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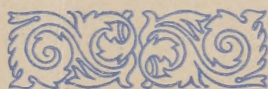
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“Strawberry



Plants
that
Grow”



1901

Catalogue of

Small Fruit Plants

C. E. WHITTEN'S

NURSERIES

Bridgman,

Michigan

Premium Offers

With an order amounting to \$2.00, at catalogue rates, I will include one year's subscription to **THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER**. See adv. in this catalogue.

With an order amounting to \$5.00, at catalogue rates, will include five years' subscription to **FARM JOURNAL**.

With an order amounting to \$10.00, at catalogue rates, will allow One Dollar extra in stock.

Any one wishing to take advantage of either of these offers must mention it when sending the order; also, notice that the order must be at catalogue rates.

Sample copies may be had by sending to the publishers. Do not send to me for them
C. E. WHITTEN.



THE

National Fruit Grower

Is the Largest Horticultural and Fruit Trade Publication West of New York. Published monthly at

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

Keeps you posted on Horticulture, Crop Conditions, Prices of Fruit Products in the Different Markets, Fruit Trade Matters; Diseases of Trees and Plants and Treatment of same. You will like it, if you grow a tree or vine. It deals with every phase of the fruit industry from the field to the market, including varieties, cultivation, transportation,

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Price

50 cents
a
Year

and the final sale in the market. It tells the growers who they may safely send their goods to in the cities of the country, guards them from the wiles of "snide" commission houses, and gives just the information the grower needs, whether he be an amateur or professional. Publishes market reports from different cities, giving a summary of prices.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER

Is one of the most practical and progressive Fruit Papers published.

Contains each month information worth many times the subscription price.

Samples Free

AGENTS WANTED everywhere.
Good Wages Guaranteed.

Send for it to-day. It will please you.

Address **NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER, St. Joseph, Michigan.**



Certificate of Nursery Inspection

No. 27.

BRIDGMAN, MICH., Oct. 2, 1900.

This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery stock and premises of C. E. WHITTEN, and find no indication of the presence of any dangerous insect pest or fungus disease.

D. W. TRINE,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Introduction.



IN greeting my friends and patrons at this time I suppose it would be in line for me to mention the dawning of the 20th century, etc., but as I make no claim to literary ability, will leave that for others more gifted.

My endeavor in thus addressing the fruit growing public is to bring to your notice the fact that I am engaged in the propagation and sale of Strawberry and other fruit plants. I have made this matter the study of my lifetime—I am now forty years of age—and while I have no special hobby to ride, I feel that, owing to my years of experience, I am justified in claiming at least a *fair knowledge* of the requisites of fruit growers along this line. I do not claim that I have any *patent* or *copyright* on the "Laws of Nature" nor that I can improve upon "God's handiwork" in my methods of propagation, but I do claim that upon our *virgin* soil, we can, by careful and thorough culture, produce plants equal in vigor, productiveness and freedom from disease, to any grown by whatever process.

I have never urged my friends to purchase largely of the untried *novelties* which are brought to our notice each season, many of which it were better if they never had been introduced. Of course, a few have great merit, and I shall try to help my patrons to choose those best adapted to their needs. I have built up a good trade by *honest methods* and *fair dealing* and hope that I may increase my business by a continuance of the same.

The past season has been very favorable to plant growth and we have as fine a stand of plants as we ever grew.

Our plant beds from which we propagate are nearly all on new land that has never grown Strawberries, this we find necessary in order to keep our stock healthy and free from insect pests. If we should continue to plow under old fields and reset at once, as some growers are obliged to do, we would soon have a lot of diseased and worthless stock.

The soil which we find best adapted to plant growth is a black sand and loam with slight mixture of gravel. The subsoil is generally of quicksand nature and water is not far from the surface though with proper under drainage the soil is never wet, nor is it apt to suffer from drouth where thoroughly cultivated. We claim this soil is especially adapted to the growth of strong and well-rooted Strawberry plants. Our stock which we have been sending out for the past ten years is submitted as proof of this claim. This also partially explains why we are able to sell at lower rates than some of the plant growers who are not so favorably situated, and who have to manure their worn out soil very heavily, and also resort to irrigation in order to grow a crop. This difference in our favor of soil and location has aroused the jealousy of some of our competitors, who undertake to injure our trade by fallacious claims as to the superiority of their plants which they can not substantiate. We deny these claims and shall be glad to place our plants in competition with theirs.

In propagating Strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants, not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off all surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in 26.) After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in along the row until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be *comfortably* done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field is preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet packing material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants if they have an opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalogue is received please hand one to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

Instructions to Purchasers.

MY Location. I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

Railroad Connections are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette formerly Chicago & West Michigan, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

Our Express company is the AMERICAN which connects with the above lines promptly.

