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SMITH'S

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

1906



B. F. SMITH

Lawrence, Kansas.

Post Office Drawer C.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY.

No. 73.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JAN. 20, 1906

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That the growing nursery stock and premises of **B. F. SMITH**, situated at Lawrence, Kansas, has this day been duly inspected and have found thereon no indications of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1906.

S. J. HUNTER,

Associate Professor of Entomology.
State Inspector of Nurseries.



I SUBMIT herewith my twenty-fourth annual catalogue. My berry cultural business was established in Kansas twenty-six years ago. I published the first small fruit catalogue in the state. I have handled more plants than any other berry plant man in Kansas or Missouri.

It is my desire that my patrons keep in mind the fact that my catalogues, published from year to year, are my only agents. Uncle Sam delivers them direct to you in our country and in Canada, for one penny.

My agent gives up-to-date facts about value of varieties of berries for commercial culture in his locality, which can be applied to the greater part of our mid-west country.

My agent insists that you let him lie on your desk or reading stand, so that when we have long nights or cold days you can interview him and get information about varieties, and compare prices. Orders from old patrons continue coming from time to time, when their berry patches have failed.

For the benefit of new patrons, I have a small department on soil preparation, planting, cultivation, etc. If I do not make it plain enough about culture and planting, I will gladly give any further information desired along this line of work, if stamp is sent for return postage.

I have a fine, well-rooted stock of plants that I feel sure will give general satisfaction.

Our sales yard and packing house is at 1901, 1903 and 1905 Massachusetts Street. Here I supply home trade, and this year I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of nursery trees and ornamentals for home adornment. Have in stock a fine lot of roses and other flowering shrubs

Let me figure on your wants, if they are not above 20,000 or 25,000 plants. I do not seek for large orders, yet I have filled orders as high as 200,000 for one person. But now, owing to the scarcity of labor, I prefer to handle smaller orders.

I have a million or more plants to divide among my patrons.

STRAWBERRY LANDS.

THERE is hardly a quarter section of land in Kansas or Missouri that will not produce strawberries when planted and cultivated properly. There are soils in eastern Kansas where a farmer can raise berries for family supply, where they do not require but little labor to get a start of plants that will supply a large family with all the berries they can use in ripening season, and enough for canning and preserving for winter use.

THE BERRY FIELD

May be of any size that will afford the greatest convenience. It may be a few rods or a half acre, or large enough for a commercial berry field.

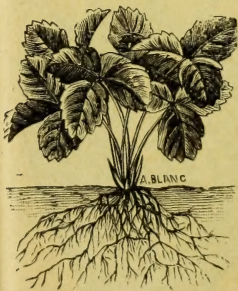
When early berries are desired, select a southern slope, and for later berries a northern slope. By so doing one can prolong the berry ripening season from four to six weeks. If you have neither northern or southern situation, plant a berry patch somewhere about the farm and raise enough for your family, and some for the birds and bees. If you have no birds about your premises, then feed the surplus to your chickens and you will get more eggs.

PLANTING THE STRAWBERRY PATCH.

For horse culture, plant in rows from three to four feet apart, In the rows set plants from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart.

Do not set plants on a dry, windy day. Remember; when plants are received, they must be unpacked, bunches loosened, and healed in the ground if you are not ready to plant.

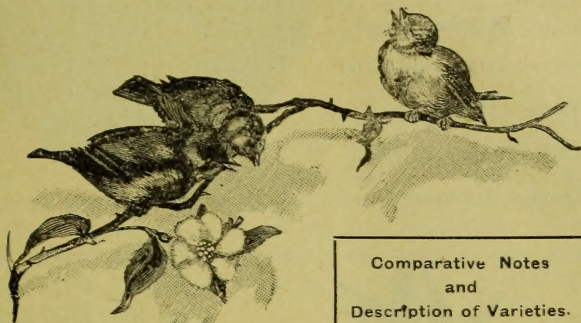
THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.



