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1902

Spring Catalogue

... of ...

New Strawberries

and the

Best Old Ones

I have always had a great deal of confidence in the descriptions found in Crawford's lists. He is sure to tell the weaknesses as well as the strong points in the varieties which he offers. - T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside, Mar. 1, 1901.

M. Crawford Company

Cuyahoga Falls

Ohio

Our Stock and How We Sell It



The Summer of 1901

Will long be remembered in the West as a season of awful drouth and heat. In some portions of the Mississippi Valley nearly all strawberry plants were killed, while in others but little growth was made. In this section we were greatly favored. A better growing season could hardly be desired. The result is that our stock of plants is the largest and best we ever had. As usual, it consists of many varieties, including more new ones than are to be found in most catalogues.

... .. OUR SPECIALTY Is growing new varieties and the best old ones for the retail trade. We are not able to sell common kinds in large quantities at as low prices as some other dealers, partly because of the difference in the way the plants are grown, trimmed and packed, and partly because of the difference in the price of labor.

There are great advantages in buying plants in small quantities from retailers rather than from wholesalers. With us, for instance, small orders are not crowded aside by large ones. The small ones constitute our main trade. Our plants are well grown, carefully dug, thoroughly trimmed individually, not roughly in the bunch; securely bunched, properly labeled, perfectly packed, and *guaranteed to reach purchasers in good condition*, if ordered sent by mail or express before May 1.

In our thirty years' experience in handling plants in this town, we have received plants from many sources and in all conditions. Many introducers of new varieties are not plant men. Some of them know how to grow plants but not how to pack them. In a few instances we have seen what appeared to be a deliberate attempt to send out such poor plants of a new variety that they would do nothing the first year, and the introducer would have a monopoly of the variety one year longer. We can make poor plants, and badly packed ones grow if anybody can; and we believe that those who desire plants of new varieties will in many cases get more satisfactory results by buying good plants from us a year after introduction than by buying from the introducer at introduction prices.

We solicit the trade of those who want good plants, delivered in good condition, and are willing to pay a fair price for them. Our present business is largely with persons who want a few good, well-tested varieties for their home gardens; amateurs, who like to try new things; other plant growers, who want new varieties from which to grow stock; and progressive commercial growers, who, in search of something better than they already have, test a few new varieties each year. We also sell plants to a good many experiment stations. It is along these lines that we especially desire to extend our trade, as our facilities enable us to handle the orders of these classes of purchasers with the greatest satisfaction to them and ourselves.

If you have dealt with us before, we believe we shall have our fair share of your business this year. If you have not, we respectfully solicit a trial order. We shall do our best to please you; but, if you find you can do better elsewhere, we shall expect to lose your trade. We merely ask you to give us an opportunity to show you how we treat our customers.

SELECTING VARIETIES



SUCCESS in strawberry growing depends more on the man than it does on varieties or conditions. The right kind of a man will, to a large extent, make the conditions right and, to a less extent, control the characteristics of the variety he grows. He will make poor land rich. Land that is too wet he will drain. He will overcome drouth, to some extent at least, by frequent cultivation. To avoid loss from late frosts, he will hold back the early spring growth by leaving on the mulch as long as he dares. In this way, too, he will get late berries; or, conversely, he will remove the mulch early and get early berries. To get big berries he will restrict the tendency to make plants or cut off some of the superabundant blossoms. Such a grower makes conditions, to a considerable extent, as he would have them, and, in a limited degree, "trades" one characteristic in a variety for another as he wishes.

But such growers are the exception, not the rule. Some want the skill and others the desire. With many the growing of strawberries is neither a business nor a pastime, it is merely a process to be gone through with to get some fruit for their own tables.

Before choosing varieties, the prospective grower may well "take stock" of himself and his conditions. He knows whether he has skill or not. He knows to what extent he wants to employ his skill to overcome the difficulties in the way of certain results. He has or should have some aim, and the more definite it is the better. It may be merely berries, or big ones, or good ones, or lots of them, or early ones or late ones. If the fruit is to be grown for the market, the grower should have, if possible, some idea of the kind of market it is going to. Is it near? Then firmness is not very essential. Is it far? Then the fruit must be firm. Is it discriminating, making a great difference in price between common or poor berries and exceptionally fine ones? The grower would better conclude whether he will grow many poor berries cheaply, and sell them at a small margin over cost of production, or grow fewer fine ones and get good prices. Do the earliest berries bring the highest prices or are late berries for shipment south the most profitable?

Then there is land to consider. One grower may have high, sandy land. Ordinarily he would better work for early berries, for they will grow naturally on such land. Another may have low, heavy land. By skill he may get pretty early berries, but his neighbor without skill can beat him in earliness on light land above frost line. He would ordinarily better grow late berries, as he has the facilities to excel in that without useless expenditure of labor.

When he has concluded pretty definitely what kind of berries his own skill, his market, his land and his geographical location make it advisable for him to try to grow, he is ready to select his varieties. Almost any variety under almost any condition will produce berries of some sort, but the wise grower will certainly take advantage of the presence in varieties of the characteristics which he wants, rather than attempt to force varieties to produce results very contrary to their natures.

There is only one way to select varieties for planting largely. That is by testing.

A catalogue should serve as a guide to show people what to test, not what to plant largely.

In this catalogue we have aimed to give such information as will assist the reader to judge varieties as accurately as it is possible for him to do, without having actually tested them himself. We give our opinions where we have any, and we give those of others whether they agree with ours or not. In pursuing this course we are printing unfavorable comments on some varieties of which we have many plants, and very favorable ones on others of which we have but few plants. This may or may not be good policy, but it is our policy to make our catalogue trustworthy, and we do not propose to depart from it.

While we have done our best to give reliable information, we would warn our readers that no amount of opinions of experts or experiences of other growers will take the place of tests made by themselves. Though all the testimony were favorable, it does not prove that a variety will be successful everywhere and under all conditions. It does raise a presumption sufficient to justify a trial. Mr. George T. Powell, one of the greatest horticulturists in America, said in substance last year, "No grower can determine what is best suited to his own conditions without trial. Therefore, the strawberry raiser must test varieties until he finds what answers his requirements."

... IF ...

YOU DON'T
KNOW

HOW
TO GROW

STRAWBERRIES

BUT
WANT TO LEARN HOW

SEND FOR CRAWFORD'S
STRAWBERRY CULTURE

PRICE TEN CENTS

READY
IN FEBRUARY

Our New Introductions

Miller and Challenge (Both Perfect). We shall describe these varieties together, not because they are related but because we desire to draw comparisons. The Challenge is, in our opinion, essentially a market berry. It is immensely productive, of the largest size, of good color, quality and appearance, and a splendid shipper. For resisting drouth we believe it has no superiors and very few, if any, equals. The Miller is also very productive and one of the largest, but not quite equal to Challenge in either particular. It is, however, better in form and a little better in quality, but not so firm. For home use or exhibition we prefer the Miller. In a near market, the Miller would be chosen if the two were on sale together, but for shipping we do not believe the Miller would prove as desirable as Challenge.

The Miller was originated, some eight years ago, by Mr. D. J. Miller, of Holmes county, Ohio. It was one of a large number of seedlings of great promise, of which eighty appeared worthy of introduction. These were tested by a number of growers, including ourselves, and the Miller was found to be the best of the entire collection. We have had it several years and consider it perfect in its class. The plant is as large as Bubach, runs very freely and is very productive. The fruit is borne on tall, strong fruit stems, but is fully shaded by the luxuriant foliage. The fruit is of immense size, bright red, light inside, generally obtuse conical in form, never misshapen, moderately firm, and of delicious quality,—in our opinion as good as Marshall or Wm. Belt. The season is very long, extending from midseason till most of the late berries are gone. Last summer the last berries we marketed were Miller.

The Challenge was originated at Breckenridge, Mo., about nine years ago by Mr. J. R. Peck. We have fruited it three years and found only one defect. Late in the season, with us, some specimens have the end cleft. This tendency does not manifest itself early in the season when the very largest specimens are perfected. It appears to be a local characteristic, as Mr. Peck has never noticed it. The plant is very large, healthy, and a fair runner. After bearing, however, it scarcely sends out any runners. As a bearer we believe it will equal Parker Earle, Haverland, or any other of the famously productive varieties. The fruit is of immense size, fairly regular in form and never misshapen. In form it somewhat resembles the Parker Earle, but is almost as broad across the middle as it is long, is slightly flattened, has a neck and a rounded point. In color it is dark red, glossy, and the color extends well into the fruit. The quality is excellent. But it is on the score of firmness and power to resist drouth that it will surpass the other large, productive market berries. Few varieties have been tried by drouth before introduction as the Challenge was at its home in Missouri last summer. We cannot claim for the Miller that it would have stood this test as the Challenge did. At Lawrence, Kansas, Miller plants shipped from here the fall before were unable to perfect their fruit.

Last summer we had these varieties growing near each other and under quite similar conditions. The first picking of Challenge was made one day earlier than that of the Miller and the season was not so long as the Miller's. The Challenge commanded prices far in advance of other varieties we were marketing. The Miller brought the same as Challenge, although the fruit was handsomer in the baskets than the Challenge. This was due largely to form, but partly to color.

Both varieties made a good growth during the summer and fall. Both looked

fine when they went into winter quarters, but there were a few spots of rust visible on both.

We cannot conscientiously advise anybody to plant any variety largely until he has tested it for himself, but we feel perfectly safe in advising any grower for a near market or for private customers to test the Miller to the extent of a thousand plants or so, as the price is now down low enough to put it within the reach of all. The Challenge was introduced only last fall. The stock is not large. Every market grower ought to try a few plants at least.