Mail Orders. I can ship by mail when so desired and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more liable to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

OVER

This Coupon is worth 50 cents

OVER

See other
side for
conditions

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER

Is the Largest Horticultural and Fruit Trade Publication
west of New York. Published monthly at St. Joseph, Michigan.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Keeps you posted on Horticulture, Crop Conditions, Prices of Fruit Products in the different Markets, Fruit Trade Matters, Diseases of Trees and Plants and Treatment of same. You will like it, if you grow a tree or vine. Other side of this Coupon tells you how you can secure it one year **FREE**. Address

NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER,

Sample Copies Free.

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

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Or One
Year's Sub-
scription to

*The Largest Horticultural and Fruit Trade Publication
west of New York. Samples Free. See other side.*

The regular subscription price is 50 cents per year, but we want Ten Thousand new subscribers, and will, upon receipt of this Coupon and 50 cents, send the

National Fruit Grower

ISSUED MONTHLY
at St. Joseph, Michigan

FOR TWO YEARS

To any address. Mail 50 cents and
this Coupon in strong envelope to the

Sample Copies
FREE

If coin is sent, fold in strong paper
before sealing envelope.

National Fruit Grower,

St. Joseph, Michigan

OVER

OVER

By Express. This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to other companies the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20% from general merchandise rates. I notice that some nurserymen claim this to be a reduction *they* have succeeded in getting for *their* patrons, personally. This is not true as it is a general rule and applies to all nursery stock.

Freight. Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands, however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

My Packing is done in the *best possible* manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss, for packing Strawberry plants, and barrels or boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of *safe packing*. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, but are always ready to make restitution where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

Terms. One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D. if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

Remittances may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

Rates. One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred, at dozen, hundred and thousand rates. When an order amounts to ten dollars it may be counted at lowest rates given, regardless of quantity taken. No order booked for less than \$1.00.

My Prices are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates, and invite all wanting large lots to write for estimates.

I can sell as cheaply as anyone can sell stock of equal merit, and will not be undersold by any *Responsible Nurseryman*. By this I do not mean to compete with irresponsible parties who offer plants at prices below the cost of producing *reliable* stock. That there are such people in the business we admit.

Nurserymen and Dealers. Write for special prices.

Club Orders. If several neighbors wish to purchase plants they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

Order Blanks. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name *plainly*, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a *copy* of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a seasonable time, write again.

When to Order. Early by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north, these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

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.

Premium Offer. On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5% or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

Substitution. In ordering please state whether I shall *substitute* some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute a sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

Guarantee. While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof, to refund money or replace any that prove untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

References. I refer to the American Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing any one of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries.

I HAVE had numerous applications for instruction along this line, and while I do not feel competent to give instruction that will fit all localities, I will undertake to give a few general directions.

The soil and location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary in different sections. With us the sandy loams seem to give best results. While some claim that a clayey soil, if properly prepared and manured, will grow heavier crops and finer fruit, I believe that almost any soil, if properly prepared, well under-drained and of ordinary fertility, will grow good strawberries.

In locating, care should be taken to avoid known frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes, or valleys where there is no chance for circulation of the air, as these spots are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time frequently spoils the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a location as much exempt as possible.

Having selected your site and seen to the proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as *late* in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is very beneficial as it tends to kill a great many insects that hibernate in the soil and might become very troublesome and injurious, especially the white grub, which is the larvae of the May beetle. This is one of the worst pest the strawberry grower has to contend with, where it is at all numerous, as it is apt to be on meadow or other land not recently cultivated, hence I would advise selecting land that has had some cultivated crop, as corn or potatoes, grown on it the preceding season.

I like to plow quite deep, from eight to ten inches, unless this brings the sub-soil to the surface, which should never be done for any crop. In the spring as soon as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow we harrow the land with a *springtooth* harrow (any other implement that will do the work thoroughly would be as well.) There is not much danger of getting the land in too fine a state of cultivation, as it is much easier to do this before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows thoroughly and then diagonally each way. We then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller a plank drag (or "float," as we call it) well weighted, will do as well. This leaves the surface firm for setting.

In marking out for the setting, we generally run the rows the long way of the field, from three to four feet apart, according to manner of cultivation desired, the narrower row for "hill culture," while the wider will be none too wide for "matted row."

Any device that will make a *shallow* mark true enough to work by will do for this. If for a large field a horse implement such as is used for marking for corn would do, making several rows at once, or, as we sometimes do, stakes may be set and a wheelbarrow run over the row, giving mark enough to set by.

As to the manner of setting the plants, there are so many ways that I feel rather backward about giving any method, but will give what I consider is the most simple and which proves to be pretty effective as practiced in our section every season.

It is simple in that it requires only a common spade in the hands of a man of ordinary mental caliber, who proceeds along the row making thrusts with the spade about 20 to 24 inches apart if for *matted* row, closer, say 12 to 16 inches if for *hill culture*, giving the spade a slight motion back and forth, opening as small a hole as will take in the roots of the plant readily.