At the start the berry plant is weak, in vitality, caused by having its roots torn when dug out of the soil where it first had life. If it has been shipped far from its home, from 500 to 1,000 miles, it is weak and tired, then if it falls into the hands of a careless planter, unacquainted with its needs, it may grow sick and die. So Mr. Planter, whoever you are, man or woman, you must nurse this kind of small fruits tenderly, for a while, until it becomes used to its new home. Its roots are its mouth, and if your soil is dry, it must have a drink of water, for it may die if you do not attend to its wants.

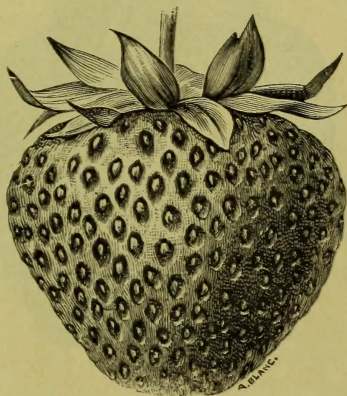
CULTIVATION

Should begin soon after planting. First, with a steel tooth rake—to loosen the soil. When weeds begin to grow, a bright garden hoe must be used tenderly around and near the plants. A small steel tooth cultivator drawn by a horse between the rows every ten days, or after hard beating rains, to keep the soil well pulverized, is an actual necessity for the well growing of the strawberry patch. Keep down all weeds from their first appearance, to the close of the weed growing season.



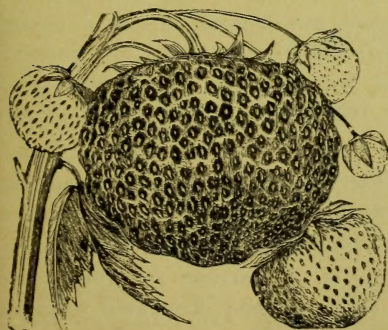
Comparative Notes
and
Description of Varieties.

AROMA, (PER.) The best late variety for commercial growers. The plant is perfectly healthy and hardy. Berries are very large and uniform in size.



Aroma.

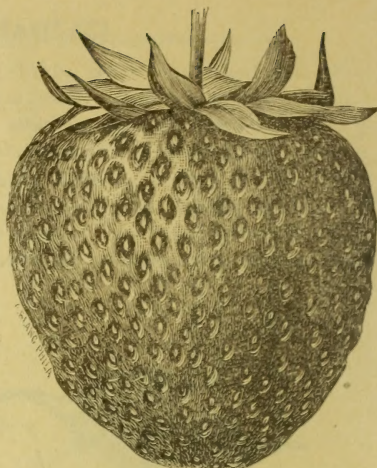
AUGUST LUTHER, (PER.) This is a very early variety, that is popular in many localities. Berries medium in size, with dark flesh. Last year it was injured by frost.



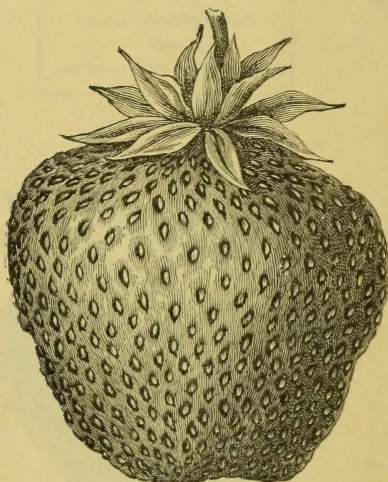
Bederwood.

BEDERWOOD, (PER.) This is another early variety, and has always proved a money maker on my soil. Berries are large the first half of the season. The last weeks' picking is medium in size. Plant is not as healthy as Crescent or Aroma, but in the round up its yield of berries is generally satisfactory.

BUBACH, (IMP.) This old standard sort has not deteriorated in size. It grows as large as it ever did, when properly cared for. It is medium to late in ripening. I have had this sort in my collection twenty years, having paid \$5.00 per dozen to the originator, John G. Bubach of Beuren County, Illinois.



Bubach.



