in bearing much longer."

Not fruited here.

40 cents per dozen.

✓ **WM. BELT.**—"The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower, and remarkably productive. At the end of last year's drouth, early in November, it was not surpassed for green, healthy appearance by any one of over 100 varieties on my place. Its blossoms are perfect, and it seems that each one is followed by a berry. It is medium in ripening—neither very early nor very late. Its size is very large, indeed. No other variety ever gave me so many immense berries. In picking 12 quarts from a matted row with good common culture I selected 37 that filled three quart baskets; and the other nine quarts were all large. I have seen eight-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape, except that the first berry on a fruit-stalk is sometimes misshapen, especially with high culture. The color is a brilliant, glossy red—as near perfection as was ever seen in a berry. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good—better than is usually found in large berries."—1896 CATALOGUE.

Since the above was written the Wm. Belt has been fruited over a wide area, and many reports have been received concerning it. In the main they have been favorable. Many growers were agreeably surprised at its productiveness, size and beauty. Some report that it has rusted. We have ceased to expect any variety that is rust proof, although that is what is said of the Pride of Cumberland. The Wm. Belt was very fine here last June. We had two-ounce berries, and the fruit was produced in great abundance—almost in piles.

30 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000 by express.

✓ **CLYDE.**—Originated by Dr. Stayman, of Kansas. It is doubtful if any variety was ever introduced that gave better satisfaction in all parts of the country. It has not fruited here, but I have a magnificent lot of plants that are large and healthy. It is a variety of great vigor, and there is no need of setting it closer than from two to four feet in the row, if the intention is to grow in matted rows. It is probable that Clyde plants will be scarce before the close of the season, and all who want it should order early.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, says it is rather light in color, and this seems to be its only fault.

S. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, says:

"I never had a variety that I was so well pleased with. The fruit was large and lots of it. I wish you could have heard the exclamations of those who saw them when they were ripe. One old grower says he will set nearly all Clydes next season. They should be grown in narrow rows and not too thick, so they will get the sun, or they will be a little light. Where the sun strikes them they are a beautiful color."

Rev. E. B. Stevenson, of Canada, who has over 200 varieties on trial, has this to say of the Clyde:

"It is what I call a second early, coming in first after Michel's or Van Deman. The plant is perfect in every respect, one of the most healthy, no sign of rust or disease about it.

* * * * *

The plant in color is very much like Cyclone and Haverland; the fruit is a good scarlet; in shape it is roundly conical. I have fruited it four years and have tested it in dry seasons as well as the most favorable ones, and in my opinion it has come to stay and will take a first place. A strong staminate rich in pollen."

The following is from Geo. Raupp, president of a Horticultural Association, in Chautauqua Co., Mo.:

"In answer to your question concerning the Clyde compared with Bubach, as to size and productiveness, will say: I had them fruiting last year within a rod of each other, planted at the same time, and given the same treatment. The Clyde was larger and much more productive. I went to see three of my neighbors a few days ago, to whom I furnished plants last year and asked them the same question you did me. Mr. M. F. Mahan says, 'I find the Clyde larger, more productive and much firmer than Bubach.' Mr. Ed. Haror says, 'The Bubach had larger berries, but the Clyde is more productive and firmer.' Col. R. D. Creed did not have the Bubach, but thinks more of the Clyde than any other variety he has."

S. H. Warren, one of the most successful strawberry growers of Massachusetts, has this to say about the Clyde:

"The Clyde is the best berry, new or old, that I have grown. The plant is perfection, and the berries are large and lots of them. They are of perfect form, conical, firm, of good, but not best quality. It has a strongly staminate blossom, and I think that I can truthfully say that it will bear more fruit than any variety on earth. Every one who saw it was astonished. One man came 75 miles to see the Clyde, and he said he felt paid for his journey."—HORTICULTURE.

30 cents per dozen: \$1.50 per 100.

GIANT.—This variety originated on the Hudson, with Mr. Joseph Bailey, an experienced fruit grower. It is sometimes called Bailey's Giant. I have grown it two years and fruited it once, on a small bed. It is a healthy and vigorous grower, and one of the very latest to ripen. In the block where it fruited last summer, there were over 20 varieties, and it was perhaps the most productive, but none of them were at their best. About the close of the season it commenced to ripen, and we were surprised at the size and beauty of the fruit. Its most prominent characteristics are lateness, firmness, and keeping qualities. In 1894 it ripened its first fruit June 12, and the last picking was on July 15. In 1895 the first was marketed on June 11, and, although many of the finest were kept out as samples to be shown, they were pronounced by the commission merchant in Brooklyn to be firmer and of better color than any of 370 crates he had from elsewhere, and they brought two cents a quart more.

On July 8, 1895, Mr. Bailey wrote me that experienced commission merchants had pronounced the Giant "faultless and very attractive to the most critical buyers of small fruits." At that date it was selling for 15 cents a quart when others brought 8 cents. Blossoms and green berries were still on the plants, and it appeared as if there would be ripe berries all through the month. He did have some ripe berries all summer. On October 22, Mr. Bailey sent a plant in fruit to Mr. Carman, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*.

