

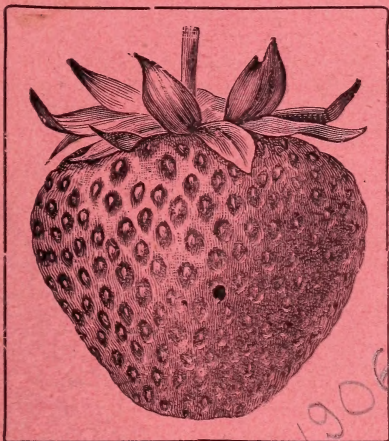
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

SEASON OF 1906

STRAWBERRY & RASPBERRY PLANTS



Grown and for sale at

THE MCGEEHON NURSERY

And Small Fruit Farm

R. D. MCGEEHON

ATLANTIC, IOWA

TO OUR FRIENDS, PATRONS AND ALL
LOVERS OF FRUIT.

We desire to thank you for the patronage you have given us these many years we have grown small fruits and plants for sale, and to assure you that we shall endeavor by every honest method to merit a continuance of your patronage, and we hope to gain many new customers by so doing. We solicit trial orders from those with whom we have never dealt. We feel sure that with our most effective way of packing, labeling and shipping, together with our experience of 27 years in growing, testing and shipping small fruit plants, we can serve you as well (or better) than any other grower in the west.

Yours truly,

R. D. McGeehon.

McGEEHON NURSERY AND
SMALL FRUIT FARM

STATE OF IOWA

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the Growing Nursery Stock and Premises of R. D. McGeehon situated in Atlantic, County of Cass, State of Iowa, have been inspected according to the provisions of Chapter 53 of the acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1906.

H. E. SUMMERS, State Entomologist.

Certificate No. 8

Dated July 4, 1905, Ames, Iowa.

WE HAVE been in the small fruit and plant business 27 years, we have given our whole time and attention to the growing of small fruit plants for the market, and the testing of new varieties as they come before the public. We think our experience in this business is worth something to our patrons. In describing new varieties (which we have tested) we give the FACTS as they appear to us on our grounds regardless of whom it may hit. If you get a new variety from us that fails to do as well with you as it has done for us it would hardly be fair to accuse us of misrepresentation, as soil, climate, wet or dry seasons and different treatment have very much to do with results in growing strawberries. Our trial beds get the same cultivation as those grown by the acre for fruit, because a strawberry that won't yield a paying crop with a good field culture is of no use in the west. We spend a good deal of time and money in testing new varieties and our patrons and the public generally get the benefit of results. We grow all kinds of small fruit, but STRAWBERRIES are our specialty.

We believe we have the largest stock of these in the west, grown especially for the plants, on new land, and set last spring on prairie soil. Persons wishing large orders of 20,000 or more will do well to write us early in the season for prices.

We claim that no dealer in small fruit plants in the west digs, trims and packs plants in any better shape than we do (if equal) hence we receive dozens of testimonials every year similar to those we publish. The hands we employ are largely those that have worked for us for years hence have experience in the business, yet mistakes may occur, which if we are notified on receipt of goods, will be promptly rectified.

Our prices are as low as first class plants can be sold. Good plants put up in first class shape, cannot be sold at shoddy prices without loss to somebody. Cheap plants, as a rule, mean poor plants. No one can afford to buy poor nursery stock of any kind.

We do not aim to sell plants for the smallest possible amount of money. But we do aim to give every

customer full amount for his money and the greatest possible satisfaction. Order early as some varieties are always sure to be exhausted early in the season. Our terms are cash before shipment, unless by SPECIAL AGREEMENT. No plants sent C. O. D.

We have gained our present large trade by sending good plants, true to name, liberal count, well packed at fair, honest prices. Money can be sent by Draft on Chicago, P. O. Money Order on Atlantic or Express Money Order.

REFERENCES Nichols' Bank, Atlantic; or any Bank or business house in Atlantic.

ORDERING AND SHIPPING.