Mr. Peck has placed the introduction of the Challenge in our hands. He has no plants for sale; and we earnestly request all readers of this catalogue to refrain from troubling him with questions, as he is at present suffering from poor health, and every letter he has to write requires strength that he can ill spare.

Of the Miller, the originator wrote us on Feb. 26, 1901, "If it does not make any money for you it will make it for some one else. With me it proved to be the best and finest berry in existence, wonderfully productive and one of the best growers. It is no risk to plant it by the acre."

On Nov. 29, 1901, he wrote, "The Miller comes nearest the ideal berry in plant and fruit of any berry now on the market. The Bubach was my favorite berry for many years, but Miller will take its place now with me. The Bubach cannot come half way in plant making, and the Miller has many advantages over the Bubach in fruiting season. It carries a large perfect blossom and is far better in quality, and its season is about ten days longer than the Bubach."

Miller, on fall-set plants, has some very fine fruit and is the one very promising exception among all my new varieties.—*T. C. Robinson, (Ont.) July 18, 1901.*

Rev. E. B. Stevenson, of Ontario, said in the *Canadian Horticulturist*, September, 1901: "I would just like to mention another fine new variety that I was much pleased with the past season. The Miller, a perfect bloomer; the plant is very large, as large as any variety I know, is very productive, the berry was very large and first ripe June 21st, or six days after Senator Dunlap; the berry is bright red and borne on very strong fruit stems. It comes when large berries are needed, it is medium in firmness, it was ripe one day before the Williams, is much larger, and is one well worthy of trial."

Here is what some other people say of the Challenge:

In the April issue of the *Eastern Shore Farmer and Fruit Culturist* (formerly the *Strawberry Culturist*), the Rev. J. W. Caughlan, a neighbor of Mr. Peck's, writes concerning his berries. We reprint the following:

"Breckenridge, Missouri, is famous for its large strawberries, but among the growers of this place Mr. J. R. Peck takes first rank. I went over his patch of about one acre, all in hills, and had to confess, like the Queen of Sheba: 'Howbeit I believed not their words until I came and mine eyes had seen it; and behold the one half * * * was not told me.' It appeared to me as if each hill would yield *at least* a quart when all the berries were fully ripe, and many of them more. But the surprising feature was the *largeness* of the berries. They were all large as that phrase goes with the average fruit dealer, but many of them were enormous. They were not in the shape of a lemon but compared with it for size; or perhaps it would be more correct to say about the size of a large hen egg. These berries were not grown, as were the large ones spoken of in your columns, by plucking off all the smaller berries and blossoms and leaving only a few to mature on the plant so as to insure a larger growth; nor were they *specialy* watered and *fertilized* to force a growth. The whole patch received only the good care of a prudent and skillful gardener.

"Mr. Peck had Bubach No. 5, Wm. Belt, Nick Ohmer and several others on his place, but the largest and most prolific of them all was a seedling of his own." This seedling was the Challenge.

During the awful drouth in Missouri, on July 24, 1901, Mr. Peck wrote as follows: "We are having the hottest and driest weather here ever known, no rain yet and the thermometer registering from 110 to 114 for the past week. All varieties of strawberries on my place have to be watered and shaded except Challenge. It is the most wonderful drouth resister I have ever seen. Plants growing within four feet of an old hedge, where the ground is cracked open and seemingly as dry as it can be, look green and don't wilt. They have no shade from the hedge. The claims I make for Challenge are: a healthy, vigorous plant, immensely productive of very large berries, more so than any strawberry I have ever seen that bore large berries; as large as the largest; fine flavor and color; unsurpassed as a shipper, having been shipped to Denver, Colo., in hot weather in a common express car and having arrived there in fine condition; a good plant maker and wonderful drouth resister."

Last September Mr. A. P. Swan, of Marceline, Mo., wrote us, "I have seen Mr. Peck's Challenge strawberries on our (Brookfield, Mo.) market the past season, and they were the finest berries that I ever saw on any market. The dealers took all that were offered at three dollars per crate of twenty-four quarts."

Other New Varieties

We are offering this year a large and attractive list of new varieties. None of these have fruited with us as yet, and we are unable to do more than tell their manner of growth and repeat what others have said of them. We have no doubt that all of them have merit. The plants of certain of them have the characteristics of some of the most valuable of the old varieties. Some of them will probably "fall by the wayside" when taken away from home and put under new and poorer methods of culture than they have been accustomed to.

We would recommend to our customers to read these descriptions carefully, learn which varieties appear to meet their individual requirements, and order enough plants of those varieties for a fair test. We cannot give advice concerning any of them individually, and are not to be blamed if any of them prove disappointing.

Lyon (*Imperfect*). Originated about seven years ago by Mr. L. W. Hardy, of Michigan, and last year sent out by him to the trade under contract, fixing the minimum price this spring. With us the plants are of moderate size, healthy, free from rust, and about the greatest runners on the place. Mr. Hardy, who for years has been growing seedlings, testing new varieties, and raising fine fruit for market, says, among other things:

"I have the most productive strawberry ever produced, and one that at the same time is remarkable for size and firmness, good quality and bright color. I am positive that this statement is correct. I am now offering, after six years of trial, one of the best of these seedling varieties, and the one that has yielded the largest returns in dollars and cents. This I call the LYON, naming it in 1898 after our own T. T. Lyon, of South Haven. Since his death I have been especially glad it was named, it has proved such a peerless variety at every cropping.

"The Lyon is a seedling of Bubach, but bears no real resemblance to that variety except in size. The fruit is very firm, of perfect conical shape, with neck, bright crimson, not quite so dark as Marshall. I might have given the name 'Warfield Improved' in description of this berry without leading any one astray, but the Lyon is no relative of the Warfield. The fruit is much larger and sweeter, the plant heavier in root and darker in foliage. It is quite distinct. It shows up especially well in hills or very narrow rows, but even in the matted row it is a large berry and the yield is enormous."

In a letter to us in April, 1901, Mr. Hardy said, "Like any other variety I ever saw of vigorous running plant and extraordinary productiveness, it cannot through a long season maintain *both* large size and enormous yield when compelled to bear in such thickly matted rows as it always makes if unrestricted."

Mr. Edwin W. Cone, of Wisconsin, said of the Lyon after the fruiting season of 1899: "It ranks almost perfect in the five points of vigor, productiveness, size, quality and firmness." After the season of 1900, he said, "The Lyon was easily the most productive variety this season, even eclipsing Splendid and Parker Earle."

We would caution all growers not to let plants of this variety run too thickly. We have mentioned this subject elsewhere in this catalogue but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon growers. We do not believe the variety was ever introduced or ever will be, that will produce a big crop of *big* berries when the plants are crowded in a thick matted row.

Sutherland (*Imperfect*). Originated and introduced by Mr. Eugene Sutherland, of New York state. The plants have dark green foliage, and no rust. They run well and all young plants were rooted when cold weather came. The originator says of the Sutherland:

"It is a new seedling berry originated by me from Bubach, and I have cultivated it for the past five years. It is an early berry, strong, vigorous and healthy, and the greatest bearer I have ever seen. As a market berry and for home use it cannot be equaled, for its productiveness is almost

beyond belief. The fruit is large, bright colored and of elegant flavor, and the Sutherland is bound to stand at the head of all varieties as a money maker for growers. It has an imperfect blossom.

"As proof that the Sutherland is a great berry to put money into the pockets of growers, I will state that I had two rows of 110 plants each set in 1899. They were fertilized with the Wm. Belt. Last season (1900) was a very unfavorable one because of drought, but the two rows yielded 520 quarts of marketable berries, carefully culled, and sold at an average price of twelve cents a quart in our home market. One picking yielded 120 quarts."

In March 1901, Mr. Sutherland wrote us, "The Sutherland last year in spite of the dry weather yielded at the rate of 12,370 quarts per acre. They grew by the side of the Wm. Belt and Clyde, which were a total failure under the same treatment."

Mr. Andrew Van Slyke, of New Baltimore, N. Y., says: "I have raised the Sutherland strawberry for the last three years by the side of Haverland, Lovett, Clyde, Star, Bismark, Glen Mary, Nick Ohmer, and other varieties. It is the best bearer of them all, 'way ahead. It is large, good flavor, and nice bright color. I never sold a quart to any one but they wanted more."

Mr. Frank C. Hoag, a nurseryman of West Coxsackie, N. Y., says, "It has been my privilege many times during the past two seasons to observe the habits and characteristics of the Sutherland strawberry. The grandest sight I ever saw in the culture of strawberries, was a patch of this berry in fruiting last season (1900) on the grounds of the originator, E. Sutherland. The plant is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage, free from rust and enormously productive. The plant is of large size, color bright red, and the berry is fine and excellent flavor. It will certainly come to the front as a fancy market berry."

Monitor (Perfect). Originated on the grounds of Mr. Z. T. Russell, of Carthage, Mo., in 1893, it was introduced in 1900 by Dr. Beal, of Republic, Mo. We did not get plants of it until 1901. It is one of the finest growers on our place. The plants are small, green, healthy, free from rust, and it runs even more rampant than Senator Dunlap.

After seeing it in fruit on the originator's grounds in 1899, Dr. Beal said: "It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Captain Jack and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from hot sunshine as does the Clyde. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents (Captain Jack and Cumberland). It is a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. *** I have seen many strawberry beds, but never saw anything that would excel it as I saw it in fruit last year (1899)."

