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SPRING CATALOGUE

—OF—

Strawberry Plants,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

M. CRAWFORD,

Cuyahoga Falls, O.

* FREE TO ALL. *

AKRON, O.:
BEACON PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.

NOTICE. The partnership between my son and myself, formed in 1888, has been dissolved by mutual consent. M. CRAWFORD.

To My Customers.

My plants of all the varieties named in this catalogue, except those now offered for the first time, are of my own growing, and are on new beds and very fine. I never had better ones.

The new varieties will either be sent to my customers direct from the introducers, or procured early in the season and planted in frames here, to be used for filling orders. In either case they are warranted to reach their destination in good condition, as are all the plants I send out.

I send plants by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, in perfect condition. Purchasers pay all express charges, and they can ascertain of their agents what they will be before ordering. One thousand plants packed to go by express weigh about thirty pounds; three hundred plants, ten pounds.

Our express companies are the Adams, American, and Wells, Fargo & Co. I advise my customers to have their plants sent by mail when the orders are small or the distance is great, as express charges on small packages are much higher than they were a year ago. Plants go as safely by mail as by express, *early in the season*.

Money may be sent at my risk by P.O. Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York. Small amounts may be sent in stamps. Currency and Postal Notes are unsafe. Individual checks cost me twenty-five cents each for collection.

Terms cash. Plants bought on credit are peculiarly liable to be overtaken by some disaster.

If mistakes occur, which is possible though not probable, we will cheerfully correct them if notified promptly.

Please state whether other varieties may be substituted in case any of those you order are sold out.

If you will send with your order the names of strawberry growers of your acquaintance, I will put in some extras that will please you.

I expect to be able to furnish potted plants of all the new varieties by July 15th. My plants are grown on well-drained land, and can be taken up very soon after the frost is out. Orders will be filled in succession—first come, first served.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For the purpose of encouraging early orders, thereby enabling us to get so much ahead before the rush of the packing season comes, I make this offer: To every person who sends me a cash order before April 1st, I will mail six *Gladiolus Balbs*, blooming size, for each dollar sent.

A WORD TO ORIGINATORS.

It is generally conceded that the originators of new fruits are entitled to great credit for their efforts, and that they contribute very largely towards the advancement of horticulture. There is much satisfaction in the work, and sometimes profit; but those who have tried it have found that, as a rule, it is one thing to produce a fruit of real merit, and quite another thing to get money out of it. I have never yet known a case where a man who was not known himself, received enough for a new strawberry to pay for advertising it.

When a grower produces a good variety, he should first test it alongside the best yet introduced, giving all an equal chance. Then he may have it tested by others whom he can trust, but by all means let him send it to the Experiment Stations. This he can do with perfect safety. These institutions were established largely for this very work, and those who have them in charge are well qualified to judge of the merits of new berries. They treat all alike, and publish reports that can be relied upon. They enjoy the confidence of all intelligent horticulturists, and recommendations from them have weight. The time will soon come if it is not already here, when no new berry can be successfully introduced without the endorsement of the Experiment Stations. They are the best friends of the originator, and he who refuses to avail himself of their services is not wise.

I am sometimes asked what I charge for testing a new berry and reporting upon it. I have never charged anything, nor is there any understanding, expressed or implied, that I am to have any special privileges on account of doing this work. When a variety proves worthy, I say so in my catalogue, and in reports to horticultural societies and papers; when otherwise, I so report to the owner, and to no one else.

Many of the Experiment Stations rely upon me to supply them with the new varieties as soon as they are introduced, and I have sometimes obtained permission of the owners to send them before their introduction. This, however, involves a good deal of writing, and I desire to arrange the matter for the future by receiving for trial only those that I am authorized to send to these institutions. This will entail no expense upon originators.

When a variety that I have been testing is introduced, I pay for the stock in my possession, if I offer it for sale, or plant it to propagate for sale.

I have now about forty new varieties that I am testing for parties in different sections. Of those not yet in the market that I know to be valuable, I will name Woolverton, Ivanhoe, Martha, Middlefield, Cardinal, and Loudon's 15. The last named I have fruited three times, and think well of it. I am authorized to send it to any Experiment Station.

Strawberry Culture.

The best soil for the strawberry is that which contains an abundance of plant food, with sufficient moisture and good drainage. It is unsafe to use sod ground, because it is likely to be infested with white grubs, but there is little danger from this pest when the ground has been plowed two or three years.

Assuming that the land is drained, either naturally or artificially, it should be plowed as early in the spring as it is dry enough. When the best results are desired, it should be thoroughly pulverized to as good a depth as possible, without bringing the poor subsoil to the surface. Sometimes a single plowing and harrowing are insufficient, and it is necessary to repeat the work. In such cases the first plowing should be shallow, and the second deeper.

If well decomposed stable manure can be had—and there is nothing better—it is well to put on a liberal quantity after plowing, and harrow it in. If the manure be fresh, it is better to plow it under. If commercial fertilizers must be relied upon, bone dust and unleached wood ashes contain all that any soil needs for this crop. From ten to twenty hundred pounds of the former to the acre should be used. It may be harrowed in before planting, or scattered over the surface afterwards, and worked in with cultivator and hoe. The ashes may be sown over the surface after the plants become established, or at any time through the growing season. They should not come in contact with the roots at the time of planting, nor should any considerable amount be allowed to fall upon the leaves at any time, and none at all when they are wet with dew or rain. Forty bushels to the acre is sufficient. Any soil that is rich enough for corn or potatoes will answer for strawberries, but a good crop of this fruit is worth so much that one can well afford to be liberal with the material out of which the crop is made.

Strawberries are grown in hills or matted rows, or some compromise between the two systems. In hill culture we cut off all runners, and rely upon the plants set out to produce the crop. A plant requires about a square foot of ground for its proper development, but as we must have room to get among them, we usually plant them in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. This gives ample room for horse and cultivator, and furnishes a path for the pickers. By this method, ninety plants to the square rod are required. When it is the intention to let the runners cover the ground, the plants may be set two feet apart in the row, and thus but forty-five plants to the square rod are required.

In selecting plants for a new bed, only those of the previous season's growth should be used, all that have black roots being rejected. Plants are usually better on a one-year-old bed than on an older one. Those who raise their own plants should take them up with care, and trim off all the dead leaves and runners. Those who buy will find this already done. The roots should then be shortened to three inches. As many as twenty-five may be taken in the hand at once, with the crowns even, and all shortened at a single cut. The object of this is to cause the roots to spread out in planting, and not come together like the strands of a rope. It also causes the plant to send out new roots from the crown sooner than it otherwise would. The plants should be carried to the bed prepared for them with their roots in water, and taken out one by one, as needed. This causes the earth to adhere to the roots, and they are ready to commence growth at once.