Fifty plants of any one variety at 100 rates; 500 at 1000 rates. When we say one variety, we mean Crescent is one variety of strawberry and Kansas is one variety of raspberry.

Varieties marked (P) are pistilate and must have a variety marked (S) or staminate, planted near them as a fertilizer.

As soon as the plants are received unpack and examine them. See that you have got all you ordered, and report at once, and if any mistake has been made it will be rectified; but if delayed two weeks it will not be noticed.

As we sell largely to nurserymen and dealers, if customers will inform us whether they want plants for their own use or to sell again, it will be to their own advantage as well as ours.

We can ship by freight, express or mail, but strawberries in small orders, it is best to ship by express or mail. We ship strawberries at dozen or hundred rates as given in price list, and raspberries at dozen rates by mail, and guarantee their arrival in good condition. All plants are nicely trimmed, roots straightened out and tied in bunches of 25—packed in clean moss.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING, CULTIVATION, ETC.

In the first place plant on good land where the water won't stand on top of the ground in the winter; plow it well about six or eight inches deep, harrow and pulverize it well—don't be afraid of overdoing it. Here is where many make a mistake, they won't half prepare the soil. Now mark off your rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the lighter the mark the better so you can see it. You are now ready for the plants. Put them in a pail with enough water to cover the roots, take each plant out as it is wanted not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind. Set them from 15 to 24 inches apart. Free runners further apart than moderate ones; set them as deep as they grew before. In no case covering the crowns. Spread the roots fan shape and let them grow right straight down, press the earth firmly about them; keep blossoms picked off, let the runners root in the row to form a thinly matted row 18 inches to 2 feet wide. Cultivate only one way—hoe and cultivate often—kill the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes cover just enough to hide the plants. Good clean straw or marsh hay is the best for this purpose. As soon as they commence to grow next spring remove part of the covering that lays on the plants but leave it in the alleys until after the crop is gathered.

Those marked (P) are pistillate and will not fruit alone but must have every third or fourth row of some variety marked (S). Those marked (S) are perfect blossoms and will fruit alone or fertilize those marked (P). Strawberries can be planted from the early spring until in bloom if weather is favorable and blossoms picked off. When setting we always cut off part of the roots—we leave them four inches long.

HOW TO GROW BERRIES.

Every person that owns one or more acres of land ought to raise what small fruit he can use. Many farmers neglect raising berries because they

think it takes more work than the fruit is worth, and say they will buy what their families can use, but as a rule the family goes without any. If they get any it will be a few boxes of stale fruit purchased at the nearby grocery, which is a poor substitute for nice home grown fruit picked fresh from the vines when fully ripe.

The best place to plant strawberries is on land that has grown potatoes, or some hoed crop that has left the land free from weeds or weed seed; plow the land late in the fall but don't harrow until just before planting. When ready to plant harrow it thoroughly and smooth it down with a planker; plant as early in April as you can, so your plants will have a good hold on the soil before dry hot weather. Every farmer ought to have a Planet, Jr., cultivator (or some implement similar) that has shovels from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 3 inches wide. In a week or ten days after planting run twice between each row with your cultivator with the narrow shovels; cultivate shallow (2 or 3 inches)—keep this up every week or ten days, as long as weeds show themselves, some years we cultivate until September. If your land is clean and free from weed seed you will need but little hand weeding and hoeing. Varieties such as Wood, Warfield, Crescent, Bisel and Dunlap, ought to be planted 2 feet apart in the row and rows 3 to 9 inches apart. First runners sent out place in row putting a clod or little soil on them to keep them in place until they take root—in this way you get most of your runners started along the row (where you want them) instead of across the row; 18 inches or 2 feet is as wide as you want your rows—if they go out wider than that destroy them. As soon as freezing weather comes, mulch the entire surface with clean straw or prairie hay—put enough on to hide the plants and if 2 or 3 inches deep between rows all the better. In spring as soon as growth starts remove enough covering off the plants so that they can come up without detriment, putting the surplus straw between the rows—when done picking the fruit mow the patch over and rake up mulching with

vines and haul off; run between rows with a double shovel plow, narrowing them down to 12 inches; clean out the weeds and cultivate three or four times and you will get a fair crop the second year. I generally fruit them but one year the second crop is generally much smaller berries.