A *careful* hand should follow with the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface, now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good strong pressure of the foot, first on one side then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons, first to be sure that all openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many different makes of cultivators which will do this work all right but for the first working we use a one horse steel frame with 12 or 14 straight teeth. This simply pulverizes the surface and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important as one can not successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring set plants as it is not advisable to allow them to ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July when if matted or hedge row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off. As soon as ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as possible.

As soon as growth commences in spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep fruit clean at picking time.

Care of Stock When Received. If stock should be frozen when received, bury the package unopened, in well drained ground or place in cool cellar, so that it will thaw out gradually without being exposed to the air. If not ready to set strawberry plants on arrival, *do not pour water on them* in the package or in the bunch, as they will surely heat and spoil. They may be spread out thinly, in shallow trenches, with their crowns even with the surface and their roots covered firmly with soil. If ground is dry they must be watered and shaded for a few days.

Strawberries.

THE growing of STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale is my specialty, growing annually several million plants, which I ship to all parts of the United States.

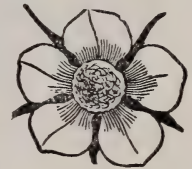
The blossoms of all varieties are bisexual or perfect except those marked (P) which are destitute of stamens and termed pistillates or imperfect, as shown by the accompanying figures.



Perfect Blossom.

In setting, every third or fourth row should be a perfect flowered sort in order to properly pollinize, or as some growers say, fertilize the bloom.

When the imperfect bloomers are properly pollinized they are the most prolific and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy



Imperfect Blossom.

plants, STRICTLY PURE and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. At thousand rates by express or freight.

Some of the New Strawberries.

I give under this head descriptions of several varieties which seem to have especial merit although as yet not largely disseminated.

KANSAS.—(P) This is the berry for which Allen of Maryland paid \$100 for twelve plants. He describes it as follows: "The Kansas originated in the state from which it takes its name. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, as free from rust or disease of any kind as was ever grown. Its drouth resisting qualities are surpassed by none. Its blossoms are pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface but through and through. Time of ripening, medium late. It is quite productive, of fine medium to large berries that show up well in the baskets and attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety and as soon as its merits become known we shall expect to see it ranking high among the standard market berries."

I have a small stock of plants grown from plants sent out by Mr. Allen last spring.

Special Prices.

It sometimes happens that we have a surplus of some varieties and on large orders could make lower prices than quoted in this list. We shall be glad to quote a special price to any one wanting several thousand.

ROUGH RIDER.—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y. and first introduced last season by L. J. Farmer. The following are claims he makes for it:



ROUGH RIDER.

1. It has a perfect blossom.
2. The plants are vigorous.
3. It is very productive.
4. It is the firmest strawberry known.
5. It is the very latest strawberry.
6. It is the best keeper.
7. It has the finest flavor.
8. It sold above all others last season.
9. The plants are extremely vigorous.
10. It is very large and attractive.

I have had no chance as yet to test the fruit but the plant is a very strong and thrifty grower and seems to be all the introducer claims. I have a nice stock of plants and will sell as low as any reliable grower.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—"It gives me great satisfaction to offer this new strawberry to my customers, for I believe it will bring pleasure and profit to those who grow it. It has been well tested and has made a good record in every instance. It was originated by Rev. J. R. Reasoner of Illinois, and is now first offered. It

has fruited here and I fail to discover a single fault. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. My opinion is that the fortunate ones will be those that get a start at the first opportunity."—M. Crawford's 1899 report.

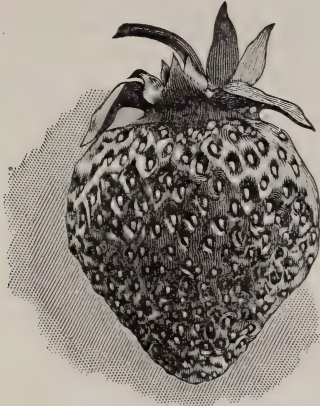
To me the most important result of my observations this season is the conviction that the **Senator Dunlap** is now the greatest all-around variety ever introduced. What I had seen and heard heretofore led me to this belief, and now it is confirmed. I believe the Senator Dunlap will take its place, not with the Haverland, Bubach and Clyde, for it is in a class above them, but at the top of the class that contains the Wm. Belt, Sample and Nick Ohmer. In size it is not the equal of any of these, but, aside from size, it has more to recommend it than any other variety now on the market with which I am acquainted. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper, and able to hold its own under any "rough-and-tumble" method of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. The plant is one of the toughest I ever saw.—M. Crawford's 1900 report.

I have not seen this in fruit but offer a few plants and will recommend a trial on strength of Mr. Crawford's testimony.

BENNETT.—(P) "A perfectly vigorous plant, clean, strong, bright, deep rooting, not subject to rust. A free grower, but does not throw out many small side runners. Begins to ripen a day or two ahead of Warfield, ends with the latest and is fine and firm from beginning to end. The berry is a perfect top in form, never buttons or nubbins if properly pollenized. No other berry shows up quite so even and uniform in the crate, *throughout the season*, in size and shape. Color dark scarlet to glossy red, turning to deep crimson if left on the vines for several days after coloring. Its quality is simply fine. It is as good as Marshall and like that sort is red all through. It is as good a shipper as we have ever had."