Mr. Bailey considers the Giant the finest of all strawberries, and the best for canning and preserving. After being kept six days a merchant said that they were in better shape than the Bubach when first brought in.

The berry is roundish, of quite regular form, very large, and rather light red. The blossom is perfect.

After growing the Giant with a number of other good varieties it was found to be the most profitable, and Mr. Bailey discarded all but it.

30 cents per dozen: \$1.50 per 100.

OCEAN CITY.—I have not fruited this variety, having received it only last season. It has made a satisfactory growth, and appears to be at home here. I might give the most flattering testimonials from commission merchants in New York and Boston who have handled the Ocean City, but will not occupy the room. The following is from the introducer:

"OCEAN CITY (Perfect).—We have never known any fruit to create such an excitement among strawberry growers of this vicinity as the Ocean City berry has. Ten years ago a neighbor had the pure Wilson Albany and Sharpless strawberries. After fruiting

them two or three years, his colored man (Jake), while crossing the patch about the last of the picking season found one hill to itself that was distinct. He said, 'Boss, me has found something me wants you to see.' 'What is it, Jake?' 'Come see, boss, one of the greatest berries on earth.' His boss went and found a vigorous plant, large, broad, green leaf, and such wonderfully large and solid berries of excellent flavor and a rich golden color, ripening all over. In August the plant was removed to another field to itself. The plant put out new runners and the next season the old plant was allowed to fruit and the new ones transplanted, and so on until there were enough berries to ship. For four years the fruit has sold from 3 to 8 cents more per quart in Boston and New York markets over all other varieties shipped the same day. The writer has taken special care to look after the fruit and account sales and they can be produced. Its bearing qualities are enormous. On one field of five acres this season over 10 000 quarts were picked at one picking, and averaging the field for the season 8 000 quarts per acre. The writer saw the field when in full leaf and ready for picking; one could not ask for better. When this berry was found the farm on which it was cultivated was heavily mortgaged and likely to be closed out at any time. Now it is paid for and he lives in peace. Every dollar was raised from the Ocean City strawberry."

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

SPARTA.—This is the variety that is so popular on the Thayer fruit farms at Sparta, Wisconsin. It is said to be a companion for the Warfield, being rich in pollen, and blooming at the right time. It is a seedling of the Warfield and Jessie. Foliage resembles the Jessie, but it makes more runners. Berry similar to the Warfield and may be shipped with it. Very firm, and has its seeds near the surface which helps it to carry without being bruised. A good grower and bearer. Quality, excellent. This variety is gaining in popularity where it is best known.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

WOOLVERTON.—This is a well known and reliable variety that succeeds on any soil and in all localities, as a rule. It was originated by Mr. John Little, of Canada, and is really one of the most valuable ever sent out. The plant is a good grower and a great bearer. It has a perfect blossom, and is one of the best pollenizers we have. It is no uncommon thing to see blossoms and ripe fruit on this variety at the same time. Fruit very large, of regular form, fine looking, of good quality, and produced in great abundance.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

MARY.—This is a pistillate variety of the very largest size. The fruit is only of medium quality. The plant is very large, very satisfactory in growth and productiveness, and a favorite with nearly all who have tested it. It will endure more frost when in bloom than most varieties. I have heard of its yielding two quarts to the plant; and my friend, G. W. Guilet, of Wellington, O., had it so large last June that 14 made a quart.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

BRANDYWINE.—I regard this as one of the most valuable ever introduced. It is fine for market, for home use or for any purpose. The plant is all one could ask, the blossom is perfect, and the fruit is produced in abundance. Its season is from medium until very late. Fruit large, heart shaped, of regular form usually, bright red, of good quality, firm and attractive.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1000 by express.

NOBLE.—Originated in England, and one of the best ever grown there. It is a good grower, and quite productive. It has rusted somewhat, and cannot be recommended for general cultivation. The fruit is very large, round, of good color, ripens early and is fine every way.

A correspondent in Washington writes that it has produced finer fruit with him than has any other variety.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

PRINCESS.—From Minnesota. Probably as productive as any very large variety ever sent out. The plant is healthy and vigorous. Blossom, pistillate. Fruit very large, usually of regular, conical form, light scarlet, of medium firmness and quality. It is doubtful if there is a more productive variety in existence.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

AROMA. From Kansas. A very satisfactory late berry. The plant is strong and healthy, a good grower and fairly productive. The blossom is perfect, and very late in blooming. Not liable to be caught by a late frost. The berry is very large, of regular conical form, dark red, glossy, firm and of fine quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000 by express.

