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1911

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG OF Strawberry Plants



AND
OTHER SMALL FRUITS

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C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON
JACKSON - MICH.

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FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

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C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON

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NEW GROUND PLANTS, ETC.

We wish that our customers everywhere might see our strawberry plants at this time, just before we cover them with marsh hay for the winter. At fruiting there will be odds and ends of rows, some sorts sold out entirely perhaps, but now the different varieties are waiting for their winter covering, with well filled rows of extraordinary well-rooted, healthy plants. Not a sign of disease or insect pest of any kind throughout the season, except some cut-worms and a few white grubs that we hunted out before much harm was done. These plants will re-awaken from their winter sleep with energy renewed, in finest order for our customers, for our own re-setting, and what there may be left, for fruiting. We got \$5.12 per bushel for our first two pickings last season, and 10 cents per quart was the lowest price received. Not many plants had been left us to fruit however, and these were afterward plowed under, the ground sowed to rye, and will be seeded to clover in the spring.

Rye straw make a good winter covering for the plants if marsh hay is not easy to get, and it is a good nurse crop for the clover, as is also buckwheat if sowed thin. We shall seed to clover with buckwheat next season, if we can get the plants turned under soon enough after fruiting, but we would not advise buckwheat straw for mulching. Some years ago, when the Gandy strawberry was a new and promising variety, deserving of special mention, etc., etc., we had an acre of that variety that we covered deep with rye straw, except a small part finished out with buckwheat straw. Had this been free from chaff and seed which is hard to find, the result might have been quite different. As it was we sold \$700.00 worth of berries from this acre the first fruiting, but the part mulched with buckwheat straw produced all the buttons and nearly all the second grade berries in the patch, and was in fact almost a failure, in comparison with the abundant yield and magnificent fruit where the rye straw was used. To be on the safe side we briefly stated in our catalog the next year that buckwheat straw was poison to strawberries, to which a writer in the Rural New Yorker, according to his experience did not agree, but we have never used it since, and we can get all the marsh hay we need for mulching on our own place, for the mowing, and also, plenty of the finest live packing moss for the gathering, better than we could buy, and one expense saved for our customers in the price of plants.

Aside from our nearness to the city of Jackson, an important railroad center, another advantage in our present location, is more land of the right sort. "We are not planning for a larger, rather a more specialized trade in which we shall be able to look after the interests of every customer in person," but we have 85 acres more or less with which to operate our system of rotation in the production of high grade healthy plants. Not all plow land. There are several acres in timber and some waste land. There is also a beautiful grove on our shore of Round Lake, a popular resort for campers in the old days, before the D. U. R. and the M. U. R. interurban lines paralleled the main line of the N. Y. Central R. R. at Michigan Center, a mile away, "Jackson's most popular suburb, as a resort for campers, with its cottages, clubhouses, launches and miles of water." But we are glad to be a little one side anyway, and joy ride parties from the city still bring their lunches to eat them in our grove, through which, beneath the branches and foliage of the trees can be seen from where I write, the lake below.

Not a foot of our grounds so far set to strawberries has to our knowledge, ever been in strawberries before, nor will this be re-planted to the same for several years at least. For some time I have been more and more impressed, and of late more certain, that the practice of growing large quantities of strawberry plants for the trade, on the same soil, year after year with slight intermissions, has a tendency to weaken their vitality and invite disease, which if in the presence of bacteria in the soil, spraying

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cannot remedy. When I first began to grow plants for the trade, about twenty years ago, it was on a little forty-acre farm I had bought near Leslie, going in debt for the whole amount, and paying for it afterward growing berries for the Jackson market, 17 miles by wagon from the farm. The demand for plants that could produce such fine fruit led to a plant trade that afterward assumed large proportions. For several years, before I sold the farm to re-establish nearer to and in the village, and for some years afterward our new setting had been made each spring on new ground, or ground that had not been in strawberries for several years, during all which time we firmly believed that there was scarcely anything in the catalogue of fruits or plants that possessed the hardness and vitality of the strawberry. Small plants cast aside at digging were often found at fruiting time bearing fine fruit, with scarcely more than one or two of the roots covered with soil. Little was heard at that time of plant disease or insect pest, and that little from far away in the greater strawberry sections of the east. Here it was a growing industry, but with no such demand for plants as came afterward. We have often shipped in forty and fifty thousand lots to individual growers, sometimes a hundred thousand, and once we had an order for a half million from a horticultural society in Missouri, that we could only fill in part, but we have supplied a single nursery company that many in a season.

The demand is growing all the time, and increased demand means increased acreage for most, while good soil, not too light and leachy to produce good plants, or too heavy and sticky to dig from in the spring is often not to be had near enough to the packing house to be available. In many places the plants are being grown in shorter and still shorter rotation with other crops, and we believe there is danger for the future wherever such practice is continued. We want to grow the finest plants and the finest berries that can be produced.

Friends.—Some of you have dealt with Flansburgh a long time. For several years it was Flansburgh, the strawberry man, Leslie, Mich., then Flansburgh & Peirson, Plants and Seed Potatoes, then Flansburgh & Potter, Plants only, now Flansburgh & Son, Jackson, Mich. Mr. Peirson is dead. Mr. Potter, contrary to agreement, issued a so-called Flansburgh & Potter catalog last year, and sought in various ways to convey the impression that I was still there at the head of things as usual. The facts are, I had sold out to him some time before, but had remained as manager until after getting out and mailing the greater part of the 1909 catalogs, sometime in January of that year. Early in March we were settled here. When I consented to remain as manager for a time, Mr. Potter promised faithfully that as soon as I had made other arrangements or should no longer be in sole charge of every detail of the business as it had always been, that he would at once discontinue the use of my name in any connection with his business.

That I have not been there since January, 1909, many of my former patrons were aware last spring, others were not, and according to letters here on file there has been much misunderstanding to say the least, but I regret the necessity for the details already given. C. N. FLANSBURGH.

We want to say a few words about substituting. Did you ever receive any plants from Flansburgh not true to name, or varieties substituted without permission, or otherwise than ordered, unless a present of something new or promising for trial? We are nearly always sold out of something before the season is over, and we know how disappointing it is to any grower whose ground is ready, waiting for the plants, but who has ordered late, and the order is returned because, perhaps, of one variety sold out when another equally as good or better might have been substituted. To send a part and not the whole at such a time might be as bad or worse. To claim the right to substitute if necessary when orders are received too late to admit of further correspondence and delay, unless forbidden to do so, we regard as bordering on necessity, but in the absence of any instructions whatever, much depends.

