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Plant of Progressive, Photographed August 12th, 1915.—We had plenty of plants like this.

Annual Catalogue and Price List
Small Fruit Plants

1888—1916



F. W. DIXON

Strawberry Plants a Specialty

Holton, - - Kansas



This is the acre of Progressive that produced \$414.00 net from July to November 14th the same year planted. This field was at its best September 1st. Photo taken August 12, 1915.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

This is the beginning of our 29th year in growing plants for the trade in Jackson County, Kansas. Our trade has grown from a mere nothing to the extent of shipping several million plants every year, with the exception of those seasons when the weather conditions were such that plants could not be grown to any extent. Most of the past six seasons have been very poor for growing plants, although we have grown a very good supply every season, but the summer of 1915 has been above the average and we have a very large supply of plants, with the quality as good as any we have ever grown. With this large supply of plants, we can make very reasonable prices and we do not know why anyone should send elsewhere for plants, when they can get the **BEST** grown in Kansas.

We have about twenty million plants of all varieties and we are confident we can supply all customers. No one should hesitate to plant a liberal amount of strawberries for home use. There is no town anywhere that has a population of five hundred or over that will not easily use the production of one or two acres of berries at good prices.

The prospects were never brighter for the strawberry grower, and while prices are so reasonable, it is the time for him to get plants. To those who have been our customers, we need no recommendation, as they know they got good plants from us. To prospective customers, we want you to look through our catalogue. In it you will not find any exaggerated stories or fairy tales written about our plants, only the plain truth, as we know it. There are no schemes advanced to catch suckers. We can furnish good plants and mean to try and treat every customer right, knowing that that is the only way to maintain a good trade. If any customers have been disappointed in our plants, we sure want to hear from them so we can make the matter right as near as possible. We often hear from the fellows who make good with our plants and I wish to say that they are far in the majority. Do not think for a moment that the small fruit business is overdone. Growing poor grades of berries may be overdone, but the small fruit business is not overdone.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS.

We are well equipped to handle a large trade. We have large buildings, plenty of room and plenty of help, but we want to advise our customers to order early. It is a great help to us for orders to come in early and it is also a benefit to the customer. It is far better to plant as early in the spring as possible, although it is safe to plant until the middle of May. Much depends upon the weather conditions. Every season we receive many orders asking to ship the same day. This is not always possible. It depends upon how many orders are ahead of yours.

All of our fields are mulched early, which guarantees the quality of our plants. Almost all of our plants are dug with a machine. There is no doubt but what you can get plants up in better shape when you dig them with a machine. The plants are immediately placed in boxes, covered with burlap and hauled to the packing house, where they are trimmed and tied, twenty-six in a bunch, and every bunch labeled with a printed label. Thus are chances of mistakes reduced to a minimum. Plants are packed in the best possible manner and no charge for packing is made.

It is rather difficult to furnish our customers with exact information on the charges by parcel post. Plants of all kinds vary in weight at different seasons of the year. Last season we made the weights too low and our customers did not send enough postage. However, we have remedied that this year, and where our customers send us too much postage, we will

ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF KANSAS

Office State Entomologist, } No. B 247.
Agricultural College, }
Manhattan, July 29, 1915.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That in accordance with chapter 386, section 7, of Session Laws of 1907, the nursery stock now growing for sale by F. W. Dixon, of Holton, Kans., has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases.

Invalid after June 1, 1916.

GEO. A. DEAN, State Entomologist.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS—Cont'd.

return the balance. The following table gives the usual weights of all kinds of plants ready for shipping by parcel post:

Strawberries.	100	plants, weight	3 lbs.
Raspberries.	100	plants, weight	4 lbs.
Blackberries.	100	plants, weight	4 lbs.
Dewberries.	100	plants, weight	4 lbs.
Gooseberries.	100	plants, weight	8 lbs.
Grapes.	100	plants, weight	12 lbs.
Currants.	100	plants, weight	10 lbs.
Asparagus.	100	plants, weight	10 lbs.
Rhubarb.	100	plants, weight	20 lbs.
Dahlia.	100	plants, weight	15 lbs.

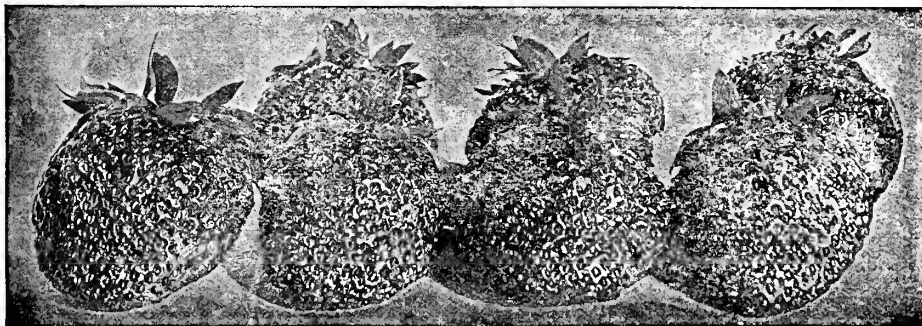
The prices we make in this catalogue are not prepaid and if you want plants sent by parcel post, you must send enough extra to pay postage. On small packages, parcel post is cheaper up to the 6th zone. If the weight is ten pounds or more, express will be cheaper further away than the third zone. For example: St. Louis, Mo., is in the third zone. Twenty pounds by express costs you 42 cents, by parcel post 44 cents. You will find below tables giving express rates and parcel post rates to different points. The advantage of parcel post is the plants can be delivered to your door without extra charge. We can ship any size orders by parcel post by packing them in packages weighing twenty pounds or less.

We can send packages weighing up to fifty pounds by parcel post anywhere in the first and second zone. All small orders that weigh twenty pounds or less can be sent better by parcel post anywhere in the first, second or third zone; after that the express is cheaper on any package that weighs over ten pounds. Small orders can be sent cheaper to any point by parcel post. Our trade in plants last spring shipped by parcel post was very large and we fully expect it to be much larger this season. Your postmaster will tell you what zone you are located in, if you have no other means of finding out. We are trying to make an extra effort to serve our customers by parcel post as much as possible.

	20 Pounds		100 Pounds	
	Parcel Post	Express	Parcel Post	Express
Kansas City, Mo.	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$1.08	\$0.68
Wichita, Kan. . . . .	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Lincoln, Neb. . . . .	.24	.30	1.08	.87
Independence, Kan. . . . .	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Manhattan, Kan. . . . .	.24	.26	1.08	.68
Guthrie, Okla. . . . .	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . .	.24	.26	1.08	.68
St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Des Moines, Iowa. . . . .	.44	.36	2.20	1.20
Council Bluffs, Iowa. . . . .	.24	.33	1.08	1.05
Yankton, S. D. . . . .	.44	.42	2.20	1.50
Denver, Colo. . . . .	.83	.57	4.15	2.25
Hagerman, N. Mex.	1.22	.63	6.10	2.52
Alvin, Texas.	1.22	.68	6.10	2.78
Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	.83	.46	4.15	1.69
Little Rock, Ark. . . . .	.83	.54	4.15	2.10
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.61	1.28	9.66	5.78
Portland, Ore.	2.01	1.38	10.01	6.27

PARCEL POST RATES.