Bissel.

BISSEL, (IMP.) This variety is a companion of the Splendid, as both bloom at the same time, and it always bears big crops of berries, when polenized with the Splendid. These two sorts are of Illinois origin. The Bissel was introduced about ten years ago by Daniel Bissel of Marion County, and the Splendid was originated by C. C. Stone of Moline, Illinois. These two varieties, including Warfield and Dunlap from the same state, comprise the

cream of the commercial Strawberries of the west.

BISMARCK, (PER.) Ripens mid-season. Plant a strong grower. Berries light color, and poor in taste. As a canner, it is not a success. I have varieties that are so much more profitable, that I do not recommend it for market or for home use.

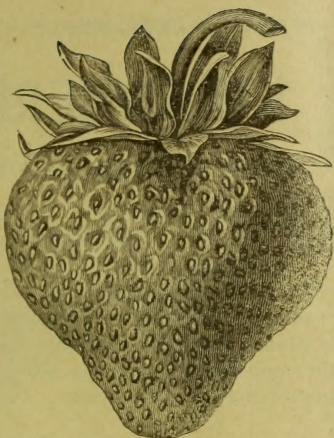
BRANDYWINE, (PER.) For Kansas and Missouri planters, this is one of the least profitable sorts I grow. I grow only a few for plants for those who desire to test its qualities.

EXCELSIOR, (PER.) This is the earliest strawberry yet produced. Berries are a dark red, very firm, good shipper. Plant a strong grower, and very hardy.

CRESCENT, (IMP.) This is the oldest variety in my collection. I set my first 500 plants of this sort twenty-six years ago this spring. While many have discarded it, I still carry it in my collection, as many of my patrons prefer it to any other for home consumption.

CAPT. JACK, (PER.) An old, well known variety, and one of the best pollenizers.

GANDY, (PER.) Old well known. One of the latest sorts. Plants are not perfectly healthy, in wet seasons. Berries large size.

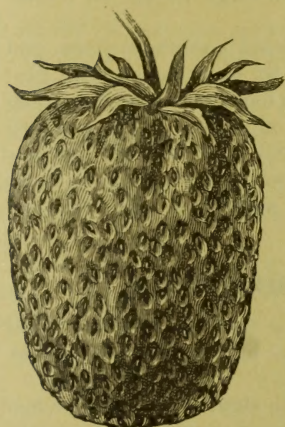


Crescent.

HAVERLAND, (IMP.) This is a cross of Crescent and Sharpless. It was introduced about twenty years ago. It is larger than Crescent, and very productive.

CHALLENGE, (PER.) Fruited this sort two years. Berries are large, but I was disappointed in the output.

PARIS KING, (PER.) This is a large, deep red sort, and when the season suits, it is a profitable variety for commercial traffic. But it fails entirely when there are late frosts.

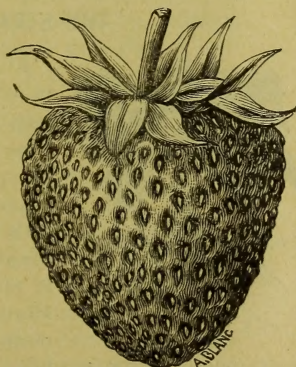


Haverland.

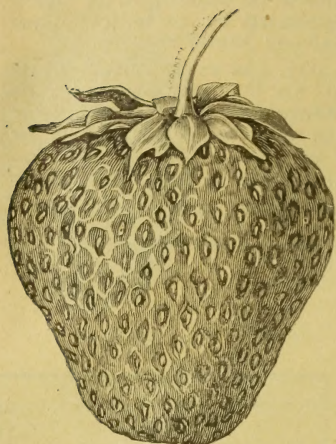
JOHNSON'S EARLY, (PER.) This is another very early variety, larger than Excelsior, but hardly as productive.

SAMPLE, (PER.) Here is a fine, large, late, dark red strawberry. But much depends on the season, about whether one will have a profitable crop of berries.

