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SPRING CATALOGUE

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
**STRAWBERRY
PLANTS**



D. McNallie
Plant & Fruit Co.
SARCOXIE MO.

The Strawberry

Within the last twenty years the strawberry has become one of the important fruits. Being the first to ripen in the spring, its tempting appearance, its delicious taste, and its wholesomeness as a diet, has made it universally popular. It has been aptly named the "Queen of Small Fruits."

It was not so many years ago that strawberries were considered a luxury, and the more improved varieties were only grown in the gardens of the rich but today in every home where they can be secured, they are deemed almost a necessity in their season.

The strawberry is easily grown and thrives in almost every locality. A few hundred plants set on a small plot of ground and properly tended, will produce an abundance of fruit for table use and canning.

And on account of the ready sale and the steadily increasing demand for this fruit in the larger city markets, some sections are engaging more extensively in the commercial growth of strawberries than any other crop.

TO STRAWBERRY GROWERS.

For spring of 1912 we have to offer our patrons a good stock of the varieties described and listed herein. We have reduced our list to a less number of varieties, believing we have after years of experience in fruiting and testing selected the best collection of good varieties obtainable from those that have been introduced to date. After careful study of the varieties herein named you will find among them the best of the early, medium and late seasons. Also those that have proved worthy of planting for all sections of the United States.

Our selection of this list was made by years of study, experience and observation in regard to what varieties are required for the different sections and included in this list we have some of the varieties you will want for your spring planting regardless of your location.

THE HOME STRAWBERRY BED.

Every home can have an abundance of fresh ripe strawberries in their season, at no more care or expense than any part of the home garden. So productive are the improved varieties of strawberries that only a small plot of ground need be spared for

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the use of the home strawberry bed. The city, suburban and farm home each should not only have every quart of berries needed for family table use, but a sufficient amount for all canning purposes throughout the year. Following our price list we have arranged some collections that are used for the home strawberry bed, these give an assortment of early, medium and late varieties and give a long season for table use, also varieties suitable for canning purposes.

THE MARKET GROWERS STRAWBERRY BED.

Every Market Grower should have in his assortment of vegetables, fruits and flowers a strawberry bed sufficient to supply the demands of his territory. This can be done with no more care and expense than with his other lines and nothing can compare with the profits secured from the sale of strawberries.

Coming in season with early vegetables they can be marketed at the same time. And season of cultivating etc. in no way interferes with other crops. After the first season of setting the beds require less care than any other crops grown, and properly cared for a bed will last for three to five or more seasons without replanting. Following our price list we suggest some varieties that have proven popular with the Market Growers throughout the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL STRAWBERRY BEDS.

Every state in the Union has some localities within its bound where the commercial growing of strawberries is fast becoming one of the most profitable crops grown. And within the next few years this industry will be more rapidly developed in sections where the demands for this fruit are now much in excess of the supply. As rapid as has been the increase in the production of strawberries there are many markets that have not yet been reached and without doubt there are more people who do not have a sufficient supply of strawberries than there are those who do.

Throughout the United States there are sections where the commercial growing of strawberries has reached such proportions that from many points train loads of strawberries are shipped daily to our principal markets. Through associations with their organized systems and the assistance of refrigerator transit service strawberries are harvested, packed, graded and placed on the city markets of the North, East, South and West from any point of production in such short time that they arrive in good condition and compare with home grown berries.

If all the strawberries produced in the United States were placed on the market in one month no doubt there would be a sufficient supply. But as the strawberry has a season ranging from the middle of February in the extreme south to middle of July in the extreme north, the amount of strawberries on the market in any one season is very limited.

STRAWBERRY ADVANCEMENT.

Every industry has its advancements, so with the strawberry which no doubt has been equally and as rapidly developed as any industry in the United States. The varieties for each section have been originated and propagated to suit the conditions required. For the south only a few years ago a berry was grown that is now considered of no value, then an improvement in color and firmness was required and met by new varieties. Productiveness was next wanted and supplied; nearing perfection for a southern berry size was demanded to met the requirements of a southern berry, a production having color, firmness, productiveness and size was at last originated and introduced which was accepted as the ideal variety. This ideal variety was replaced by another introduction a few years later with a berry that today has all the requirements the south demand for their section and any new creation will have to be a great improvement to replace the Klondike, the one exclusive southern variety to which 99 per cent of the entire acreage in the south is planted.

While improvements are made in early berries for the exclusive southern section, the early varieties for other sections of the United States has been as rapidly developed.