Mr. S. S. Riley, Secretary of the Carthage Fruit-Growers' Union, says: "It has been my privilege many times during the past three seasons to observe the habits of this new seedling. The plant is large and healthy, and so vigorous in growth that it will mature its last berries, and continue such a nice dark green that it is a pleasure to walk among them. The bloom is perfect and one of the richest in pollen. Time of ripening is with the first Crescent and continues until nearly all others are gone. The berries are all of large size. The plant, with its habit of growth, its productiveness and beauty is without a peer. The fruit is a bright shiny red and uniformly large, firm and attractive. The flesh is firmer than most large berries, and is of excellent flavor. All points considered I regard it as a very remarkable variety and it will be a valuable addition to the list of every one who gives it a fair trial."

Prof. J. C. Whitten, of the Missouri Experiment Station, wrote the originator June 29, 1897, after testing the Monitor one year: "Your seedling strawberry, No 1 (Monitor), is an early berry of unusually fine color; is early, prolific, and the plant is a good, healthy grower. In fact, it promises to be an exceptionally good, all-around berry." Two years later he wrote: "Your seedling No. 1 is one of the most vigorous and productive plants, and largest fruits we have tried. Equal to the best here."

To these testimonials the originator adds: "I have now had the Monitor in fruiting for five years; have had it alongside of all of the leading standard varieties; have been growing strawberries for market for twenty years and think I have some realization of what I am saying when I affirm that I have great confidence in the Monitor, and believe that it will not disappoint those who give it a trial. To what has been said foregoing I wish to add that the shape of the Monitor is very similar to Capt. Jack, except that in many of the larger specimens there is more or less flat side, like what is often seen in extra large specimens of Crescent or in Sharpless. It ripens all over at once—have never seen a green tip or side on it. From a perfect white at first it gradually changes to a pink, growing deeper and deeper until finally it becomes a most beautiful, waxy, dark orange-scarlet. It is a very attractive berry and is well suited to a fancy market."

Minute Man (**Imperfect**). Introduced by Mr. Geo. F. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, last year. On our grounds the plant is perfectly healthy, free from rust and a good runner. Mr. Wheeler's description, in his spring catalogue of 1901, is as follows:

"The Minute Man has been under most careful observation for the past four years and has exceeded our highest expectations. In both wet and dry seasons it has produced an enormous crop, surpassing that of Glen Mary, Brandywine, Clyde, Bubach, Sample and others. It has been grown with success on both high and low land, but does better on a medium soil. On account of its vigorous root-growth it will not suffer in drouth, even if planted on dry soil. The fruit is a dark glossy crimson in color, and is borne on strong, stiff stems which keep the berries off the ground. The plant is strong and hardy, and entirely free from rust. Being a native of New England, it is sure to do well in this part of the country. The foliage is very abundant, and gives ample shade to the berries. The fruit begins to ripen soon after Bubach, and continues for a longer season than that variety. The quality is very fine, equal to Marshall, which is a good recommendation. With regard to *size*, the Minute Man produces berries as large as the best Bubach, but the average is about on a par with Brandywine, and the berries continue a good size up to the last picking. Under good cultivation it will produce 6,000 quarts to the acre. Those who saw the Minute Man last summer in the picking season were much pleased with it, and believed it to be a promising variety."

In his July catalogue he said: "We place it above all others. It is the most productive berry we have. Good size, the best quality, dark glossy red and of fine shape."

Palmer (**Perfect**). Introduced last spring by Mr. T. C. Kevitt, of New Jersey, at three dollars a dozen, with a guarantee to refund the purchase price if it does not yield twice as much fruit as any other early berry, and ripen five to ten days earlier than any other berry in cultivation. Of course, this guarantee extends only to those who purchased plants direct from the introducer last year.

We have found the plant to be of medium size, with excellent, clean foliage, no rust, a good runner. The following is from Mr. Kevitt's circular:

"It is with intense satisfaction that we can at last introduce a new early strawberry, which bids fair to add millions to the wealth of the States and Nation, and which will be hailed with delight by fruit growers, dealers and consumers throughout the world. For many years Mr. Palmer, of Northern New York, has labored to produce a large, early, productive, handsome, richly-flavored strawberry, with a high percentage of sugar. The prize appeared four years ago. We have now tested it in every way sufficient to warrant its introduction, and we are upheld in our estimate of its great value by all fruit growers who have seen it in bearing on our plant farms, and at this writing, even before the plants have been offered, numerous growers have offered us as high as \$10.00 for twelve plants. The berry was originated by Mr. I. S. Palmer, of Northern New York. Three years ago Mr. Palmer sent us twelve plants by mail, which were carefully tested in our trial beds for two seasons, and in field culture for one season. It proves to be the largest and most beautiful of all early strawberries, perfect bloomer, plants strong and robust, produces two and four fruit stalks to each plant, all of them well filled with large berries.

"Berries are large, rich, dark, glossy red, perfectly conical, with flesh red all through. Each berry is a fountain of juice. The largest, best shaped, and most beautiful extra early berry ever known in productiveness. It will rank with Crescent, Parker Earle, Glen Mary, Haverland and other great yielders here in Northern New Jersey. In 1900 it ripened fully ten days ahead of Michel's Early, Johnson's Early and Excelsior."

Uncle Jim (**Perfect**). Introduced by Messrs. Flansburgh & Peirson, of Michigan, last spring. On our place the plant is fine and large, but slightly rusty. In their 1901 catalogue, the introducers said in part:

"Last summer we learned of a valuable new seedling strawberry that had sold on the Chicago market at 25 cents per half-bushel crate above all other varieties, making quite a stir in that great market, as well as among prominent growers in the neighborhood of Glenn, Allegan Co., Mich., where it originated with J. F. Dornan, popularly known among his neighbors and friends as Uncle Jim Dornan. After much inquiry and correspondence, had to confirm the report of our private informant, we are satisfied that the Uncle Jim will prove a winner. We submit the following from the originator as showing about what others are saying of this new berry:

"MESSRS. FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON:—In regard to the Uncle Jim strawberry, the plant is free from rust, and a strong grower; season late—a little earlier than the Candy, and will stand up and

pick four or five weeks. It has a perfect blossom, and there are no buttons or nubbins—every one is a perfect berry to the last, and they will produce twice as many cases to the acre as any other variety I ever saw. They are a No. 1 shipper, large size, fine color, and of excellent flavor. They ripen evenly: there is no green end or hard core; in fact, every one who has seen them says they are perfect in every respect. * * * I will enclose a clipping from the *Douglas Record* concerning the strawberry and flower show held in Douglas last June, and you can see what they think of them. The show was too early for me. Had it been a week later I could have made a much better showing; but I had the best berries that were there as it was.

"Omitting the flower department, the clipping read as follows:

"The strawberry and flower show held at Masonic Hall, in Douglas, Saturday, June 16, was a decided success. Exhibits were shown by twenty-one growers, and there were upwards of 160 quarts and 26 varieties. Among the new varieties of strawberries exhibited, was one propagated by J. F. Dornan, of Glenn, which for size, firmness and color *has no equal in known varieties*. Prominent growers predict that Mr. Dornan has a "bonanza" in this new variety."

On November 26, 1901, the introducers wrote us: "We made a special visit to Mr. Dornan's place at Glenn, Mich., last fall, spending some time with him and in the neighborhood, and we are more than ever convinced that the Uncle Jim is, at least, one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced."

Yant (Perfect). Introduced in 1901 by Mr. H. M. Martin, of Stark county, Ohio. The plant with us is good looking, runs only sparingly and shows no rust except a little on red leaves. Mr. Martin says of it:

"Yant, our new berry introduced for the first time, was originated by John Yant. It has been grown by him for five years and it has never failed to produce a good crop of large fine berries, which will attract the attention of any dealer. As to the plant it is a very strong grower and sets just the amount of plants to make a nice matted row. Its foliage stays green until frosts kill it, clear from rust, as to its productiveness, it sets as much fruit as the Glen Mary and they run large all through the season, perfect blossom, berry dark red in color." In a letter, Mr. Martin added, "This berry is no berry on paper. It is a good one, I saw Mr. Yant sell them at the market at Canton at eleven cents per quart when others brought five and six cents per quart."

Mr. J. W. Yant, the originator, describes it as follows: "The strawberry known as the Yant I found growing in an old field. It attracted my attention by its frost resisting power. I have grown it six years, and it has never failed to produce a large crop of the finest berries. I have seen the ground frozen when in bloom, without injuring it in the least. In size it is much larger than the Bubach, and much firmer. The foliage is the largest and healthiest on our farm where we have all the leading varieties. It is positively rust proof. It is the best rooter on the farm, not being necessary to mulch to keep from heaving. We have grown it in both sand and clay, with equally good results. It is a good pollinizer for the Bubach as they both ripen at the same time. As to the berry, it is deep red to the core, is as sweet as the Marshall and as productive as the Glen Mary. One beauty with the Yant, it fruits as many berries in the dense part of the foliage as it does on the outside of the row, and is a splendid berry for the market."

Luxury (Perfect). Introduced last year by Mr. Edwin H. Riehl, of Illinois. The following is his description:

"This new berry is of my own origin, produced from the seed of the Brandywine pollinized by Williams. The special claim I make for it is its adaptability to forcing under glass. I have grown it to the height of perfection in an ordinary small conservatory. One plant planted in a small hanging basket was a grand sight to look upon, with its profusion of large blood-red berries hanging down on all sides. Plant is strong, vigorous and healthy, with large dark green leaves; berries are large, of best quality, and when fully ripe are so dark in color, clear to the center, that the juice stains almost like a black raspberry. Out of doors it ranks among the best early berries."

We have found the Luxury to make a fair-sized plant and run well. Quite rusty.