✓ **HAVERLAND.**—Originated by Mr. Haverland, near Cincinnati. It is a well known, reliable variety, succeeding in all parts of the country. The plant is a healthy, vigorous grower, and one of the most productive. Blossom, pistillate. Fruit stalks are not strong enough to hold up the load of fruit, and mulching is a necessity. Fruit, large, long, bright red, medium in firmness and quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **ENORMOUS.**—From southern Illinois. Sent out by the originator of the Bubach as equal to that variety in size, and much more productive. It has made a good record generally, and may be classed as a safe variety to plant. It is a good grower and bearer, has a pistillate blossom, and is not easily injured by a late frost. The fruit is very large, often irregular in shape, rather early, firm and of good quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **BEVERLY.**—A seedling of the Miner, and originated by B. M. Smith, of Mass. It has made a good record for productiveness, beauty and fine quality. It seems to succeed in nearly all localities, and may be planted with confidence. It has a perfect blossom. As it resembles the Miner somewhat, it is supposed that plants of that variety were sent out for the Beverly when the variety was scarce and high priced. The genuine Beverly is a good variety either for market or home use. The fruit is large, of good form, dark, rich red all over, and of superior quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **STAPLES.**—From southern Ohio. A seedling of the Warfield, with a perfect blossom. It is a good grower, and an enormous bearer. In shape and size it resembles the Warfield, but is very much darker in color. No other variety is nearly as dark. It is usually necked. The quality is good.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **GARDNER.**—From Iowa. It is recommended by Prof. Budd, of the Agricultural College, as equaling the Parker Earle in productiveness and superior to most others as a shipping berry. It is a great pollen bearer. "In size, color and quality it is not superior to Haverland."—PROF. BUDD.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **SUNNYSIDE.**—Originated by C. S. Pratt, of Massachusetts. It has a reputation for lateness, productiveness and beauty. At the New York Experiment Station it surpassed all others in bearing. It is a very good grower, healthy and fine looking. Said to be ten days later than others, of fine form and color, and good quality. Not fruited here sufficiently to enable one to form an opinion.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **BEDER WOOD.**—Originated by Beder Wood, of Moline, Ill. It is a well known early berry. It is an excellent grower, and a prolific bearer. Blossom, perfect. Fruit, medium to large, of regular conical form, orange scarlet, moderately firm, and of good flavor. It seems to be more inclined to rust than some others, but I never knew it to fail in bearing for that reason.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **GANDY.**—From New Jersey. It is a well known late variety, that has given careful growers great satisfaction. It ripens its first berries about the time that others commence to fail, and it matures its whole crop in a short time. It simply furnishes fine fruit at the close of the season. It is a good grower, fairly productive, perfect in blossom, and the fruit is very large and beautiful.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

✓ **MARSHALL.**—I have great confidence in this variety, and expect to hold on to it as long as I raise fruit. It may be described by saying that it is perfect in every way. Some have called it unproductive, but it has produced 3,000 quarts on $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre. It has rusted. So has every one named in this catalogue. Every variety rusts under certain conditions, some more than others. The Beder Wood and Chas. Downing, two of our standard varieties, are far more likely to rust than the Marshall. The plant is very large and luxuriant. The blossom is perfect. Fruit of the largest size, good shape, dark glossy red, and of very excellent quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

BELLE.—Originated near Cleveland. I have fruited this variety about eight years and know just what it is. Few kinds have made a better record. The plant is a good grower, one of the last to rust, and a great bearer. Blossom, perfect. Fruit very large, often cockscombed and misshapen, dark, shining red, firm and of good flavor. Its blossom is one of the hardiest, and the fruit ripens until very late. Its one fault is its habit of growing flat and misshapen, and this is not serious.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

BRUNETTE.—Originated by Granville Cowing, of Indiana. It is a berry for one to raise for home use where the best obtainable is desired. It has given great satisfaction as a market berry, being so superior in flavor that all who get it once want it afterwards. It is a good grower and bearer, and has a perfect blossom. The fruit is large, roundish conical, very dark red, and of most excellent quality. Firm enough for a distant market.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

BISEL.—A seedling of the Wilson, from southern Illinois. It is grown very extensively for market and has given great satisfaction. The habits of the plant are good. The blossom is pistillate. The fruit is large, firm, bright red, and produced in great abundance.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

CRAWFORD.—A berry for amateurs who give good culture. For size, quality and beauty it is one of the best; but it will not bear neglect. The plant is a good grower and bearer, has a perfect blossom, and produces an abundance of very fine fruit. The berries are large, conical, dark red, glossy, firm, and very good.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

GOV. HOARD.—Originated by F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wis. I have found this to be a very excellent variety, ripening early and bearing a long time. The plant is one of the best, the blossom is perfect, and the fruit is produced in abundance.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND.—“This variety has done all that we could ask of it the past season (1896), having yielded more quarts to the acre than any other variety. It is a berry of large size, good flavor, rich, dark red color, and crowned with a large green calyx. It is a favorite with all who have given it a trial. Compared with the Bubach, it makes twice as many runners, is of darker color, equally as large and prolific, and a much better shipper.”—W. S. GANDY.

Blossom, perfect.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—A cross between the Crescent and Sharpless. A favorite market berry in Maryland and Virginia, where it is best known. It succeeds wherever it has been tried. The plant is a very good grower, perfectly healthy, and one of the most productive. It is claimed to be as large as the Bubach, and twice as productive. The fruit is bright, glossy red, firm and of good quality. The blossom is perfect.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000 by express.