Weight	First Zone	Second Zone	Third Zone	Fourth Zone
1 pound.	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07
2 pounds. . . . .	.06	.06	.08	.11
3 pounds. . . . .	.07	.07	.10	.15
4 pounds. . . . .	.08	.08	.12	.19
5 pounds. . . . .	.09	.09	.14	.23
10 pounds. . . . .	.14	.14	.24	.43
15 pounds. . . . .	.19	.19	.34	.63
20 pounds. . . . .	.24	.24	.44	.83
25 pounds. . . . .	.29	.34		
30 pounds. . . . .	.34	.34		
35 pounds. . . . .	.39	.39		
40 pounds. . . . .	.44	.44		
45 pounds. . . . .	.49	.49		
50 pounds. . . . .	.54	.54		



Brandywine,

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS—Cont'd.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS. This is the way most of our plants are shipped. We have two of the largest companies doing business here, the American and Wells Fargo. Twelve express trains daily, which insure prompt shipment. While small shipments and nearby shipments are cheaper by parcel post, the distant shipment is cheaper by express.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. We have three railroads—the Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, and Union Pacific. This insures first class accommodations if shipped that way. We have shipped plants across the continent by freight, but will not be responsible for loss should any occur.

LOST ORDERS.

Quite often orders have been lost in the past, and no doubt some will be lost in the future, so, after waiting a reasonable length of time and not hearing from us, write us again.

DISCOUNTS FOR EARLY ORDERS.

We make these discounts for two reasons. One is to get as many orders as possible before March 1st, so we may know what work is before us; and another is, that a customer who buys early for cash, is entitled to a discount.

For all orders received before March 1st, cash with order, we make the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$ 5.00.....	5	per cent
Orders amounting to over 20.00.....	7½	per cent
Orders amounting to over 50.00.....	10	per cent
Orders amounting to over 100.00.....	12½	per cent

We can furnish a number of varieties in five hundred thousand lots or more. Our terms are cash, or one-fourth cash with order and balance C. O. D. Remit by Postoffice Money Order, or Draft, and if it is more convenient send us your personal check. If stamps are sent on small orders, send five and ten cent stamps.

We want to doubly emphasize the fact that our plants are true to name and pure, but will not be responsible for more than the original cost should any prove otherwise. As to our reliability, we will refer you to the State Bank of Holton, any Express Company, or any of our customers.



Forty Acres of Strawberries photographed August 12, 1915. Good weather continues and all ground is covered with plants now. Progressive on the left and Dunlap on the right.

BRIEF CHAPTER ON STRAWBERRY GROWING.

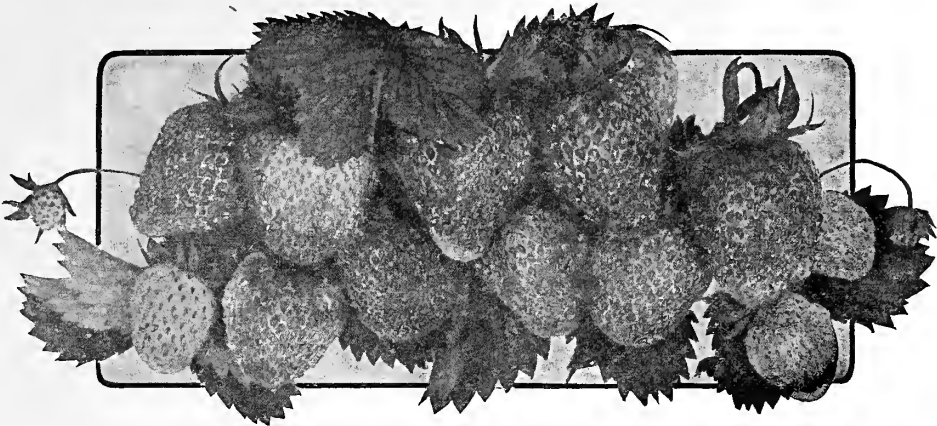
I have been growing strawberries for 34 years in this county and I know of no two seasons that have been anywhere near alike. There are no set rules in growing strawberries, as some folks would have you believe to get you to buy their plants, assuring you you will get big crops. Of course it is necessary to have good plants to start with, but the man behind the plants counts most of all. Strawberry growing in itself to the outsider looks rather a risky business, but I have found in my experience that there are very few failures. I would rather risk growing a strawberry crop than a corn crop, and I have certainly had more success with strawberries than with corn.

We do not have any pedigrees attached to our plants. We have found out by experience that a pedigree does not cut much ice. However, as there is a sucker born every minute, some will continue to plant pedigrees. We will back our plants against any other plants grown on earth. They are just as good plants and will produce just as big crops as any of them.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

In planting our fields, we use a machine and you can see in the pictures in this catalogue that we do not have any trouble in getting a good stand of plants. The fact is, we get a better stand of plants now than when we used to plant by hand. Our machine requires a team and three men to handle it. We follow with a machine called a packer, which packs the soil around the roots and we always get a good stand of plants, even though sometimes the weather is only fairly favorable. Of course in planting small areas, it is necessary to plant by hand. Use a spade or a dibble and be sure to firm the soil around the roots.

We plant in rows three and a half feet apart, the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Some of the strong growing varieties can be planted much wider apart. Be careful not to plant too deep or too shallow. The plant itself will suggest how deep to plant.

**Progressive Everbearing.**

CULTIVATION.

Usually we begin to cultivate immediately after planting, and it depends upon weather conditions what cultivator we use. The first time we use the eleven tooth harrow cultivator and when the weeds get well started, we use a double row machine with seven shovels on a side. This does the best work in the strawberry field that we have ever had done. The smaller harrow cultivator is only a single row machine and is all right in its place. Sometimes we can use this cultivator, and always use the hoe more or less. We start to hoe in our fields about the first of May and never stop until October. The last cultivating we did this season was about the first of November. Under certain circumstances, it is necessary to cultivate late and we get good results by using a cultivator freely.

We always mulch our strawberries rather early, not waiting until the ground is freezing. We begin about the 20th of November and as we have fifty acres or more to mulch, it takes considerable time. We use straw when we cannot get any better mulch. We have secured about forty tons of old prairie hay this season, which is the best mulch it is possible to get. Wheat straw is not good, because it contains more or less wheat which grows and always gives trouble.

PICKING STRAWBERRIES.