New Globe (———) Introduced by Mr. Eugene Sutherland, of New York state, last year. We find the plant a good average grower with some rust. Mr. Sutherland describes it as follows:

"This is a new berry originated by myself from seed in 1898, and the past season (1900) it has reached a sufficient degree of perfection to enable me to judge its qualities. The New Globe is a late berry, and the plants are large, vigorous and stocky, perfectly free from rust or blight, and is a very heavy cropper of large, bright, fine-flavored and solid berries, which are good shippers. The roots of these plants are very long, taking strength and vigor from a large surface of ground, which enables every berry to mature and hold a good size to the end of the season, stand severe drought and the plants grow vigorously on any soil."

Very Early Kinds

Under this class we offer four varieties. In habit of growth all make large numbers of small, healthy plants, generally free from rust, and will run too thickly unless restricted. Of these varieties Johnson's Early and August Luther are by far the most popular, the former in the East, the latter in the West. They are so nearly on a par as to value that we could not say which would prove preferable in any given place. August Luther was the better here in 1900, and Johnson's Early in 1901. The Mayflower has never been as widely disseminated as August Luther and Johnson's Early, and will not in our opinion ever become so popular unless, possibly, in Canada where it appears to be better and more favorably known than in the United States. Hawaii is a comparatively new variety and has its reputation yet to make in most places.

Johnson's Early (**Perfect**). A cross between Cumberland and Hoffman, originated in Maryland. It is bright red, glossy, of regular roundish conical form, of fair quality and good size for its season. It would be counted small when the really big berries come. Its general appearance is attractive, and it commands good prices because of its earliness.

Mr. T. C. Robinson, of Ontario, says, "Johnson's Early was fair, but not very early."

Johnson's Early, the largest of this group (of very early kinds) is of fine flavor but not productive enough so far. Of this group Hoffman is the best for market, and Johnson's Early for the garden.—*The Ruralist (Md.)* July, 1901.

Johnson's Early commenced to ripen May 21st (four days after Excelsior), were large but not productive.—*Allison E. Morlan (W. Va.) in Western Fruit-Grower*, August, 1901.

Mr. Wm. Brown, of Kansas, wrote us Jan. 8, 1901, "Johnson's Early (later than Excelsior) gave larger and better berries than Excelsior, but ripened so slowly they have not yielded one quart where the latter have ten. Plants are now full of berries and seem to stand drouth among the best."

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, said in the *Ohio Farmer* Sept. 5, 1901, "It appears to me that the Johnson's Early is the most promising of the early sorts now on the list. Excelsior is very firm but too acid. Luther suits some first rate, but there is difference of opinion concerning it."

August Luther (**Perfect**). Originated near Kansas City, Mo. It produces a large crop of berries of about the size of Johnson's Early, slightly lighter in color, more roundish in form, frequently having a neck, not quite so glossy as Johnson's Early, and with not quite as long fruit stems. Its season, we believe, is longer than that of Johnson's Early, and its quality is fully as good.

Mr. M. H. Ridgeway, of Indiana, (*American Gardening*, Aug. 27, 1901) says of August Luther, "Small but healthy plant, reasonably productive. Berries medium to small in size, from roundish to long; not very firm, scarlet color, and fair in quality."

Mr. T. C. Robinson, of Ontario, wrote us in July last, "August Luther was early as the earlist but the meanest little plant I ever had on my place—not big enough to bear a crop."

On the other hand Rev. E. B. Stevenson, also of Ontario, says (*Canadian Horticulturist*, Sept. 1901), "One of the best new ones is August Luther, judging from one year's fruiting. It was claimed for it that it was earlier than Michel's Early; I planted it side by side with the same number of Michels, gave it same care and attention on same soil, and this spring when blossom time came, the Michel's was in bloom three days before August Luther; I then thought that the claim made for it was not going to be carried out, at least not with me and my soil, but when fruiting time came I find by my notes, that the first ripe was August Luther, ripe on June 10th, and that Michel was not ripe before June the 12th, so it would appear that it takes the August Luther several days less to mature and ripen its fruit from the blossom time than it does the Michel; that is a distinct advantage, for being in bloom two days behind Michel, it may miss an early frost that so often hurts the Michel, and then ripen its fruit much earlier than the Michel under those conditions,

"The August Luther has a perfect flower, is healthy, as vigorous a grower as Michel.

"The plant is more productive than Michel, good size and shape, somewhat like Michel but larger with a slight neck, ripens all over at once. I am pleased with it after one year's fruiting "

Mayflower (Perfect). Appeared last season to be very little earlier than the above. Bears a great many berries, smaller and rounder than the two varieties just mentioned.

Hawaii (Perfect). A seedling of Haverland and Parker Earle, originated in 1896 by Mr. E. W. Wooster, of Maine. We fruited it in a small way last year in an unfavorable location and are unable to judge it. We find it a splendid runner but somewhat rusty. In 1898 the originator described it as extremely early; somewhat like Haverland in plant, smaller in foliage but a faster plant-maker and a more vigorous grower; in form, "balloon-shape, without the basket;" bright glossy crimson; red flesh, juicy and melting, with a pineapple flavor; medium in size; very productive; as good a shipper as Parker Earle. In 1900 he sold the Hawaii at Bar Harbor, Me., by the crate at thirty cents a quart.

Some Late Sorts

During the past two or three years there have been an unusual number of additions to the list of late varieties. The term "late variety" is somewhat indefinite. It is generally applied to kinds which begin to ripen late in the season. Most of these kinds give only a few pickings when midseason varieties are on the wane, and are valuable for that reason, but comparatively few of them really lengthen the season to any considerable extent. A number of the later midseason varieties such as Ridgeway, Sample, Margaret and Miller will produce good fruit as late as nearly any in the following list. The Brandywine perhaps belongs in the above class, rather than among the late ones, but is generally considered late. We should list the Emperor and Empress among the late ones; but we have no plants of these for sale this spring, as most of the plants produced last summer were sold in the fall.

Gandy (Perfect). This is the standard late variety and, all things considered, the safest for the ordinary grower to plant. Since its introduction years ago, there have been plenty of new kinds said to surpass it by far, but as yet none has superseded it. The plant is of fair size and sends out a great many long runners. It is free from rust here. The fruit is large, of beautiful form and color, excellent quality, and more fragrant, perhaps, than that of any other variety. The main fault with the Gandy is that it is only moderately productive. It is not as late as the Hunn and Nettie nor probably as the Rough Rider, but the fruit is preferable to that of any of these. In fact, the Joe is the only one among the late ones whose fruit we consider of as high a class as that of the Gandy. The blossom of the Gandy, while perfect, is not rich in pollen, some of the earliest blossoms being pistillate. This variety will, as a rule, produce more fruit the second bearing season than the first.

Brandywine (Perfect). Originated near Philadelphia. Of all varieties introduced by us this is probably the most popular to-day. Nearly all reports of it are favorable. The plant is of fair size, vigorous, a good runner and generally very productive. The fruit is very large, firm, of good color clear through and good flavor. In form it is heart-shaped. It is said to be desirable for canning, but we do not consider it so; it is seedy when canned. It commences

to ripen in midseason and continues till near the end. It blossoms for a long time, is rich in pollen, and is one of the best fertilizers we have for all pistillate varieties except quite early ones.

Klondike (Perfect). A Massachusetts variety. Its lateness comes from an extremely long season. We consider it in many ways the most valuable late variety with which we are acquainted. The plant is of moderate size, vigorous, free from rust and a good plant-maker. The fruit is large, regular conical in form, dark red, red clear through. Last season we did not consider the quality first-class. In productiveness it surpasses the Gandy, and equals it in size and in lateness of the last berries. It is more productive and reliable than Hunn, equals it in quality, but is not so late.

Hunn (Imperfect). Originated at the Cornell University Experiment Station. It is a wonder for lateness but is not reliable. Where it succeeds it is probably the most valuable late variety, but there are many places where it is a flat failure. With us it is a fine grower, except for considerable rust, a good plant maker and a good bearer. The fruit is large, dark glossy red, red clear through, of fair quality, firm, roundish or conical in form. It blooms so late as to escape frost and begins to ripen about the time all other berries are gone.

Joe (Perfect). We consider this by far the most valuable of the three pedigree varieties from the Messrs. Black, of New Jersey, which we have. The plant is very large, with beautiful large, rather light green leaves, perfectly free from rust, and multiplies rapidly. The fruit is very large, bright glossy red, red clear through, obtuse conical in form, sometimes inclined to be cleft, is borne well up off the ground on strong fruit stems and is of good quality. It is fairly productive here. It is not so late in beginning to ripen as most of the late varieties mentioned here, but has rather a long season.

Dr. Van Fleet reports on the behavior of the Joe at the *Rural New-Yorker* farm in New Jersey last season as follows: "Late—A large, rugged plant, immensely productive of enormous berries, deep red in color, often coxcombed. Quality, good for so large a berry. Evidently a valuable market variety. Ripens just before Gandy but holds up well."

This is the strongest growing of all Black's seedlings, all of which are remarkable for their vigorous growth; very productive. Berries of the largest size. Many of the largest berries are rough. Color, deep red; quality, good. Ripens with the Gandy.—*M. H. Ridgeway (Ind.) in American Gardening, 1901.*

Nettie (Imperfect). One of Black's pedigree varieties. It is the Hunn's chief competitor for extreme lateness, but we believe the Hunn a little the later of the two. Plants of moderate size, perfectly healthy and good runners. It produces a good crop of large, corrugated, rough berries, of very light scarlet color, light colored flesh and dark seeds, and sour. That was its behavior here last season, when few varieties were normal in quality and color.

Dr. Van Fleet's report from the *Rural New-Yorker* farm is as follows: "Very late; comes after Gandy. Tremendous cropper in comparison with most standard varieties. Berries large and somewhat irregular in form; rather soft and sour. Color pale scarlet. Most of the berries were scalded by the great heat. Needs a better flavor and more firmness to render it valuable."