UNCLE JIM, (PER.) This variety has been boomed in Michigan for some years. But on my soil, I have never been able to get enough berries to pay me for the first 100 plants, that cost me \$3.00.



Johnson's Early.



Warfield.

WARFIELD, (IMP.) This good old Marion county, Illinois, strawberry has never failed to respond to good treatment. Its berries are sought for by all who love canned strawberries. I have them on my table almost every day during the winter season.

I have several other varieties, but we have listed more than is profitable for the amateur or commercial berryman. I have several new sorts on trial that may win a place among the ranks of standard varieties.

THE CARDINAL, (IMP.) Opinion and description from yearbook of department of agriculture: "One of the most promising of the recently originated varieties that are now being tested in various sections, is the Cardinal. This variety traces to one of a number of seedlings discovered by Mr. George Streator, of Garrettsville, Ohio, in 1896, in a portion of his vegetable garden, where Strawberries had previously been grown. These little seedling plants were carefully transplanted to a location where they could be brought into fruiting, and were held under observation for two years. The one afterward named 'Cardinal' was from the start noticeably superior to the others in vigor of growth and healthfulness of foliage, and when fruited was found to yield a good crop of very desirable berries. After several years of observation of its behavior, the originator secured plants of forty seedling varieties and planted a trial bed for comparison, in which the 'Cardinal' was found by capable judges in 1903 to surpass them all in vigor, productiveness, and other important market qualities, on the clay loam soil in Portage county, Ohio, where the test was made. It is considered well worthy of testing by commercial growers throughout the country.

Description: Form, roundish or roundish conical, occasionally slightly compressed and broadened, rarely necked; size, medium to large; surface, glossy, bright crimson, not fading; ripening evenly; seeds, small and mostly depressed; calyx, large, tenacious, pale green; flesh, quite firm and solid, salmon red, juicy, but apparently of good shipping quality; flavor, sub-acid, sprightly, with distinct aroma; quality, good to very good, especially for canning; season, medium to late, closely following Bubach, about the first week in June, in Portage County, Ohio."

Pedigree.

OUR patrons occasionally inquire about pedigree Berry Plants, to which I invariably answer: "That applied to propagation, pedigree is a deception, a bait to catch customers for plants."

Bulletin 166, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, in a lengthy article, in conclusion says: "The Experiment Station has put some of these so-called pedigree Strawberry Plants to the test, and they have been found wanting. Not one has shown any superiority over the same variety from other sources. In 1903 seven varieties, viz., Senator Dunlap, Sample, Warfield, August Luther, Kansas, Brandywine, and Parker Earle were on trial. An equal number of so-called pedigree plants and of plants of the same variety from a reliable grower were planted side by side, and given the same care so as to keep the rows uniform. Five of the seven varieties gave better yields from the common than from the so-called pedigree plants."

In conclusion, would say that I have a well rooted stock of Berry Plants. I am the veteran Berry Plant man of Kansas. Many of my old patrons, that are living, and some who have gone to the better world, learned how to grow Strawberries through the information given in my earlier published catalogues. So I say to new and old patrons, let me have your orders, don't send any more money out of the state for pedigree Strawberry Plants, for there is no pedigree in any kind of fruit production.

Our residence is in South Lawrence, corner of Bank and Haskell streets, and our sales yard and packing house at 1901, 1903 and 1905 Massachusetts Street; 'phone 865.

RASPBERRIES.

THE best soil for Raspberries is a deep, sandy loam. But they will grow on any soil where corn and potatoes thrive. Prepare the soil as you would for a potato crop, and plant in rows 4 by 7 feet. The culture of a Raspberry plantation is as simple as growing a field of corn.

VARIETIES.

EGYPTIAN, (BLACK.) This variety was originated by N. W. Spencer of Centralia, Illinois. Berries medium in size, early and productive.

PROGRESS, (BLACK.) This variety is about two days in advance of the Egyptian. Is a trifle larger. The ripening season of these two varieties is from three to four weeks.