A man in the northwest part of the state that had never grown a strawberry, in 1897 got plants enough of me to plant ten square rods; in 1898 he picked ten bushels of fine berries besides what was eaten in the patch. In 1899 he did not measure them but they had more than the family could use both fresh from the vine and for canning.

There is no farmer in the country but what could certainly spare a piece of ground one rod wide and ten rods long, and money to buy from 300 to 400 plants for the pleasure of having all the berries his family can use for two years. A few hours work one evening each week will keep them growing in fine shape. Ten bushels would be a trifle over 5000 quarts per acre. This is no big thing for I have grown over 8000 quarts per acre, by the acre.

Now you want some Raspberries. The same soil and preparation for them is all right; but make your rows about 7 feet apart and plant 3 feet (2 feet 9 inches I prefer). Plant these as early in April as possible, as growth in these starts early. Cultivate and care for them the same as you would a first class crop of corn. Pinch the top off the young canes when 12 to 15 inches high: the next spring trim all laterals back 8 or 12 inches. The second season pinch back the canes at 2 feet; the next spring trim laterals back to 12 or 15 inches. Keep the cultivator going between the rows until fruit begins to color—after done picking, give them a couple more of good cultivatings: if weeds bother in the rows hoe them out. If heavily mulched (in the row) every winter with coarse stable manure free from timothy or clover seed, it will add largely to your crop of fruit.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

HOWARD No. 2 (P)—Is a seedling from Michigan which originated in 1895, and has been grown with marked success ever since. It is a pistilate of superior quality—season with the Wood, very uniform in size and shape—will yield more on our soil than any of the standard sorts we are growing; bright red in color, nearly as dark as Warfield; it is rather dry and very firm making an elegant shipper; berries will remain on vines a long time after ripening without rotting; it is also a good plant maker, of strong and healthy quality. Every one who has seen it in fruit says it is superior to any of the 28 new and old standard varieties tested beside it. It holds up well in size to the last picking. In my estimation it is the best pistilate variety in its season. The above is Mr. Howard's description of it—we have not fruited it but believe it is well worthy of a trial.

OOM PAUL (S)—Large healthy plant—makes a moderate number of strong runners; it is a good bearer and ripens all its berries; the fruit is large, even to the end of the season; conical, sometimes uneven in shape, of good color, which becomes paler towards the center, flesh firm and of good quality. This variety produced a good crop last fall. We think that under high culture this would be a great variety. The above description is taken from Matthew Crawford's catalog of 1904.

MARIE (P)—This variety originated in Missouri, and by some strawberry growers there and in Kansas, it is claimed it beats anything they have got in size of fruit and productiveness. Mr. Matthew Crawford of Ohio, says of it in his catalog of 1904, "We are inclined to think that this is a variety of great value—the plant is of good size, dark green, perfectly healthy, and makes plenty of runners; fruit large, round with red flesh and of good quality. It is a productive variety.

WONDER (S)—This originated in Ohio—it is described by the originator as follows: "A good grower, making plenty of plants on short thick runners;

commences ripening about the first of June and continuing to the first of July. It sometimes has ripe berries and blossoms on same fruit stalk; the last berries are large and perfect. It is the leading berry grown in Sandusky county for market, and has produced \$400 worth of fruit per acre where fancy prices are not paid for fine berries.

We fruited the above 4 varieties last year and they all fill the description as given above, except Marie—it produced an immense crop of fine large berries while the other 3 produced a very fine crop—in fact we think we had nothing on our ground that produced any more large marketable berries to the square rod than Marie; and would say to all our customers, give Marie a trial

BEAVER (S)—We fruited this last year for the first; in a small way, and think it a very good berry, but must give it further trial before we can fully decide as to its merits. The plant is of fair size, healthy, a good grower and sends out plenty of runners. It yielded a very fair crop of good sized, roundish conical berries bright red, shining, very handsome—it is of excellent quality.