This is getting to be the hardest problem of all. The people of Kansas are all getting so wealthy that their children do not have to pick strawberries, and we have had to employ men and women to pick our berries the last two or three years. Girls about fourteen years of age do not like to sunburn their hands and boys of that age always seem to have something else to do. While we employ some boys and girls of this age, most of our picking is done by older help, consequently the time is not far off when we will have to pay more to get strawberries picked, and of course that means that the consumer will have to pay more for his berries.

MARKETING STRAWBERRIES.

We used the American 24 full dry measure quart crates last season. These boxes hold more than the old style Leslie Wine Measure quarts and we had to sell at a higher price. For ever-bearing berries we used the 24 full dry measure pint crates. Berries seem to carry better in the American crates and boxes. They are larger and as we have to pay more for picking, we must ask more for a box of berries.

Last spring the prospects were good for an immense crop of berries, but before the berries began to ripen, the weather changed suddenly and we had an extremely wet period of weather, which ruined three-fourths of our crop. Consequently the price of berries soared later in the season, and for what berries we had, we received a good price. The outlook for the coming season is very good for a good crop of berries where the plants are in good condition, but in most of the fields the plants are much too thick and the growers will suffer in lost crops accordingly.

PERFECT AND IMPERFECT BLOSSOMS.

The blossoms of many varieties of plants and trees are imperfect; that is, they must be planted with some other perfect blooming variety that blossoms at the same time, to insure good results. Many varieties are of the perfect blooming type, but produce better results when some other perfect blooming type is planted with them. One of these is the Gandy. We have found the Senator Dunlap to be the best all around pollinizer. August Luther is excellent and so is Aroma. We believe Son's Prolific will take the place of Aroma. Bederwood and Excelsior are also good pollinizers.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

It is important that the grower knows what varieties to plant, but you will never be sure what variety succeeds best with you until you test them. On our own place there is nothing that excels Dunlap in producing a large crop, but the berry is too soft for shipment. In the South and California, it is a failure. Klondyke is their best berry, but it is an absolute failure with us. Probably the best berries for home use and home market are Dunlap, August Luther, Son's Prolific, Bederwood, Buster and Warfield. As a shipping berry there is none better than Aroma and Son's Prolific. We believe the Son's Prolific is sure to take the place of Aroma, as it produces a larger crop and the berry seems to be as good in every way.

Early varieties succeed best on light soil and late varieties on heavy soil. In our discussion of varieties and their behavior on our ground, we try to inform our customers why some varieties succeed better than others in different localities. You will find our catalog is different from most catalogs in this one respect: we do not go into detail on all varieties, making all appear the best. We try to tell the truth as best we can as to how they behave with us. We have almost always been able to sell all our plants each season, consequently we think this method as good as to stretch the truth.

It seems to me at this time that the outlook is fine for good prices on all strawberries produced for a number of years to come, because the acreage throughout the country is very light and because the price of other products is high and not many people will engage in growing strawberries on a large scale.

STRAWBERRIES.

The past season presents another phase in strawberry growing. We had fine prospects for a large crop of fine berries up until the 20th of May and then it began to rain. And by the time the strawberries began to ripen, we had floods of water every day. Of course with such weather conditions prevailing the crop was cut short. We did not pick more than one-third of the berries we had expected to. However, we got a good price for what we did have and that made up for it.

In our description of the different varieties, we will try and tell you how they behaved during the several dry seasons and the wet one just passed. The varieties that withstand the extremes of weather are the best to plant.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

August Luther (Per.)—Extremes of weather do not have any terrors for this plant. It succeeds best on light soil and we consider it the best of all early berries we have. The quality of the fruit is fine. The berries have good size and color. The plants are thrifty and bloom well. They will stand more frost than most other varieties.

Excelsior (Per.)—This well known variety is a little earlier than the Luther, but the berry is so sour that after many get one good dose of them, they do not want any more. We are thinking of dropping it for our home use, but as it is a good shipper Southern growers like it.

Michael's-Early (Per.)—This is another well known southern variety and produces good quality berries, but does not produce for us to amount to anything. The plant is small, but extremely thrifty.

Ozark (Per.)—This is one of the largest and healthiest plants we grow. It does not make many plants. We were somewhat disappointed by this variety the past season. It gave promise of fruiting a wonderful crop, but it did not materialize. Too much wet weather affected it and it was in about the wettest spot on our farm. The berry is large and fine.

St. Louis (Per.)—This variety succeeds in many localities, but after several years' trial, we find that it is a failure with us. The berry lies too close to the ground and rotted for us the past season before it ripened. The plant is large and thrifty and the berry is larger than most early varieties.

Texas (Per.)—This is another berry of the Excelsior type, but the quality is better. The berry is not quite so large. The plant is unusually thrifty and will withstand all kinds of weather. However, it was too wet the past season and it did not produce a good crop of berries. It is a good shipper.

Wildwood (Imp.)—This is a berry that is early enough and produces all kinds of berries, but they are a little too small. The plant is a rampant grower and the quality of the berry is excellent. You will not lose if you plant some.

Virginia (Per.)—We sold out so close on this variety that we did not get to fruit it any the last season, but when we did fruit it, it did well. Produces a large berry with a color peculiar to itself, which makes a fine appearance in the box. The plants make a good growth and are very strong.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Bederwood (Per.)—This well known variety is a great drouth resister, but will not succeed in wet weather. As it was very wet the past season, consequently we picked a light crop of Bederwood, although the prospects were for an immense crop. It is wonderfully productive of large size berries for home use.

Crescent (Imp.)—When this variety was first introduced, it was called the lazy man's berry, as it would yield a good crop under the most unfavorable circumstances. I remember the first berries we ever fruited from this variety. It was away back in the eighties. It yielded at a rate of ten thousand quarts to the acre and at that time I thought that this was about the best that could be done with strawberries, but since then I have beaten that on ten acre fields. The plants were loaded with berries this last season, but the wet weather ruined them. This variety is a wonderful bearer, but the berries are soft.

Clyde (Per.)—This is one of the largest plants that grows. It makes but few runners, though, and the plants are always higher priced than some of the others. The berries are unusually large and not of good color. The main trouble is the fruit lies too close to the ground and during the past season nearly all of it rotted. The only thing we can recommend about it is the unusually large berries it produces.

Climax (Per.)—This is a great berry in the East, but we never get enough good berries from it to pay us. The plants are good growers and extremes of weather does not affect them.

Klondyke (Per.)—This berry has a great reputation in the South and in California. The plant does well with us, but as a producer of fruit, it is a failure. However, we have never been able to supply enough plants for our trade heretofore, but have a larger supply of these plants this season than usual. The plant growth is all that can be desired and those who want good plants can get them of us.

Missionary (Per.)—This variety is very similar to the Klondyke. We see but very little difference and some call it improved Klondyke. The plant makes a little stronger growth, but neither of the two varieties ever produced many berries for us, and we cannot say as to their relative merits.