In planting, scoop a hole three or four inches deep, with its left-hand side slanting, and place the plant against this slanting side, with its crown on a level with the surface, and its roots spread out fan shape. Hold the plant with the left hand, and with the right fill in a little earth and press it firmly on the damp roots, and then fill in the remainder, leaving it loose. The crown must not be covered or the plant will die.

The surface of the ground should be stirred often, to destroy weeds, and to prevent the formation of a crust, which hinders growth by keeping air from the roots. After the first of September cultivation should be shallow, as the roots come very near the surface in the fall.

The blossoms should all be cut off as soon as they appear, for if allowed to produce fruit the plants will be much exhausted. When the matted row system is to be used,

every runner should be cut off till the first of August. If grown in hills till that time, the plants will be so strong that they will send out several large runners at once, instead of one or two weak ones; and the cultivating and hoeing can be much more easily done without runners in the way. When hill culture is the method chosen, of course the runners must be kept cut throughout the season.

In this climate it is best to give strawberries some winter protection, to shade the ground and prevent frequent freezing and thawing. It need not be applied till late in the fall or in the winter. A covering of straw an inch or two in depth is sufficient.

The main want of the strawberry, especially at fruiting time, is water, and every means should be employed to keep the ground moist. One of the several methods of accomplishing this, is by mulching. This work may be done easily and cheaply by using the straw that has served as a winter protection, placing it between the plants and in the paths, where, besides protecting the surface of the ground from the heat of the sun, it also serves an excellent purpose by keeping the fruit clean.

MORE MONEY IN BETTER FRUIT.—QUALITY THE KEY NOTE TO SUCCESS.

E. S. Condit, Jr., writes to the *Prairie Farmer*: I shall dwell upon simply one point, which strikes me as being the key-note to the failure, or success of strawberry-growing in this locality. Berries in the neighborhood of Centralia have become an unprofitable crop. There are many things, of course, which have combined to produce this state of affairs, but the chief reason is over production, not of good, but of a poor, soft, worthless lot of stuff, which we call Crescent Seedling strawberries. I believe the only growers that have made anything over expenses for the last three years, are those few who have been wise enough to grow for quality and not for quantity. They could go to the office, get their returns, and feel that they had got back something for their fruit, while the rest of us looked on with long faces, and blamed the commission merchants for not returning us as much for a lot of soft, leafy buttons and scrubs, which we could not be hired to eat. In the future I intend to labor for a large, fine, good-selling berry, if I only get 25 cases to the acre, rather than continue growing such varieties as the Crescent, though they yield six times as much. If all the growers would pursue this plan, we would load half as many cars, and in return get twice or thrice as much money. The question is, where to lay hands on the proper variety. I am now watching this new Warfield berry, and if it proves to be half of what it is claimed, it will be just what we need. But whether it is the Warfield or not, for the future I shall certainly go in for less acreage, and high cultivation, and see if the balance don't show on the other side of the ledger.

N. J. Shepherd, of Missouri, writes as follows on the same subject:

"There is certainly nothing at the present time to encourage the grower of poor fruit. He who succeeds in raising only a low grade of fruit, surely can not see any considerable hope of being able to realize even a small profit, while he must run the risk of actual loss. There is no good judgment or reason in continuing to raise something from which you derive no profit, and which only aids in injuring the sale of a better article."

Concerning the New Berries.

Of the new berries now being introduced, we know very little. It will be interesting to watch them, and see which will lead in the race two years hence. From this time on, they must stand or fall on their own merits.

✓ The **Parker Earle** has not been tested to any great extent outside of the originator's place, but the fact that it has done so well with President Lyon, of Michigan, and with E. S. Carman, of New Jersey, will have much weight with intelligent horticulturists. President Lyon is so competent, so careful and so reliable that his few words have more value than a dozen pages of some of the stuff that passes for testimonials. Mr. Carman, of the Rural New Yorker, has experimental grounds of his own, where the most carefully conducted experiments are carried on. No man has money enough to hire him to make a false report. In addition to this, he has tested hundreds of varieties, and knows perfectly what constitutes a reliable berry. Moreover, his place is not very favorable for these things, and some that fail there succeed elsewhere; but those that flourish there rarely fail.

Again: The fact that it was named by T. V. Munson for his friend, President

Earle, is significant. Mr. Munson is a very eminent horticulturist, as well as a scholar, and it would hardly be probable that he would name any ordinary variety that must soon be forgotten, for a friend—especially for the President of the American Horticultural Society. These things give me confidence in the variety.

✓ The **Racster** comes very highly recommended. No berry was ever sent out with better testimonials. It would take more room in my catalogue than I can spare, to print one-fourth of the good things that have been said of it. These men, too, have the means of knowing, and are disinterested.

✓ The **Lady Rusk** is being introduced by one of the largest berry growers in the United States. A man who has a three hundred acre fruit farm of his own, and controls five hundred acres more, may be assumed to know what a good berry is, and he claims that the Lady Rusk is so superior that he will depend upon it hereafter for the bulk of his crop. It was sent on trial last spring to a large number of experiment stations, and to growers all over the country. Their testimony goes to show that it is a luxuriant grower and perfectly healthy. This means that it will succeed in all these places, and most likely elsewhere. A berry that makes a strong, healthy growth all through the season, may be expected to do its best when fruiting time comes. The fact that the Lady Rusk is making such a growth in all soils and localities, leads me to expect that it will yield as well elsewhere as at Nauvoo, Ill.

✓ The **Mrs. Cleveland** has succeeded in many places, and, as far as I know, it has never failed. It is probably the largest of all the berries now being introduced. I have on my own place a few plants grown for fruiting, and I am greatly pleased with their appearance, and confidently expect fine fruit.

✓ The **Yale** must be a grand berry in order to capture the silver medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It is unfortunate that it has not been more thoroughly tested, not that testing would add to its merits, but it would bring them out, and give the public more confidence in the variety. It is being introduced by a reliable firm, and is doubtless all they claim for it on their place. Whether it will do as well in less favorable localities is not yet decided.

✓ The **Michel's Early** has been a remarkable success in its own neighborhood. Mr. Michel has extended his plantations of it year after year, and never sold any until last May, after his berries were picked. It increases very rapidly, and several parties are now offering it for sale, all of whom must fill their orders with stock grown in Arkansas. All who have the means of knowing, agree in their testimony that it is about ten days earlier than the Crescent, while it is as large and productive, even a better grower, and far superior in quality.

✓ The **Tippecanoe** is from the originator of the Itasca and Logan, and its French parentage speaks well for its quality.