SENATOR DUNLAP (S)—Originated in Illinois and was first sent out in 1899. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom is hardy and productive and able to hold its own under any 'rough and tumble' treatment. The plant is one of the toughest and hardest I ever saw—it is wonderfully productive and generally brings every berry to maturity. The berry resembles the Warfield in size, color and shape, but not so tart and is of excellent flavor. I have fruited it five years and it has always produced an excellent crop.

I here give you what the President of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society says about it:

Johnson, Neb., Nov. 12, 1903.

R. D. McGeehon, Atlantic, Iowa

Dear Sir: The 500 Dunlap strawberry plants I received of you came to hand May 6th, 1902. They

had already made a very strong growth, and were forming blossom buds. I cut the foliage back to two or three leaves before planting and saved nearly all the plants; with a little extra care we filled all the gaps and by fall we had solid matted rows. The freeze of April 28th, 1903, killed nearly all of the early blossoms, but the later blossoms came on finely and we furnished berries on the market May 28th and continued for more than a month. The berries were so fine in appearance and of such good quality that we received \$3.60 per case (of 24 quarts) for the first pickings and when the prices of other berries got down to \$1.50 per case we got \$2.00 for Dunlap. We picked 750 quarts of berries and got \$75.00 for them, an average of 10c per box. Our rows were 4 feet apart and we aimed to plant 2 feet apart in the row. Our plants covered a little over 16 square rods (or one-tenth of an acre). On June 10, eighteen selected berries filled a Leslie quart box, and the entire crop was very fine as they do not run small at last pickings as Warfield and many others do—there were no buttons at all—every berry was perfect in shape.

This same bed of Dunlap began ripening its second crop August 28th, 1903, and through September, October and November, we picked more than fifty quarts of berries that we could have sold for 25c per quart, but they were good enough for a hayseed's family and we ate them ourselves,

Yours truly, G. S. Christy.

P S —A friend from Southern Kansas visited us Nov. 13th, and we gathered a quart of Dunlaps and and he feasted on STRAWBERRIES and CREAM and pronounced them fine.

G. S. Christy.

Pres. Neb. State Hort. Society.

Mr Christy is a practical fruit grower and has a large number of varieties beside Dunlap. He says in another letter: "The fruit from the 500 Dunlaps got from you brought me 15c for each plant bought of you last year." If he had had an acre instead of one-tenth it would have brought him \$750, This is good enough for anybody.

SAMPLE (P)—From Massachusetts. This is claimed to be one of the greatest berries yet introduced; the crops on the originator's grounds in 1899 being estimated at 16,000 quarts per acre. It is a vigorous grower and plant maker, shows no signs of rust or disease of any kind; it is very large, roundish, conical, slight inclination to have a neck; uniform in shape, of very fine quality, very firm. deep red color extending to center, no white tips, colors all over at once. Bears a long time, holds size well up to last picking, does well in matted runs, requires no petting fine for home use or market. This is the originator's description of it. Mr. Wm. J. Detman of Stark, Ill., says of it: "I have never fruited anything in the strawberry line that would beat the Sample. It is the best berry I ever saw; it is a third larger in fruit than any other of the 20 varieties I fruited beside it. I fruited it for four years, and find it fills the above description completely. I don't know whether it bore at the rate of 16,000 quarts per acre or not, but I do know it produced the largest and finest crop of large handsome berries of anything I had, and I believe the biggest crop I ever grew on same amount of ground." Don't fail to try this and Senator Dunlap.

LUTHER (S)—This originated in Missouri some 10 or 12 years ago, but was not disseminated until a few years ago, as the originator was a strawberry grower for the Kansas City Market and on account of its earliness had the early market to himself. It has perfect blossoms, berries medium size, holding size well up to last picking, conical, dark red in color, plants vigorous and healthy, productive firm and easily picked, good quality, ripens its crop in a short time, hence the bulk of the crop is gone before other varieties come in. It is regarded as the best very early variety tested in the United States agricultural station.