Tennessee Prolific (Per.)—We have seldom failed to get a good crop of berries from this variety and the past season was no exception to the rule. However, so many varieties are better that we only plant it to get plants for those who want them and we now have a good supply. The berry is large and the plant is strong and healthy.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—This is a well known southern variety, but it never produces much with us. The plant is strong and produces a moderate amount of runners. It is a good shipping berry, but not as good color as Klondyke.

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

Bubach (Imp.)—This is probably one of the best known varieties. It is a great berry for nearby market where you have the soil to which they are adapted. It is very particular about its soil and under favorable circumstances will produce a wonderful crop of the very largest berries. The quality, however, is lacking, but as the berries look fine, they sell well. The plant is strong and although it does not make many runners, will hold its own during the extremes of weather.

Buster (Imp.)—Extremely wet weather does not easily affect this variety. It brought a large crop to maturity, but the berries were too soft for shipping purposes and we can only recommend it for a nearby market. The plant is productive and berries are very large. The plant is also large and healthy.

Black Beauty (Imp.)—The plants of this variety came through in good condition during the dry season, but extremely wet weather ruined the prospects for a crop this season. We recommend it for its fine quality berries and would suggest it for any home garden.

Corsican (Per.)—This is a very large plant and makes a good showing as far as plant growing is concerned, but the severe dry season seemed to ruin all prospects for a crop. The wet season was a little better, but the berries rotted before they were ready to pick.

STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.

Cardinal (Imp.)—When all conditions are favorable, no berry compares with Cardinal, but as we so seldom have such conditions, the Cardinal is not a good variety to plant. It has a foliage strikingly different from all others, but it will not stand any of the extremes of weather.

Clarke's Seedling (Per.)—When this variety was in bloom the past season we thought it produced more bloom than any variety we ever saw before, but it should have something at least to recommend it as it did not produce any berries. It succeeds best in Northwestern states. The only success it makes with us is in plant growth.

Fendall (Imp.)—This new variety did the best of any of the new varieties on our grounds the past season. The plant is large and thrifty and the berry is large also and has good color. Extremely wet weather did not affect it.

Gibson (Per.)—This variety originated in Michigan. It has large thrifty plants, which give much promise. It seemed to do better during the dry seasons than last season. Our plant crop was very heavy, but the fruit crop was lacking. However, where it succeeds, it is claimed to be one of the best. We have a large supply of plants and will sell them cheap.

Haverland (Imp.)—This is a large plant, but not an extra strong grower. It produced a large crop of berries, but as the most of them were close to the ground, they rotted before they were ready to pick. The quality is not good, but it is a good shipper.

Jessie (Per.)—We certainly picked some large berries of good quality from this variety, but it is not prolific. The plant growth is good and if you take extra good care of it, you will not be disappointed in Jessie.

Marshall (Per.)—This is another large berry of high quality. It produced a better crop this past season than we expected. The fact is, it did extra well considering the unusual weather. In some places in the East, they grow more Marshall than any other variety.

Magoon (Per.)—This is another variety from the Pacific coast and is planted largely in that section of the country. The plant growth is good with us. Last season was the first time we ever fruited this variety and the wet weather proved to be too much for it.

La Bon (Per.)—This variety was originated by H. J. Schild of Ionia, Mich. We procured some of the plants last spring and they are the largest and best rooted plants we ever saw. They seemed to thrive well in our fields and at the present time we have a good supply of first-class plants. The originator says it is one of the best quality berries that grows. The berry is large and the plant is very productive. It is often called alfalfa rooted, because the roots are so long. They have been known to reach to the depth of 51 inches. We do not doubt this statement because in digging a tile ditch through our fields last season we found strawberry roots of this variety that reached to the depth of three feet or more.

Lady Townsend (Per.)—When this berry was about half grown, we thought it the best thing on our grounds, as it looked as if it would mature a wonderful crop of berries, but the extremely wet weather changed the prospects and we only picked a light crop of small berries. The plant growth is better than that of the Lady Thompson, and under favorable circumstances it might prove its value.

Gold Dollar (Per.)—This variety is from the Pacific Coast and is only recommended for that section. The plant growth is excellent, although the crop has been nothing extra to speak of.

Helen Davis (Per.)—The eastern parties from whom I secured the plants of this variety sent us badly mixed plants, so we cannot furnish pure Helen Davis, but what we have of these plants we will sell cheap. Helen Davis plants are strong and thrifty, but the crop during the past season was nothing to greatly recommend it.

Norwood (Per.)—We have purchased Norwood plants from two or three different sources and they all seem to be the same as Marshall. They show no difference on our place.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—This well known variety did well the past season, producing a large crop of fine berries. The plant is strong and will withstand all kinds of unfavorable weather conditions.

Reasoner's 370 (Per.)—This is one of the new varieties that is really worth while. The plant growth is as good as Dunlap, the same man originating it. The berry is larger than Dunlap, has a good flavor and is a good shipper. It has a color peculiarly its own. We would recommend it for trial.

Reasoner's 324 (Per.)—This is a seedling of the Gandy, which it resembles a good deal. It produces a large crop of fine berries and I think it would pay strawberry growers to give it a trial.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—This is the universal berry for anyone to plant in the Central or Northern states. It is great for home use or nearby market. Four years of extremely dry weather proved its worth and then a year of extreme wet added glory to its name. When you plant Dunlap, you are sure of getting a good crop of berries. Its greatest redeeming feature is the fact that if the first bloom is killed by frost, another set will come on and make a fair crop of berries. The plant is so perfectly healthy that no unusual weather conditions seem to affect it. Its greatest fault, however, is that it is too soft for shipping purposes and another fault is that it makes too many plants, so the average man is liable to let the plants set so thickly that they will not bear a very large crop. Last season we had plenty of plants, but before that we were short for several seasons. We have an unusual amount for the coming season, at least seven million plants and we are ready to supply all comers.

Splendid (Per.)—This well known variety gave promises of a wonderful crop last season, but the long continued wet weather almost ruined the prospects, although it brought some good berries to maturity. These berries are much better shippers than Dunlap. They are of good size and color and look well in boxes.

Staymen (Imp.)—This is a wonderfully good berry for home use. The plant will withstand all kinds of weather and bring a good crop of berries to maturity and the past season was no exception to this rule. I cannot understand why more people do not plant Staymen.

Warfield (Imp.)—This variety is a great plant maker when the weather is favorable. The plants will not stand any extremes of weather. It succeeds best on heavy soil and the berries are similar to Dunlap, but smaller and firmer. If you have the right kind of soil, no berry will outyield Warfield.

Three W (Per.)—This is another plant of the Dunlap type and is productive of very large berries. We are always sold out of plants and do not get to fruit it very much.

LATE VARIETIES.

Aroma—Probably no other variety is planted so extensively as a shipping berry for distant markets. Its great fault here is that it lacks productiveness. Our soil is a rich heavy loam, while this berry succeeds best in southern Missouri, where the soil is lighter. The berry is large and has good color. The past season it was planted on our lightest soil and we had a good crop. The wet weather did not rot any of them. We have had a great deal of trouble during the past two or three seasons to get Aroma that is pure, but wish to say now that our Aroma is pure and true to name. We have a large supply of these plants and can make attractive prices.

STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.

Brandywine (Per.)—The first two pickings of Brandywine this last season gave some fine berries, but they rapidly deteriorated in size. This variety succeeds well in California and other localities, and for our customers there, we will say that we have a large supply of extra good plants.

Chesapeake (Per.)—This is considered first of the late berries. We have been unable to fruit it so far because of the demand for plants. It does not make many plants, so the price is higher than that of other varieties. The plants are very large and are hard to handle and have very heavy roots. If you want a late berry, it will pay you to give this one a trial.

Capt. Jack (Per.)—This is one of our oldest varieties. The plant growth is good, but it is not planted extensively here. However, it is planted a great deal in the irrigated districts of Colorado.

Evening Star (Per.)—Extremely wet weather does not affect this plant as much as dry weather, and we had a fine growth of berries the past season. It lacks productiveness, but the berries you get are large and fine and have an extra-good flavor. Its lack of productiveness will prevent its becoming a favorite.

Gandy (Per.)—This well known late variety holds its own in most places. It requires rather heavy, rich soil to succeed best and the older the fields, the better it does. Plant your Gandy where you can leave your fields three or four years. Some seasons it makes a large number of buttony berries which is its principal fault. The plant growth is about all that can be desired. It will withstand all extremes of weather.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This well known late variety probably did the best of all of them this season. It produced a good crop of good berries, which were large and firm and made a good appearance. The plants were very large and thrifty.

Sample (Imp.)—This variety ranks with the Aroma as a good market berry, although its berries are not as bright and nice as the Aroma, being darker in coloring and not so large. However, they are almost as firm. The plant is a good drouth resister and stands well under extremes of weather, but it will not succeed on heavy soils. We have it planted here on the lightest soil on the farm and there it does the best.

Son's Prolific (Per.)—We are more than ever convinced this year that Son's Prolific will eventually take the place of Aroma, especially in this section of the country. The berries are as large as the Aroma and just as firm—perhaps firmer—hardier and the plant produces more runners. It is twice as productive. However, the quality is not so good, but as it looks well, that is the main thing in selling them. We are so well impressed with this variety that we plant nothing else for late fruit.

Stevens' Late Champion (Per.)—This is a good plant and produces good berries as to size, but as it is such a poor flavor we do not recommend them.

Windsor Chief (Imp.)—A few growers insist on having plants of this variety and our supply last season was very light and will say that we only have a few thousand of these plants to offer now, but it is one of the best late berries for nearby markets.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

We used to call these Fallbearing Strawberries, but changed to everbearing because that name suited them much better. They will bear all the time. The half has never been told concerning them. The fact is we have been modest the past few years in describing them, as we did not have a very large supply of plants. However, this season we have a very fair supply of these plants, but still not near enough to go around. Altogether we have about two million and to say they are simply wonderful is putting it mild. Everbearing Strawberries are decidedly the greatest acquisition to the horticultural world that has been made during the last century.

From one acre of Progressive, we netted more than \$400.00 clear above expenses, from the first of July until November 13th, the date upon which we picked our last crate of berries. We would still be picking berries if it were not too cold. These berries came from a field that was planted only last April, so you see you do not have to wait until the second year to get a crop of berries from the everbearing sorts. And we did not get any fancy prices for these berries, either. Most of them sold right around \$2.00 per case of 24 full pint boxes and we had to pay two cents per box for picking. This made the expenses high. One week during the last of August, this year, this acre yielded over 60 crates of berries.

We have had everbearing strawberries on our grounds now for five years and have tested them on all kinds of soil. We find the Progressive are partial to sandy loam and the soil must be very rich. Of course the last past season has been somewhat favorable for the growth of these berries, but not any more so than many others. It was too wet for a long time and the plants suffered from the wet weather and then it suddenly turned off dry and they suffered from the drouth. If you have irrigation, you can undoubtedly have fine berries from June to December.

These everbearing berries will withstand more frost than other sorts, too, and when the thermometer was down to 24 early in October it did them no damage, and they were not badly damaged, until the thermometer was down to 20 above zero, and then not all of the berries were killed.

The flavor of the berries is much better than that of ordinary kinds and they are of good size. The greatest fault we have to find with them is that they won't carry very far in shipping.

If we were of a mind to do so, we could sell all of these plants in wholesale orders, as we already have several hundred thousand of them sold, but we are going to keep a good supply for our retail customers. I would advise you to order early because there is no doubt that most of the plant growers will be out of them before the season is over. Do not hesitate to buy some of these plants. Never before have we urged anyone to purchase a new variety, but this time we know what we are talking about and we want everyone on our mailing list to buy at least twenty-five of them. The price is within your reach and I fully expect them to eventually take the place of all the common varieties for the reason that they will bear about as well during June as other sorts and will continue to ripen berries whenever the weather is favorable. This will continue until late in November.

Autumn (Imp.)—This is one of the first varieties we tested. The June crop is heavy and the berries are of medium size and have good flavor. It makes very few runners, though, and we have to send divided roots. It did not seem to make any runners at all this season. Where they are well pollenized they will bear a great crop of berries throughout the entire season.

HOLTON, KANSAS, December 27, 1915.

This is to certify we sold everbearing strawberries every day continuously from July 1st to November 1st, grown by F. W. Dixon, of Holton, Kansas.

Signed,

JOHN KAUL & SONS.

HOLTON, KANSAS, November 27, 1915.

This is to certify that I picked everbearing strawberries for F. W. Dixon, of Holton, Kansas, every day that weather would permit from July 1st to November 12th.

Signed,

J. C. SHOFF.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd.

Americus (Per.)—This is one of the best everbearers that we have. Its berries are held up on long stems in the sun, though, and when hot weather strikes them, it does considerable damage.

The plant is thrifty and will withstand all kinds of weather conditions. While it does not produce as large a crop the first season as **Progressive**, my Father had a field of two year old plants and when I visited it in September, the **Americus** seemed to have twice as many berries as the **Progressive**. I guess they do better in old fields than the **Progressive**.

Francis (Per.)—There is little difference between the **Americus** and the **Francis**. Some times we think the plant growth of the **Francis** is a little weaker and sometimes the berries seem a little larger.

Progressive (Per.)—With us this variety has proven to be the best of all. The plant is very healthy and is a rampant grower. The berry is not so large as the **Dunlap**, which it resembles, but is somewhat firmer.

And the flavor of this berry is the best you ever tasted. It is the sweetest berry possible to produce and when it comes to quality, there is nothing that will excel them.

We are showing some photos in this catalog and they will testify what the everbearing strawberry plants will do.

Every person who owns a bit of land should plant some of these everbearing strawberries.