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When we came here we reduced our list of varieties to the smallest number, according to our most urgent need, as we figured at the time; but even among these we have our favorites, and these we plan to grow in larger quantity for the trade and for a surplus left for our own fruiting. We did not have enough plants of some varieties to go around last spring, but as the season advanced nearly all orders contained permission to substitute if necessary, and thanks to these varieties for fruit; instead of being plant growers merely, we had these best varieties to substitute and few orders were returned. We do **not substitute without permission**, but we have never had complaint from any one who trusted us to do the best we could when necessary to make selection for them. Nor have we had complaint from any one for any cause whatever since we re-established here. Something new in the plant business, of late years, we imagine, though not to be too much bragged about, for it might be raising pitchforks here just when we should be getting out your order next time. But it goes to prove that our new ground plants and our personal supervision of every detail is giving in the new time the same old time satisfaction. On the contrary, we have had many kind words and best wishes, for which we thank you.

Delta, Colo., May 9, 1910.

The 500 plants came in finest condition and are growing nicely. We are pleased with your selection, and trust they will do well under irrigation.
MRS. E. C. KERNOHAN.

Wayne Co., Mich., Apr. 28, 1910.

I enclose check for 500 plants for a home garden; rich sandy loam. Your selection. Have dealt with you before.
WILLIAM H. AMBLER.

SETTING OUT PLANTS, ETC.

Have a pail of water handy; cut the strings of a few bunches, dip the roots in water and lay evenly in a market basket lined with oiled paper, moss or anything to keep the wind or sun from drying them. Have a helper with a spade to make the wedge-shaped holes, in such a way as to leave no air space to dry out beneath the plant when set. Take a plant by the crown and as the helper withdraws the spade, insert it in the hole, the top of the crown even with the surface, the roots straight down but separated a little with a slight shake. While in this position the helper presses with his foot to hold the plant, when both stamp the soil solid about the roots. The one then scrapes a little loose soil about the plant with his spade, and the other with his foot and pass to the next, leaving a slight dirt mulch about the plant to hold the moisture until cultivated. This is the way we set our plants, but some of our customers use a trowel, in which case they can work alone if necessary, or with a small boy to carry and drop the plants as needed. The main thing is to keep the roots of the plants wet and the soil well firmed about the plant from each side, not a hasty kick in passing to the next, but the whole weight on sole or heel.

Before setting the ground should be well fitted, deep, fine and firm. After setting the plants should be cultivated as soon as possible. Pinch off all fruiting stems as they appear, or the plants will bear before sufficiently well rooted.

Pistillate varieties have imperfect blossoms and will not fruit unless these blossoms are fertilized by the pollen from staminate varieties, which have perfect bloom and are self-fertilizing. A good way is to set two rows of staminate and two of pistillate alternate, or one of staminate and two of pistillate. The whole field may be set to a staminate or perfect variety if desired.

If set in rows three to four feet apart and cross-marked to set two feet apart in the row, they can be cultivated both ways, saving much hoeing until well along in August, when they can be trained the one way for narrow or wide matted rows. For hill culture we would set two feet by three feet check rows, keeping the runners off close to the plants the entire season.

Another good way is to train five or six of the most vigorous runners to strike root at equal distance about seven or eight inches apart around the parent plant; pinch, cut or pull off all the rest, and all that may come after. This is the way our friend, Joseph Butler, owner of the Woodville Fruit Farm, grows his berries for the Jackson market, where his fruit is always in eager demand at highest prices.

Mr. Butler grows the Dunlap, but his soil is late and he grows mostly late varieties, Stevens, Gandy, Uncle Jim, and a few others. He has a special trade and his fruit is always carefully assorted, straight goods. He has no use for second grade plants, vine, bush or tree, and little time, as he says, to bother with the new varieties; would rather we do that here. He is, however, thoroughly aware that the grower who first has a supply of a still better variety is bound to win. Last year, in an order, he instructed us to include two or three varieties in good amount to be entirely our own selection. Later in the season, while in the city with a little time to spare, we

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took a car for Butler Station and found him just starting for the city with a load of pears. Delaying his departure, though I protested, we took our way through the strawberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, plums, etc., to the back of his hundred-acre farm and through his peach orchard, set out five years ago. Such a showing for peaches I had never seen before. Every tree in the four and a half acres vigorous and healthy, and bearing its load of fruit, well spaced to attain good size and color, the crop estimated at 1,200 bushels, and all best varieties, Albertas, Gold Drop, and one or two others. Passing again through the strawberries on our way back Mr. Butler jerked a half dozen vigorous runners from a plant of this season's growth with a force that would have uprooted an ordinary plant less firmly established, remarking, "We must get after these runners right away. When people ask me," he said, "what fertilizer I use for strawberries, I tell them 'sweat' mostly." And so it is at times, but the observer will note the manure piled around the currants, gooseberries and blackberries; the hay mowed and left laying in the pear orchard for a mulch, and everything of a stocky, healthy growth, showing it is well cared for. His annual profit on strawberries alone might well satisfy the average farmer with twenty times the acreage in ordinary crops.

Warren Co., Ohio, 2-14-10.

Friend F.: Enclosed find order for strawberry plants. I am glad to know that I am dealing with you direct, as I can depend on having my plants in good time, and any time you are out of anything I order you can send some other variety of your own selection, for I know you will do the right thing. I assure you Friend F. I hold you in high regard and wish you much success.

DR. J. Q. MULFORD.

FALL SETTING

Plant the strawberry in the spring, the earlier the better. When the plant is fully grown, matured and dormant, while the soil is moist and cool and there is more favorable weather generally.

Most growers refuse to sell plants in the fall, because for every plant big enough to sell others are destroyed that would be good ones later. They are safe enough to set, however, when there is plenty of rain or when they can be irrigated.

We can usually supply them by Sept. 15, at our listed rate per dozen, and at one-third more than listed rate per 100. If wanted in larger quantity, write for prices on varieties desired.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION, NO. 1031

This Is To Certify That I have examined the Nursery Stock and premises of C. N. Flansburgh & Son, Jackson, Mich., and find them apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerous contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1911.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., Nov. 23, 1910.

Copy of above Certificate with each shipment.

Number of Plants Required to Set Out One Acre.

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot, 10,890	6 by 1 foot, 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 2 feet, 5,445	6 by 2 feet, 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	5 by 1 foot, 8,712	7 by 1 foot, 6,122
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet, 4,356	7 by 2 feet, 3,111

Our plants are **fresh dug** at time of shipment, from **new beds** set last spring, carefully trimmed, re-assorted to **best grade only**, and tied in buches, good count and **true to name**, and are put up with finest moss in four-pound packages or less, if to go by mail, or in market baskets lined with moss and oiled paper or light ventilated crates, to carry safely by express at lowest rates.

We guarantee our plants to reach their destination in good condition by express or mail to any part of the U. S. with the understanding that we shall not be held liable for more than the original cost of the plants in any case. Should a package go astray, be damaged or destroyed en route, plants missing, or any error we have made, please let us know at once.