A very late variety that is above the average in productiveness. The berries are most too light in color and too poor in quality to find favor with most buyers.—*M. H. Ridgeway (Ind.) in American Gardening, Aug. 14, 1901.*

Robbie (Perfect). Another of Black's varieties,—not quite so late as the Nettie. The plant is not so large and does not run so freely, but is nevertheless vigorous and clean. The fruit is of good size, conical, pale red on the surface with salmon colored flesh, and of a pleasant and peculiar flavor. With us it was not productive. It would be a nice late variety for the home garden, where quality was given first place.

Mr. M. H. Ridgeway, of Indiana, reports as follows in *American Gardening on Robbie*: "A late variety of vigorous, stocky growth; foliage, large, broad, dark green; very productive. Berries large, round conical, bright colored, firm and good quality. Gives promise of exceeding Gandy in value as a late variety."

Late—Strong, stocky plant with broad, dark foliage. Very productive of large, conical, brightly colored berries. Quality very good, less acid than most late kinds. The berries hold up well in size throughout the season. A worthy late variety, exceeding Gandy in value as grown here.—*Dr. Van Fleet's Report from the Rural New-Yorker farm.*

Sunshine (**Imperfect**). From Delaware. We do not like the Sunshine, but recognize in it the characteristics that are likely to make it a good late market berry, where size and productiveness are wanted and quality counts for little. During the past season it has proven a splendid grower. The plants are large, bright green, free from rust and run well. The fruit is large and there is a large amount of it. The first berry on each stem is likely to be "doubled and twisted," but the rest have generally fairly good form. The color is bright red and glossy. The berry is sour—to our taste, the poorest of all these late berries in quality. It is not one of the latest either in beginning or closing its season, but would probably compare favorably with Gandy in this respect.

Kansas (**Imperfect**). Originated in the state for which it is named. With us it is a splendid grower, making a great many moderate-sized plants, dark green and free from rust. It proved a late variety here. It bears fairly well. One berry on each stem is very large, the rest of good size. It is roundish in form, sometimes corrugated. Color, glossy red, flesh red, quality fair—about as good as the Warfield. Our opinion is that it will prove a valuable late variety for market. It appears to be one of the kind that can take care of itself.

Dr. VanFleet's report from the *Rural New-Yorker* farm says of Kansas, "Vigorous, makes many runners. Bears a large crop of moderately large, bright red, conical berries on short peduncles; firm and sour in taste. Good for shipping. Late mid-season."

Mr. Wm. Brown, of Kansas, says, "Expected much of the Rough Rider and Kansas, got but little."

Mr. R. M. Kellogg, of Michigan, in the *Western Fruit-Grower*, July 1901, said of Kansas: "Like the grand state from which it takes its name, it grows rich in spite of drouths, grasshoppers, hot winds or even weeds, it will come to the front with an immense crop of berries. It will outdo the famous old Crescent and surprise even the lazy man." In August he wrote to Mr. L. J. Farmer, of *Farmer's Fruit Farmer*: "In response to your inquiry as to comparative size of Rough Rider and Kansas, will say I think the Kansas is not quite as large, but I am sure it is much earlier. The two have a place without conflict. Crawford reports Kansas very late. It surely is not here. It is medium early. I have fruited it for five years, having received plants for trial from the originator."

Mr. Farmer, commenting on the above and our report on the two varieties, said: "When Mr. Crawford gives the Rough Rider the same chance as he does Kansas, he will learn that the Kansas is not in it with the Rough Rider. The Kansas is a great yielder, but it was so small and full of nubbins that over half our crop of it was allowed to go to waste. It is a berry of the same general type and appearance of Lady Rusk, but less firm and attractive. The Rough Rider was double the size with us and will produce a crop when planted alone, having a perfect flower, while Kansas must have a mate, it being pistillate."

Rough Rider (**Perfect**). From New York. Last year it fruited with us on old plants which had raised a crop of young ones the year before, and the season was too wet to be normal. It bore a good crop of rather large, regular, conical, dark red berries, red clear through and of fair quality. It was later than Sunshine and Joe but with us no later than Kansas and Robbie. It is a splendid grower, the plants being large, healthy and quite numerous. We do not desire to pass judgment upon this variety but leave readers of this catalogue to judge for themselves from what others say of it. We would call attention to the remarks of Mr. Farmer, the introducer, under the "Kansas."

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, said in the *Ohio Farmer* last July: "Rough Rider made a vigorous growth last season, but seems far less robust this year. The berries have been scarcely above medium size and not very numerous, but of good color and quality. It may please some but a great many will not think it prolific enough."

The much-advertised Rough Rider has, to some extent, been a disappointment to me. It has fairly good foliage, and makes just about runners enough. Its blooming season is quite late, so that it is more liable than most sorts to be out of the reach of late frost. But it did not prove as productive as I expected, giving little, if anything, more than half the yield of the Brandywine and some others, and only a few berries after the Brandywines were exhausted, while the berry itself is decidedly insipid. I shall not try to increase my patch of this variety.—*T. Greiner (Western N.Y.) in Farm and Fireside, Aug. 15, 1901.*

Judging from this year, Rough Rider is not as good a berry as many of the older varieties.—*W. T. Macoun in Canadian Horticulturist, November 1901.*

Rough Rider, from which I expected most, was a disappointment. It produced but few berries and they were only medium in size. Its plant is remarkably fine and healthy.—*G. Cowing (Ind.) in Western Fruit-Grower, August 1901.*

The *Rural New-Yorker's* correspondent wrote from Cornwall, N.Y.: "The Rough Rider seen here is a vigorous grower; the fruit is medium in size, rather irregular in form and of low quality."

One thing is well settled, and that is that the Rough Rider is a great acquisition. It proved later here by several days than any other variety. In fruit and foliage it closely resembles Bubach, but is more vigorous and stools up readily. The berries are firm enough for long shipments, and will surely become the leading variety for northern growers to send to southern points. The size of the berries and bright red color will make it very attractive for home market after other berries run small or are out of the market.—*R. M. Kellogg (Mich.) in Western Fruit-Grower, July 1901.*

Standard Varieties

In the following list we have included those varieties which have been well tested and have proved generally safe kinds to plant. Many of them are not varieties of the highest class. Frequently quality, appearance, size or firmness has been sacrificed for vigor and productiveness. The Brandywine and Gandy, included under late varieties, are entitled to a place in this list. We believe that further tests will place Senator Dunlap, Miller, Challenge, Bennett, Gibson, Parsons' Beauty, McKinley, Johnson's Early and W. J. Bryan here, but we may prove mistaken. As a rule inexperienced growers will be more certain of satisfactory results from planting standard varieties than new or fancy ones.

Bubach (*Imperfect*). Originated by Mr. J. G. Bubach, of Princeton, Ill. It is probably the most popular variety in America today, with the possible exception of Haverland. The secret of its popularity is its almost absolute reliability. The plant is one of the best, large, with big leaves, free from rust, maker of a fair number of short-jointed runners, whose habit is to root each plant before more are started, thus making a compact row. It is exceedingly productive. The plant is very large—one of the largest; in form it is obtusely conical, with a crease on one or both sides; the color only fair—orange scarlet; the quality medium; the firmness so wanting that in wet seasons the fruit can scarcely be hauled five miles to market.

Haverland (*Imperfect*). Originated near Cincinnati. This is another of the famous old varieties whose vigor and productiveness have made them popular for years and are likely to do so for years to come. The Haverland is as green and free from rust as Bubach, has lighter colored leaves and makes rather more and longer runners. The fruit grows on short stems and lies in the dirt unless carefully mulched. The berries are large, long, moderately firm, bright

red, of poor quality. Thoroughly reliable. We have had it bear at the rate of 100 bushels an acre *at one picking*. This variety is less likely to be injured by late frosts than almost any other.

Warfield (**Imperfect**). Originated by Mr. B. C. Warfield of Sandoval, Ill. This is the variety that superseded the Crescent, and is probably shipped more than any other in the United States. It is of the Crescent type—small plants that run all over, are generally as green as grass, will grow and bear under almost any condition. All the varieties of this type, Senator Dunlap, Kansas, Pennell and others, will, as a rule, become so thick on the ground, unless greatly restricted, that it is impossible for them to make any kind of a showing. They will bear though they be like a blue grass sod; but, for want of plant food and moisture, the fruit will not reach the size it should, and the variety is blamed for being small, when it is more the grower's fault than the variety's. It must be remembered that these varieties have wonderful vigor. It manifests itself in running, but if curbed in this direction it will appear in increased size. The Warfield, grown in hills, is a wonder for productiveness and bears fruit of a good size. Some careful growers even rate it as a fancy berry, although it is the last that most people would consider so.

The fruit is dark glossy red, red clear through, conical in form, very firm, of good quality though slightly tart, a splendid shipper, one of the best for canning and, as generally grown, small. Last season the leaves curled here and the variety looked unpromising, but it bore a good crop and held its size to the end. Its season is medium early, and we consider the Senator Dunlap a good pollenizer for it.

Woolverton (**Perfect**). One of the grand varieties originated by the late John Little, of Canada. We introduced it in the United States. It makes big, fine plants, rusts a little sometimes, makes a fair number of runners that root quickly and produce compact rows. It blooms a long time and is one of the best pollenizers for pistillates. Very productive. Fruit very large, quality and color good, sometimes has white tips. The fruit is not of such elegant appearance as the big fancy berries. It is one of the reliable varieties that very seldom disappoint the grower.