For the medium season varieties it seems as though the first introductions of varieties of this season are today among our best standards. This applies only to the pistillate varieties of medium season of which we have the Bubach, Haverland and Warfield, three of the most reliable standards up to date, each holding their places at the top for more than twenty five years. The improvement in medium varieties has been in the staminate kind and the Sen. Dunlap no doubt leads all others and no berry that has been introduced does as well over the entire United States as this variety which is adapted to more kinds of soil and climate than all others.

Of late season varieties the last to be improved now shows the most rapid improvement. The origination of the Gandy and Sample over 25 years ago were the late varieties that stood at the top for many years and for some sections still have no equal. Throughout the central states the Aroma has superseded the Gandy and the Aroma in some sections is grown exclusively as the Klondike is in the south. More new varieties have been introduced in late years than any other season of berries and very few have developed any thing better than Gandy, Aroma or Sample. After several years of trial we have added the Evening Star and Sons' Prolific. The Evening Star promises all the good points of the Gandy and Aroma and at the same time covers the defects of each. We predict for this variety a universal late variety. In the Sons' Prolific we have several years watched its behavior and each year we are more convinced that

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in this variety within a few years it will supersede the Aroma, being an improvement in every way.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES.

While we mention the length of season on commercial strawberries from earliest season in the spring until heavy frosts in the fall. Since our entry into the strawberry industry, over a quarter of a century ago, we were always interested in the everbearing kinds and believed that the creation of some everbearing variety would be introduced that would produce continuously from early spring until late fall. Our belief has been strengthened and after years of testing and growing varieties, we are fully convinced that the everbearing strawberries are here in actual practical realization. It will require some time to supply demand for stock of these varieties, but the time is here when the local and home markets are now being supplied with fresh berries daily throughout the summer and fall. Of all varieties the Americus and Francis are the best everbearing productions to date.

Different sections have their favorite varieties for commercial planting and most places practically the entire acreage is of one variety. Included in our list we have the best commercial varieties that are used exclusively in the different sections and each year we supply many large orders to associations and companies throughout the country. We have plants sufficient to fill your orders either by the dozen or million.

OUR SPECIALTY.

Our specialty is the growing and shipping of Strawberry Plants. The business was established in 1894 by D. McNallie, who became eminently known as a successful grower and shipper of strawberries and strawberry plants. The members of the D. McNALLIE PLANT and FRUIT COMPANY have been associated with the business since its establishment, and our experience has been gained by active work in all lines of the industry.

Our large acreage, not only for the raising and selling of plants, but in growing and shipping fruit, under the same conditions you will be growing it, place us in position to watch the working qualities of the different varieties, and our descriptions and information should be reliable and a benefit to you.

This industry will probably be our life work, and it is our purpose, not to see how many orders we can fill today, but to furnish good plants properly grown and true to name, so that we will merit your orders in future. It will be our constant study in the future, as it has been in the past, to try to give perfect satisfaction to the old as well as the new customers who entrust their orders to us; our success, we feel confident, depends wholly on the satisfaction

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we may be able to give our patrons.

Plant Fields, Sarcoxie, Mo.—Our plant fields are located at Sarcoxie, Mo., in the Ozarks, near the southeast corner of the state, where the natural advantages of soil are as perfect, if not most perfect, for growing strawberry plants and berries as any place in the United States.

GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest care in keeping our plants pure and true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace on proof, all stock that may prove otherwise. But it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and this company that we shall not be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

INSPECTION.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist will be attached to each shipment of plants. Other state inspection requirements complied with.

FILLING ORDERS.—We can commence filling orders as early as we can dig plants in the spring, about March 1st; though we frequently have warm spells during the winter that we can take up plants here if needed. We will not fill any orders after May 1st.

WHEN TO ORDER.—Order early by all means, while the plants are in a dormant condition before they commence to grow in the spring. Another advantage in ordering early is that our stock is complete and you are sure of getting all your order filled.

SUBSTITUTING.—We will not substitute any variety for those ordered, without permission. Would advise you to permit such substituting if it can be done with plants equally as good for the purpose wanted, as it might save time if we should be out of the kind ordered, especially late in the season, when a day or two is very important.

PREPARING PLANTS.—All plants are dug fresh when ordered. After plants are cleaned they are carefully counted and tied in bunches of 25, each bunch plainly labeled.