All orders promptly acknowledged and notice sent when plants are shipped, except where forwarded at once by return mail. Our Certificate of Inspection is attached to every order.

We begin our shipments south as soon as we can dig in spring, usually about April 1 (last season we began March 19, with a small order to New Mexico), and we push the work as fast as possible with a view to send out

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every order just when it is wanted. We like to have our customers say when, when ordering, or say ship when notified, and then let us know a few days in advance. When orders are to "ship at proper season" we know what it means and plan accordingly.

Our terms are cash with order, but orders will be booked to hold the plants if part payment is enclosed, the balance to be sent before shipment. Remittances may be sent by postoffice or express money orders, registered letter, bank draft or check, or small sums in stamps.

STRAWBERRIES

(Per.) for perfect; (Imp.) for imperfect blossoms.

The Highland (Imp.) We are giving Highland first place because of its importance and the place it holds, not only in our regard, but in the regard of others who have fruited it. Having, with others, co-operated with the M. Crawford Co. of Ohio in introducing it in 1908, we have been so favorably impressed from the beginning that in 1909 we gave it larger space in our new setting than some of the standards, but only offered it in small amounts last spring in order to save as many plants as possible for our own resetting. We have compared it with Haverland, but we think that we have had in mind more the reliability of that variety as a heavy cropper than its other features, for Highland is superior in size, color and quality of fruit and different shape, being bluntly conical in form, and the plant, though vigorous, is of more stocky growth. But like the Haverland it has a pistillate or imperfect blossom, very resistant to frost. The most of us know what frost was last season, but our Highlands came through all right. What we had left of them, about two feet of row and a few hundred of the mother plants we saved when digging, and it was on these plants that had been dug around that we got some of the finest berries, high colored, big and handsome as anyone could wish, and plenty of them, which leads us to believe that Highland is a splendid variety for hill culture. We are well pleased that we reset as many as we did last spring, for we now have enough plants to enable us to offer them in sufficient quantity and at a low price, within the reach of all, and the fruit will surely bring top price.

The Highland was the leader at the Ohio Experiment Station the four years it was on trial there. Since its introduction it has received wide distribution and high praise from skillful growers in many sections, surpassing the Station reports, which are justly conservative, in size, quality and firmness. The color is all that could be desired. The fruiting season is medium to late.

St. Louis (Per.) Early. A seedling of Lady Thompson and Haverland, having the shape of Lady Thompson but much larger in size. We have grown them 12 to the quart, well filled boxes. We have tested them about five years before offering them to the trade, have watched them closely and think we have a better large early berry than ever before offered. Plants grow very thrifty, and no rust has ever shown on them. Berries are on long stems, making one of the best to pick and filling the boxes very fast. Color is all that could be asked, firm and good flavor. We cannot say too much for this grand new berry.—(Introducer.)

The above is copied from our last season's catalogue, to which we added that we had been greatly pleased with this variety, having grown it on our grounds at Leslie at the rate of over 200 bushels per acre, a good yield for an early berry that makes its crop in the beginning of the season when prices are high, and that we intended to set it the coming spring in good amount for our own fruiting for the early market, which we made sure to do, and had to return some orders for it afterward. We had no rain here from before the beginning to the end of the fruiting season, but the few plants of St. Louis saved to fruit bore well, the berries large, round, smooth and glossy, and continued large to the end of its season. We might compare them for size, color and texture to the largest specimens of Bederwood, a variety that we never classed as firm, but because of its texture was about as good a shipper and keeper as we used to grow, but unlike the Bederwood there were no small berries. As we have grown St. Louis in matted rows, the berries have averaged from an inch to one and one-half inch in diameter, very uniform and attractive. In thinly matted rows it develops a wonderful root system in comparison with the crown and foliage.

Note.—There is another variety known as Goldsborough's St. Louis. We have it here on trial, but not yet fruited. The variety we offer is the one described, which is attracting so much attention as a money maker for the early market.

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OTHER VARIETIES, NEW AND OLD.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aroma (Per.) One of the most popular standard late varieties. A good plant, and a good bearer of large, handsome fruit, uniform, roundish conical, bright, glossy red color, firm and of good quality. A choice variety and reliable.

August Luther (Per.) Well known standard early market variety, a vigorous healthy grower, productive and reliable. Fruit good to large size, bright red, firm and of good quality. For several years this has been one of our favorite varieties for the early market.

Barrymore (Per.) New. A much praised variety from Massachusetts that we have not yet fruited. The bluntly conical berries are said to be extremely beautiful, of mammoth size, surpassing quality and exceptionally firm; the color a rich dark crimson (which it holds after picked) with glossy surface; the flesh red and meaty; a mid-season variety, valuable alike for the home garden, for market growing and for exhibition. It was awarded a silver medal and three first premiums by the time-honored Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Berlin (Imp.) Late. A seedling of Haverland. We received a few plants of this variety last spring from A. B. Sibert, of Indiana, who says: "The originator assured me positively that Berlin is larger, later and more productive than Haverland, and although I doubted it then, I confess I was delighted when my Berlin plants fruited last season. The berry is a large cone, after the Haverland type, but thicker at the base, of much better color and of fine quality. They are certainly larger and handsomer than Haverland, and if I mistake not from this one test very much firmer. In plant and plant making it is all that can be desired."

Bethel (Per.) A few Bethel plants were received last spring from W. S. Todd, of Delaware, who said: "I have just made arrangements with the originator, Mr. R. F. Thomas, to introduce this great, grand strawberry. I have been watching it for several seasons, and I recommend it as one of the very best, ripening in early midseason and remarkable for its length of season and immense crop of marketable berries." The plants are large, tall and splendid growers on any soil, and it has been tested on several kinds. It is sure to become a leading variety in a short time.

The originator says: "Probably one of the greatest strawberries discovered in recent years is the Bethel. Its extreme earliness, beautiful color and aroma, immense size and fine shipping qualities, and being both early and late, commend it to every market fruit grower. As an eater it has no equal, its flavor is unsurpassed. Strong upright grower and perfect blossom."

Black Beauty (Imp.) The originator says: "This plant is the result of 18 years of scientific breeding, terminating in one of the grandest creations in the strawberry world. Berry rich, aromatic, sweet, firm and conical; round, large, even and smooth; free from core, dark red to center and so rich in sugar and essential oils that it will remain sweet when left hanging on the plant several days after fully ripened. A large, healthy, well balanced plant of the Multiple Crown type, a splendid plant maker and very productive. Season late.

This and Grand Marie (see further on) are the new varieties termed "Fig Type," neither of which have fruited here. The plants of both look fine.

Blaine (Per.) We had but few plants left to fruit, but it seems to be a good variety. It is a good grower and the fruit is large, firm, good color and quality. We did not have enough left to judge intelligently regarding its productiveness. We hear good reports of it. Midseason to late.