✓ **PARKER EARLE.**

Produced by J. Nimon in 1886, from seed of Crescent grown by T. V. Munson, fertilized by pollen of T. V. Munson's No. 3, a remarkably robust, large, handsome seedling of Miner's Prolific. Plant very robust, with numerous strong, deeply penetrating roots, free from disease, a model in make-up, renewing itself abundantly by strong runners of medium length; endures the long, hot, dry summers of Texas remarkably well, and in Michigan and New York with T. T. Lyon and E. S. Carman it endured the winter's cold equally with any other variety. It is enormously productive, having for two years in succession, at Denison, Texas, on the same bed, in light, sandy soil, fully developed a crop at the rate of over 15,000 quarts to the acre. E. S. Carman said in The Rural New Yorker: "We have picked more berries from the 24 plants of this variety than any other 24 plants ever raised here." Pres. T. T. Lyon wrote July 3rd, 1889: "The Parker Earle is doing better and better, just developing its full vigor, and the fruit is of really superior quality. It impresses me with confidence that it will prove valuable even as far north as here. On June 11th, 1889, he wrote: "The Parker Earle plants received from you last fall (November) came through the winter in nice condition, and several of them are bearing heavily, the fruit of good size and just coloring, proving to be among the very early varieties here. They cannot be expected to show their best on plants so recently planted, still they are doing wonderfully well."

It has fruited three years in Texas, always developing and ripening well all over, its entire crop, all berries being regular and of good marketable size.

Flowers perfect, protected from late frosts by abundant leaves.

Trusses strong, abundantly long and large.

Berry always regular, conical, with a short neck, glossy scarlet-crimson all over,

Bela Wood.

firm, crimson flesh, no hollow core, seeds golden, turning crimson, prominent above surface protecting it. Quality better than either Sharpless, Jessie or Bubach. Size averages nearly that of Cumberland Triumph, and much above Crescent.

In the crate it presents a very attractive appearance, and by actual test sells at the highest figure in the market, equally with Sharpless and Cumberland Triumph, and generally one-third higher than Crescent. It "stands up" well several days after picking, and carries finely in long shipments.

Its season is early to medium.

The following is from the American Garden: "So many big stories have been told of new fruits that statements in regard to new varieties are often received with doubt and attract little attention. Bearing this in mind we will indulge in no strong adjectives regarding the "Parker Earle" Strawberry, a new sort originated by James Nimon, and introduced by T.V. Munson, of Texas. On June 14, we inspected a row of this variety grown under ordinary circumstances in New Jersey. The fruit had been ripening ten days previous, but still on one clump there was fruit enough to mature at least two quarts more. The foliage is thrifty and plentiful enough for all demands upon it by all the fruit that could set. The fruit is good-sized, not monstrous, of fair shape, medium flavor, solid flesh, good color; it is also peculiar in becoming an ivory white in color just before ripening. Flowers bi-sexual. This is the only Strawberry of recent introduction that we have seen which possesses qualities placing it ahead of any of the standard varieties. In the Texan markets it is stated that this variety sold the season through at nearly one-third more per quart than any of the others excepting Cumberland Triumph, which brought the same, but is a variety giving small crops. Those who know it say there is no occasion for exaggerating the good points of this variety.

RACSTER.

Bede Wood
Originated in Iowa five years ago. It was the only one saved from a large number of seedlings. It has a perfect blossom, and has never failed to mature a good crop. It has healthy, vigorous plants, good for hill or matted row culture. It withstands winter's frost and summer's drouth, and has never rusted to injure it in the least. It has strong fruit stems of medium length and is a heavy bearer. Fruit large, quality excellent, color bright red, shape fine and uniform; ripens a week earlier than Crescent or May King, and is a good shipper. It has been sent to twenty experiment stations. The following is from the superintendent of one of them, situated in eastern Iowa:

"I never saw a strawberry of more apparent promise, or with more good points to recommend it than the Racster. It is a self-fertilizing plant, earlier in ripening and as prolific in bearing as the Crescent, and holding its size much better to the close of the fruiting season. It is about the size and form of the Downing, but well colored and firm. With its fine appearance, flavor and firmness, it will make a good shipping berry. If it should prove as good a berry in other localities as here where it originated, it will be a great acquisition to berry growers."

N. K. FLUKE.

The following is from another Iowa grower:

"The requisites for a strawberry are productiveness, size, solidity, color and flavor. In the Racster, which I have carefully watched for two years, are all of the above qualities. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, furnishing an abundance of runners, while at the same time the berries lie upon the ground in heaps. The leaves are large, and of a very dark green color, and unlike some varieties, it carries every blossom to a perfect fruit, and ripens all over at once. I think I am safe in saying that it is the best berry ever introduced."

GEORGE E. ASHFORD.

Mr. L. R. Witherell writes:

"This is to certify that I have carefully watched the development of the Racster strawberry, and can conscientiously state that at this time I know no other strawberry with so many points in its favor, especially in this locality. I have seen it with other plants, and wherever found it is always loaded with fruit. I have counted ninety-five berries on one plant, and the average size, from early to late, is very large. The berries are of excellent flavor, well rounded, universally perfect, very early, and without doubt, in this locality it is the most prolific strawberry ever introduced. The originator, Mr. John Racster, is unquestionably the most successful grower in Scott county, and this seedling is the pride of Grand View, his model Iowa fruit farm."

The following is from W. H. Holmes, another Iowa horticulturist, who has been buying new varieties from me for many years, and is well posted on strawberries:

"I have examined the Racster in full bearing by the side of Jessie, apparently un-

der similar conditions, and consider it the equal of that fine berry, except in size of the largest specimens. It is prolific, large, firm, of fine color and quality, of regular shape, and early, with a perfect blossom. The plant appeared decidedly vigorous at bearing time, the only period I have seen it. This cold, wet season (1889) September set plants were filled with clusters of large berries in advance of May King and Crescent beside them, and ripening a few days earlier than my own May King, well situated, or than my Jessie and Bubach, not so favorably located as to earliness."

LADY RUSK.

We copy, in substance, from the catalogue of Mr. Wm. Stahl, of Illinois:

"I have been growing and shipping fruits extensively for twelve years. I control a larger acreage of strawberries than any other man in the United States. It is apparent that I know what kind of a strawberry will be most profitable to growers. For my own benefit, as an extensive grower, I have been making a strong effort to get a strawberry, better than any yet introduced. I believed that I had found such a berry in the chance seedling which I named Lady Rusk; and after growing and shipping it extensively for four years, I know it to be the most profitable strawberry yet grown, and have concluded to offer it to the public.