Mr. Crawford also recommends this variety very highly saying that it will probably be classed among the best of our pistillate sorts.

MORGAN'S FAVORITE.—Fruit among the very largest and of excellent flavor and scarlet color. It would be two soft for long distance shipping but extra fine for nearby markets, being one among the very best of the garden collections for family use. The plant is perfect, being large and stalky and makes a medium amount of runners.



LUTHER.

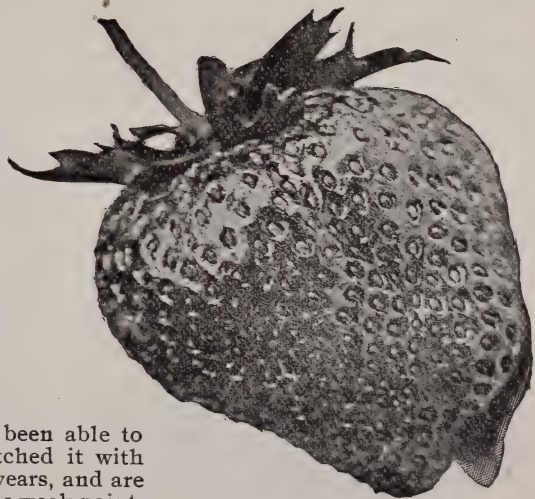
LUTHER.—First brought to notice by the Ohio Experiment Station, where it has been in high favor since 1894. The following is the description by Prof. Green, who considers it the best early variety tested at the station. It originated in Missouri. Crawford's July report gives the August Luther as the earliest berry to ripen. He says of this variety: "The plant is tough and vigorous and produces a good crop of nice berries at a time when the demand is good. The fruit is of good size roundish conical, dark red, firm, easily picked and quite good for an early berry." I saw the Luther in fruit the past season in ordinary field culture and was very much pleased with it. It was earlier and far more prolific than the Excelsior on adjoining rows, a better berry in every way unless it might be in firmness, but the Luther is not a soft berry. I feel safe in recommending it to all who want an *extra early* berry for market or home use.

POCOMOKE.—The originator says: "Originated near Pokomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless Strawberries dumped, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round conical, and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties,) its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly, and is one of the best shippers yet introduced."

NIC OHMER.—We have fruited the Nic Ohmer two seasons and there is perhaps not a handsomer berry, or one of better quality, in the whole list, and we do not wonder that the fruit commands an extraordinary price, when placed upon the market by careful growers. This variety needs good soil and high culture for best results.

SAMPLE.—The originator describes it as follows: "The Sample Strawberry is admired by everyone who has seen it, and it only awaits to be known to be universally appreciated. No one who has seen it has been able to criticise it. We have now watched it with the greatest interest for three years, and are not able to say that it has a single weak point. Believing that in introducing it we are advancing the interest of fruit growers and the general public, we have no hesitation in asking a consideration of its claims."

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best



NIC OHMER.

one found yet. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect. Needs no petting." The best *very late* berry I have and would recommend it as such to all wanting *extra late* variety.

BUSH CLUSTER.—(P) The originator says: "Remarkably vigorous; growth upright, similar to the old Kentucky which grew so tall that traveling nursery agents sold them for wonderful 'Bush Strawberries,' giving the impression of gathering off a bush." Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground and so keeps perfectly clean. Flowers pistillate, yield excellent Crescent. Fruit borne in great clusters; of large size, rather dark; good quality and firm, a good shipper."

JOHNSON'S EARLY.—The originator says: "It ripens with Michel's Early, is as large as Lady Thompson as firm as Hoffman and as prolific as Crescent. It ripens all over at once and holds to a good size. Plants looked so green after the crop had been gathered that they did not appear to have been picked. Results have been equally good in light loam and also in good clay soil. The yield the past year on one-eighth of an acre of thin soil which was frequently cultivated after planting, though neither manured nor fertilized, was equal to 6,000 quarts per acre.

List of Standard Sorts In Alphabetical Order

ARROW.—(P) Originated by E. W. Cone of Wisconsin, who gives the following description: "It is a 'daughter of Haverlaad,' and is hardly less productive. The fruit ripens with Haverland and resembles it closely in form. It is not quite so large, but is much brighter in color, firmer texture, more regular and uniform in shape and size, and of higher flavor. A strong vein of its Crescent blood is shown in the plant, which is of very vigorous habit, with bright and healthy foliage, absolutely free from rust in all seasons. I have fruited it mostly on sandy soil for five years, three of them extremely unfavorable, and have found few varieties with the same ability to endure our cold winters, and hot, dry summers. As a market berry it is decidedly preferable to Haverland."