Blizzard-Belt This is a new variety sent out last spring by the Gardner Nursery Co., of Iowa, claiming with other marks of merit, extraordinary hardiness and vigor, as we remember, but we have mislaid their account of it and do not even know its sex. The plants are certainly vigorous.

Bountiful (Per.) A seedling of Glen Mary, originated by J. E. Kuhns, of New Jersey. A fine grower, but not yet fruited here. The New York Experiment Station reports: "Fruit large to medium, retains size well in late pickings; roundish conic, medium dark scarlet, flesh well colored; firm, good quality and above medium in productiveness."

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- Brandywine** (Per.) Well known standard late market variety. Not always at its best in some sections, but highly prized in others. Fruit large, dark red, firm, good quality and productive. One of the finest on strong soils and under high culture.
- Bubach** (Imp.) Fruit large, moderately firm, good color and quality. Well known market variety. Midseason.
- Buster** (Imp.) Immensely productive; a good grower with tall dark green foliage. The fruit is large to very large, round, bright red, medium firm and good quality. It begins to ripen in midseason and continues to very late.
- Cameron's Early** (Per.) Extra Early. A vigorous grower with tall foliage to protect the bloom from frost. The fruit is good size, medium red color and good quality; productive and reliable. There is nothing earlier among the standards.
- Cardinal** (Imp.) A strong grower with long runners. Fruit large, roundish conical, dark glossy red color, very beautiful, firm and of good quality. Under right conditions this is a fine variety indeed. Midseason.
- Chesapeake** (Per.) From Maryland, where it won a prize of \$100 offered for a dozen plants of the best unimported variety. Plants robust and healthy, a moderate plant maker. The fruit is large, conical, smooth and regular, dark crimson and glossy; firm and of good quality; moderately productive. Season late.
- Chipman** (Per.) Medium early. A very popular variety from Delaware, where it is extensively grown for market, bringing advanced prices and considered very reliable, productive and profitable. A strong, healthy grower. The fruit is large, bright red and glossy, firm and of good quality.
- Climax** (Per.) Fruit large, red to the center; firm, handsome and of good quality; very popular in the East, where it is extensively grown for market. A good grower and productive. It ripens medium early and bears a long time.
- Columbia** (Imp.) New. Yielded at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre at the New York Experiment Station in 1907; one of the most promising, described as follows: Plants strongly vigorous, healthy and productive. Fruit large to very large, wedge to roundish conic; light scarlet, glossy and attractive, firm and of good quality.
- Commonwealth** (Per.) A comparatively new and strictly fancy variety. The fruit is large, of a dark rich red color, firm and of high quality. The plants are good growers, with a very moderate root system compared with their robust appearance above ground, and requires strong soil and to be well mulched. The variety is productive, and remains in bearing very late.
- Dickey** (Per.) A fine grower and plant maker; moderately productive. A few large berries, mostly irregular, often hollow, the balance medium in size; bright red; fair flavor. Midseason.
- Early Ozark** (Per.) A cross between Excelsior and aroma. Our plants were all dug and more were bought for our own setting. Early Ozark is a robust, healthy grower with tall dark green foliage. It is said to be the largest extremely early berry ever introduced. The blossoms large and rich in pollen. The fruit firm, good quality, round, dark rich red color and holds its large size well to the end of the season.
- Excelsior** (Per.) The well known standard early market variety. Plants vigorous and productive. Fruit medium to large size, round, dark glossy red, very firm; quite tart. Reliable.
- Fendall** (Imp.) A seedling of Wm. Belt, originated by Chas. E. Fendall, of Maryland. The berries are large and handsome, rich in color, smooth and glossy, yielding in 1906 at the rate of 16,800 quarts per acre, picking from May 25 to July 4, and in 1907 from June 10 to July 10; a long season. From what we know and what we hear it is a very promising variety.

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First Quality

(Per.) A seedling of sample, not yet fruited here, but the plants have made a vigorous healthy growth. It comes from Massachusetts, and from all accounts a splendid late variety. Mr. Gowing says: "It is all that its name implies, a first class handsome berry and productive." Mr. Pratt says: "It will surely take the place of Marshall as a family berry; will produce five times as much. Great cropper; fine shape, and colors well; fine flavor. There is something about the flavor that completely captivates the taste."

Fremont Williams

(Per.) Originally from Arkansas, and introduced as the best late strawberry. A rival for the Gandy (one of its parents), as fine in shape and color as Gandy, as large, a good yielder, a fine shipper and of excellent flavor. Plants strong and deep rooted; a good plant maker. It has a good record at the Ohio Experiment Station. A customer in praise of the variety wrote us that a few crates were shipped to Indianapolis, and were pronounced the largest and handsomest berries ever seen in that market.

Gandy

(Per.) Well known standard late market variety. Fruit large, firm, high quality and handsome. Productive and reliable in nearly all sections and with almost everybody. Fine, but a shy bearer, as reported once in a while. The Stevens is very similar to Gandy, and never shy that we have heard.

Glen Mary

(Per.) Fruit large, dark red, a little rough and uneven but misshapen. A good grower, and a good variety; productive and reliable.

Golden Gate

(Per.) A fine variety, a good grower and abundant producer of strictly fancy fruit. It was awarded first premium by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1904, and was highly praised by all who saw it. The judges pronounced the quality much like Marshall. In 1906 it won twenty-three dollars in prizes on seven quarts (before the society above named), and in less than five minutes after the premium cards had been placed Mr. Warren (the introducer) had booked orders for \$75.00 worth of plants. Seven berries filled a quart; some had only ten to a quart. The fruit is as large as Marshall, but broader and more flattened, as firm, as fine dark rich red color, very beautiful; a much better plant maker and more productive. We regard it an exceedingly fine variety. Medium season.

The above is from our last year's catalogue. The Golden Gate is one of the varieties we are growing most largely for our own fruiting. We sold the greater part of our supply of plants last spring at \$7.00 per 1,000, and dug nearly all the rest for our own re-setting, which have made a fine growth and enough to offer at a moderate price.

Goree

(Per.) Early. A new variety, not yet fruited here. It is said to be an accidental seedling discovered by Mr. Goree of Texas. A strong grower and plant maker, enduring the hottest and driest weather. The bloom profuse, setting an enormous crop of berries which ripen up perfectly and are very firm; the best of shippers; the berries medium to large; heart shape, regular and uniform, of a rich glossy, crimson scarlet color and shine as if varnished. Its quality its crowning glory, having in the highest degree the richest, sweetest, true wild strawberry flavor.