WARFIELD.—From Illinois. One of the best known market berries, and perhaps the very best shipper we have. The plant is a good grower, and a prolific bearer. It makes so many runners that, unless some be cut off the plant is not at its best. Some growers manage this by setting the plants so far apart that they cannot cover the ground too thickly. When well grown, the fruit is large, dark glossy red, firm and attractive.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

BARTON.—From Kentucky. This is one of the best market berries. A very luxuriant grower and an enormous bearer. The plant possesses such vigor that it might be planted four feet apart each way and still make a good matted row. Blossom pistillate. Fruit, very large, bright red, of good quality, and fine appearance.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

ELEANOR.—The signal merits of Eleanor are earliness, productiveness and large size. It is the earliest large strawberry yet produced. In color form and firmness it resembles the Wilson, coloring evenly all over, with no white tips; but in size it ranks with Gandy and other large varieties, and is, moreover, of excellent quality. Its blossoms are perfect.—INTRODUCER

“With early strawberries before Eleanor came along the trouble has been that they were too small. This variety has fine fruit and earliness combined, which should make it popular. It is a free setter and worthy a place in the garden.”—AMERICAN GARDENING.

“A revelation in size (larger than Brandywine), beauty, quality and productiveness, taken in conjunction with its long season, lasting from near the earliest until quite late; rather dark colored, very glossy and handsome, quite firm, flesh crimson as well as surface”—JOHN LITTLE

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000 by express.

ISABELLA.—This has been called No Name and Gandybelle. The plant is a good grower, perfectly healthy, has a perfect blossom, and is a good bearer. The fruit is large and fine looking. A promising variety.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000 by express.

IVANHOE. Originated near Cincinnati. One of our best early varieties. Plant healthy, vigorous and productive. Blossom, perfect. Fruit of good size, regular conical form, bright red, and of excellent quality.

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY.

In reply to the question, “What is the best strawberry?” I will say that the Wm. Belt is the best berry that I have ever grown here. For vigorous growth, great productiveness, large size, and good quality combined, I never saw its equal. Under high culture, the first berry on the fruit-stalk is apt to be cocks-combed; but who will object to having a few of their berries flat and three inches in diameter? I am not sure that I ever saw two misshapen berries on one fruit-stalk. All but the first one are uniformly of good shape. The color can not be improved. It is neither crimson nor scarlet, but bright, glossy red. I have heard of its rusting, and have seen it affected in that way. We have no rust-proof strawberries. Every variety will rust under certain conditions. I have never seen the Wm. Belt seriously injured.

I have given the Margaret a pretty thorough test, and am of the opinion that with fairly good culture it will not surpass the Wm. Belt in size and productiveness; but it will respond to extra cultivation in a way that no other variety ever did. It has produced a number of berries over three inches in length, and of good form—as large as a good sized lemon. Few strawberry growers ever raise berries two inches long, but Mr. Davis has raised the Margaret more than three times that size—3½.

The best late berry is probably the Brandywine. It would be my choice. It succeeds in any soil or locality. Whether any of the newer candidates will supersede it, remains to be seen.

The greatest early berry is the Marshall. It is not the first to ripen, but when it comes it will eclipse all that are ahead of it.

From all accounts the Clyde will become very popular. No one has any fault to find with it.

We are on the eve of growing finer berries. The market is overstocked with common ones. For this reason it is the part of wisdom to aim higher, to strive for better fruit. Plant the best varieties, give each plant a chance to do its best, and market only choice berries in new baskets. Half an acre well managed will yield some profit, while a large area, partly neglected, will bring loss and disappointment.

PRICE LIST.

	12 by Mail, Postpaid.	100 by Mail, Postpaid.	1,000 by Express, not Prepaid.
Aroma	80 25	\$1 00	\$4 00
Barton	25	1 00	....
Belle	25	1 00	....
Beder Wood	25	1 00	....
Beverly	25	1 00	....
Bisel	25	1 00	....
Brandywine	25	1 00	4 00
Brunette	25	1 00	....
Clyde	40	2 00	....
Crawford	25	1 00	....
Eleanor	25	1 00	4 00
Enormous	25	1 00	....
Giant	30	1 50	....
Gandy	25	1 00	....
Gardner	25	1 00	....
Gov. Hoard	25	1 00	....
Haverland	25	1 00	....
Ideal	40	2 00	....
Isabella	25	1 00	4 00
Ivanhoe	25	1 00	....
Marshall	25	1 00	....
Margaret	2 00	10 00	80 00
Mary	25	1 00	....
Noble	25	1 00	....
Ocean City	25	1 00	....
Oriole	40	....	....
Pride of Cumberland	25	1 00	....
Princess	25	1 00	....
Plow City	50	2 50	....
Sparta	25	1 00	4 00
Staples	25	1 00	....
Sunnyside	25	1 00	....
Tennessee Prolific	25	1 00	4 00
Warfield	25	1 00	....
Wm. Belt	30	1 50	7 50
Wolverton	25	1 00	....