STANDARD VARIETIES

That do well almost anywhere—these are known almost everywhere,

WOODS (S)—An excellent grower and prolific bearer, blossoms perfect, fruit medium to large, regular conical in form, orange scarlet in color, tolerably firm and of excellent flavor.

WARFIELD (P)—One of the best known market berries does well anywhere that a strawberry will grow—one of the best shippers we have, good grower, prolific bearer of dark red berries of medium size (the berry on the cover of the catalogue is a fair sample of Warfield) Excellent in quality, handsome and attractive, medium to late in ripening.

BISEL (P)—A seedling of Wilson from southern Illinois, where it is grown in large quantities for shipping. It is a good grower, producing an abundant crop of medium to large, bright red, handsome, firm berries of good quality. I know of no place where this has been tested that it did not furnish a good crop of fine fruit. With me it has done well for the past eight years and I think it ought to be more extensively grown.

LOVETT (S)—You need not hesitate to plant this variety as it succeeds nearly everywhere. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties and won't disappoint you. It has a perfect blossom, bears heavy crops of medium to large firm berries of good color and quality, medium to late in ripening.

CRESCENT (P)—This is an old standard variety we have had nineteen years; it is still a good one, especially for the lazy man, as it will stand more neglect and bear fruit than any other, but the fruit will be small and of poor quality while if grown on good soil and properly cared for it will produce a big crop of very handsome medium sized berries of very fair quality.

CLYDE (S)—But few varieties introduced have given better satisfaction all over the country; it is

considered one of the best medium early varieties yet introduced. It is about as large as Bubach but as smooth and regular as a Pippin apple, no coxcomb berries or white tips, It is a strong staminate, lots of pollen. The plant is very vigorous, large and healthy, it makes a very moderate quantity of plants, and ought to be planted one-third closer in row than Wood; the foliage is very large and light green in color, berries deep scarlet in color, moderately firm and of fine quality, very productive. Try the Clyde; I believe it will not disappoint you.

BRANDYWINE (S)—A vigorous strong grower; makes a large plant, healthy and hardy; it is fine for market, being large, firm and handsome, bright red color and good quality. The blossoms are perfect, hence a good fertilizer for others of its season; it is about the latest berry in ripening we have. It is well spoken of wherever tried.

SPLENDID (S)—This berry is well named—the vines are a rich dark green in color, without a spot of rust, and grow like weeds; it is very productive of medium sized berries very smooth and uniform, very round in shape, bright scarlet in color firm, an excellent shipper, and excellent for canning, It is reported as doing well about everywhere tried.

PARKER EARLE (S)—This is certainly a very productive strawberry, if it can have its wants supplied. It sets such an enormous crop that it must have rich soil, high cultivation and plenty of water from blossoming time until fruit is ripe or it cannot mature its crop of berries. The fruit is good size, bright red in color, cone shaped with slight neck, and of fine quality. It makes but few plants, but they are large.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

VARIETIES	MAIL Doz.	MAIL 100	EXP. 1,000
Wood .....	.25	.75	2.50
Warfield .....	.25	.75	2.50
Dunlap .....	.25	.75	2.50
Crescent .....	.25	.75	2.25
Lovett .....	.25	.75	2.50
Bisel .....	.25	.75	2.50
Splendid .....	.25	.75	2.50
Haverland.....	.25	.75	3.00
Clyde .....	.30	.75	3.00
Brandywine .....	.30	.75	3.00
Sample .....	.25	.75	2.75
Luther.....	.25	.75	2.50
Parker Earle.....	.35	.80	4.00
Marie.....	.35	.80	
Oom Paul.....	.35	.80	
Howard No. 2.....	.35	.80	
Wonder.....	.35	.80	
Beaver .....	.35	.80	

Persons wanting large orders—10,000 or more—write us for prices, as we give a liberal discount on large orders.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

KANSAS—This originated at Lawrence, Kansas. It has proved hardy everywhere; a strong, healthy grower, the fruit about as large as Gregg, jet black, ripens within a day or two of the earliest, firm good shipper, good quality, it is one of the most profitable berries we have.