PACKING AND GUARANTEE.—We take extra care in packing our plants and guarantee all express or mail order shipments to reach their destination in good order. If they are lost on account of delays or accidents, we will replace them free of charge, if notified promptly. We pack with damp moss in boxes or baskets as light as possible.

SHIPPING AND CLAIMS.—Twenty-five, fifty and one hundred lots can be easily sent by mail. All other sized orders should go by express, which is the quickest and safest way of shipping. Plants shipped by freight at purchasers risk, and must be paid in full before shipment.

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We have some complaints, though the number is very small, compared with the large number of orders we ship each season to nearly every state in the Union, on account of packages being delayed in transit or broken open by careless handling. It is our rule upon receipt of request with agents notations to immediately duplicate damaged plants, and take up the matter with the transportation companies. Claims if any must be made immediately on receipt of plants. We cannot be responsible for treatment after receipt, or misfortune caused by drouths, floods, improper treatment or other causes.

EXPRESS CHARGES.—We advise shipments by express as plants are more or less perishable and prompt delivery is the best for satisfactory results. Through the classification of strawberry plants under scale N of revised interstate rates, we are this season able to deliver plants to points at cheaper rates than before and this should be considered when ordering plants.

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF PLANTS.—Packed for shipment by express.

1000 plants, 20 pounds; 2000 plants, 35 pounds; 5000 plants, 80 pounds; 10000 plants, 150 pounds.

MAIL SHIPMENTS. We have a department for shipment of plants by mail and where small orders are wanted, you can secure these without extra trouble as they come charges paid and delivered with your other mail. Many small orders where they are distant can be sent cheaper than other way. Safe arrival guaranteed by mail. We have never had a complaint on a mail shipment. Plants listed by 25 of a kind are prepaid, others add 25 cents per hundred for postage.

TERMS:—One-third cash with order, balance before plants are shipped. We ship by express C. O. D., if one-third of the amount accompanies the order, purchaser to pay return charges on the money.

REMITTANCE:—May be made by bank draft, post office or express order, or where none of these can be had by registered letter.

REFERENCES:—First National Bank, State Bank, Postmaster, United States Express Agent or any business house at Sarcoxie, Mo.

For convenience in readily finding the description of any one variety, we have arranged the varieties in alphabetical order under this heading; you will find them arranged according to their season of ripening.

AROMA (S).—Originated by Mr. Cruse of Kansas. The king of strawberries in the central states. For several years this berry has been growing rapidly in favor, and for the last six years has been the leading late variety in this section of the country.

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It has largely supplanted the well-known Gandy as it seems to be suited to a greater variety of soils, and probably three-fourths of the acreage planted in Southwest Missouri this season will be the Aroma. While it commences ripening a little earlier than the Gandy, it generally lasts as long, is much more productive, and there is no berry that outsells it on the market. A good plant maker and free from rust. Fruit very large, roundish in shape, rarely misshapen and deep glossy red in color. If you have not tried this variety, do so, for we are satisfied you will be pleased with it. The last few years has proven this a good variety for most all Northern, Western and Eastern States.

BUBACH (P).—Originated by J. G. BUBACH of Illinois. A well known variety, noted for its large size and productiveness. Mid-season in ripening, but a poor plant maker, which is probably the main reason of its success in maturing large fruit. It is a variety that generally exceeds its promises at blooming time, for all of its fruits is of a marketable quality. Especially recommended for home use or near market. The only fancy market berry that can be depended on every season.

CARDINAL (P).—This seedling was discovered in 1896 by George Streater, a horticulturist of national renown. It has been tried in different sections of the country, and flattering reports were received from every place. Fruit roundish conical, medium to large, bright crimson, not fading, quite firm and solid, medium to late in season, closely following Bubach. It is a remarkable plant maker, of strong healthy plants.

EXCELSIOR (S).—Introduced by Bauer of Arkansas. A cross of Wilson and Hoffman. An extra early berry. Planted extensively in some of the Southern states. Commences to ripen with the earliest. Foliage tall and dark green. Fruit almost round and very dark red; firm and a good shipper. It is a good plant maker and rows should not be allowed to become too thick. Very productive for an early variety.