When plants are ordered sent by express, 5 cents per dozen or 20 cents per 100 may be deducted from the above prices by mail.

Six at dozen rates: 50 at 100 rates: 500 at 1,000 rates.

I can ship by the American, Adams or United States Express.

GROWING FINE STRAWBERRIES.

I give here the methods adopted by three very successful growers, as they have already been published in *HORTICULTURE*:

MR. DAVIS' METHOD.

I have never written any account for publication, of my method of raising large strawberries. In the first place there is really no great secret about it. There is but one spot in my gardens where I can grow these berries successfully, and this is but a few rods square. From time immemorial until within about 30 years, this spot was the site of a sugar camp and I am inclined to think the ashes from this camp are largely responsible for its wonderful fertility. It's the same spot where I grew the prize Jessies and also the 34 qts. of Bubach, No. 132, for every rod in length of row. As to methods of cultivation and other general details I follow much the same course as other growers until *after the fruit has set*. It don't seem best to me to crowd them much before that time as we are apt to get too much foliage and that at the expense of fruit. I invariably use July set runners for the big berries, as I find I can get larger berries the following season from these than from spring set plants, and when good plants can be had in July I use them for the main crop the next year. But for the last two years it has been so dry here in July and August, that I have been obliged to use the same bed for two crops, as it was impossible to get good plants until late in September, too late for making a good crop the next season. Of course this only applies to the main crop and common varieties. When I want to make special efforts with choice varieties, I water every day through drouths so as to get good strong July plants. Then I am inclined to think that the *second plant from the first runner on the parent plant* is the best one that is ever put out. This may not be so and only a notion of mine, but I have always noticed in experimenting with first, second and third plants on the runner, that the second leads all the rest in productiveness and size of berries. Why this is so I can't tell, can you? Of 40 berries of the Timbrells weighed for the prize, 36 were from the second plant on the first runner. Now as to the treatment after the fruit has set, and this is where the only secret of my success comes in play. After a half dozen or so berries have set, I pinch off all but the two best looking ones with the *largest, healthiest* stems, and also all the blossoms and buds that may show on the stem, so there are but two berries for each. Then begins the forcing business, and right here I want to ask you if you ever had the pleasure (?) when a boy, of swinging a scythe from five o'clock in the morning in an average New England mowing lot on an average New England "hill town farm" of 40 or 50 years ago, where your scythe would be one minute rattling around among the stones and rocks as you mowed over some stony ridge or "hog back," and the next down into and across a swale or narrow meadow, around clumps of alders, old logs, or some neglected apple tree, and where the swath you turned out would be *red with wild strawberries?* If so, you must have noticed, as I have done many times, that all the largest berries grew in the shade of one of these old trees and where there was plenty of moisture. So I apply this natural fondness—if I may use such a term—of theirs for shade and moisture, to growing my large berries, and after the fruit has set, I shade them all they will bear, by placing light wood frames covered with brown paper, over the plants and some 16 or 18 inches from the ground, and then water generously two or three times a day, with a weak solution of nitrate of soda, say a level tablespoonful to two gallons of water. I have also used sulphate of ammonia in the same way and with excellent results. Of course they must have some sunshine or the berries will decay before ripening and with the best of care I lose some in this way. Then the amount of watering will depend largely upon the weather and natural condition of the soil. In experimenting with the different stages in the growth of the berries, from blossoms to ripe fruit, I found that the berries would grow as long as they could be kept green, and when they began to turn red the rapidity of growth gradually decreased. I also noticed that they grew faster in the night than in the day-time. This I ascertained by callipering each berry morning and night and noting the result. So, following up this idea, I have tried in various ways to keep the ground as cool as possible through the heat of the day; any device, in fact, that will tend to prolong the time of ripening will increase the size of the fruit.

MR. SNYDER'S METHOD.

1st. The soil is made as rich as the best "potting" soil, being careful to have abundance of potash by using plenty of wood ashes, (burning wood in the greenhouse gives me plenty). Plants are selected only from fruited parents that show a tendency to produce an extra large berry, a strong single crown, and healthy foliage. These are taken from the stock fruited in February and March, grown in pots until April or May, (sometimes June) and then transferred to the open ground, following some early crop of vegetables, giving only just enough cultivation to keep the weeds down, which is very little as the close planting shades the ground so that few weeds can grow. (I *mulch* the ground with the *shadow* of growing plants) securing the moisture below by deep soil and stable manure. Deep soil means not less than 24 to 30 inches, and better at the bottom than at the top. Usually "trench" every third year two spades deep. Sometimes the February taken plants will fruit in the fall if the summer is wet, if they do, the bed is destroyed forthwith and planted with some winter growing crop. I am very careful to keep the soil covered winter and summer with growing crops of some kind. Fall set strawberries with wintered onions for bunching green in in spring is equal to scarlet clover for benefitting the land and *much* better for the pocket book. I have no liquid manures. It is all absorbed as made with forest leaves, straw etc. Like solids it must be decomposed to be of any benefit. The compost pile does the work cheaper with the least loss. (I get "off" on the manure question). Runners are kept off as well as any offshoots from the main crown during the season. In the late fall after growth is checked by frost, the plants are covered deep enough to prevent the soil freezing, and left until danger of heavy frosts are over in spring.