Productive (Per.)—This is one of the standard berries for the East. The berries are large and of good quality and color. Our supply of plants is not large, so we are not trying to push it.

Superb (Per.)—This berry originated in the East and seems to succeed better there than in the West, as several growers say that they are better than **Progressive** with them. The berry is very large, but the crop as a whole is not nearly so large as the **Progressive**. However, our plantation of **Superb** suffered from an overflow from the creek and this damaged it considerably.

Latest reports are that **Superb** succeeds well in irrigated districts.



Progressive Everbearing

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

This fruit requires a rich sandy loam, well drained, and will not succeed at all on poor land. Extremely wet weather affects canes much more than dry weather, as the canes are subject to anthracnose. For several seasons past we have had good crops and prospects were good for a large crop the past season, but late in the season the heavy rains set in and they were not so plentiful.

Three crops of these berries are the most you should try to harvest in a field and probably two would be better. Black raspberries always sell at a good price.

Kansas—This has been our standard mid-season variety. The cane growth is good and the berry is large.

Gregg—This is a standard late variety. The cane is not always hardy. The berry is large and is covered with bloom.

Cumberland—This is probably the most popular variety. It is the standard medium late berry and is more largely planted than all others. The berry is very large and black. The cane is healthy and very productive.

Plum Farmer—This sort resembles the **Cumberland** somewhat, but is not nearly as good a variety with us as that well known variety.

Black Pearl—In the **Wathena** district, this is more largely planted than all other kinds, but it has not proven to be better than **Cumberland** with us. The cane growth is not better nor any harder, but will say that we do not have it planted in an extra good location. It begins to ripen earlier than **Cumberland** and the berry is large and of good quality.

RED RASPBERRIES.

These berries do not require as rich soil as the Blackcaps, but are more easily affected by unusual weather conditions and for that reason they are not profitable for most growers. With careless handling, you will sometimes get a good crop, but it requires an expert to make them produce annually. However, when you do get a crop, you will always get a good price for the berries.

Miller—This is our best early sort and the cane is hardier than most of the others. The berry is of good size and has fine quality.

Turner—This is our oldest early variety and the berry is not as large as Miller and not quite so firm.

Cuthbert—In most localities Cuthbert is the standard late variety and its berries are very large. The cane is very thrifty and smooth and very productive.

St. Regis—This is a remarkable red raspberry that belongs to the everbearing class. We hear a great many good reports from this berry and a few adverse reports, but the past season seemed to be favorable, as those who had this variety planted say it produced wonderfully well throughout the entire season. It is one of the earliest red raspberries known and will produce a good crop clear through the entire season.

Loudon—This is another late berry that succeeds well in some localities. Many growers complain that it is subject to root gall.

King—Probably this is the best variety now growing. The cane is hardier than found in most varieties and it is a medium berry of large size and good quality.

Idaho—This is one of the new varieties that is highly recommended and as yet we have had no complaint from it.

PURPLE RASPBERRIES.

This kind of fruit is in a class by itself. It is a cross between the red raspberry and the black and the cane growth partakes of the nature of both, although propagated very little. Many people take a particular fancy to this fruit, while others do not like it at all. They are a little more tart than black caps or the red raspberries and are certainly a good thing to plant for home use or a nearby market.

Cardinal—Under the most circumstances this variety has proven to be the best of the purple raspberries in existence. It was originated in Lawrence, Kansas, by A. H. Griesa, and will say that under favorable circumstances, we have picked immense crops from this variety. During the past two or three years, though, I have not succeeded so well. The berry is just a little soft and has good size and flavor.

Haymaker—The cane of this variety is not so hardy as the Cardinal. The berry is larger and firmer and we think it is a little better flavor.

Royal Church—This new sort originated in the East and is highly recommended, but has not proven to be as good as other well-known varieties.

BLACKBERRIES.

Next to strawberries, we regard blackberries as the most profitable fruit to grow. Yet they are very partial as to the soil they grow upon and there is a good deal of prairie land in Kansas that will not grow blackberries. If there is the least bit of hard pan or alkali in the soil, do not plant blackberries. They must also have good drainage. If you have a piece of timber land with a slope to the north, that is the place to plant them and you will get good results. They are easy to cultivate, easy to plant and almost sure to grow.

Snyder—We have had several unfavorable seasons for blackberries, most of them being too dry in July, but the last one was too wet and blackberries suffer as much from wet feet as from the drouth. However, Snyder, will stand more extremes of weather and still bring a crop of berries to maturity than almost any other berry. Berry medium size. Mid-season.

Early Harvest—This is a standard early variety. Cane is not always hardy with us. The South grows more Early Harvest than all other varieties put together. When the canes do not winter kill, the crop is sure to be immense.

Eldorado—The cane of this variety is very hardy and makes a good growth. We consider the berry the best of any, but the cane is not productive enough. Berry is very large.

Erie—This is a large productive berry, but the cane is subject to rust in some localities.

Rathbun—Probably the largest blackberry that grows. Cane is not extra hardy and is not profitable with us.

Ward—We have grown this for a number of years and it has never yet shown any signs of disease. As stated above, we have had several bad seasons for blackberries, and a few of the buds on the cane winter killed and the crop was not so large as it should have been. We have always had pretty good crops of extra large berries and we have never had any signs of rust. We certainly recommend it as the best all around berry to plant.

Mersereau—If it were not for the fact that under certain circumstances, the canes of this variety would rust, it would be the best of all blackberries. It is larger than the Ward and the cane is more productive. It is also a little hardier. With us, it is not troubled with rust, although some people complain of this trouble.

Blowers—This variety is hardy and the cane is subject to Anthracnose under unfavorable conditions. It yields only fair sized berries of poor quality. Very Productive.

Robison—We have had this new variety for the past four seasons and had it planted in unfavorable soil and there it did not do well. However, we have moved it and it does fine now. The past season was too wet, and while it had a fine lot of berries, it did not bring all of them to maturity. The berry is much larger and more of a blackberry than Early Harvest. Cane resembles Early Harvest very much. It is a wonderful berry and we would recommend everyone to give it a trial.

Taylor—This variety succeeds in many localities. Berry is very large.

Early King—This is a large early blackberry and does well in most localities, but the cane is so thorny, that growers do not take to it very well.

Kenoyer—This variety also has an imperfect bloom and must be planted with other varieties to succeed best. The cane is good and the berries are good, but lacks productiveness.

McDonald—This is a variety of Southern origin and is peculiar in having an imperfect bloom and must have some other variety, such as Early Harvest, with it to produce berries. The cane is trailing and somewhat like a dewberry and the berries are large. The demand for plants has kept us from fruiting it to any great extent.

Himalaya—This variety has been boomed very much, but is not a very great success with us. We are sure we have the genuine Himalaya plants and will sell them to anyone wanting them.

DEWBERRIES.