Bismarck (**Perfect**). A seedling of Bubach and Van Deman, originated in Arkansas. It is sometimes spoken of as a "perfect blossomed Bubach." It is as good a grower as the Bubach, and much resembles it in plant. The fruit is large, obtuse conical, never misshapen, firm, very light red, and there are no green tips. It is of better quality, greater firmness, rounder form and lighter color than Bubach, slightly earlier and bears a long time. Some people consider it more productive than Bubach, but we do not believe it is ordinarily.

Lloyd (**Imperfect**). Otherwise known as Seaford. Originated in Maryland. This variety makes good sized plants and a good many of them. A little rusty at times. The season is second early and continues a long time. The fruit is very dark, glossy, dark clear through, of fine quality, firm and a good shipper. A grower near here who had it in perfection last year got five dollars a bushel for it, while the finest Nick Ohmer, a little later, brought only four dollars. It is very productive and altogether one of our most valuable varieties.

Ridgeway (**Perfect**). Originated by Mr. M. H. Ridgeway, of Wabash, Ind. It has not been on the market as long as most of the standard varieties heretofore mentioned, but has gained a well-deserved popularity. It is a fine grower, vigorous, free from rust. It makes a good number of short

runners, which root plants as they go. We have heard complaints of the plant's having small, sickly leaves, but with us it is quite otherwise. Very productive. Fruit large, round, smooth, dark red, red clear through, of good quality. Season, from midseason to very late.

Sample (Imperfect). From Massachusetts. Few varieties have jumped into popularity as this one has. A year ago the Western New York Horticultural Society declared it the best all-around market berry. The plant is very large, free from rust, healthy in every way and a good runner. In productiveness it is perhaps surpassed by none. The fruit is very large, uniformly roundish conical in form with an inclination to have a neck, of fine quality but not the best, quite firm, dark in color, dark red clear through, coloring all over at once. We consider it fine for any purpose. It does well in matted rows and without petting. The season is very long, making the Sample as late as most of the late varieties.

While in health and thrift it was all that could be asked for, in size, yield and firmness it was not what is required of a first-class berry.—*E. W. Wooster (Me.) in American Gardening, Feb. 23, 1901.*

Three of us who have tested the Sample have discarded it.—*Mrs. Andrew Hawes (Me.).*

Mr. M. H. Ridgeway says of it, "The most productive of all varieties that gives a large per cent. of fancy berries; quality not above good."

A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker*, writing from New Jersey last summer, said: "A close competitor of New York, lacks character and is inclined to be a little soft. More regular in shape and as productive as New York. Is proving to be a good berry for near market."

Mr. R. M. Kellogg said in the *Western Fruit-Grower*: "The Sample did itself grandly. Grown in hills it is immense. Berries are deep blood red, standing next to the Marshall in size and just filled up around the plant. One plant in our trial plat measured eight feet two and a half inches around the leaves, while a bushel and a half basket turned over it doubled up the leaves on all sides; other plants around it were but little smaller."

Last year the yield was large and the row of Sample was the most profitable in the whole patch, and this year the result was the same, the berries being of large uniform size, but the flavor is poor and the season rather late.—*The Ruralist (Md.) July, 1901.*

Fancy Berries

We have included under this caption five varieties which under favorable conditions produce the very finest fruit. The Miller is entitled to a place here also. There are plenty of varieties as large as these, some as large and handsome; but we know of no others as large, handsome and good.

Marshall (Perfect). This variety originated in Massachusetts a number of years ago. It has been grown all over the country for a long time, but has never been very popular with the rank and file of market growers. All that is generally said against it is that it is not productive enough. In our opinion it is the finest second early variety with which we are acquainted. The plant is big, stocky, well rooted, and generally a beautiful grower. It sometimes rusts. It makes comparatively few runners. The fruit is very large, very dark red, generally of good shape, conical or somewhat flatly conical, and of the very best quality. Good to grow in hills. Blossom somewhat tender to frost.

Wm. Belt (Perfect). Originated near Cincinnati and introduced by us in 1895. It is a source of regret to us that this variety has rusted so badly in various parts of the country as to prove worthless. In other places, like our own, it rusts in the fall but comes up green again in the spring and appears none

the worse for the rust. In other places it is the most valuable variety grown. Under these circumstances it is not safe for anybody to plant it largely unless he or some of his neighbors have tested it.

Where it does well it is one of the finest varieties that ever grew. The plant is large, vigorous and a good but not rampant runner, very productive of berries of the largest size and finest quality. The first berry on each stem is generally flattened and coxcombed, but the others are of good shape. The color is bright or slightly dark red and there is a fine gloss. The color extends clear through. It is firm and will stand shipment well.

Nick Ohmer (**Perfect**). Originated by Mr. John F. Beaver, of Dayton, O., and introduced by us in 1898. It has become widely disseminated and is generally highly spoken of. The plant is large with large, rather rough leaves, sometimes showing a little rust. It runs freely. The runners are very long, and the young plants are slow to root. On this account early fall plants are hard to get, and winter generally finds the ground covered with unrooted plants. The variety is very productive. The fruit is generally very large but occasionally it goes to "nubbins." It is dark red, glossy, firm and of excellent quality, but not quite as good as Wm. Belt. Ordinarily it is of good form, but the largest specimens are sometimes triangular and slightly seamed. Careless growers are likely to be disappointed with this variety. Mr. Beaver is one of the best culturists in America. The Nick Ohmer comes of stock that has had the very best care and it requires it and repays it. It is especially adapted to hill culture. It ripens in midseason and continues till almost the latest.

Margaret (**Perfect**). Originated by Mr. John F. Beaver, and introduced by us in 1896. This is one of the finest growers on our place, making moderate sized plants, with large, perfectly green leaves and a fair number of runners. It is very productive. The fruit is very large and remains large throughout the season, generally conical but frequently lemon-shaped, never misshapen, firm, dark glossy red, with no white tips, of good flavor but not as good as Wm. Belt. It bears from midseason till most of the late varieties are gone. It is a seedling of the Crawford, one of the highest bred varieties ever introduced, and, like the Nick Ohmer, wants good culture and generally gives results that justify it.

Downing's Bride (**Imperfect**). Another of Mr. Beaver's seedlings. This variety was never regularly introduced. We sent it out as an extra some years ago, and it was afterwards named by a gentleman in Virginia. It is a good grower, makes good sized plants, runs very freely, somewhat after the style of the Nick Ohmer, and with us is free from rust. The berry is the handsomest in our collection, large, nearly as dark as the Marshall, as glossy as the old Jucunda, regular conical in form, and of the highest quality. Season medium. It is a variety that ought to be grown by every person who has a strawberry bed for home use. Its qualifications as a market berry can be learned from the following testimonials.

Downing's Bride suffered severely in Kansas and Missouri during the drouth last summer, most of the plants set in the spring by one grower in Kansas being killed, and all set by a Missouri grower meeting the same fate. At Lawrence, Kansas, plants set in the fall of 1900 were unable to perfect any good berries. In this case it held out longer than Miller, Sampson and Parsons' Beauty, however. In south-western Michigan, however, where the drouth was probably not so severe, the results were different. On July 1st, the late G. W. Howard, of Stevensville, wrote us:

"We are still having the worst drouth here that this country was ever visited with, so say the oldest settlers; no rain in April, but one moderate rain in May, two small showers in June, scarcely laying the dust, dry as ever in a few hours; and for days the thermometer has stood from 96 to 102 in the dead shade. We have certainly a fair chance this season to see what will stand drouth and what will not. Pennell all dead; Bennett nearly so; Salem same; Parsons' Beauty and Gibson hurt. But Downing's Bride! oh, Downing's Bride is as fresh as ever and bore a fine lot of the finest of berries and apparently not affected by the drouth at all. Put more wind behind it and do the strawberry growers more good. If I live, I shall plant some half my crop of it next year. It deserves the wind that Rough Rider got."

In May, 1901, Mr. J. Timmins, of New Jersey, wrote us: "I want a berry uniform in shape, of good color, with a high gloss and smooth surface. Downing's Bride is away ahead of all varieties I have tried so far in these respects."

Other Varieties

Some of the following are too new to classify as standard varieties, and a few have not the characteristics that are ever likely to put them in that class. Two or three, when grown to perfection, could be classed as fancy varieties. None are especially early or late.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect). Originated by Rev. J. R. Reasoner, of Urbana, Ill., and introduced by us in 1900. We have the greatest confidence in this variety, and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the most prominent standard kinds. In plant it is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardship. It is small, slim, very deep rooted and as great a runner as the Warfield. This winter we detect a little rust. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however. It is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become "salvy" in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time.

The Senator Dunlap will gain its popularity not for size, productiveness, color or quality, for there are varieties that equal or surpass it in all of these respects, but for its wonderful growth and ability to ripen a good crop of good berries under almost any condition of drouth or neglect. It will, we believe, be a rival of Warfield and prove its superior in size, flavor, keeping and shipping qualities and ability to withstand drouth. We are satisfied it is one of the safe varieties to plant for any purpose. What others think of it may be gleaned from the following:

Mr. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, said in the *Canadian Horticulturist*, "Senator Dunlap did not yield as well as many other kinds."

Senator Dunlap produced a few fair berries, much like Warfield in appearance, but better in flavor and quite firm, but gave no evidence of great productiveness.—G. Cowing (*Ind.*) in *Western Fruit-Grower*, August, 1901.

Last October Mr. K. E. Conover, of Santa Barbara Co., Cal., wrote us, "The Senator Dunlap is a failure. A few of the first berries are good size; the rest are too small for this market; but the quality is the best yet. I think I will always plant a few for my own table."