The Lady Rusk is a very vigorous grower, withstands heat and drouth to perfection, and is one of the few varieties that do not rust. It is pistillate, and early, being several days earlier than the Crescent. It is also among the largest berries,—larger than the Crescent, and it holds its size throughout the entire picking season. There is not a better shipping berry in existence. This season ('89) it was shipped as far as Winnipeg, Manitoba, and arrived in good condition. I have shipped it to many points throughout the Northwest, and know that when picked dry it will carry one thousand miles in good condition. In fact I ship no berries a less distance than five hundred miles, hence must have good shippers. The nature of the fruit is to dry up, and after standing for two weeks the berries have the appearance of evaporated raspberries or blackberries. The Lady Rusk is sure to take the place of the Wilson for long shipments.

The yield of the Lady Rusk is enormous, it being fully as heavy as the Crescent, and superior to that variety in all other respects. It appears to do well in all localities, North, South, East and West.

Mr. Stahl gives a large number of testimonials to substantiate his statements in regard to the merits of the Lady Rusk. We quote as follows:

"The Lady Rusk plants grew finely, and the foliage has endured one of the most trying summers known at the West as perfectly as the Crescent or Bubach."

J. L. BUDD, Iowa Ag. Coll.

"The Lady Rusk has grown very well on our grounds, and has a splendid foliage, entirely free from rust."

SLAYMAKER & SON, Dover, Del.

"Lady Rusk is a fine, bright, glossy berry, averaging larger than Crescent, fully as early, or a little earlier, and I think quite as productive and much firmer.

WM. H. THOMAS, La Grange, Mo."

"We handled a large quantity of your Lady Rusk Strawberries this season, and found them by far the best berries we ever had for this market. They generally arrived here in perfect condition, even during the hottest weather. Besides being excellent shippers, these berries are good size, and quite uniform in this respect. We shall be very glad to handle more of these goods next season—in fact, can use a great many more of them than of any other berry, as they stand up much better, and give universal satisfaction to the trade."

MRS. CLEVELAND.

This is a companion of the Eureka, being grown from the same lot of seed. It was named by the Montgomery Co. Horticultural Society on the day that President Cleveland was married. It has been very thoroughly tested in many parts of the country, and has made a splendid record. There are no healthier plants on the place. It is one of Mr. Little's favorites, and is of immense size with his careful culture. He thinks that it is destined to occupy a very prominent place among strawberries. It has a pistillate blossom.

"Mrs. Cleveland is extra good, very large and firm, plants healthy and vigorous. I think very well of it."

W. J. GREEN.

"The Mrs. Cleveland strawberry obtained of you for testing, is a good grower, large, light scarlet, early, of good quality, and rather more productive than Eureka."

T. V. MUNSON.

✓ YALE.

A chance seedling originating near New Haven, Conn. The blossom is perfect, NEEDING NO COMPANION to make it fruitful. The plant is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower and heavy bearer. Berries of large size, good shape, color deep, dark red, running the same through the flesh of the berry, which is very juicy, yet solid, with no hollow center, and has a very rich, sprightly, delicious flavor, making it one of the most desirable berries for the table or for canning. It is late in ripening, coming on after the "glut" of other sorts is over, thus commanding a ready sale at good prices, and also lengthening the season for strawberries some ten or twelve days.

All things considered, it is, so far as we have seen, the most desirable strawberry for the garden or for market since the introduction of the renowned old Wilson. It carries well, and stands longer after picking than most berries seen in market. We have fruited it for three seasons and after the trials we have given it we are confident it is the strawberry to fill a long felt want for a late variety. Its value as a canning berry the ladies in our vicinity have found out, and they care for no other variety. The firmness of the berries, with their deep red, rich color and high flavor, makes it a most desirable and attractive berry for canning.

At the Strawberry Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at Boston June 17th and 18th, 1889, the Yale captured the Society's silver medal, for the best seedling strawberry not before exhibited. This Society does not award its Silver Medal to any strawberry unless it is deemed worthy of it.

We believe the Yale strawberry is destined to become as popular as a strawberry as its namesake is as an institution of learning.

✓ MICHEL'S EARLY.

I have learned the following in regard to this berry, after a considerable correspondence, and am of the opinion that it is about the truth:

"One of a number of seedlings that came up near a packing shed in White County, Arkansas, where a lot of strawberry pulp had been thrown the previous year. It is probably a seedling of the Crescent, as it resembles that variety in many ways, and is eight or ten days earlier.

"The plant is remarkable for its vitality, and its ability to withstand the heat and drouth of summer, as well as the cold of winter. It has been planted by the acre after the bearing season, and made a luxuriant growth.

"The foliage is tall and heavy, and free from rust or blight. It increases rapidly by runners, and the young plants root deeply and are able to endure hardships that would be fatal to most varieties.

"It has a bisexual blossom.

"It is as large and productive as the Crescent, and ripens about ten days earlier, making it the most profitable of all. Two and one-fourth acres brought the owner \$1,300.00 last season, and within three weeks after the picking season, he sold to his neighbors nearly 150,000 plants.

"The berry is conical, always of fine form, bright scarlet color, and of the very finest quality—possessing the flavor of the wild strawberry.

"Its firmness enables it to be shipped from Central Arkansas to St. Louis, where it brings a higher price than any other variety."

✓ TIPPECANOE.

The following is the originator's description:

"This is a selection from several hundred seedlings grown from seed produced in France. The plant is equally as hardy as any of our American strawberries, of very large size and wonderfully robust and strong, producing a large number of strong runners, which set plants rapidly. Quite productive for so large a variety, producing on the same ground fully double the yield of Sharpless or Cumberland, even late runners bearing large trusses of fruit. Fruit very large and beautiful, the finest looking berry I ever saw in the market. Its extra large size and bright, varnished red color, produce that charming appearance which all lovers of the strawberry so much admire. It is of a most beautiful globe shape, with now and then a flattened berry. Unlike our American varieties, the flesh is highly colored. It ripens with the Cumberland, and stands the drouth well; makes as large roots as the best of our American varieties. The flavor is rich and delicious, a characteristic of all French berries. Staminate. I have introduced this foreigner to my friends, believing it to be quite an acquisition, and a berry that will be splendid to cross with our American sorts."

✓ **CRAWFORD.**

The plant is large and stocky, a very luxuriant grower, healthy, hardy and as free from rust or blight as any variety on my place. The leaves are large, dark green, and usually shade the fruit. It sends out a mass of strong roots that take full possession of the soil to a good depth, and hold what they gain, in spite of freezing and thawing. The fruit stalks are very strong, of medium length, and support a wonderfully heavy weight of fruit. It has a magnificent blossom, with a large number of very prominent stamens. It is very productive. I have never seen as heavy a crop of very large and superior berries on any other variety. Scores of people have pronounced it the finest sight they ever saw. The Crawford sends out an abundance of long and very stout runners, and the young plants are so large and vigorous that it is a pleasure to handle them.