KANSAS, (BLACK.) This well known Black Raspberry is a Douglas county production. Ripens its entire product in about ten days.

GREGG, (BLACK.) Well known old variety. It is not perfectly hardy in Missouri or Kansas, as 18 degrees below zero temperature kills it.

BLACK DIAMOND. A seedling of the Kansas, but not quite as large. Very prolific.

CUMBERLAND, (BLACK.) A new black sort that eastern berry men place ahead of Kansas in size and productiveness. Its crop last year was my most profitable variety, owing possibly to my other sorts being on poorer soil. Berries are as large as Gregg, and I think the bush is more hardy.

RED VARIETIES.

Loudon.

LOUDON. This variety is not perfectly hardy. It was killed to the ground last year on our soil. Its berries are larger than any other sort, except, possibly, the Cuthbert. To my taste its flavor is not the equal of the Miller or the old Turner.



LOUDON.

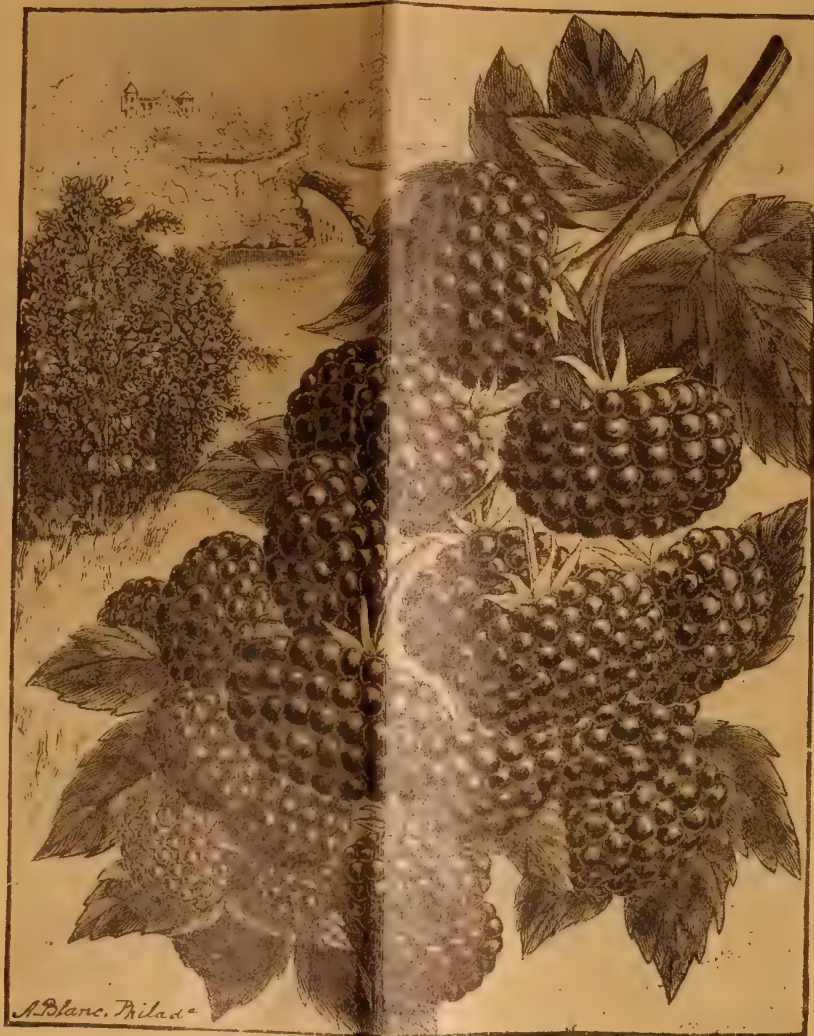
LOGAN. This is a popular variety in California. I expect to give it a fair trial. Unless protected by covering with a thick coat of straw, it cannot stand our winter seasons.

KING. This new sort is very early, and yet it continues late in ripening its entire crop; in fact all other red sorts are gone before its picking is done. The Kings berries are not as large as the Miller, neither is the bush as strong and large as the Miller. Have fruited it only two seasons.