AROMA.—Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy and fine berries.



BISEL

BISEL.—(P) This is another seedling of Wilson, originated with D. Bisel of Illinois, 1887. Plant healthy, vigorous grower, its heavy foliage protecting the blossom from frost. Makes plants abundantly, having long, fine matted roots enabling it to withstand severe drouths without injury. The fruit is very large and firm. Color a deep, glossy red, with a double calyx, very productive and is destined to be a valuable market berry, judging from its behavior on our ground the last two seasons. Being one of the best it is very popular where it is known.

BRANDYWINE.—This has proved so very satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are large, roundish conical, regular and uniform, bright

glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late.

BARTON'S ECLIPSE.—(P) The fruit is very large, of good form and color, and of the same general characteristics as the Haverland, same season.

BEDER WOOD.—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or near market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

BEVERLY.—Season medium to late, prolific bearer, not liable to be injured by frost owing to heavy foliage, is productive, and of very fine quality.

BISMARCK.—Plant vigorous, more productive than Bubach, berry not quite so large, better in shape, brighter in color and firmer.

BRUNETTE.—Remarkable for its fine quality. It has fruited for several seasons at its home in Delaware county Indiana, where it is exceedingly popular. The berries are from medium to large, round and almost perfect in form, very uniform, dark, reddish crimson, firm, and of exceedingly rich luscious quality. It is also very handsome and attractive, commanding the highest price in market. The plant is a strong grower and entirely free from rust. We commend it for trial to those seeking a table berry of superior quality and make up. Early.

BUBACH.—(P) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower with large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best of the later introductions. Season early to emidium.



CLYDE

CLYDE.—This berry which originated in Kansas, has proven to be one of the most, if not *the most*, valuable sort ever introduced. It still bears out all the claims made for it by its most enthusiastic friends. Some of its points of excellence are: Wonderfully vigorous growth, and cleanest and most healthy foliage, never has shown the least sign of rust with me. Its roots extra deep and is enabled to withstand drouth much better on this account. It is a perfect bloomer and most productive staminate sort that I am acquainted with. Berries are of very uniform size and shape, holding their size well to the last pickings. In season it is medium early, and should be an excellent pollenfizer for early pistillates. Its color is bright scarlet. Last season we were unable to fill all orders received for this variety but this season we have a large stock and hope to be able to supply the demand.

COLUMBIAN.—Claimed by many to be the best early variety. The plant is large, healthy, good plant maker, productive. Berries large and of good flavor.

CRESCENT.—(P) This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early.

ENHANCE.—Where it succeeds this will prove a valuable market berry, for shipment. Plant is vigorous, a good grower and productive. Fruit large, rather irregular, dark crimson color, firm, quality good, slightly acid. It is said to be a cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief, but resembles neither of them. It possesses the necessary qualifications for a profitable market berry. Mid-season to late.

ENORMOUS.—(P) As its name implies, it is very productive, large, good quality, one of the best.



EXCELSIOR

It is a very *thrifty* grower and needs to have the runners cut or it will set too many plants to do its best.

GANDY.—This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best, but being very late is very profitable on that account.

GERTRUDE.—It is a strong grower, with light green foliage, season same as Bederwood, fruit large, not over productive, good grower, healthy, large foliage. Originated at Moline, Ill.

GLEN MARY.—"While this is a staminate, it is not suitable for pollinizer for pistillates; it has but very little pollen. I think it would be advisable to plant a staminate with it. It has very healthy, strong, foliage; it is perfection in foliage, large, medium to late in season, mediumly productive of nice colored, nice shape and nice shipping berries. It is a good one, that is all. I don't think it belongs at the head of the list where a great many put it."

HAVERLAND.—(P) This is one of the **best** early market sort and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a very thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather **light** red which might be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt; this peculiarity of growth makes fine picking as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the

EXCELSIOR.—This variety originated with J. C. Bauer, of Judsonia, Ark., who gives this description of it: "A seedling of Wilson pollenized by Hoffman, which plant and fruit will show, it is larger and finer than Wilson and earlier than Hoffman."

Mr. Bauer claims that in 1898 it ripened earlier than Michel's Early and is in fact the earliest strawberry known.

From what I have seen of the Excelsior I think I am safe in recommending it as an early market sort. In quality it is greatly superior to Michel's Early, being a deep, red color to the center. It also shows its parentage in its firmness, making it a good shipper.

vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is their ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails.

JESSIE.—A great favorite with many good growers while a comparative failure with others. Its fruit is of the best quality and carries well. Its blossom is fully charged with pollen and therefore it ranks with the best as a pollinizer for imperfect sorts.

LOVETT.—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoints the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm, and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollinizer for pistillate sorts.

LADY THOMPSON.—A perfect-flowering plant of great vigor, somewhat of Crescent-type, thriving well even on quite light soil. Berries roundish conical, bright scarlet, medium to large, firm, of good quality. Ripens fruit very early, and is one of the most productive varieties known.