For every season during the past several years, we have looked for the demand for dewberries to diminish, but instead it increases every year and we now sell almost as many of them as we do blackberries. If you have a poor piece of ground that is difficult to cultivate, plant it to dewberries, take care of them the first season and then let them go. Mow them off after the fruit is picked and that is all you need to do for them. The berries are large and of excellent flavor, but because of the thorny nature of the cane, they are hard to pick.

Lucretia—This is the standard mid-season variety and is probably more largely planted than any other sort. about dewberries and that is, you can always get a good price for them.

Austin—This is about one week earlier than Lucretia. Berries are larger and we think them better quality. There is one thing sure **Premo**—This is similar to Lucretia. Berry is larger, but the blossom must be pollinated with Lucretia to secure good results.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

STRAWBERRIES.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

	25	50	100	250	500	1000
August Luther (Per.)	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$1.10	\$ 2.00
Excelsior (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.75
Michael's Early (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.75
Ozark (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.40	2.50
St. Louis (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.40	2.50
Texas (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Wildwood (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Virginia (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.40	2.50

EARLY VARIETIES.

Bederwood (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Crescent (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Clyde (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.75
Climax (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Klondike (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Missionary (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Tennessee Prolific (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.20	2.25
Lady Thompson (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

Bubach (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Buster (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.25
Black Beauty (Imp)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.60	3.00
Corsiann (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Cardinal (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Clarke's Seedling (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Rendall (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.75
Gibson (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.60	1.00	1.75
Haverland (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Jessie (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Marshall (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Magoon (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Lady Townsend (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
La Bon (Per.)	.25	.45	.80	1.60	3.00	6.00
Gold Dollar (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Helen Davis (Per) Mixed	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.00	1.75
Norwood (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Parsons Beauty (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50
Reasoner's 370 (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.70	1.10	2.00
Reasoner's 324 (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.10	2.00
Senator Dunlap (Per.)	.10	.20	.30	.60	1.00	1.75
Splendid (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.10	2.00
Stayman (Imp.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.40	2.25
Warfield (Imp.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.10	2.00
Three W. (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.50	2.50

LATE VARIETIES.

Aroma (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.80	1.40	2.25
Brandywine (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.80	1.40	2.25
Chesapeake (Per.)	.15	.25	.45	.90	1.60	3.00
Capt. Jack (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.10	2.00
Evening Star (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.90	1.40	2.50
Gandy (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.10	2.00
Glen Mary (Per.)	.15	.25	.40	.80	1.50	2.50
Sample (Imp.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.40	2.25
Son's Prolific (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.40	2.25
Steven's Late Champion (Per.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.40	2.25
Windsor Chief (Imp.)	.15	.25	.35	.70	1.40	2.25

EVERBEARING VARIETIES.

Autumn (Imp.)	.35	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.00
Americus (Per.)	.40	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	10.00
Francis (Per.)	.40	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	10.00
Productive (Per.)	.40	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	10.00
Progressive (Per.)	.60	1.10	2.00	4.50	8.00	14.00
Superb (Per.)	.50	.90	1.75	3.75	7.00	12.00

See Page 3 for Parcel Post Information

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

	Each	25	100	1000
Kansas	\$0.03	\$0.50	\$1.25	\$ 9.00
Gregg	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Cumberland	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Plum Farmer	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Black Pearl	.04	.75	2.50	20.00

RED RASPBERRIES.

	Each	25	100	1000
Herbert	\$0.03	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Miller . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Turner . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Cuthbert . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
London . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
King . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	8.00
Brandywine . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
St. Regis . . . . .	.05	1.00	1.75	15.00
Haymaker . . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Phenomenal . . . . .	.08	1.50	....	....
Royal Purple . . . . .	.04	.70	2.00	....
Idaho . . . . .	.04	.70	2.00	....

DEWBERRIES.

	Dozen	100	1000
Lucretia	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$7.00
Austin . . . . .	.30	1.00	7.00
Premo . . . . .	.30	1.00	7.00

BLACKBERRIES.

	Each	25	100	1000
Ancient Button (Extra Heavy Root Cutting Plants)	\$0.05	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$16.00
Snyder (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	9.00
Early Harvest (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	8.00
Howers (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Erie (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	9.00
Rathbun (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	9.00
Kenoyer (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Ward (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Ward (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Mersereau (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Mersereau (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Eldorado (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Eldorado (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.75	15.00
Wilson (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.00	7.50
Ohmer (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
Iceberg (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.50	12.00
Robison (Sucker Plants, Extra Strong) . . . . .	.03	.75	2.00	15.00
Taylor (Root Cutting Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00
McDonald (Sucker Plants) . . . . .	.03	.50	1.25	10.00

See Pages 1 and 2 for Parcel Post Rates.

DAHLIAS.

This is one of the best known flowers. We grow quite a quantity of these. Bulbs never made better growth than this season. What we have are mixed pink and red, mostly pink. Offer them at \$0.04 each, \$2.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This is a favorite fruit with many. Probably the best variety for our section is Houghton. Downing, too, is largely planted. And Smith is a plant that gives satisfaction. We quote only these three varieties:

	Dozen	100
Smith—One year, No. 1	\$1.25	\$8.00
Houghton—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	6.00
Downing—One year, No. 1	1.25	8.00

GRAPES.

To get best results grapes must be planted on rather gravelly soil, well drained. They are susceptible to frost and in the spring ought to be planted on high ground.

Concord—The best all around grape for general planting.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.50; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00

Moore's Early—Best early grape. Berry very large.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000 \$35.00.

Worden—Best second early grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Brighton—One of the best red grapes. Should be in every home garden.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Wyoming (Red)—Another first class red grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.75; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Pocklington—Best late white grape.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Catawba—One of the best quality grapes that grows. Berry is small.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

Niagara—Best quality.

One year, No. 1: 10, \$0.60; 100, \$3.50; 1000, \$30.00.

CURRENTS.

This is a popular fruit for jelly. It succeeds best in a cool, moist soil, partially shaded.

Fay's Prolific—This seems to be the standard.

Red Dutch—Long recognized as the best until Fay's was introduced.

Cherry—Proves a success wherever planted.

North Star—A free grower and one of the best.

Pomona—The standard in the East.

Perfection—A new sort claimed to beat them all. There is a large demand for plants.

	Dozen	100
Fay's Prolific—One year, No. 1	\$0.75	\$ 4.00
Red Dutch—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	4.00
Cherry—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	4.00
North Star—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	4.00
Pomona—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	4.00
White Grape—One year, No. 1 . . . . .	.75	4.00
Perfection—One year, No. 1	1.50	10.00

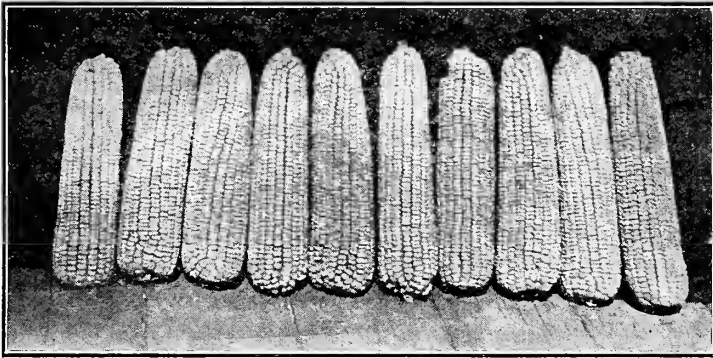
RHUBARB.