GREGG—Along the Missouri river this is considered one of the best market berries they have. On clay or timber soil it does better than on the prairie. It is among the largest black raspberries and fine in quality.

CUMBERLAND—This originated in Pennsylvania

and has been well tested in the east for a number of years. The berry is long, somewhat cone shaped, firm good quality, ripens mid season, and is very productive, the cane is large and strong, healthy and hardy. I have fruited the Cumberland six years and it has beat everything on my grounds in quantity, quality and size, some of the berries being $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. One old experienced small fruit grower came 40 miles to see it when in fruit last season, and he said it beat anything he ever saw. Silas Wilson says it stands decidedly at the head of all black raspberries.

WALLACE RED RASPBERRY—This berry originated on the farm of T. G. Wallace, within sixty rods of my house, hence I have been acquainted with it ever since Mr. Wallace commenced propagating it. I have eaten it out of hand, on table with sugar and cream, and I have them canned, and I call it good. It is the same variety (or specie) of berry that Shaffer is but a better color, not quite so large but large enough. Stand up well under a heavy load of fruit. They are clean, healthy and hardy (no scale or disease,) no suckers, plants root from tips. It commences ripening about July 1st and lasts until August, hence is one of the best for home use.

HAYMAKER—We bought this variety six years ago of Mr. Haymaker of Ohio (on recommendation of a friend, Matthew Crawford, at \$4.00 per dozen plants. Mr. Crawford says of it: "We have no plants to sell but take this opportunity to call the attention of our friends to a good thing. We have watched it for a number of years, have grown it here and seen it elsewhere, and we know whereof we speak. It is undoubtedly the finest purple raspberry yet introduced." The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Shaffer or Columbia but much larger and firmer than either of these varieties, don't crumble, stand up well in shipping, the quality is excellent, either on the table fresh or canned, it produces very large crop stands drouth or extreme cold splendidly—makes strong, healthy plants from tips, sends up very strong, healthy canes. Its points of superiority

are hardiness, vigorous growth, productiveness and quality."

CARDINAL—We bought this variety seven years ago of the originator A. H. Griesa of Lawrence Kansas, (who originated the Kansas black raspberry) paying him \$5.00 for two plants, with the understanding that if it did not beat any raspberry we had (red or black) we were to have it for nothing. We paid for it and are not sorry for so doing. It is a purple cap, not so dark as Shaffer or Columbia, but larger and firmer than either of these varieties, don't crumble in picking, stands up well in shipping, the quality is excellent, either fresh from the vines or canned, it produces very large crops, stands drouth or extreme cold splendidly, it sends up strong, healthy canes, and makes strong healthy plants from tips. We have grown this and Haymaker side by side for six years, and find it a hard matter to decide which is the best. The growth of the plants, canes and foliage is so near alike it is about impossible to tell one from the other; and they both bear immense crops so near alike that it takes a person of very fine taste to distinguish a difference in fruit. They show more difference in flavor when canned than when eaten fresh picked. We consider both of them the best red or purple raspberry we have ever grown. No person having a spare rod or two of ground ought to be without one or the other of these fine raspberries.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY--We have tested about all the blackberries that have been offered to the public for the past fifteen years, and have settled down on the Snyder only. For the western farmer we would say, if you can't grow the Snyder blackberry you will have to go without blackberries.

PRICES OF BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

VARIETIES	MAIL 12	EXPR. 100	EXPR. 1000.
Kansas.....	\$.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 8.00
Cumberland.....	.75	2.00	10.00
Gregg.....	.50	1.25	8.00
Wallace—Red.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Haymaker—Red.....	.75	2.00	.....
Snyder Blackberry.....	.50	1.25	10.00
Cardinal Raspberry.....	.75	2.00	.....