Grand Marie

(Per.) The fig type mate for Black Beauty, and described as follows: "A large hardy plant with upright habit of growth and well balanced root system. Stolons strong, making an abundance of plants. Berry tapers to a point; even and smooth; firm and sweet. Color dark red clear through, large to very large. Can remain on plant several days after fully ripe, remaining rich and sweet, of the nature of figs. Very prolific. Season medium to late."

Grays Dollar

(Per.) Medium season. A new variety; not yet fruited here. Mr. Gray says: "A vigorous plant maker; succeeds everywhere. The roots run deep and withstand both drouth and freezing. Berries large, perfectly formed, pointed and glossy; bright rich red color. The finest flavored, the solidest, best shipper ever introduced. Each plant has from three to six fruit stems that stand up well for such an enormous load. The best pollenizer we have ever grown."

Haverland

(Imp.) Very productive. Fruit large, longish conical, bright red, fairly firm and of good quality. Plants large, vigorous and healthy. Well known standard market variety and reliable. Season early to late.

Heritage

(Per.) A long season variety; from early to late. Of New Jersey origin, like Stevens and Gandy, and is another good one. The fruit is of good size and very uniform, deep crimson color, very handsome and of delicious flavor. The plant is a vigorous healthy grower and very productive. Highly commended at a recent meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

Highland (Imp.) See heading of varieties.

Hummer (Per.) Origin unknown. We got our plants a year ago last spring from a noted grower in Delaware, who stated that he had a few plants to fruit the year before and found it to be among the largest of the large berries and of finest flavor. The plants are good growers with tall healthy foliage. The fruit is produced on strong fruit stems in good amount, large, bright glossy, seemingly firm and of good quality.

Ideal (Per.) New. Plants received last spring from the introducer, J. W. Haines, of Indiana, who says it has more good points than any other variety he knows. A strong vigorous grower, free from rust, with large heavy runners, making strong, thrifty plants. A very heavy cropper of large uniform berries, holding well up in size to the last picking. Season medium to late. The finest berry, the best shipper, the best canner, remains whole and keeps its shape when cooked. Goes to market bright and crisp; does not bruise or discolor; the best looker in the boxes; the best seller I ever had the pleasure to offer.

Island King (Per.) Early. A seedling of Lovett, originated in Canada, by Irvin Joyce, and introduced by J. W. Thompson, who states that he had tried repeatedly to obtain plants of the originator but could not at any price, until he bought the whole stock. He says further: "As a plant maker the past season (1908) it has nearly covered the ground. The berry ripens with Michel's Early and is of good size, shape and color. A few of the first to ripen may show a little green tip, but after that they seem to color up well. The charm of Island King is its distinct extraordinary flavor, fresh or canned. Buyers after they once purchased, passed everything else and paid an advanced price for Island King. Not fruited here.

Jim Dumas (Per.) A new variety from Arkansas, and a descendant from Barton's Eclipse, Excelsior and Gandy. The fruit is nearly as early as Excelsior and will average twice as large, of fine color and quality. The plant is a strong, healthy grower.

July (Imp.) Very late. As grown by H. J. Schild, and others, genuinely late. The M. Crawford Co. state that it began to ripen on their grounds sixteen days after Gill and Fairfield, the berries above medium in size and among the most attractive, conical in shape and uniform as though cast in moulds; the color a perfect brilliant red and glossy; the flesh juicy and delicious, not firm enough for long shipments. Not fruited here. The plants are vigorous with tall foliage.

King Edward (Per.) New. Introduced last spring. We had fruited it before from plants received from the originator, and regarded it a promising variety, but rather shy. The last two seasons it seems to have improved on that. It is a stocky, thrifty grower. The fruit is large, nearly round, bright red, glossy and attractive. Slightly necked, quite firm, and of good quality. Midseason.

Manhattan (Per.) New. Not yet fruited here. Plants received from the introducer, J. E. Kuhns, of New Jersey, who says it is a chance seedling and he thinks the largest berry in existence, the crown berries more or less corrugated but rarely misshapen and weighing over an ounce, sometimes two ounces; the secondary berries running smaller but larger than the first berries of most varieties and uniformly large. The fruit bright red and glossy, firmer than most market varieties, very attractive, and the variety extremely productive. He considers the quality superior to Stevens or Gandy, of the same season. Mr. Kuhns is planting it exclusively for late, assured of a handsome price for all he can grow. We paid \$2 per dozen for the plants last spring.

Norwood (Per.) Found on the grounds of U. N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., and supposed to be a cross between Marshall and Corsican. Our plants were all dug for re-setting, and we again quote Mr. White's description: "A strong healthy grower. The berry conic and regular in shape; not a cockscombed berry was found this season. The quality unsurpassed and the large size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Color a bright red, firm, a good keeper, and will ship well. Holds its size well through the season. Ripens medium early and remains a long time in bearing." This variety was introduced in 1903, at \$10.00 per dozen, by L. J. Farmer, of New York, who purchased the entire stock of Norwood plants from Mr. White.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

Ohio Boy (Per.) A new variety offered to the trade last spring for the first at \$3.00 per dozen by A. A. Eppert, of Ohio, the circular stating that the photos enclosed were true to camera, representing a most luxuriant growth of plants, five months after setting, with two large perfect blossoms, life size, and two berries, also life size, one and one-half inch in diameter each. Mr. Eppert says the time of ripening begins with the medium and lasts as late as the latest; a good shipper, standing up well in the crate, and holding over in the patch without loss in case of delay in picking. Fruit a rich dark red color and of fine flavor, a straight ahead grower, doing well on all kinds of soil, and made him \$680.00 per acre the first fruiting.

Mr. Eppert sent us just double the amount of plants we ordered, stating that he expected us to pay him for the balance sometime when perfectly satisfied, thus demonstrating his faith in Ohio Boy to make good. They were as fine plants as we have ever received, and their growth has been entirely satisfactory so far.

Orem (Per.) Late. Originated by J. H. Arndt, of Maryland, who says: "It is a vigorous grower with fine foliage to protect the beautiful berries from the hot sun. It comes in with Gandy and bears an abundance of fine berries even two weeks after Gandy's are gone, and about three times as many. The berries are exceedingly large and smooth, light red with yellow seeds and dark green calyx, which makes them very attractive, and they ripen all over, holding their size best of any I ever saw, and are good keepers. Can be left on the vines two days after they are ripe, and still be in first class condition for market. The flavor is excellent." Not fruited here.

Pan American (Per.) We have had this variety in a small way, several years, and catalogued it as a novelty, the only true ever-bearer that we knew. The berries are but ordinary, but it continues to blossom and bear fruit throughout the season and until the ground freezes hard in winter. The plants reproduce new plants very slowly—some plants none at all. We bought a hundred plants last spring to increase our setting, which made an abundance of new plants and no fruit. On arrival of the plants we wrote our suspicion that from appearance we feared there was some mistake, and were told how they were grown for rapid increase. If these are genuine Pan-American they have lost their feature of bearing out of season, and we will not offer them. The few we offer will not go far, but they are all right.