TURNER. This variety was originated by Prof. J. B. Turner of Jacksonville, Ills., about forty years ago. I have grown

this sort in Kansas twenty-five years. It is as prolific now as it ever was, and the best tasting of all the red sorts that we ever raised.

CARDINAL. Here is a dark red or purple variety that excels all other sorts in the growth of the bush, with its great spreading branches. It is the most prolific of any variety I grow. It is valuable for canning, as well as for shipping to distant markets.



"KING"

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 6.

Miller.



MILLER. Bright red color, and larger than the King or the old Turner varieties. Canes are of a strong, upright growth, and very prolific when well cultivated.

BLACKBERRIES.

THE preparation of soil for Raspberries will apply to the Blackberry family. Instead of rows seven feet apart, they should be eight feet, and four feet between plants in the row.

EARLY HARVEST. An old, well known variety, immensely productive. Berries small, with small seeds. One of the best for canning. Canes of this sort are not perfectly hardy.



Kenoyer.

KENOYER. In our 1903 catalogue I gave a history of this Blackberry, as given me by Mr. Kenoyer, the originator. I have not written or said anything but facts about this valuable new Blackberry. It stands well up in the Blackberry list. It is as prolific, or more so, than any sort in our list; then with its earliness, makes it more profitable than any of the older varieties. In taste and value as a berry for canning, I have not found any that will equal it.

TAYLOR. Here is another well known old sort, that needs no description.

KITTATINNY. One of the oldest sorts in cultivation. It is not hardy in cold winter seasons. Its berries are among the best.

SNYDER. Old, well known hardy variety, and productive on rich soil.

MESSERAU. This is a new variety in the west. The bush is a strong grower. The berries are about the size of the Erie or Snyder.



Messerau.

GRAPES.

EVERY farmer or owner of a village lot, or tiller of the soil, should have a few Grape vines of the best varieties for family use. Not in the sense of growing them to be made into wine, but for a desert fruit to be eaten from the vine or at the table in all their native purity. The Grape follows the Blackberry in its ripening in the last days of August and September. When we have severe drouths, that are so destructive to other small fruits, the Grape never fails, unless killed by late spring frost.

VARIETIES.

CONCORD. This famous old variety, now about fifty-two years since its appearance, is still the Grape for the great majority of the tillers of the soil. Other varieties have been pushed and backed up by their introducers to get hold of the tastes of the people. But as yet, the newer introduced varieties occupy a few favored localities, while the Concord succeeds on all the hills and valleys over a wide extent of country.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. In a few localities this sort succeeds admirably. The vine is a strong and vigorous grower. Bunches are very large, and the berry is larger than the Concord. Its season is very early, from the 15th to the last of August.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

IS not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossing of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested the past thirty years. Some points of special merit in the Campbells are a very strong, vigorous, hardy vines, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and bearing abundant clusters, very large, compact and handsome. Berries are large, often an inch or more in diameter; skin thin but very tenacious, flesh firm but tender, parting easily from its few small seeds. Its season is very early, from the 15th to the last of August in central Ohio, and its keeping qualities remarkable, having hung on the vines sound and perfect six weeks after ripening.

DELEWARE. A well known variety of great excellence, but vine is a slow grower

MOORE'S EARLY. A seedling of the Concord, but not so prolific.

WORDEN. This also is a Concord seedling, and so much does it resemble it, that it takes an expert to tell them apart.

CLINTON. A well known old variety that is sought for more for jelly than for any other purpose.