When the fruit is well set it is thinned out about one half removing the smallest and imperfect. Plants are set 24 x 13 inches. If irrigation becomes necessary soak the soil complete, not wetting the foliage. Wet foliage and hot sunshine are just the conditions for "rust" to thrive. Wet foliage and no sunshine for mildew.

MR. BEAVER'S METHOD.

Many suppose that Mr. Beaver uses an immense amount of manure to produce such wonderful berries, but this is a mistake. His soil is not extra, and his location is quite unfavorable, his garden being excessively hot, with brick buildings on two sides of it. Nor has he the means of irrigating it. All the water used has to be carried some distance. He has grown berries on the same soil over 20 years. He aims to keep the plants in healthy, vigorous growth during every hour of the growing season. This he accomplishes by knowing what they want and supplying it.

As soon as the berry season is over, his plants are spaded under excepting some of the best from which he wishes to take runners. The lower leaves of these selected plants are removed, and the soil is worked up fine, and some of it drawn up around the plants. A mulch is put on and the plants are well watered. New runners soon make their appearance and from one to four of the best are reserved and all others cut off. These selected runners are fastened down in mellow soil, mulched and watered until strong enough to be transplanted. They are then taken up carefully with a trowel, with all the earth, and carried to the new bed where they are set in double rows fourteen inches apart. They are then mulched and watered and kept shaded for some days until they are fully recovered from transplanting. Mr. Beaver is in no hurry to get his plants out as early as possible, he is not as anxious for a large crop as he is for fine berries, and it is harder to keep the plants in vigorous growth. Plants set in September will produce as fine berries as those planted in July, but not as many of them.

After being set in the new beds they receive every attention. If the weather be dry they are *thoroughly watered*, but not very often. Fresh horse manure is put between the rows and well soaked at once, lest it heat and injure the plants. At each hoeing this manure is worked up towards the row and some more is occasionally applied and treated in the same way. At the end of the season there is quite a cushion of this leached manure under the plants so that the first hard frosts in November never reach the soil. If very hard rains come in the summer the ground between the rows is hooked up with a sharp six-inch steel rake. All runners are cut off as they appear. With this treatment each plant becomes very strong. Early in the winter the whole surface is covered with hay or straw, and held in place by long strips from the planing mill. To use Mr. Beaver's own words, "each plant is as snug as a mouse in its nest."

The Gladiolus.

This beautiful and popular summer flower, so easily grown, blooms in this climate from early July till frost comes. From ten to thirty flowers bloom on one spike, the last flowers sometimes being fresh two weeks after the first appeared. The flowers will open as well in water as on the plant, if the spike be cut after the first flower opens.

Of the various strains of the gladioli, the best known are the Gandavensis and Lemoine. To the former belong most of the common varieties. The latter is quite distinct, the flowers being further apart, the stem more slender and the colors frequently very peculiar. While the Gandavensis strain is the more valuable, every collection should contain some Lemoines.

Gladiolus bulbs may be planted in any good soil from early spring until the first of July. To prolong the season there should be several plantings at different times. Large bulbs bloom about ninety days after planting, smaller ones not so soon; Lemoines bloom a little sooner than Gandavensis varieties. The bulbs may be planted according to size from three to eight inches or more apart and from three to six inches deep. These flowers are the better for plenty of water. The bulbs should be taken up before the ground freezes, dried and kept safe from frost till spring.

I know of no better way to get a fine collection of gladioli than to buy small bulbs and mark such flowers as strike one's fancy.

STANDARD MIXTURE.—This consists mostly of Gandavensis varieties, although there are a few Lemoines. It is so thoroughly a mixture that one is certain to get a large number of varieties. This mixture always gives satisfaction.

SEEDLINGS.—These are mixed Gandavensis and Lemoines. They are especially desirable for amateurs, as no two are exactly alike, thus giving the greatest possible variety. The price at which I offer them is very low for seedlings.

MIXED GANDAVENSIS AND LEMOINES.—The bulbs are from the bulbs from the seedlings described above. One is likely to get some duplicates among these. They present a wonderful variety, however.

MAY.—A strong growing Gandavensis. In color it is white, marked with pink, the lower petals having a delicate red-brown penciling in the throat. When in mass, the flowers present a very light pink appearance. When the season is damp and cool the flowers are much lighter than when it is hot and dry. The variety multiplies rapidly. The stalk is strong and stands up very straight. The flower spike is rather long, the flowers being in two rows, close together, and a good number coming out at once. On large bulbs each flower stalk generally has one main spike and two laterals. For decorations, where light flowers are wanted, no gladiolus can surpass this.