Parson's Beauty (Per.) A good healthy grower and immense cropper of large solid dark red berries of good form and quality. There is probably not a variety among the standards that will outyield it, or a more reliable. Season medium to late.

Paul Jones (Imp.) A seedling of Haverland crossed with Brandywine. Originated by W. H. Johnson of Massachusetts. Mr. Todd, of Delaware, says: "One of the chief points of value of Paul Jones is its shipping qualities, berries kept a week in a common house cellar were exhibited at the Worcester County Horticultural Society Exhibit by the side of fresh picked fruit, and the only difference in appearance was the added richness in coloring of the week-old berries. Three times it has taken first premium at these exhibits. It is fully as productive as Haverland or Sample." Mr. Myrick, of New Jersey, says: "Paul Jones at its best is as large as Auto, and fully twenty times as productive. Its season is very long and the late berries are of good size when other sorts run small."

With once fruiting here we have been well pleased with it. Same shape as Haverland but higher colored. Same texture of flesh as St. Louis and Beder Wood. Light weight berries, not classed as very firm, but are among the best of shippers and keepers.

Pocahontas (Per.) We understand that this variety was found in the mountains of Virginia, that the cultivated fruit sold afterward at 25 cents per quart, when Glen Mary was only bringing 10 cents. It was recommended to us by a reliable party, and we fruited it last season in a small way. It is something similar in both plant and berry to the Uncle Jim.

Pride of Michigan (Per.) We have fruited this variety several times and we like it well. It is a good plant maker, vigorous and healthy. The variety is productive and the fruit is large, high colored, glossy red, firm and of good quality. Midseason.

Red Bird (Per.) Introduced in 1907 by S. Wherry & Son, of Mississippi. A cross between Murray's Extra Early and Hoffman. The plant is vigorous and productive. The berries are of good size, very bright red, glossy, smooth, firm and of good quality. Early.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

St. Louis (Per.) See heading of varieties, following Highland.

Sample (Imp.) Standard market variety, midseason to late. Fruit large, roundish conical, regular, bright glossy red, moderately firm and of good quality. A good grower, productive and reliable.

Senator Dunlap (Per.) One of the best and most popular. It succeeds everywhere and with everybody. With the new beginner as well as with the veteran grower. The bloom is perfect (self-fertilizing). The plants are very vigorous and will make good rows with very ordinary culture, or will return two-fold for every extra effort in intensive cultivation. It is productive and reliable. The fruit is of good to large size, handsome and of fine flavor, fresh or canned; a good carrier and keeper. It ripens medium early and continues a long time in bearing.

Silver Coin (Per.) Introduced last spring by J. T. Lovett, of New Jersey (the introducer of Gandy and other varieties), who says: "The Silver Coin is a midseason variety of exquisite color, luscious flavor and great productiveness. The berries are nearly all large, even those that ripen at the end of the season, bluntly conical in form, regular and uniform as pippin apples and of a brilliant flame, red color, so attractive that it sells at sight at higher prices than other large varieties usually grown. It retains its brilliancy until the fruit decays and is unexcelled as a shipper and keeper. The plant is strong and vigorous with large strong fruit stems that hold the enormous crop well from the ground. The blossoms are large and vigorously staminate. It has been thoroughly tested and for the past two years grown extensively in commercial field culture beside other famous varieties, yielding in profit more than two dollars to one from any other variety of like space. Not fruited here.

Sons Prolific (Per.) Originated in 1902 of Bubach and Aroma parentage. Without exception the best shipper, best colored and best plant I ever saw. Fruit large to very large, color brilliant glossy red, much higher colored than Aroma. A true pineapple flavor. A good plant maker, with a heavy root system; very productive, etc.—Originator. This, with much more from the D. McCallie Co. of Missouri, who offered this variety last spring at \$3 per dozen, the summing up of which was that Sons Prolific is the most ideal variety ever propagated, and bound to supercede Aroma.

Later in the season we received a letter from Murray Bros. of Missouri, as follows: "We have a few hundred of Sons Prolific to offer you, with the guarantee that if the berry does not prove on your grounds better than any other variety you have of same season (medium late) we will refund your money." Out of over 30 varieties they alone came through our cold freezing frosty weather with foliage clean and bright, and plenty fruit and buds to make a good crop of berries.

Stevens (Per.) This comparatively new variety has become rapidly popular as one of the very best late varieties for market, and is now rated as a standard of the highest order. It is a strong, healthy grower, with tall dark green foliage and long runners. The fruit is large and handsome, much like Gandy, equally as fine, as reliable and more productive. One of our favorites that we plan to have in surplus for our own fruiting. Season same as Gandy.

Taft (Imp.) This is one of A. T. Goldsborough's introductions, and his favorite among all his fine varieties. Not yet fruited here. We give his opinion of it: "Its foliage and roots are extra healthy, and it makes just the right number of good strong runners. Bloom and fruit protected by large round leaves. Fruit round and regular color dark red, flesh the same. Fragrant and juicy. Flavor sweet and rich. If you have a taste for a sweet, true strawberry flavor grow the Taft; no sweeter than my Goldsborough, but one-third larger. Ripens second early and makes a long season.

Three W (Per.) We have never heard anything but praise for this variety. We have fruited it several seasons and regard it among the finest and the best. It is a good reliable grower and cropper. The fruit is large, firm, high colored and attractive. At the St. Louis World's Fair it won the highest prize, and had a record of keeping ten days. Medium to late.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

Uncle Jim (Per.) (Sometimes called Dornan.) The writer was alone personally active in securing from the discoverer (Mr. James F. Dornan, of Glenn, Mich.) this most popular variety, which was regularly introduced as Uncle Jim by Flansburgh & Peirson; after which a certain plant dealer (who had tried to secure the variety, a little too late) bought 10,000 Uncle Jim of us. Somehow, under the enchanter's wand or by some other magic process, these 10,000 plants must have been changed instantly and completely into a variety that he called the Dornan.

The Uncle Jim is a good grower of large stocky plants, well spaced for fruiting. The fruit is large, high colored, quite firm and of good quality; a choice variety, productive and reliable. Our claim is that it is the best big berry of its type among the standards. The variety is very popular and we are nearly always sold out of the plants before the season is over. Its fruiting season is from medium to late.

Warfield (Imp.) The great canning berry. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit good to large size, roundish conical, dark glossy red, firm and of good quality; medium early and midseason. This and Dunlap make a good team.

Mr. David Lane of your city gave me your new address. Please send catalogue. Also to ———. Do you have Eaton and King red raspberries now? I got good results with these varieties that I got of you a few years ago. Many here ask me where I got the stock. A. B. CROWE.