This is one of the most popular garden crops. For several years past, the dry weather has played havoc with our rhubarb plants, but will say that we have an unusually large supply this season and can supply all comers. We are making prices accordingly. Victoria and Linnaeus, one dozen for 50c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$18.00.

ASPARAGUS.

Probably no other crop is so widely grown as asparagus. It requires rich soil. There is no crop as popular during its season. It must be planted two or three years before the crop will bring in much of an income, but it is scarce and likely always will be. The best way to plant it is to furrow out the ground with a lister in rows three and a half feet apart and plants 18 inches to two feet apart in the rows. Cover them deep, working the soil to them as they grow. But do not cut from the field before it is planted for at least two years and a full crop should not be cut until the fourth year. We can furnish as follows: Palmetto, Conovers, Colossal, Columbian MammothWhite and Giant one year, \$0.50 per 100; \$3.00 per 1000. Two year, \$0.60 per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN.



The corn crop in Kansas and Jackson county has been generally good this season, but a good many growers planted their corn a little late to secure good seed.

We have some Johnson County White Corn which was planted early and it is most excellent seed. This is one of the best yielding varieties of corn grown anywhere and it originated in Johnson County, Indiana. It has been grown in Jackson County for a good many years and is about the best corn to grow. The seed we have was grown on upland on just fair soil and the yield was about 85 bushels to the acre.

The corn will be graded and sacked, on cars, F. O. B., Holton, and we guarantee satisfaction.

Prices: One bushel, \$2.00; five bushels, \$9.50; ten bushels, \$19.00. If larger quantities are wanted, ask for prices.

PAEONIES.

We have only recently begun to grow these flowers and bulbs for market. There is not a flower that will excel paeonies for gorgeousness and they bloom first in the spring just in time for Decoration Day. We have added to our list of varieties and have the best. They are sure to give satisfaction to anyone who plants them.

PRICES OF GOOD STRONG PLANTS:

Festiva Maxima—Pure white, best known, early, each, 30c; 10, \$2.00.

Colonel Wilder—Bright crimson, very double, mid-season, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Edulis Superba—Very large, bright rose, early, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

Nigra—Full double, darkest crimson of any, late, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Pottsi—Dark crimson, early, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

L'Esperance—Beautiful rosy pink, early, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Grandiflora Rubra—Beautiful light crimson, each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

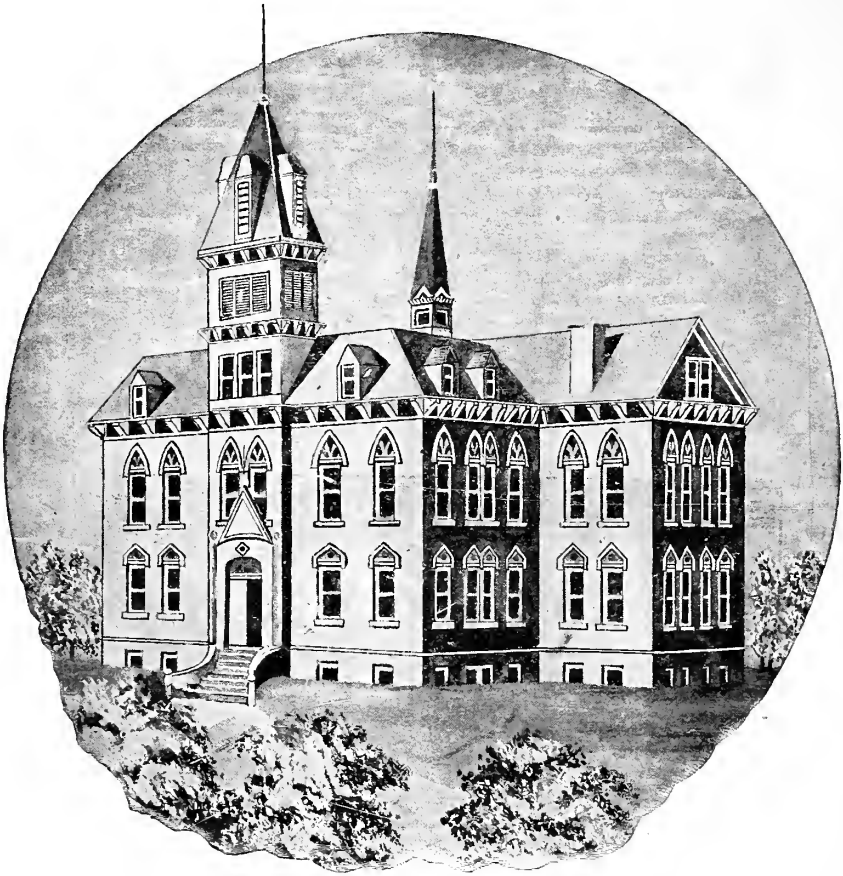
Achillea—Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Marie Lemonine—Light pink, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Louis Van Houttil—Deep dark crimson, early, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Mrs. Douglass—Pure white, except outer petals, which are slightly tinged with rose, center finely fringed, each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

Plenissima Rosea—Large, full double, bright rose, mid-season, each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



CAMPBELL COLLEGE—Holton, Kansas

FEATURES.

A strong Faculty. Good buildings and grounds. A fine boarding department. Good library. Modern methods. Athletics encouraged. Literary Societies, Christian Associations. School located in a city of churches. Moral atmosphere good. Individual attention given to students.

ORGANIZATION.

College courses leading to degrees.

- A school for the training of teachers.
- A school that prepares for other colleges.
- A school of piano and voice culture.
- A school of oratory and physical culture.
- A school of commerce and stenography.
- A school of art and drawing.
- A school that prepares for civil service.
- A summer school of nine weeks.
- A school that prepares for all grades of teacher's certificates.

RATES.

- Board at Hoffman Hall by the week \$2.75.
- Rooms at Hoffman Hall per week from \$1.00 to \$1.25.
- Tuition, College and Academy \$11.00 per quarter.
- Tuition Business College, \$15.00 per quarter.
- Plan to furnish free use of text books.
- Plan for free railroad fare, or part of it.
- (Write to Prof. Hoffman for particulars.)

DATES:

- Fourth term (Teachers' Review) begins April 3, 1916.
- Summer quarter begins June 7, 1916.

For catalog or further information concerning Campbell College, write to REV. WM. C. T. ADAMS, LL.D., President, Holton, Kansas.