WILDER, (ROGERS NO. 4.) Bunch large shouldered. Berries large, firm and sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

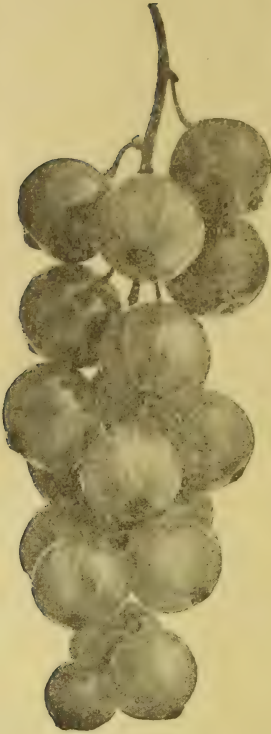
POCKLINGTON, (WHITE.) Pale green, usually with tinge of golden yellow. Bunch large. Berries medium, sweet, good.



Niagara.

NIAGARA, (WHITE.) Bunch large. Berries medium, melting sweet. Ripens with the Concord. Vine a strong grower, and hardy. Succeeds over a wide extent of country.

WOODROUGH, (RED) Bunch medium, short, compact. Berry large. Profitable market variety. Ripens with the Concord.



Perfection.

GOOSBERRIES

...AND...

CURRENTS.

PLANT these fruits in rows from five to six feet apart, and in the rows four feet, in well pulverized soil. Scatter some well rotted manure during the winter early spring season, around the bushes. Do not permit the branches to become too thick. Gooseberries need more pruning than Currants, in fact Currents need but very little pruning.

For prices of all our berry fruits, see table on page 6.

NEVER within our memory has there been so few Apples grown in Douglas county, and so poor in quality, as there were in 1905. Now, in the latter part of the first month of 1906, Colorado and Oregon Apples are selling for 60c. and 75c. a peck

What might we say about the price of Berries this year? Owing to the great scarcity of Apples the past year, the Berry season of 1906 will come in with millions of mouths watering for the invigorating and healthful Strawberry. You who have failed in growing Apples enough for your family, plant a Berry patch, and in fourteen months you will have a crop of Berries.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

The period has been reached in the history of this country when producers in every industry must figure on close margins of profit. It is thus the more necessary that every farmer who expects to prosper in his business, avail himself of all the aid and information obtainable. And there is nothing more useful in this line than a subscription to a first-class and practical agricultural journal like the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, a 16 to 30 page farm journal, which was established in Kansas in 1863. It ranks above most of the journals of its class, and no enterprising farmer can afford to deprive himself or family of it. Every issue has information worth the price of a year's subscription. It only costs \$1 00 per year. Send at once to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas.

PRICE LIST OF PLANTS.

500 at 1000 rate, and 50 at 100 rates.

When plants are desired sent by mail, 30c per 100 must accompany the order. All orders must be paid in advance, unless otherwise agreed upon. Remittance may be made in cash per express, or by postoffice money order or draft on Kansas City banks.

STRAWBERRIES.

FLOWER.	1	100	1000
	DOZ. FREE.	EX NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID..
Aroma.....Per.	\$.35	50c.	\$3.50
Bederwood.....Per.	.35	50c.	3 00
Bubach.....Imp.	.40	50c.	3 25
Bissel.....Imp.	.35	50c.	2.75
Bismarck.....Per.	.50	75c.	....
Brandywine.....Per.	.50	75c.	....
Excelsior.....Per.	.35	50c.	2.50
Crescent.....Imp.	.35	50c.	2.50
Cardinal.....Imp.	1.35		
Capt. Jack.....Per.	.35	50c.	3.00
Gandy.....Per.	.35	50c.	3.50
Haverland.....Imp.	.35	50c.	3 00
Johnson's Early.....Per.	.35	50c.	2.50
Challenge.....Per.	.50	75c.	....
Paris King, (new).....Per.	.35	50c.	3.00
Dunlap.....Per.	.35	50c.	2.50
Parsons, (new).....Per.	.50	75c.	....
Climax, (new).....Per.	.35	50c.	3.50
Sample.....Imp.	.35	50c.	....
Splendid.....Per.	.35	50c.	....
Vories.....Per.	.35	50c.	2 50
Uncle Jim.....Per.	.50	75c.	4.00
Texas.....Per.	.50	75c.	....
Warfield.....Per.	.35	50c.	2 50

RASPBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100	1000
	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.
Egyptian, (black).....	\$.35	\$1.25	\$ 9.00
Progress.....	.35	1.25	9.00
Kansas.....	.35	1.50	9.00
Black Diamond.....	.50	2.00	....
Gregg.....	.50	2.00	....
Cumberland.....	.50	2.00	....
King, (red).....	.50	1.50	11.00
Loudon, (red).....	.50	2.00	....
Miller, (red).....	.50	1.50	....
Turner.....	.50	2.00	....
Logan.....	1.00	5.00	....
Cardinal.....	.50	1.50	....