The fruit is among the very largest, running from four to six inches, and even seven inches in circumference when well grown. Nor is it one of the crooked, warped style of berries that measure so much around the angles and appear to be larger than they are. The shape is from round to conical, with a slight neck. The first specimens that ripen are often irregular on the surface, sometimes triangular but never flattened nor ill-looking. The color is bright, glossy red above, and lighter underneath, and it is one of the best to color all over at once. The flesh is light pink. The seeds are prominent, and as dark as the berry on the upper side, much lighter on the under side. The flesh is very firm, making it superior for canning or shipping; and the quality is excellent. The calyx, like the leaves, is green and spotless. Its keeping qualities are extra, owing to its firmness and the protection given by its prominent seeds. It combines great size with beauty of form and color in such a high degree that it attracts great attention wherever it is shown; and its quality is as good as its appearance.

We subjoin two extracts from our July report of last year:

A Barnesville correspondent says: "You have certainly been very fortunate in your choice of a berry to name in honor of yourself. The Crawford is grand. My opinion is that it is the berry to succeed the old Cumberland. It has the beauty of size and shape to satisfy the admirers of that variety, while it is of better color and quality. We shall plant extensively of it next spring."

Mr. John F. Beaver, of Dayton, writes: "I think I had the grandest show on about four hundred Crawford plants that has ever been made in this country on the same number of plants. The largest berry measured seven inches. There were many four, four-and-a-half and five-inch berries, and some six-inch. I distributed many clusters to friends. The dish full that I took to Troy I exhibited at our meeting June 5th, and took them up there on the 6th. They were carried around over the country two days, and when I transferred them to their plates I found the bottom berries as firm as those on top of the dish. In the center they were piled up about seven deep. Yesterday (June 25th), we found some four-inch berries, after picking over the patch about four weeks. If necessary, you could get some very good testimonials from parties who have visited my patch, but I think it is as fully before the people as any berry ever sent out."

W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experimental Station, told me that the Crawford berries shown at the Troy meeting were the finest strawberries he ever saw of any variety. Mr. Beaver said that they were surrounded by a crowd of admirers during the entire session, and many persons asked the privilege of carrying home a single berry to show to their friends. They were all left to be distributed in that way. When Mr. Beaver was leaving the meeting, one of the officers of the Miami County Society said to him, "God bless you, Beaver, for bringing those Crawford berries. They have put new life into our Society."

F. C. Miller, a prominent grower of New Philadelphia, wrote as follows, after fruiting the Crawford:

"Crawford did very nicely,—is remarkable for size and firmness,—no better shipper,—is the *best* in quality. The largest berry on our place was a Crawford. It is a fine, strong, healthy grower."

✓ **EUREKA.**

Originated in Southern Ohio in '81, by George Townsend, and has been tested in many parts of the country. It has fruited three times at the Ohio Experiment Station, and has given very satisfactory results. Plants vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit large, coxcombed, bright scarlet, moderately firm, and of good quality. Blossom pistillate. Season late. I think that all will be pleased with its habits of

growth. It continues green and healthy to the end of the season. It sends out a sufficient number of runners, and the young plants make long roots, and become self-supporting in a short time. It fruited here last June, on fall-set plants, and from observations at that time I consider it a very valuable variety. It combines productiveness, size, beauty and good flavor, and is said to withstand drouth and frost better than most sorts. I have not yet seen an adverse report of it.

Mr. John Little, of Granton, Ont., has had it in bearing for several years, and considers it and a seedling of his own not yet offered for sale, to combine more good qualities in a high degree than any before introduced. Mr. Little is a judge of strawberries, and is one of the most careful growers and most reliable men I ever met. In July, '88, he reported that it had done better than in '87, both in plant and fruit, that Belmont and Logan alongside were nowhere in comparison, and that it was the wonder and surprise of all who saw it. In July, '89, he reported that the Eureka was among the number that received but little injury from the hard frost of May 28th, and that the berries had never been larger or more abundant. The merchants in town were surprised to see him carry in such large berries on July 11th after others had stopped picking.

T. T. Lyon, President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, writes to Mr. Little, June 26th, '88, as follows: "I am highly pleased with the Eureka. The plants are very vigorous, and are carrying a very heavy crop of very large, beautiful fruit of fair quality. I have nothing among, perhaps, one hundred varieties which excels or even equals it in the qualities which go to constitute a good market strawberry, unless it be Bubach, which approaches it very nearly."

T. V. Munson, of Texas, Vice-President of the American Horticultural Society, and introducer of the Parker Earle, wrote last August: "The Eureka bore a very large crop the past season. The plant is hardy. I think it will make one of the best late strawberries."

The following is from Theodore Wilson, a commercial fruit-grower of Ind.: "Your Eureka is one of the finest berries I ever had on my farm. It is so large, so highly colored, so fine and good flavored that everybody who fruits it will be pleased with it."

"J. C. Kerlin, another Indiana man, says: "Eureka is the largest strawberry I ever saw. It is a good grower, makes lots of runners, and shows no signs of rust."

George H. Townsend, a Missouri grower, says: "I have been much interested in the Eureka, and verily believe that those who are looking for the King of Strawberries can buy it and exclaim "Eureka!" (I have found it.) It will be to strawberries what the Concord has been to grapes."

"The Eureka is a great bearer, larger than Jewell or Manchester, and better in every respect; fine flavored, reasonably firm, a vigorous grower, and perfectly healthy."—J. D. TUCKER, Ind.

"It (Eureka) is a most grand affair."—S. MILLER, Mo.

MIAMI.

Originated ten years ago, by J. D. Krusehke, of Miami County, Ohio. I have fruited it once, and know it to be a good bearer, and the fruit is of excellent quality. The plant is not entirely free from rust, but is more so as yet, than some of our standard varieties. It is a moderately good grower, and produces perhaps as many runners as are necessary to make a good matted row. For hill culture its habits of growth will be quite satisfactory, as the labor of cutting runners will be light. For matted rows this variety will be more easily managed than almost any other. The Miami was sent out on trial to several experiment stations and to some growers, and as far as I have heard, the reports on it have been favorable. It is highly recommended by a large number of horticulturists in its native county. The originator says:

"My claims are:—Healthy, vigorous plants. good for hill or matted row culture, will withstand winter's frosts and summer's drought, almost free from rust or blight; blossoms not quite perfect, fruit stems strong and medium length, bloom mostly under leaves, a heavy bearer, fruit mammoth, solid, skin firm, gloss heavy, (unsurpassed, if equaled by any berry), quality excellent, color a little darker than Crescent, can't be surpassed for fine appearance, berry short and thick, perfectly formed, very late, ripens with Glendale or Kentucky. An excellent shipper, being firm and skin tough."