Coles Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1910.

OTHER SMALL FRUITS

A FEW BEST VARIETIES.

The Eaton Red Raspberry

Largest, firmest, handsomest. Our own introduction. Price: 75 cents per dozen, postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per 100.

Miller

Very early; very hardy; never winterkills; the best and most productive early red raspberry we know. They were here when we bought the farm and for the two years fruiting we have had them on the city market when prices were highest several days ahead of any other variety; very profitable. Price: 40 cents per dozen, postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert

(Red.) Well known standard late market variety. Price: 40 cents per dozen, postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per 100.

Plums Farmer

(Black.) The only black cap we shall grow for fruit; a little earlier than Gregg or Cumberland. The most productive, the best grower and the finest fruit. Price: \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per 100.

Blower and Ward

Blackberry Plants, either variety. Price: 75 cents per dozen, postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per 100. If wanted in larger quantities, or if other small fruit varieties are desired, write for prices.

SEED POTATOES

So many of our customers have written us about seed potatoes since that feature of the business of the former Flansburgh & Peirson Co. was discontinued, that last year, having grown some fine stock, we offered a single variety in our catalogue. This brought so much inquiry for other varieties as well that we have had a few best varieties grown especially for seed the past season, on our own grounds at Leslie.

These potatoes were grown by C. N. Kelley, a nephew of the writer, long in our employ, and a trusted employe of the Flansburgh & Peirson Co. throughout the course of that partnership. They are now in cellar storage that we formerly occupied and will be shipped to our customers direct from Leslie, under Mr. Kelley's personal supervision, to whom we will forward all orders for seed potatoes when received, and to whom our customers may write direct if desired regarding any changes in their orders afterward, such as change of date of shipment, etc., or late additions to with remittances for the same, in which case address C. N. Kelley, Leslie, Mich.

Early varieties for seed are in very limited supply throughout the country. Orders to hold seed potatoes must be accompanied by remittance. If without instructions when to ship, we will hold and ship as soon as safe. Our stock is extra fine and we can ship in sacks or barrels as desired.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

Pecks' Early

Originated with J. R. Peck of Missouri, from a seed ball of Clarks No. 1, and introduced by Flansburgh & Peirson in 1903. Roundish oblong in form, eyes medium in number, nearly even with the surface; whitish in color with a subdued shade of pink and of highest quality. We will only add that our customers were well pleased with Peck's Early; that it is famous hereabouts for its heavy yield, early ripening and other good qualities, often selling on track for eating stock at advanced prices.

Price: F. O. B. Leslie, Mich., No. 1, \$1.40 per bushel; No. 2 size, 80 cents per bushel.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 7, 1910.

I would like to get some pure stock of Peck's Early potatoes. Have you got them, or would you tell me where to get them? I will want your catalogue as soon as out.

ED. SCHRICKEL.

LATER.—Nov. 9, 1910: I received the 10 bush. Peck's Early all right. They are fine. I am well pleased with them.

ED. SCHRICKEL.

Early Rose

Red. Medium early. The good old well known and still popular variety. **Price:** No. 1, \$1.40 per bushel; No. 2 size, 80 cents per bushel.

Pingree

White or tending to a shade of pink according to soil or other conditions. One of the best early varieties. **Price:** No. 1, \$1.40 per bushel; No. 2 size, 80 cents per bushel.

Million Dollar

Medium season. Closely resembles Carman No. 3. Fine appearance, good quality; a heavy cropper; very profitable and reliable. **Price:** No. 1, \$1.00 per bushel; No. 2 size, 70 cents per bushel.

Carman No. 3

Well known standard late variety. **Price:** No. 1, \$1.00 per bushel; No. 2 size, 70 cents per bushel.

Rockford, Ill., Dec. 6, 1910.

The 40 bushel Carman No. 3 I got of you last spring done fine, and the plants were all right.

JOHN G. LUTTON.

Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 3, 1910.

I received your catalogue and note that you offer some Carman No. 3 seed potatoes. Do you have other varieties, early, medium and late? If so, I would like to deal with you, as I did when the firm was Flansburgh & Peirson. Please let me know about it.

WM. KRIMBILL.

Pendleton, Ind., Jan. 31, 1910.

Quite a surprise to learn that you were located at Jackson, but glad to keep in touch with you, for I do like honest men. I liked Mr. Peirson's seed potatoes. I haven't found any so good since. I see you list some Carman No. 3 in your catalogue this year. When you say "pure" I know what it means. Did you grow them yourself, or if not, were they grown by parties that understand handling seed stock? Have you a good supply? I handle a club order each year for my friends and may want eight or ten barrels. Have you plenty of Dunlap plants?

EDW. P. JAMES.

LATER.—Apr. 9, 1910. The potatoes came in today and are all O. K.

EDW. P. JAMES.

LATER.—Apr. 18, 1910. Your notice of shipment of plants came A. M. and the plants P. M. They are FINE. Good roots. Good count. Reasonable express, only 50 cents per 100 pounds. My friends and I are well pleased and wish you much success.

EDW. P. JAMES.

West Wrentham, Mass., Apr. 22, 1910.

Potatoes received. All right. Please send return mail 100 Commonwealth plants for the enclosed.

EUGENE CLARK.

Waterford, N. Y., May 6, 1910.

Potatoes received all right.

A. R. VAN VRANKEN.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

PRICE LIST

These prices are by express, not prepaid.

When ordered by mail add 5 cents for each dozen; 10 cents for each 25; 30 cents for each 100.

Six plants of one variety at dozen rates; 50 plants of one variety at 100 rates; 500 plants of one variety at 1,000 rates.

P for Perfect; I for Imperfect.

	12	25	100	250	1000		12	25	100	250	1000
Aroma, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Haverland, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Aug. Luther, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Heritage, P.	.20	.30	.75	1.50	5.00
Barrymore, P.	.30	.50	1.75	.....	.....	Highland, I.	.20	.30	.75	1.50	5.00
Berlin, I.	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hummer, P.	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethel, P.	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ideal, P.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Beauty, I.	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	Island King, P.	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blaine, P.	.15	.25	.75	.....	.....	Jim Dumas, P.	.20	.30	.75	.....	.....
Blizzard Belt	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	July, I.	.20	.30	.75	.....	.....
Bountiful, P.	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	King Edward, P.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandywine, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Manhattan, P.	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bubach, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Norwood, P.	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buster, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Ohio Boy, P.	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameron's Early, P.	.15	.20	.50	.....	.....	Orem, P.	.20	.30	.75	.....	.....
Cardinal, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Pan American, P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesapeake, P.	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipman, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Parsons Beauty, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Climax, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Paul Jones, I.	.30	.50	1.75	.....	.....
Columbia, I.	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pocahontas, P.	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth, P.	.15	.20	.60	1.25	5.00	Pride of Michigan, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Dickey, P.	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fed Bird, P.	.15	.20	.50	.....	.....
Early Ozark, P.	.30	.50	1.75	.....	.....	St. Louis, P.	.20	.30	.75	1.50	5.00
Excelsior, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.00	3.50	Sample, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Fendall, I.	.25	.40	1.25	.....	.....	Sen. Dunlap, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
First Quality, P.	.20	.30	1.00	.....	.....	Silver Coin, P.	.30	.50	1.75	.....	.....
Fremont Williams, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Son's Prolific, P.	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gandy, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Stevens, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Glen Mary, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00	Three-W., P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Golden Gate, P.	.20	.30	.75	1.50	5.00	Taft, I.	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goree, P.	.20	.30	.75	.....	.....	Uncle Jim, P.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Grand Marie, P.	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warfield, I.	.15	.20	.50	1.10	4.00
Gray's Dollar, P.	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Plants by mail, postpaid, a specialty.