Dozens by mail postpaid. Hundred or thousands by freight or express—50 at 100 rates and 500 at 1000.

PRICES OF GRAPES

VARIETIES	EXPR. 12	EXPR. 100
Concord No. 1 one year (black).....	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.50
Worden No. 1 one year (black).....	1.00	3.50
Moore's Early No. 1 one year (black)	1.00	3.50
Pocklington No. 1 one year (white)	1.00	4.00
Niagara No. 1 one year (white).....	1.00	4.00
Moore's Diamond, No. 1 one yr (wht)	1.00	4.00
Agawam, No. 1 one year (red).....	1.00	4.00
Delaware, No. 1 one year (red).....	1.25	5.00

If No. 1 two years old is wanted, add one-third more to prices given for one year old. The above list contains the best varieties for the west.

PRICES OF GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

VARIETIES	EXPR. 12	EXPR. 1000.
Cherry and Red Dutch No. 1, one yr	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
Victoria and White Grape No. 1, one yr	1.00	4.00
Fay's Prolific No. 1, one year.....	1.25	5.00
Downing Gooseberry 2 years No. 1...	1.25	5.00
Houghton 2 years No. 1.....	1.00	4.00

NAMES OF SMALL FRUIT GROWERS WANTED

We desire to obtain the names and address of all persons interested in growing small fruit and will repay any person sending us an order, to give us the name and address of as many as they can who would be likely to buy plants if they had our catalogue. We will repay you by sending you from 25 to 100 extra strawberry plants.

Remember to open your crate or box at the top as they will be packed so you will have no trouble in separating the different varieties, while if opened at the side or bottom you are liable to get them badly mixed.

TESTIMONIALS

Shenandoah, Iowa May 5, 1902.

Dear Sir: Those strawberry plants were the finest I ever had, and are all alive in spite of dry weather.

Yours truly, HENRY FIELD.

Johnson, Neb., May 7, 1902.

Dear Sir: The 500 Senator Dunlap were received and planted the 5th. Although late in the season I believe they will grow. There were at least five extra plants to every hundred, hence I can afford to lose some.

G. S. CHRISTY.

Des Moines, Iowa. June 1, 1902.

Dear Sir: The plants received from you this year were very satisfactory—in fact, I have always received good plants and full count from you. Hoping that your trade has been satisfactory this season, I remain.

Yours respectfully,

C L. WATROUS.

Des Moines Nursery Co.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 2, 1905.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for \$256.56 to balance our account. The plants all arrived in good condition and were very satisfactory—in fact we have never received any poor stock of you in the many years we have done business with you.

Yours respectfully,

Des Moines Nursery Co.

Washington, Pa., May 10, 1903.

Mr. R. D. McGeehon

Dear Sir: The bill of plants you sent me by mail arrived in fine condition and every one is growing. Thanks for your liberal count; I did not think plants could be sent by mail so long a distance and arrive in such fine condition.

MRS. SARAH ELDER.

Excelsior, Minn., May 21, 1903

Mr. R. D. McGeehon,

Dear Sir: The bill of plants arrived in fine condition and are all starting to grow. I believe I will have 110 plants out of the 100 I ordered. This is very satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS.

Eldora, Kansas, May 2, 1903

Dear Sir: The bill of plants arrived in fine condition after being ten days on the road. They are about all starting to grow, which is more than I expected after being on the road so long. I thank you for your liberal count, and will say I have bought plants of you as well as many others for a number of years and found yours always the most satisfactory of any I got.

E. F. TAYLOR.

Read this Catalogue Carefully Before Ordering

No orders booked for **less than \$1.00**. We sell 6 at 12 rates; 50 at 100 rates; but none less than 500 at 1000 rates. Parties wanting 10,000 or more write for special prices.

Don't send to us for cheap plants. We do not grow them. We don't handle them. We would not plant them.

Write your Name, Post Office, County and State **VERY PLAINLY**.

We will deem it a favor if our customers will notify us on receipt of plants how they like them.

Correspondence Promptly Attended to.