B. F. Albaugh, of Covington, Ohio, an extensive berry grower, went to see the Miami on Mr. Krusehke's grounds two years in succession, and was so well pleased

with it that on his second visit he left his order for 1,000 plants when it should be introduced. Mr. Albaugh's opinion of the berry may be gathered from the following, which he wrote to the originator after his first visit :

COVINGTON, OHIO, July 27, 1887.

J. D. Kruschke :

DEAR SIR :—From what I saw of the Miami Strawberry, on your grounds, when in full bearing, I certainly regard it as the *most promising* of all the late varieties with which I am acquainted, a very valuable acquisition. We have heretofore had *no late* strawberry which did not have serious faults ; they were lacking either in productiveness, vigor of plant, size or flavor. The Miami is certainly *very productive, of large and uniform size*, of fine flavor, combined with excellent shipping qualities. The foliage is of unusual vigor. I am delighted with it and shall plant largely for market as soon as it is offered for sale.

B. F. ALBAUGH.

DAISY.

Introduced by Mr. T. G. Zane, of New Jersey. We procured plants in the fall of 1888, and last June they yielded a good crop of beautiful, large, roundish berries, of fine color and good quality. The plants are vigorous and productive, and the fruit ripens early.

Mr. Zane says of it :

"This berry is a seedling of Crescent, fertilized by Cumberland, which in shape it closely resembles, but the color is much deeper. It is especially adapted to the rough and tumble way of cultivation. It is of iron-clad hardness. The plants seem to grow in the fall after all others are done. It does not bloom as early in the spring as most sorts do, which prevents it from getting the best fruit killed by late frosts. The foliage stands well up, which is very essential in keeping the berries from burning up with the hot sun. The fruit is universally large, symmetrical, and of a beautiful color ; quality as good as can be desired ; as firm as Sharpless, and berries hold up in size until last of picking ; ripens with Sharpless."

OSCEOLA.

This is claimed to be the very earliest strawberry. It was originated in Missouri and I received it from the introducer last season. It is a luxuriant grower, perfectly healthy, and sends out a great many runners. It has a perfect blossom, and is said to be more rich in pollen than any other variety. It first fruited in '86, and was so early that it attracted great attention, and was propagated and planted by itself. In '87 it again ripened several days ahead of the Crystal City, the earliest well-known variety, but was very much larger and more productive. The fruit was shipped to St. Louis, 300 miles distant, and sold for \$10 per case of 24 quarts, while the Crystal City brought \$5.50 to \$6.00. The Osceola is fully as large and productive as the Crescent, and darker in color. Foliage, light green, upright growing, and shades the fruit well. In '88, it was the first of all to ripen, and much of the fruit was sold in the patch at \$10 per case. In quality it is as good as the best. Those who know it best still claim it to be five days earlier than any other, very productive, a good shipper, of large size, excellent quality, and better able to withstand drouth than most varieties. It will fruit here this season.

VIOLA.

A seedling of the Green Prolific, fertilized with the Sharpless. It originated in Delaware County, Ohio, in '84, with Mr. Kershaw. The plant is large and stocky, with good, healthy foliage, is a luxuriant grower, and has very long roots, enabling it to withstand drouth and the effects of alternate freezing and thawing. It makes a sufficient number of stout runners, and the young plants soon become strong and well rooted. It is the favorite variety on the fruit farm where it has been most extensively grown. It has not fruited with me, but the following account I have received in substance, from Mr. Kramer, the introducer, who is an extensive grower and well posted. Next year will tell the story here :

"The Viola has a large, perfect blossom, and an abundance of pollen. The fruit is of large size, not equal in this respect to the Jessie, but larger throughout the season than that variety. The form is conical, never coxcombed nor ill-shaped. Color, bright, glossy red. It has a large, green calyx, denoting a healthy, vigorous plant. The fruit-stalks are tall and strong, carrying the fruit well above the ground. It ripens soon after the earliest, bears a long time, and is not liable to get soft from being over ripe. It is immensely productive, having yielded, under ordinary field culture, *three times as much as the Sharpless*. It is unsurpassed as a shipping berry, retain-

ing its form and color perfectly three days after being picked. It is especially hardy. Even fall-set plants have come through the winter unprotected, and produced abundantly the following season."

✓ BUBACH.

Originated with J. G. Bubach, of Princeton, Ill. It is the most popular of the well known large varieties. The plant is large, healthy, and productive on any soil. It sends out plenty of runners, and is a model plant anywhere. Blossom, pistillate. The fruit is very large, roundish, conical, rather light, glossy red, moderately firm, and of good quality.

The following is an extract from a very recent letter from P. D. Schory, one of the most careful and reliable strawberry growers in Fairfield county, Ohio:

"O do tell Mr. Crawford how those large, beautiful berries of the Bubach lay in piles around the plants," says my kind niece to me just now.—"it was really wonderful." So they were. A lady, by no means a stranger to strawberry culture, when taken to a fractional row of Bubach, and shown the fruit piled around the plants, raised both hands in surprise and astonishment, saying, 'Is it possible! I have never seen the like!'"

✓ JESSIE.

A seedling of the Sharpless. Originated with F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wis. The plant is a vigorous grower, hardy and healthy. It fills the ground with roots, and has matured two hundred bushels to the acre in a very dry season. The plant resembles that of the Sharpless, has a perfect blossom and is a good bearer. It ripens very soon after the Crescent. The fruit is very large, nearly always of good form, bright red, and ripens all over. It is quite firm and of good quality. Altogether, it is a beautiful berry, and should be in every collection.

✓ WARFIELD.

Found by B. C. Warfield, of Southern Illinois. It is probably a seedling of the Crescent. It is the great market berry wherever known, and very certain to supersede the Crescent. It was shipped to Chicago last season, and was conceded to be the finest berry that went to that market in any quantity. The plant is a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. It makes a great many runners, and is as free from rust as any variety. Blossom, pistillate. Fruit, large, conical, always of regular form, and slightly necked. The color is dark, glossy red, and it holds its color and form a long time after being picked. It has an agreeable, sprightly flavor, and ripens early.

Prof. J. Troop, Horticulturist of the Indiana Experiment Station, writes:

"First of all, I would mention Warfield's No. 2 as taking the lead. While we have raised larger berries from a few other varieties, we have failed, so far, to find one which combines uniformity of size (and large size, too), productiveness, excellent quality, good shape and color, to as great an extent as this."