MARIE LEMOINE.—This is perhaps the best known of the Lemoine strain. In color the flower is creamy above with a slight lilac flush. The lower petals are light yellow on the edges and, in the throat, marked with a large blotch of chocolate-purple which changes to purplish crimson when the flower is cut and allowed to open in water. The variety blooms from one to two weeks earlier than most Gandavensis varieties.

EUGENE SCRIBE.—One of the best standard varieties. It is a strong grower, sending up numerous spikes with a number of laterals. The flowers are large and of fine form, in color "tender rose, blazed carminate-red."

BERTHA.—This is a tall, strong, luxuriant Gandavensis variety, and makes a long spike, frequently with two laterals. It bears two rows of large finely arched flowers, set close together on the stem, forming a solid mass of flame-colored bloom. The throat of the flower is pink above on three petals and purple below on the other three. The anthers are purple below and white above, and the stamens and pistils are pink. It blooms early and continues late, making a long season.

MABEL.—This is a variety of rather dwarf habit. In color it is carmine, or cherry, or between the two, growing lighter towards the center of the flower, where it is a delicate pink, with small carmine stain in the bottom of the cup. It bears two rows of large flowers slightly separated. Its season is long.

LULU.—A strong grower making fine large spikes. The flowers are large and set close together. Many of them are generally open at once. The color is white with the edges of the petals delicately marked with dark crimson streaks, which in dry seasons extend well toward the center. On the whole it is one of the most delicate and beautiful varieties on the market.

BULBS UNDER COLOR.—I am able this year to offer bulbs in the following colors: Pink, Red, and White and Light.

My bulbs are graded as follows: No. 1, one and one-half inches and upwards in diameter; No. 2, one inch to one and one-half; No. 3, one-half inch to one inch; No. 4, about one-fourth to one-half inch. Most No. 3 bulbs will bloom the first year if planted early. Few No. 4 bulbs will bloom till the second season unless the conditions are unusually favorable.

PRICES.—When bulbs are sent by mail I pay the postage; when sent by express, the purchaser pays the charges. Prices are here given on all bulbs I have for sale. When any size or number is not priced I cannot furnish it.

Six bulbs will be sent at dozen rates: 50 at 100 rates: 500 at 1,000 rates.

	1 by Mail.	12 by Mail.	12 by Express.	100 by Mail.	100 by Express.	1000 by Express.
Standard Mixture, No. 2.....	—	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.90	\$0.65	\$5.00
“ “ No. 3.....	—	10	10	50	40	3.50
“ “ No. 4.....	—	—	—	25	25	2.00
Mix. Ganda. and Lemoines.....						
No. 3.....	—	10	10	50	40	3.50
No. 4.....	—	—	—	25	25	2.00
Seedlings and May, No. 1.....	\$0.05	30	25	1.75	1.25	10.00
“ “ No. 2.....	—	20	17	1.25	1.00	7.00
“ “ No. 3.....	—	15	13	85	70	5.00
“ “ No. 4.....	—	—	—	50	50	3.00
Eugene Scribe /No. 1.....	5	30	25	1.75	1.25	—
Marie Lemoine \No. 2.....	—	20	17	1.25	1.00	—
Red Varieties /No. 1.....	—	30	25	1.75	1.25	—
Pink “ “ \No. 2.....	—	20	17	1.25	1.00	—
White and Light, No. 1.....	—	40	35	2.40	2.00	—
“ “ No. 2.....	—	30	25	1.75	1.25	—
Bertha .....No. 1.....	10	1.00	90	6.00	5.50	—
Mabel.....No. 1.....	10	1.00	90	6.00	5.50	—
“No. 2.....	5	60	55	3.50	3.00	—
“No. 3.....	—	30	25	1.75	1.50	—
Lulu .....No. 1.....	15	1.50	1.40	—	—	—

SWEET PEAS.

There is great satisfaction in growing the finest that can be obtained in the world. It is not often that people can afford to do this; but in the case of sweet peas any one who can spare 25 cents in stamps may have a large collection of the finest the world has ever seen. S. T. Walker, of Forest Grove, Oregon, makes this his specialty, and grows seed for some of the best firms in the country. Every desirable variety is obtained as soon as it comes on the market, and with his experience and the favorable climate of Oregon, he is able to serve his customers in a way that will surprise and please you. From several years experience with seed from him I venture to say that any one who sends to him will become famous for the best sweet peas in his neighborhood.

We have given some of Mr. Walker's peas to our friends and here are some of their opinions:

"For variety and beauty of tint, and for richness of composition, the blossoms seem to be unsurpassed. Their velvety texture makes them worthy rivals of the most highly cultivated pansies. Overtopping the other admirable features of these lovely flowers, is their strong and pleasant perfume, which added to the other attractive qualities of this plant makes it one of the most desirable of garden flowers."

"The sweet peas are so full of beauty that we spend a great deal of time among them admiring their beautiful tints."

"I must tell you about my sweet peas. They were a marvel of beauty, and admiration of all who saw them. For beauty of tint and exquisite blending of colors they were unequalled by anything we ever saw."

PANSIES.