MICHEL'S EARLY.—One of the earliest varieties. Resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and gives the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for a standard market variety in the north. Good as a pollinizer.

MARSHALL.—The following is what the originator says: "Three Thousand baskets of berries picked on one-third of an acre last year. The berries are very large size, fourteen filled a basket. Color, very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes, blossoms perfect." The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower. I consider it the best in quality of any of the large varieties, and can heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a large showy berry of fine quality for either market or home use. While we have a fair supply of this sort we anticipate such a demand for them that our stock will likely be exhausted early.

MICHIGAN.—I have fruited it two seasons. Foliage somewhat liable to rust. The berry is firm, good size, fairly productive, one of the latest to ripen.

MANWLEL.—It is a heavy cropper, ripening soon after Warfield.

McKINLEY.—Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. It is claimed to be equal if not superior, to any that has ever fruited on the grounds of the introducers. Charles A. Green says, after fruiting it: "The plant is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season medium. This is the finest berry that I know of for a large berry."

I fruited this the past season and was well pleased with its appearance and can conscientiously recommend a trial of this variety.

SHARPLESS.—An old standard variety, one of the very largest, when planted on strong, rich, moist soil one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce; but this variety will do fairly well in lighter soils but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry when not fully ripe is a little white at the tip.

SEAFORD.—(P) A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive, and sufficiently firm for market. It is a deep, glossy crimson; quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree. It ripens about second early, and will be found admirable to succeed early varieties and usher in those ripening in midseason. I would recommend this sort for home use as it is hard to beat either in quality or yield.

PARKER EARLE.—One of the leading strawberries. It has been tested over a wide range of country. Probably no other berry has received so many favorable and so few adverse reports. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Its one failing is over-production. It sets more fruit than it can possibly ripen under ordinary treatment. It needs rich soil and high culture, when it will give satisfaction.

RIDGEWAY.—Plants large and stocky, makes large number of strong, healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green; blossoms perfect, a good pollinizer for pistillate varieties; berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, and will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me.

RUBY.—"It is believed to be a seedling of the Crescent, fertilized by Sharpless. Plant large and robust, like Sharpless and Bubach, makes a moderate number of runners, more than Bubach, but nothing like Crescent or Warfield. The blossom is large like Sharpless and strongly staminate. The fruit is large and regular except the first blossoms which are apt to be somewhat irregular. The fruit is a dark red clear through, retaining its fine color when canned. In quality it is unexcelled, having more of the Pine or Wood strawberry flavor than any other that I know of in general cultivation. It is abundantly productive, and the plant healthy. All plants, no matter how late they take root in the fall, fruit the following spring."

SATISFACTION.—A seedling of Wilson, resembling that variety in its fruit, but having an ironclad leaf that effectually resists the leaf-rust to which Wilson is so subject. While the berries are not of the largest size, they are above the average, being much larger than Wilson, are uniform in size and shape, holding out well to close of season. Berries are bright red. Owing to its fine appearance, uniform size and good shipping qualities, it sold for better prices this season than most varieties. It has a perfect blossom, a good plant maker, of thrifty growth, long deep roots. Season medium to late.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—The plants show as fine as one could ask for. It is large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust, and will surely rank among the best in the strawberry list. This is a berry that everybody wants. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome, and as productive as Haverland.

SPLENDID.—Originated at Sterling, Ill. Plant is a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm and a fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few if any blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollinize Warfield, Crescent and Greenville. Early to midseason.

Mr. Crawford says: "I have no scruples in recommending this as one of the reliable varieties. It produces a large crop of fine fruit and is as well able to mature its own berries as any we have. It is probably the deepest rooted plant I have. Blossoms perfect."

VAN DEMAN.—This extra early and superior strawberry is a great success. It is perfect flowering and very early in fruiting. Berries large and lots of them. The quality is rich and its earliness and productiveness will go a great way in making it one of the leading varieties to plant for market.

WARFIELD.—(P) It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry.

WILLIAM BELT.—Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless. Perfect bloom, very strong stamens. Medium to very productive, of large to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and cox-combed, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and highly flavored; a superb berry for family or fancy market. One of the few great strawberries that thrives on any but light, thin soil.

Raspberries.

CULTURE.—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red, or sucker variety should be planted in rows, six feet apart with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties, for field culture, should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with the plants three feet and six inches apart in the rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture, plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first-class in every particular.

If to be sent by mail add 10 cents per doz.; 40 cents per hundred; at thousand rates by express or freight only.

Red or Sucker Varieties.

EARLY KING.—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best **EARLY RED RASPBERRY.** Per doz. 50c; hundred \$3.



LOUDON.—This originated in Wisconsin and is a cross between Cuthbert and Turner. Its canes are strong and hardy and it is wonderfully productive. In addition to this it is of large size, good color, and excellent quality. It is well spoken of in all the reports where fully tested. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with productiveness and fine quality, make it very desirable for either home use or a market fruit. Per doz. 35c, hundred \$1.25, thousand \$10.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.—The bush is a stout, healthy vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness; as productive as any; one of the earliest to ripen; an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Dozen 30c, hundred 60c, thousand \$5.00.

CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Dozen 25c, hundred 50c, thousand \$4.00.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.—A seedling red raspberry originated by M. T. Thompson who claims it to be one of the best early sorts. Dozen 25c, hundred 50c, thousand \$4.00.

Black or Cap Varieties.

These are All Propagated from Tips.

CUMBERLAND.—(New) Description by the introducers: "This new raspberry is placed upon the market after having been carefully tested for a long period of years, and is now offered with the full assurance that it is the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known, because of the immense size, firmness and great productiveness, well entitling it to the designation of "the Business Black Cap." In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven eighths and fifteen sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10c per quart when other varieties were selling for 5 to 7c per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg, which has always been considered the finest of the blackcaps in this respect. In spite of its unusually large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. The season of ripening varies, of course, in different latitudes, and can best be designated by comparison with other varieties. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making what we call a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. It has also shown itself remarkably free from that scourge of its family, anthracnose, it having been entirely unaffected by this disease even when other varieties near by were suffering from it very badly." Dozen 60c, hundred \$3.00.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg, and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough, healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Souhegan but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardiness less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. Dozen 35c, hundred 75c, thousand \$6.00.

CONRATH.—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth. It ripens early. Dozen 35c, hundred 75c, thousand \$6.00.

GREGG.—The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Dozen 30c, hundred 60c, thousand \$5.50.

PALMER.—Perhaps the best of the older varieties of early kinds. Fruit large and good quality. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive. Dozen 30c, hundred 60c, thousand \$5.50.

Purple Cap.

COLUMBIAN.—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical; color dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardiness and vigor of cane. Dozen 35c, hundred \$1.25.

The Shaffer has become so predisposed to attacks of anthracnose that I have discarded it. Also the Eureka blackcap for the same reason.

Dewberries.

P

LANT in rows six feet apart with plants three feet distant in the rows.

Keep the soil mellow and clean.

LUCRETIA.—The best variety. Large jet black, melting, delicious, Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie.

Doz., 35c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$7.00.

Blackberries

SHOULD be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from 2 to 3 feet. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per dozen or 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease. I have had to discard the Kitatinny variety entirely an account of rust.

I shall have to confess that I made a failure of part of my propagating beds this season, I put out root cuttings on ground where I had dug the same variety the previous season, when the plants began to grow so many sucker plants started that I withheld the horse cultivation and only tried to hand weed the crop, here was where I made the mistake as the lack of cultivation so dwarfed the growth of the cuttings that at digging time I did not deem it advisable to separate the two grades but shall let them all go at price of sucker-plants. This will be an advantage to purchasers rather than otherwise as the root cuttings though light have best roots generally. Part of my beds were grown where they were cultivated through the season and these are first class.

ELDORADO.—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to that distinction. It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries that I have tested. It is free from *Orange Rust* or other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market as it is jet black and holds its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to fill the demand, order early.

Doz. 30c, hundred \$1.00, thousand \$10.00. No. 1. root cuttings doz. 35c, hundred \$1.25.

EARLY KING.—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased.

No. 1 root cuttings, doz. 35c. Hundred \$1.25.

ERIE.—A chance seedling but recently brought to the notice of the public, and considered a valuable acquisition, being perfectly hardy and very productive; fruit of first quality large size and ripens early. A good many spurious or worthless sorts have been sent out for Erie but the genuine is a desirable variety and in addition to the points already mentioned is that of ripening its crop very evenly the ripe berries actually hanging in clusters in its season which is quite early.

Doz. 30c, hundred 85c, thousand \$7.50

SNYDER.—Very popular for the north and northwest, on account of the extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty.

Doz. 25c, hundred 75c, thousand \$6.00.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. Doz. 25c, hundred 50c, thousand \$5.00.

EARLY HARVEST.—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Doz. 25c, hundred, 50c, thousand, \$4.50.

Currants

A COOL moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.

LONDON MARKET.—Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under same conditions; a very strong and upright grower.

One year. Doz., 50c; hundred, \$2.50.

VICTORIA.—Large, bright red; bunches extremely long berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower. Very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

Two years. Doz., 60c; hundred, \$2.50.

CHERRY.—(VARSAILLES) Well known and until lately the most popular market sort; uniformly the largest of all red currants except Fay's Prolific. Bunches large, berries very large, bright, sparkling crimson, beautiful, very acid.

Two years. Doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.00.

Grapes.

CONCORD.—The most popular market variety. Good, strong one year plants, doz., 60c; hundred, \$3.00.

WORDEN.—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Fine one year plants, doz., 60c; hundred, \$3.50.

NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.50.

BRIGHTON.—(Red) Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact; a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.50.