"Warfield's No. 2 is a veritable wonder in productiveness, and is of good size. It is also much firmer than the Crescent which it rivals if it does not even excel in yield and is as much finer as it is larger. The plant is also strong and vigorous. The fruit stems are so long that it is liable to give dirty fruit unless mulched. The variety should become famous by virtue of having sustained the claims made for it by its introducers."

J. T. LOVETT.

✓ PEARL.

From New Jersey. It is a fine grower and seems to flourish over a wide territory. With me it has always grown well, and is green and healthy; but it is somewhat liable to be attacked by the blight in August. It seems to be but little the worse, and the following spring it is as green as ever. It has a bisexual blossom, bears abundantly, and ripens early. It is of large size, beautiful, long, conical form with a neck; color, bright red. It is firm and of the best quality. It is good even before maturity.

✓ HAVERLAND.

From Southern Ohio. Its strong points are vigorous growth and great productiveness, and it is probably not surpassed in these respects. The plant is large and healthy. The fruit stalks are tall and are always bent to the ground with the heavy weight of fruit. It must be mulched. Pistillate. Fruit large, long, rather light red moderately firm and of medium quality.

✓ **GANDY.**

From New Jersey. This is generally conceded to be the best late variety. Its habits of growth are good, and no fault has been found with it, except that it is rather deficient in productiveness. The fruit is very large, roundish, conical, never irregular of good color, and quite firm. The quality is good.

✓ **BOMBA.**

Originated with the late Judge Parry, of New Jersey, from seed of the Crimson Cluster. The plant is large, with strong healthy foliage. It develops many crowns and renews itself moderately well with strong runners. Blossom, bisexual. Fruit very large, dark red, of regular form, and one of the first to ripen. It is especially desirable for canning.

✓ **GOLD.**

From Connecticut. This has been a good, healthy grower, and fairly productive. The fruit is of large size, globular, light, glossy red, firm and of the finest quality.

CUMBERLAND.

Seedling of Green Prolific. Originated with Amos Miller, of Pennsylvania. The plant is very large, stocky, vigorous and healthy. It is perfect in every respect except two: The fruit is hardly dark enough, and is too soft for a distant market.

✓ **MAY KING.**

From New Jersey. One of the Crescent style. It is a very vigorous, healthy grower, with green, healthy foliage, and an excellent bearer. It furnishes an abundance of pollen, and is a good sort to plant with the Crescent. It bears well, and the fruit is good size, roundish, light red and of good quality.

✓ **MONMOUTH.**

From New Jersey. A healthy, vigorous grower, sending out many runners. It is among the first to ripen, and produces a good crop of fine-looking berries. The fruit resembles the Wilson, and is always of good form and color. It is of larger size than Crescent, glossy scarlet, quite firm, and of good quality. It is one of the best six at the Indiana Experiment Station.

✓ **CAPT. JACK.**

I bought this for Burt, and from Miss Burt herself. If there be any Burt this is it. I can see no difference between it and the Capt. Jack that I raised for years. In any event it is a valuable variety, especially for a distant market. The plant is very dark green, of moderate size, a good healthy grower, and an abundant bearer. The berry is roundish, about an inch in diameter, bright red, very firm, and quite attractive in market. Bi-sexual, and rather late in ripening.

HELPS.

Horticulturists can ill afford to deprive themselves of the suggestions and information that may be found in horticultural papers. It is only the part of wisdom and common sense to post up in our business. Competition is too great to leave any chance of success to the man who is unwilling to be benefited by the experience of others. The very best things that are discovered in our line, find their way to the public through these papers. When we think of the grand work that is being done at the Experiment Stations by some of the most competent men in the country, and then consider that the very best of that is published in these papers, how can we afford to do without them? Of course, many of these are run in the interest of some nursery or seed establishment, and I have no fault to find with them on that account. Many of them are a credit to the publishers although issued to aid in selling their commodities. The information in this catalogue is no less reliable because I have plants for sale; still, it would hardly be expected of me to advertise the business of a competitor. For this reason I will pass by some of this class, and name two strictly horticultural publications that are in no way connected with any concern, and at the same time occupy the very highest position among horticultural publications: *American Garden*, New York, \$2.00; *Popular Gardening*, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1.00. Either of the publishers will send both for \$2.50.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

	Doz.	100
Parker Earle (B)	\$2.00	\$10.00
Racster (B)	2.00	12.00
Lady Rusk (P)	2.00	8.00
Mrs. Cleveland (P)	2.00	10.00
Yale (B)	2.00	10.00
Tippecanoe (B)	2.00	10.00
Michel's Early (B)	.50	2.00
Crawford (B)	*	*
Eureka (P)	.80	4.00
Miami (P)	.80	4.00
Daisy (B)	.80	4.00
Osceola (B)	.80	4.00
Viola (B)	.80	4.00
Bubach (P)	.25	1.00
Jessie (B)	.25	1.00
Warfield (P)	.25	1.00
Pearl (B)	.25	1.00
Haverland (P)	.25	1.00
Gandy (B)	.25	1.00
Bomba (B)	.25	1.00
Gold (P)	.25	1.00
Cumberland (B)	.25	1.00
May King (B)	.25	1.00
Monmouth (B)	.25	1.00
Capt. Jack (B)	.25	1.00

Plants will be sent by mail, prepaid, at the above rates; by express, not prepaid, at 5 cents per dozen, and 20 cents per hundred, less.

Six plants will be sold at dozen rates, and fifty at hundred rates.

*We are under obligations to make special prices on the Crawford, which will be as follows:

By mail, \$1.20 per dozen, \$4.50 per hundred.

By express, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per hundred.

Wholesale price, \$20.00 per thousand; 500 at thousand rates.

THE GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is among the most popular of summer flowering plants, and it has been so much improved that many consider it the most beautiful of all flowers. In color it comprises every shade of red, yellow, cream and pink, as well as pure white, and is marked in the most beautiful manner. Some are striped, some blotched, and some have the edges of the petals penciled like a fine picotee pink. I have one that is flame colored, with a large purple blotch on the two lower petals, and another is as scarlet as a verbenas, with a white blotch. The individual flowers resemble lilies, and are from two to four inches in diameter. From eighteen to twenty-five flowers grow on a single spike from three to five feet high. The lowest flower on the spike opens first, and when in full bloom, from six to ten are expanded at a time. As soon as the first flowers are open, the spike may be cut, and put in water, where it will bloom for ten days or more, until the last flower expands. Last fall, when there was danger of frost, we cut several hundred spikes, and put them in tubs and pails in the cellar, and some of them were in good condition until the tenth of November.

The Gladiolus is of the easiest culture, and reaches its highest perfection in the United States. It has no insect enemies nor diseases, and needs no petting. The bulbs should be set about three or four inches deep, and may be planted in any good soil, from the last of April to the first of July. This gives a succession of bloom for three months.