BLACKBERRIES.

	DOZ.	100	1 000
	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.
Early Harvest.....	\$.50	\$1.50	.....
Snyder.....	.50	1.25	.....
Taylor.....	.50	1.25	.....
Kittatinny.....	.50	1.50	.....
Kenoyer.....	2 00	3 00	\$20.00
Messereau.....	.75	2.00	.....

GOOSEBERRIES.

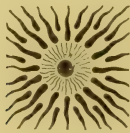
	DOZ.	100	1000
	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.
Houghton.....	\$.75	\$6.00	.....
Downing.....	.75	6.00	.....
Smith.....	1 00	8 00	.....
Pearl.....	1.35	8.00	.....

CURRANTS.

	DOZ.	100	1000
	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.	EX. NOT PAID.
Fay.....	\$.75	\$7.00	.....
Red Dutch.....	.75	7.00	.....
Perfection, (new).....	3 00		.....
Red Cross, (new).....	1.50		.....

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

	DOZ.	100	1000
Concord.....	\$.75	\$ 5.00	\$25.00
Campbell's Early.....	1.50	10.00	.....
Deleware.....	1.50	10.00	.....
Moore's Early.....	.75	6.00	35.00
Worden.....	.75	6.00	30.00
Clinton.....	.75	7 00	.....
Wilder.....	1.00	7.00	.....
Pockington.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Niagara.....	.75	8.00	30.00



Fruit Trees and Shrubs.

FOR several years, patrons have asked me why I did not fill orders for Fruit Trees and Ornamentals. My reason for not doing so was that I desired to devote my time entirely to the Berry Fruits. But I am now prepared to fill orders more completely than ever before, with everything wanted in the way of Fruit Trees, Berry Fruits or Ornamentals. Packing of Trees and other things ordered, will be done by experienced hands, either in boxes or bales.

I have a superior line of new and old Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Creeping Vines.

Let me figure on your wants.

APPLE TREES, No. 1: Each 12c., \$10.00 per 100.

Early Harvest,	Lowell,	Jonathan,
Astrachan,	Winesap,	Grimes Golden,
Early Sweet,	Missouri Pippin,	Rawl's Jannet,
Ben Davis,	York Imperial,	Rome Beauty.
Carolina June,*	Gano,	Sutton Beauty,
Yellow Transparent,	Maiden Blush,	Wolf River.

PEARS: No. 1, 35c.; No. 2, 25c.; \$20.00 per 100.

Bartlett,	Anjou,	Lawrence,
Duchess,	Sheldon,	Flemish Beauty,
Seckel,	Howell,	Louise Bon,
Garber,	Keiffer,	Beure Clairgeau,

CHERRIES: 25c. to 35c. Each.

Baldwin,	Early Richmond,	May Duke,
Dyehouse,	Montmorency,	English Morelo,

PEACHES: 10c. Each, \$9.00 per 100.

Early Rivers,	Crosby,	Old Mixon Free,
Elberta,	Salway,	Stump,
Smock,	Carman,	Champion,
Crawford's Early,	Crawford's Late,	Triumph.
Lemon Free,	Heath Cling,	Mountain Rose.

PLUM TREES: 30c. Each, \$3.00 Dozen.

Abundance,	Wild Goose,	Red June,
Burbank,	Weaver,	Wickson,
Desoto,	Damson,	Yellow Egg.

QUINCES: Each 30c., \$3.00 Dozen,

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