Mr. S. G. Knox, of Kansas wrote October 11th, "The Dunlap is the most promising plant I ever bought; and this, as you already know, has been a very hard season on berry plants."

Senator Dunlap stood the drouth better than 29 other varieties. I never saw such a strong grower as the Senator Dunlap. I never received my plants until May. It was then hot and dry. They simply grew in the dust and tried to throw out runners.—W. H. Peak (*Mo.*) Sept. 12, 1901.

The Senator Dunlap began to ripen its fruit about the 15th of May. Some of them measure four inches in circumference.—*W. H. Colvin (Kans.)* June 26, 1901.

Senator Dunlap, New York and Kansas were all very disappointing—the first deficient in firmness and smoothness, the others in amount of fruit, but possibly the soil did not suit them.—*T. C. Robinson (Ont.)* July 18, 1901.

Dunlap was fine here this year. We consider it not a grand but a *great* variety. We heartily endorse all you have said in its favor.—*Flansburgh & Peirson (Mich.)* Nov. 26, 1901.

On spring set plants 90 per cent. of Rough Rider died, whilst half or over of Senator Dunlap survived the hot summer.—*Jno. W. Brumby (Ga.)* Nov. 4, 1901.

On August 26, Mr. S. E. Mason, of R. D. Mason & Son, of Fond du Lac Co., Wis., wrote us: "The winter proved severe on tender varieties, or where there was not good drainage, and varieties like Nick Ohmer and Wm. Belt could not or did not stand it. The Senator Dunlap proved itself one of the very best for hardiness and strength of plant, and also in productiveness, judging from the few we had. The Senator Dunlap, I think, will prove quite the equal of the Enhance (by far our most profitable variety) in growth, hardiness and productiveness; but, in size and shipping quality, much inferior, judging by this year only. I notice you claim for it both quality and firmness. With us, judging by this year only, which is not a fair or complete test, it is noncommittal, as I call it, in quality, that is insipid and poor in quality, and very soft, as poor a shipper as the Crescent and inferior in size to the Warfield. It is making a fair growth, as good or better than any other."

Mr. Wm. Brown, of Kansas, wrote us on June 8, "Senator Dunlap was next (after Johnson's Early) to give ripe berries, which were good in size, color, shape, flavor and productiveness. It has produced berries every day since the 24th of May. This noon I went out to see what effect the early morning shower had on the plants. All except three (Parker Earle, Johnson's Early and Dunlap) were not revived much. Dunlap vines stood up, looked bright, and it is ripening its last berries all right. I would not place the Dunlap ahead of the Parker Earle, but, after seeing its behavior this year, I would place it above all others I have tried, with the above exception. In fact it does not come in competition with that variety, being nearly all gone when Parker Earle is beginning to ripen." On August 5th, he wrote, "The Dunlap has stood the hot, dry weather the best of any variety."

The Senator Dunlap is a staminate or perfect flowering variety; the first ripe were picked on June 15th, five days after the August Luther, and three days after Michel. It grows very much like the old Crescent, make a good wide row of healthy plants. If I am able to judge after one year's fruiting, I am convinced that it is the coming market berry. It resembles in shape and color the old Wilson, the berry is solid and very firm and large. I feel sure it will be a good shipper. I believe market growers will find the Senator Dunlap a great acquisition—*Rev. E. B. Stevenson (Ont.) in Canadian Horticulturist*, September, 1901.

The Senator Dunlap is a great acquisition—surely one of the heaviest producers among the quite early perfect flowers. The berries are so large, and so many of them, it is sure to go to the front as a fruiter and pollenizer.—*R. M. Kellogg (Mich.) in Western Fruit-Grower*, July, 1901.

Gibson (Perfect). From eastern New York. This is a second early kind of magnificent growth, great productiveness and large size. The plant is large, with large leaves, perfectly free from rust. It runs well. The fruit is large, round, uniform in shape, never misshapen, of fine flavor, bright crimson color, great gloss, great firmness and is a splendid shipper. Near its home it is one of the most popular market berries and we believe it is likely to become so generally.

A correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker* reported, last June, that in the Hudson valley, near Maintainville, he found light foliage and blight and the Gibson was worse than the Wm. Belt. At Cornwall, "the older planting of Gibson was light here as elsewhere, but a young bed looked strong and had a good setting of fruit. This is a berry of fine quality, and it is hoped it will prove a more vigorous grower than this wet season seems to indicate."

Mr. W. H. Colvin, of Elk County, Kansas, reports that the Gibson did well with him last summer.

Mr. M. H. Ridgeway, of Indiana, said in *American Gardening*, August 17, 1901, "Makes a splendid plant growth, is productive, but on my soil berries color so unevenly that I shall discard it."

Bennett (Imperfect). Originated near Cincinnati. Introduced by us in 1900. The plant is large, healthy, free from rust, a fair runner and a great bearer. The fruit is uniformly long conical in form, large at the beginning of the season and of medium size later, scarlet when first ripe and crimson when

it has hung awhile, of good quality. The fruit will hang on the plants longer without getting soft than that of almost any other variety. It is very firm and a fine shipper. The season commences second early and is long.

New York (**Perfect**). A seedling of Bubach and Jessie, originated in New York state, which captured the prize of \$100 offered by Mr. W. F. Allen for a new variety that would produce as much fruit of as large size and good quality as the Glen Mary. The plant is large, a beautiful grower, free from rust and not much of a runner. The fruit is very large, only moderately firm, conical in form, dark scarlet, changing to crimson when fully ripe, colors all over at once. The season is medium. Very productive.

McKinley (**Perfect**). From Rochester, N.Y. It makes a large plant, stocky, healthy, free from rust and generally a fair runner. The fruit is large, bright red, red clear through, firm, roundish conical in form, very handsome and of good quality. It is productive and, we believe, a safe variety to plant for any purpose. Season medium.

Parsons' Beauty (**Perfect**). From Maryland. We believe this is one of the most valuable market varieties introduced in several years. The plant is large, dark colored, perfectly free from rust, heavily rooted and a fair runner. It is immensely productive. The fruit is large, dark red, glossy, conical, uniform in shape, firm and of good quality, although rather tart. It has proven one of the most satisfactory varieties under ordinary field culture on our place and we have no hesitancy in recommending it to market growers. Midseason.

W. J. Bryan (**Perfect**). An Illinois variety, introduced by us in 1900. It is one of the best growers on our place. The plants are above average size, dark green, perfectly free from rust, vigorous every way and good runners. The fruit is large, beautiful, of regular conical form, has a smooth surface, glossy red color and good flavor. We are much pleased with it as grown here.

Pennel (**Perfect**). A Connecticut variety of the Crescent style of growth, introduced by us in 1900. Plant small, perfectly green and healthy, runs all over the ground. It bears a good crop of large, round, bright red berries, tinted to the center. The quality is good. A nice berry for home use or to sell to private customers.



To Our Customers

VARIETIES AND PRICES ✨ We have named in this catalogue all the varieties we have for sale, and given prices on such quantities as we can furnish. These prices are final. We therefore respectfully request that lists be not sent us for "special quotations," as we cannot give them.

TERMS ✨ **Cash with order or before shipment.** We sometimes vary from this rule in the case of old customers with whom our past dealings have been satisfactory to us.

ORDERING ✨ Our customers will find it much to their advantage to order early, as they will then get what they want, while late comers are frequently disappointed in finding that some varieties are sold out.

We cannot accept orders for less than six plants of one variety, except where the price is one dollar or more per dozen.

Purchasers are requested to use the enclosed order sheet, filling out all spaces carefully.

SENDING MONEY ✨ Money may be sent by express money order, bank draft, check, postal money order or registered letter. Sums of less than a dollar may be sent in stamps.

PACKING AND SHIPPING ✨ As we hold no plants over winter in cellars, we cannot fill orders until plants can be dug—generally about April 1st.

We guarantee the safe arrival at destination of all plants ordered sent by mail or express before May 1st. If any fail to do so, or if any mistake has been made we stand ready to rectify the error or make good the loss, if notified promptly.

We do not ship plants by freight.

By express we can ship directly over the lines of the United States and Adams (and Southern) Express Companies. We believe that our customers at points *where these companies have offices* in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota and east of these and north of Tennessee, will find it cheaper to have plants in quantities of 200 or more sent by express rather than mail.

The express companies give a special rate on plants, much lower than merchandise rates. The minimum charge, however, is 35 cents for each company carrying the shipment, unless the merchandise rate is less than that. To assist our customers in estimating the probable express charges, we give below a table of rates on 35 pounds of plants, boxed, (the estimated weight of 1000 plants packed for shipment) from here to a number of cities in the territory above mentioned:

Boston - - - - - \$0.50	Duluth - - - - - \$1.05	New York - - - - - \$0.50
Chicago - - - - - .45	Grand Rapids, Mich. - - .45	Philadelphia - - - - - .45
Cincinnati - - - - - .35	Indianapolis - - - - - .45	Pittsburg - - - - - .35
Cleveland - - - - - .30	Kansas City - - - - - 1.00	Providence - - - - - .55
Columbus, O. - - - - - .35	La Crosse, Wis. - - - - - .85	St. Joseph, Mo. - - - - - 1.00
Council Bluffs, Ia. - - - 1.00	Louisville - - - - - .50	St. Louis - - - - - .65
Davenport, Ia. - - - - - .80	Milwaukee - - - - - .55	Springfield, Mass. - - - .50
Detroit - - - - - .35	Minneapolis - - - - - 1.00	Toledo - - - - - .35

IMPORTANT TO CANADIAN CUSTOMERS As Canadian postal rates on plants are double those charged by the United States, persons in Canada ordering plants sent by mail must add five cents a dozen or thirty cents a hundred to the prices given in this catalogue for plants by mail postpaid. Where persons reside at

towns reached by express companies, they may, if they desire, send only the regular prepaid prices, and the plants will be sent by express prepaid.