After the frost comes in the fall they are taken up, the tops are cut off, and the bulbs are well dried and put into the cellar for storage.

A large bulb will send up three or four spikes, and a small one, no larger than a hazel-nut, will send up one. The bulblets that grow on the under side of the bulb may be saved and sown like peas in the spring. They will make small bulbs, and most of them will bloom the next season.

It is an excellent plan for two or more ladies to club together, and buy mixed bulbs by the hundred. They can then exchange with each other, and get a good collection at very little expense.

My collection of Gladioli consists of about one hundred good, named varieties, and over three hundred choice seedlings, all mixed together. Unlike the mixed bulbs usually sold, these have not been culled, except to destroy some of the least desirable. My effort has been directed towards improving the mixture, and for this purpose new varieties have been added year by year. This collection is not to be compared with those that have had the most desirable sorts taken out to be sold in separate classes, and the refuse lumped together as mixed varieties; and although these are offered so very cheap, I doubt if as good a mixture is sold by any other party at any price. A man who bought seventy-five bulbs of me reported that he had seventy-two varieties. Of course this is not common. If one gets fifty varieties out of a hundred bulbs he is doing well. The prices are as follows:

First size, by mail, 30 cents per 12,	\$2.00 per 100
Second size, by mail, 20 cents per 12,	\$1.25 per 100
First size, by express, 25 cents per 12,	\$1.50 per 100
Second size, by express, 15 cents per 12,	\$1.00 per 100

M. CRAWFORD,

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Unsolicited Testimonials of 1888.

J. M. Toner, Terre Haute, Ind.—“You sent me the finest lot of plants I ever received, and I have been buying plants for more than twenty years. The quality of your plants, your liberal count, and your superior method of packing, ought to satisfy the most exacting.”

Chas. K. Cary, East Rumford, Me.—“I received a small order of strawberry plants from you two weeks ago, and was surprised to find a half dozen extras, and the best of it is, they are all alive and look splendid.”

Rev. David Peebles, Bountiful, Utah.—“Plants received this time, and in good shape.”

H. P. Green, East Troy, Pa.—“Plants came to-day, O. K. Thanks for your liberal count, also the extras. They are the best rooted plants I ever received from any grower.”

John A. Stevenson, Van Buren, Ark.—“I have received both orders of plants. They came in good order, and are the nicest plants I ever had sent me. Many thanks for the extras. I feel myself under many obligations to you for the promptness and kindness extended to me.”

T. W. Wells, Marshall, Mich.—“The plants were received in fine condition. They are the finest lot of plants that I ever received, and your count was extraordinarily liberal.”

Martin Tarver, Rural Vale, Ga.—“The plants were received yesterday (March 29) in good condition.”

G. F. Taylor, Brodhead, Wis.—“Plants came to hand in good shape; good roots, and thank you for extra count.”

Samuel Gamble, Emmitsburg, Md.—“My plants came all right, in fine condition. I am very much obliged for the extra half dozen, also for other extras. Forty plants, when twenty-four were paid for is very liberal.”

A. P. Swan, Marceline, Mo.—“The plants came to hand in good order, and are every one growing. Please accept thanks for your very liberal count and many extras. It is a pleasure to deal with such men.”

E. C. Davis, Northampton, Mass.—“The strawberry plants came last night in splendid condition. I have never received finer or better rooted plants, and then the count! I ordered a dozen each of the six varieties, and a dozen here means twelve, but the total number received was up in the nineties, an excess of more than twenty-five per cent. Perhaps they might be called *Crawford dozens*.”

M. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa.—“The strawberry plants were received in good order, and you have my thanks for very liberal count, and the extras.”

H. H. Ragan, Salem, Oregon.—“Plants received in fine condition. They are all alive, and growing nicely. Thanks for the liberal count, and prompt attention you gave my order.”

G. B. Beecher, Hillsboro, Ohio.—“The strawberry plants came to hand in due time, and were very satisfactory. I have only one objection to your establishment, and that is that you are not prepared to furnish me everything I want to get in the horticultural line. It is such a pleasure to deal with you that I would like to buy from you not only my strawberries, but also other berries, trees, grapes, in short everything.”

A. T. Goldsborough, Washington, D. C.—“Many thanks for the four dozen strawberry plants when I had a right to expect only two. They arrived in fine shape.”

H. C. Finney, Council Grove, Kans.—“Plants received this eve (March 27). I was agreeably surprised to receive them so soon, but my greatest surprise was when I loosened them up. The Bubachs are the finest plants I ever received. Your packing is a success. Thanks for very liberal count, also for your promptness.”

J. J. Prouty, Baldwinville, N. Y.—“Plants received in first class condition. Every one as fresh as though it had just been taken up. Many thanks for liberal count.”

John Meyer, Beatrice, Neb.—“Strawberry plants received O. K. Accept many thanks for liberal count.”

A. D. Webb, Bowling Green, Ky.—“Plants received to-day (March 22) in fine condition, and as usual from you, No. 1 stock. It is a pleasure to handle such plants as you send out.”

W. W. Hilborn, Exp. Sta., Ottawa, Ont.—“The plants came in perfect condition. Thanks for extras, also for the bulbs.”

C. C. Warren, Grand Bay, Ala.—“The Bubach plants purchased of you last fall are doing well, all lived. Now (March 17) the size of crown of my hat, berries size of finger end.”

B. K. Shryock, Forrester, Ill.—“I received the strawberry plants to-day (Apr. 15) by mail all right. I think they are the finest plants I ever saw, fresh, stout, and well rooted. Thanks for the extras.”

E. R. Lake, Exp. Sta., Corvallis, Oregon.—“The plants came in excellent order.”

Rev. N. S. Moore, Winsted, Conn.—“The strawberry plants reached me in good order.”

B. F. Draper, Malvern, Ark.—“Strawberry plants received the 16th inst. (Nov.) Must say they are the best lot of plants (in large number) that I ever bought of any one. I thank you heartily for the excellence of the plants, careful packing, and very liberal count.”

J. A. Ashley, Washington, D. C.—“The plants reached me in good condition, barring some slight damage by rats in the post office here.”

W. K. Smalley, Atchison, Kans.—“Plants arrived by mail in fine shape. Thanks for your generous count and extras.”

T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.—“Plants received all right. Thanks.”

C. C. Parsons, Brooklyn, N. Y.—“The plants came all right. They are splendid plants, full count, and all growing. Much obliged for the extras.”

Fred. W. Proctor, Spencer, Mass.—“The strawberry plants came in due season, and to say that they were worth twice as much as any plants I have ever bought elsewhere would be far too inadequate.”

These are but few of many. We could furnish hundreds more if space permitted.