MOORE'S EARLY—(Black) Extra early, ripening two weeks ahead of Concord; succeeds best on heavy soil. Counted one of the best early sorts. Doz. 75c; hundred, \$4.00.

Seed Potatoes.

I have a fine lot of *Rural New Yorker* Potatoes which I will sell at 50 cents per bushel. This is one of the best late potatoes grown, a sure cropper and a splendid keeper.

These potatoes are in cellar and I will warrant them to be genuine and unmixed.

Testimonials.

MR. WHITTEN,

DEAR SIR:—I received my strawberry plants about the 3rd and they were in fine shape; just as fine plants as anyone would wish to see, although they laid at the station 3 days and were planted under the most trying circumstances. The second night after they were planted it froze and for three nights in succession the ground was frozen one-half inch deep. Still I don't think I will lose 25 plants.

Yours truly,

JAMES SIMPSON.

ALLEGHANY CO., PA., May 18, 1900.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 20, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES,

DEAR SIR:—I received my 9,500 Strawberry Plants all in good condition. I was surprised to see such nice plants. They are away ahead of Jersey or Maryland plants; don't see how you can sell so cheap. Many thanks for the extras.

Yours respectfully,

M. G. MARTIN.

BOONVILLE, IND., April 27, 1900.

MR. C. E. WHITTEN,

DEAR SIR:—Received plants in fine condition; set them at once and they are all growing nicely. I also had an order of fine "Pedigree Plants," but your plants are equal to them in every respect. You shipped the order on the 16th and we set them on the 19th—quick work.

Respectfully yours,

E. E. JEFFRIES.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Apr. 13, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN,

SIR:—The plants came today and were in fine shape, They were nice plants.

Yours truly,

F. J. WILLIAMS & SON.

SOUTH PORT, IND., May 25, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN,

SIR:—The plants I got this spring were the best I ever saw come to this place from anyone. Am well pleased.

Yours,

JOHN N. FRAZER.

DEEHPHAVEN, MINN., May 9, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN:—Plants received in good shape and are very satisfactory.

G. G. SARGENT.

DECATUR, MICH., Apr. 20, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

DEAR SIR:—The strawberry plants ordered of you received today in fine shape. They were the best lot of plants I ever set. Thanking you for the extras, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

WM. G. LINDSLEY.

ORION, NEB., April 24, 1900.

MR. C. E. WHITTEN,

DEAR SIR:—Plants received. They are splendid-rooted plants.

Yours, W. F. FLINN.

KINGSTON, Apl. 26, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—Plants came all right in good order. I thank you for extras and big counting.

Yours truly,

W. T. SWARTWOUL.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Apl. 30, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—The two boxes of plants from you received one week ago today all in good order. They are good plants, full count and am much pleased with them.

Yours truly,

R. B. FRISBIE.

CHAMPAIGN CO., ILL., May 2, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN,

SIR:—The strawberries I order from you came in good condition and were fine plants. We planted them carefully and in spite of a severe dry spell they are looking well.

Truly,

(Dr.) WM. MURPHY.

PROMISE CITY, IOWA, April 28, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.:—Plants and bushes received in first-class shape. I have bought strawberry plants for ten years to plant, but I never saw finer plants than those received from you in 1900. Have all planted out. Thanks for those extras.

Yours,

S. R. BEAR.

OAKLAND, N. D., May 5, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

DEAR SIR:—The plants were received today, at noon, in *perfect condition*—a good lot. All in the ground at 6:00 p. m.

Respectfully,

C. A. DENIONS.

BOLTON, MASS., May 11, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN,

DEAR SIR:—I received the plants all right and in excellent condition. Expect to send in another order next season. Thanking you very much for the extra plants, I am,

Yours Respectfully,

J. P. LYMAN.

WAUKEE, IOWA, May 21, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of May 19th at hand, containing statement of our account and we enclose you our check for \$52.75 in full of same. Please receipt bill back to us.

The strawberry plants that were received from you were more than satisfactory.

Yours Respectfully,

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.

FLOYD CO., IND., March 7, 1900.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

DEAR SIR:—Some four years ago I placed an order with you, through a neighbor, for strawberry plants. Better plants I have never received than those I got from you. I have never received your catalogue but was so well pleased with those I ordered before that I send this order to you.

Yours truly,

HARRY E. BAREFORD.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

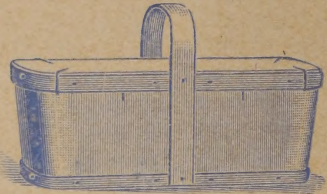
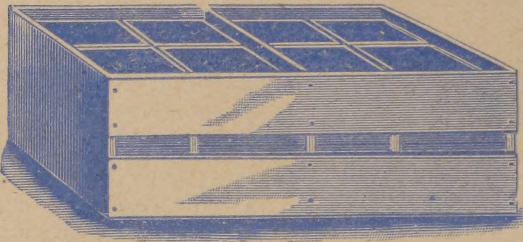
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