Certificate of Inspection accompanies each order.

GUARANTY ✻ While we take the greatest care to have all stock true to name, in case any shall prove otherwise, we will not be liable for an amount greater than that actually paid us for the stock. It practically never occurs that our stock is untrue, except in a very few instances where we have received mixed stock from the originator or introducer.

SUBSTITUTING ✻ When we are sold out of a variety ordered, we can frequently substitute others to the advantage of the purchaser, if permitted to do so. We never do this, however, without express permission.

ANNOUNCEMENT



WE DESIRE to announce to our bulb customers that in October last we sold our entire stock of gladiolus bulbs to Mr. C. Betscher, of Canal Dover, Ohio. This sale included all bulbs from the smallest size up and all bulblets, owned by the firm of M. Crawford Company, together with the names of bulb customers and correspondents and a page of space in this catalogue. The stock consists of nearly two million bulbs and about seventy-five bushels of bulblets, of which about one fourth are Groff's Hybrids, this being the second largest collection in the United States. There are also a few thousand bulbs of named varieties, seedlings and special collections, but the bulk of the stock is Standard Mixture. This places Mr. Betscher's collection among the largest and choicest in the country, as he was already the owner of a large stock of named varieties, separate strains, bulbs under color and different mixtures.

In consideration of the removal from this firm and its individual members of all restrictions on our growing, buying and selling bulbs, Mr. M. Crawford also turned over to Mr. Betscher a part of what remained of his fine private collection, after he had made his own selections from it in 1901.

We take this opportunity to thank our bulb customers for their patronage in the past. Mr. Betscher is able fill orders for all classes of bulbs which we have been accustomed to sell, as well as many others, and the wants of our customers in this line can be fully supplied by him.

We have no bulbs to sell this spring. What we may see fit to do in the future will be announced at the proper time.

M. CRAWFORD COMPANY.

BETSCHER'S

Special Introduction Offers



THE FOLLOWING Exceptional offers are made to interest you with a view to introducing our **PEERLESS BULBS AND PLANTS** to culturists who want the very best selection possible. The one constant aim is to have the very best sorts that critical culturists have accepted or proven to be the highest standard of excellence, thus knowing that our part will be faithfully anticipated. The future success depending on your careful efforts entirely.

THE GLADIOLUS—Our Leading Specialty. The Gladiolus is the most desirable, attractive and fashionable of all summer blooming bulbs or plants. No flower has such a wonderful multiplicity of colors, and brilliancy and delicacy of tints rivaling the rarest of orchids or roses, always sure to bloom, have no insect enemies, can be used very advantageously in many ways. As a decorative cut flower it is exceptionally adaptable.

Our one constant aim is to produce the most critically selected strains in existence. We are constantly selecting the very essence of culture from all parts of the world, combining of the very highest types of all this stock by breeding on strictly up-to-date methods, uniting such as have to a high degree the essential elements necessary to maintain the highest standard of excellence.

PEERLESS STRAIN Especially selected from our extensive collection, for those who desire **GLADIOLUS** the very best procurable, embracing every shade from purest white, blue, yellow, etc., etc., representing all types: Childsii, Gandavensis, Groffs, Lemoinei, etc., etc.

First Size, 50c per doz. \$3.50 per 100. [By express \$25.00 per 1000].

Second Size, 35c per doz. \$2.50 per 100. [By express \$20.00 per 1000].

PREMIER STRAIN One of the very best commercial mixtures in America, equal to any we **GLADIOLUS** have ever inspected or tested—no cheap rubbish, largely seedlings, carefully rogued—fully 50 per cent light shades. Our most exacting customers pronounce it "very fine," "excellent," etc.

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Second Size, 20c per doz. \$1.20 per 100. [By express \$7.50 per 1000].

CRAWFORD'S STANDARD An exceptionally fine strain representing the life-work and **MIXTURE GLADIOLUS** selection of M. Crawford Co., one of the oldest and most exacting firms in America, whose entire stock of over 2,000,000 bulbs was purchased in November—recognized for a generation as an exceptionally fine strain.

First Size 30c per doz. \$2.00 per 100. [By express \$10.00 per 1000].

Second Size 20c per doz. \$1.20 per 100. [By express \$7.50 per 1000].

GLADIOLUS—GROFF'S A new strain, largely hybrids of Childsii, Nanceianus, etc., etc., **NEW HYBRIDS** very vigorous growth, excellent large blooms, largely scarlet shades. This strain contains very fine stock, every one should try them. At the Pan-American Exposition they created unusual attention and enthusiasm. Our stock is composed largely of fine selected stock.

First Size 65c per doz \$3.50 per 100 [By express \$20.00 per 1000].

Second Size 50c per doz. \$2.75 per 100. [By express \$15.00 per 1000].

Third Size 40c per doz. \$2.00 per 100. [By express \$12.00 per 1000].

LEMOINEI GLADIOLUS Per dozen, 25c; per 100, \$2.00. [By express, \$15.00 per 1000.]

GLADIOLUS A novelty worthy of a place in every collection, embracing many tints in blues, **BULES** lilac, heliotrope, "sky blue," etc. Not exactly a fancy flower, but of all plants on our grounds created most enthusiasm—something uniquely novel. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

TWELVE FINE GLADIOLI FOR 75c.

AFRICAN Color of the deepest crimson black.

ADDISON Dark amaranth, striped white.

AUGUSTA Best white variety, nearly pure.

BERTHA New, orange scarlet.

BEN HUR Fine large red, Childsii sort.

EUGENE SCRIBE Tender rose, suffused and striped carmine; very fine.

GRAND ROUGE A brilliant, flaming scarlet.

ISAAC BUCHANAN The best clear yellow.

MABEL Rich, showy vermilion, magenta shade.

MAY Spikes and bloom very large; white, suffused with carmine, with rosy flakes.

OCTOROON Distinct, pleasing salmon-pink.

SNOW WHITE Grand, white, beautiful and showy; 20c. each.

10c. each; the twelve for 75c.

REMEMBER Everything in these offers is free by mail except where noted by express. Good sound bulbs and healthy, vigorous plants. Our stock is the very best testimonial of its excellence.

I have an exceptionally selected stock of **Roses**, Cannas, Geraniums, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. Send for offers.

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Spring of 1902

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.....	AUGUST LUTHER (P)...	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00
.....	BENNETT (I)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00
.....	BISMARCK (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70
.....	BRANDYWINE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	.....
.....	BUBACH (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	CHALLENGE (P).....	2.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	.....	.....
.....	DOWNING'S BRIDE (I)	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	GANDY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	GIBSON (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	.....
.....	HAVERLAND (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	HAWAII (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	HUNN (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	.....	.....
.....	JOE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	.....
.....	JOHNSON'S EARLY (P)	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70
.....	KANSAS (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00
.....	KLONDIKE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70

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.....	LLOYD (I)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70
.....	LUXURY (P)50	.75	2.50	.45	.65	2.20
.....	LYON (I)	2.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	10.00
.....	McKINLEY (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70
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.....	MONITOR (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	5.00
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.....	NEW GLOBE75	1.10	3.75	.70	1.00	3.40
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.....	YANT (P)50	.75	2.50	.45	.65	2.20

SPRING OF
1902

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SPRING OF
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AUGUST LUTHER (P)...	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
BENNETT (I)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
BISMARCK (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
BRANDYWINE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
BUBACH (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
CHALLENGE (P).....	2.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	40.00	
DOWNING'S BRIDE (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
GANDY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
GIBSON (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
HAVERLAND (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
HAWAII (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
HUNN (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
JOE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
JOHNSON'S EARLY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
KANSAS (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
KLONDIKE (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
LLOYD (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
LUXURY (P) .....	.50	.75	2.50	.45	.65	2.20	8.00	
LYON (I)	2.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	10.00	40.00	
MCKINLEY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
MARGARET (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
MARSHALL (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
MAYFLOWER (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	3.00	
MILLER (P) .....	.30	.45	1.50	.25	.35	1.20	6.00	
MINUTE MAN (I).....	.30	.45	1.50	.25	.35	1.20	6.00	
MONITOR (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	5.00	
NETTIE (I).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
NEW GLOBE .....	.75	1.10	3.75	.70	1.00	3.40	12.00	
NEW YORK (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
NICK OHMER (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
PALMER (P) .....	.75	1.10	3.75	.70	1.00	3.40	12.00	
PARKER EARLE (P).....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
PARSONS' BEAUTY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
PENNELL (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
RIDGEWAY (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
ROBBIE (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
ROUGH RIDER (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
SAMPLE (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
SENATOR DUNLAP (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
SUNSHINE (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
SUTHERLAND (I) .....	.50	.75	2.50	.45	.65	2.20	8.00	
UNCLE JIM (P) .....	.75	1.10	3.00	.70	1.00	2.75	10.00	
WARFIELD (I) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
WM BELT (P) .....	.20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
W. J. BRYAN (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
WOOLVERTON (P)20	.30	1.00	.15	.20	.70	4.00	
YANT (P)50	.75	2.50	.45	.65	2.20	8.00	

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BY

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OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
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CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

No. 60.

WOOSTER, OHIO, Aug. 14, 1901.

This is to certify that the growing nursery stock and premises of the M. Crawford Company, situated at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, have been inspected by authority of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, April 14, 1900, and that no indications have been found of the presence of San Jose scale, Black knot, Peach yellows or other injurious insects or plant diseases on such stock or premises.

F. M. WEBSTER,
Chief Inspector

This certificate is void after August 15, 1902.