We believe in specialists. A man who gives a large amount of time and attention to one thing learns more about it, and obtains a higher standard than is possible to those who have many irons in the fire. When a man is familiar with the best that has been produced by others, he is qualified to pass judgement upon anything in that line. D. B. Woodbury, of Paris, Maine, is one of the most proficient of our pansy specialists. He knows what has been done and what is necessary to improve upon it. This is why his pansy seed is so fine,—his standard is high. Our pansies were famous last season, and he sent us the seed. While the flowers are equal to the best European, the plants are hardier, and better suited to our climate. No one will regret getting pansy seed from him.

TO CANADIAN CUSTOMERS.

My good friend, Mr. John Little, of Granton, Ont., has a large collection of the most desirable strawberries, and will furnish plants at a reasonable price, by mail or express. He has made a specialty of the strawberry for many years, and his plants are grown and handled in the most careful manner. His packing is perfect.

Plants sent from here to Canada are often detained in the custom-house too long; and for this reason I advise my customers there to obtain plants from Mr. Little when he is able to supply the varieties wanted.

Testimonials Received in 1896.

Your shipment of Brandywine and Marshall arrived this a. m. Better plants in better condition would be an impossibility.—I. H. YOUNG, Milton, N. Y.

Plants and bulbs received all right. Many thanks for extras.—J. G. BUCHANAN, Paint Valley, O.

I received the plants in fine condition, and I can hardly tell you how pleased I am with your generosity. As I opened each bunch and found more plants than were labelled we concluded that yours were the plants to buy.—MRS. MARTHA LADD, Grand Isle, Vt.

Your plants came to hand in good shape and are all growing. Many thanks for the extra varieties you sent me. From the twelve Brandywine I got from you last year, I took up and set out 3,700 plants.—JOHN GOODRICH, Columbus, Kans.

Strawberry plants came all O. K., three days after shipment. I have been in the fruit business for fifteen years or more, and I never have received as nice strawberry plants and gladiolus bulbs from any house as I have from you.—H. P. GREENO, East Troy, Pa.

Plants just arrived. It is a pleasure to open packages that come from you as one is sure of getting one's money's worth. Fine plants, good packing and generous count.—H. J. BRYAN, Mohawk, Ont.

The plants you shipped me the 23d of April came to hand the 27th, lying over Sunday in transit. They came in good condition and were extra fine plants. Thanks for the extras.—A. W. CLARK, Providence, R. I.

Received plants in splendid condition and they are doing well. They are without doubt the finest I ever received and the extras were very numerous, for which accept thanks.—F. W. AMIDON, Newtonville, Mass.

The gladioli, potatoes and strawberry plants all arrived, and as usual in my dealings with you I am particularly well pleased.—A. L. AMOS, Coburg, Neb.

Plants came all right, as fresh as when dug. Thanks for the liberal count.—H. S. JOHNSON, Iowa City, Iowa.

I received the plants in prime condition—was surprised to find so many more than I ordered and I thank you for them.—J. B. STETSON, Hawley, Minn.

The plants were received in fine shape. I have been raising berries for nineteen years and your plants were the best I ever received. The count was beyond what any one could wish and I thank you for same.—JAMES A. MAYBERRY, Saco, Me.

The plants you sent came in good condition and are fine plants.—W. WOLCOTT, Forest Grove, Ore.

The plants reached me in the best of order. Fine plants and as fresh as if just dug.—HERBERT REPKNAP, Beulah, Manitoba, Can.

The strawberry plants came in fine condition and were the best I ever received. Thanks for the extras.—N. ANDERSON, Lake City, Minn.

Plants came in elegant condition. Thanks for your very superior quality, count, and for extras.—C. C. CAMP, Cashier Doniphan Co. State Bank, Troy, Kansas.

The twelve hundred plants arrived, as usual, in the best possible condition and are entirely satisfactory. Thanks for the extras.—H. S. HEBBERLING, Short Creek, O.

The strawberry plants arrived all right. I am obliged to you for the splendid plants and for the very generous count. I am always pleased with the plants you send me.—F. J. WELLS, Milton, Wis.

The plants arrived to-day. They were very fine. Thanks for the extra ones. E. F. JEWETT, Canon City, Col.

The strawberry plants arrived in splendid condition.—H. F. WILLS, Huntington, Ind.

I desire to express my satisfaction in the manner in which my orders for plants have been filled and especially thank you for the extra plants sent.—R. H. L. JEWETT, St. Paul, Minn.

My plants came yesterday. Am very much pleased. Please accept thanks for extras. I think you pack plants the best of anyone I ever had dealings with.—H. M. WOODWARD, Rockford, Ill.

Your plants and your way of doing business are the most satisfactory of any in your line. You seem to disappoint no one.—ELI MINCH, Shiloh, N. J.

Plants came to hand in good shape and I must say they are extra fine plants. Thanks for good count.—G. F. EBERLEIN, Horse Cave, Ky.

Plants came in good season and not a leaf withered. They look as fresh as if they had not been moved from winter quarters.—H. S. SMITH, Monmouth, Mo.