See Combination Bargains, page 15

See Potatoes, page 13 and 14

COMBINATION BARGAIN OFFERS

We would like an order from everyone who receives this catalog, especially if you have never tried our plants. We want to get in touch with you. Please order by number.

No. 1, Postpaid, \$1.00—12 Barrymore, 12 Early Ozark, 12 Fendall, 12 Silver Coin.

No. 2, Postpaid, \$1.00—12 First Quality, 12 Goree, 12 Orem, 12 Paul Jones, 12 Blizzard Belt.

No. 3, Postpaid, \$1.00—6 Ohio Boy, 6 Barrymore, 6 Silver Coin, 6 First Quality, 6 Orem.

No. 4, Postpaid, \$1.00—25 Golden Gate, 50 Highland, 25 St. Louis.

No. 5, Postpaid, \$1.00—50 Sen. Dunlap, 50 Warfield, 6 St. Louis, 6 Golden Gate, 6 Highland.

For \$1.00 by Express—Not Paid.

No. 6—100 Dunlap, 100 Warfield, 6 St. Louis, 6 Golden Gate, 6 Highland.

For \$2.00 by Express—Not Paid.

No. 7—200 Dunlap, 200 Warfield, 12 St. Louis, 12 Golden Gate, 12 Highland.

For \$5.00 by Express—Not Paid.

No. 8—500 Dunlap, 500 Warfield, 50 St. Louis, 50 Golden Gate, 50 Highland, 6 Barrymore, 6 Silver Coin, 6 First Quality.

There is no greater champion for the farmers' rights than our old-time friend, the *Rural New Yorker*. Who does not enjoy the Hope Farm Papers, the exposure of the frauds (except the frauds themselves), and their steady hammering for parcel post? It is bound to come. We want it and we need it. If you already take the *R. N. Y.* then hand their envelope (enclosed) to a friend. If not, then take a trial trip yourself. Ten weeks for 10 cents, and every issue more than worth the money.

FLANSBURGH'S CATALOG

Ipswich, Mass., 4-30-10.

The St. Louis plants came in fine shape. Somehow I always get good plants that arrive in good condition and do well when I order of you, though I cannot have good luck with southern-grown plants. Have you any Commonwealth plants left? If so, please reserve me 100 and I will send the money at once.

LATER, May 7, 1910:

I thank you for sending me the Commonwealth plants at once, before I paid for them. I was very glad to get them. I bought 200 elsewhere, but they were mixed. Enclosed find \$1.00 bill.

ALBERT F. TENNEY.

Huron Co., O., 4-11-10.

Enclosed check for \$4.00 in payment for strawberry plants. They are O. K.

THOS. CLARK.

Lenawee Co., Mich., March 29, 1910.

The plants arrived in fine shape the 26th. Have them all set out and all O. K.

C. F. BRODERICK.

Ingham Co., Mich., April 18, 1910.

I have about two acres of the finest plants I ever saw from those I got of you. Please send the enclosed order soon as possible. I remain, as ever, your customer,

L. B. PICKARD.

LATER, Aug. 28, 1910:

Enclosed please find \$6.00 for the plants. They are doing fine.

L. B. PICKARD.

Clinton Co., Mich., April 19, 1910.

I received the six crates of plants O. K. and they are a dandy lot of plants. I am well pleased with them. Send me another catalog if you have any left.

SAM SMITH.

Huron Co., O., 4-22-10.

The Parsons Beauty plants came yesterday in fine condition. Enclosed find P. O. order for the amount. Thanking you for prompt attention,

J. K. McDONALD.

Huntington Co., Ind., April 18, 1910.

I received the plants in good condition and I thank you very much for the extras.

JOHN BRANDT.

Lesueur Co., Minn., April 26, 1910.

Yes, I received the plants the 21st. After we wrote you they had not arrived, according to your notice of shipment. They were all right and in fine shape. I was sick when they came and told my son to drop you a card, but he neglected it. I hope you haven't had very much trouble about it.

MRS. WM. DICKIE.

Jackson Co., Mich., 5-26-10.

Enclosed please find remittance for the plants. They were very nice.

P. M. JOHNSON.

Agricultural College, Mich., 4-23-10.

Strawberry plants came all right; much obliged. Enclosed find bank bill in payment.

S. COCHRANE.

Winnebago Co., Iowa, April 18, 1910.

Mr. Flansburgh, I am one of your old customers. I hope you will send me as fine plants now as you used to send me. Those I have are nearly all your strain. Enclosed find order and remittance.

T. J. HELGESEN.

LATER, Nov. 7, 1910:

The plants you shipped me last spring made a fine stand and have done nicely in spite of the drouth. I always get good plants from you.

T. J. HELGESEN.

Lapeer Co., Mich., April 11, 1910.

We received the strawberry plants Saturday. They are fine.

JOHN GLADY.

Lenawee Co., Mich., April 18, 1910.

Plants to hand O. K.

H. E. HODGE.

Lapeer Co., Mich., April 18, 1910.

Enclosed please find \$4.00, balance on strawberry plants sent. They arrived O. K.

CHAS. F. KINGSBURY.

Aultfather's Crates and Quart Baskets

Are the Best on the market

Potato Crates, Bushel Baskets, Etc.

Catalog Free

Special Prices for Jan. 1911 orders to all who
mention Flansburgh.

Address

H. H. AULTFATHER, Minerva, Ohio



FOR SALE.

Our grounds at Leslie, 38 to 39 acres, lying both sides of the M. C. R. R., one-fourth mile from depot and freight office. About 8 acres creek bottom pasture, balance fine garden soil under high cultivation. (Our old strawberry grounds). A good well, but no buildings except a plant house, 24x42 feet. Grounds rent at paying rate for the investment, but part can be released at once if sold. Price \$3,800. Address

C. N. FLANSBURGH, Jackson, Mich.