EVENING STAR (S).—Originated in Missouri. A seedling of Gandy. A new variety that is fast climbing to top among late varieties. With us for four seasons it has held its place with Aroma and Gandy. The four seasons we have fruited this variety has been the most severe seasons to test qualities of a variety and the Evening Star has proved itself the hardiest late variety of all. One season was wet, two seasons heavy frosts and freezes at blooming time and the last season through the most scorching heat ever known in this section at picking time. This variety has all the good qualities of the Aroma and Gandy and covers the defects of each. Plant deep rooted which probably accounts for a good part of its hardiness. Foliage stands higher

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than Aroma but not as rank as Gandy, being heavier and stockier both in leaf and runners. Puts out numerous bloom stems with strong staminate blossoms and matures all fruit perfectly. Berries are large as either Aroma or Gandy, having color of Aroma and shape of Gandy. All berries ripen evenly and have no green tips. Very firm and much more productive than any other late variety, of the old standards. This variety is being grown in all sections and has done well in all soils. From reports where this variety is grown commercially it has taken its place with the standards.

GOLDSBOROUGH'S St. LOUIS (S).—This berry is the result of crosses among several foreign varieties. The plants are medium in size, healthy, and make runners freely. Season early. The blossoms are large and the berries bright red, of good quality and very productive. Mr. Goldsborough presented the Agricultural Department at Washington one of these berries which weighed four and three-fourths ounces. If you produce berries of this size we can supply the plants. This berry in no way resembles the St. Louis originated by Mr. Bauer of Arkansas which is described else where in this catalogue.

GANDY (S).—Originated by Dr. Gandy of Penn., over thirty years ago, and today without exception is the most universally planted of any late season variety. Does well on all soils except the dry sandy

nature. It is the standard late variety by which all other late varieties the country over is compared. It is a good plant maker, firm and a good shipper, either in refrigerator cars or express. Because of its flavor it is much desired for a canning or preserving berry.

HAVERLAND (P).—Originated by B. H. Haverland of Ohio in 1882. A standard variety that is more universally praised all over the country than any other. It has more good points and fewer faults than any berry we ever grew. It succeeds on all kinds of soil, and seems to be the least affected by frosts, often producing a full crop of perfect fruit, when other varieties are badly damaged. It makes a large stocky plant and sets just enough plants to make a perfect fruiting row. Medium in season, very productive, large to very large, and holds up in size to the last picking. It is long in shape, gradually tapering, and light scarlet in color. If not allowed to get too ripe before picking, will carry as long a distance as any variety. We have known this variety, shipped in refrigerator cars, to arrive in good condition, and bring the top price a week after they were picked. Throughout the country each season the Haverland is always given the lead over all other varieties for production. Many times in this section commercial fields of Haverland berries have yielded 400, 24 quart crates per acre.

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JIM DUMAS (S).—Originated by Louis Hubach of Arkansas and descended from Barton's Eclipse, Excelsior and Gandy. This variety has proven to be one of the best second early berries. It is a free plant maker of strong healthy foliage. A very productive variety having a long season. Berries are good color, very large and perfect.

J. C. BAUER (P).—This new variety just being introduced by Mr. Bauer of Arkansas. We give his description. "A very large, dark red colored berry, very productive, of good flavor and a good shipping berry. Plant free from rust and think them worthy of trial by all lovers of good fruit. Season of ripening is with St. Louis."

KING EDWARD (The U. S.) (S).—Originated by J. G. Miller of Ohio. Medium season. Plant very large healthy and productive. Leaves large, smooth and dark green showing no rust. Fruit large to very large, roundish conical and always smooth and of regular form. Color glossy red. Firm and of good flavor. With us this variety has always been a favorite as each season it can be depended on to furnish an abundance of first class fruit, and from reports throughout the north and east it is becoming more popular each season. The best medium season pollenizer we have.

KLONDIKE (S).—Grown more extensively than any other variety in the southern states, where it does best but can be grown in most all sections. Does best on warm sandy soils. A fine market berry having good color, size and firmness and very productive.

Usually outsells any other southern variety and brings higher prices on account of its shipping qualities and appearance. The Klondike is a good plant maker of dark colored clean foliage. The fruit is of good size and holds up well in size and lasts a long season. Regular in shape, dark red in color and firm. Ne berry has come so rapidly to the front among Southern growers.

LADY THOMPSON (S).—A well known southern variety where it is largely planted. A good plant maker and fairly productive of medium size, light colored fruit. It is second early in ripening and lasts a long season. It seems to thrive and do best during a dry fruiting season, apparently the drier it is the better it seems to do.

MONROE (S).—Originated with Joseph A Morgan of Monroe, County N. Y., in 1905 and is a descendant of the Sample. A large, very smooth, dark red berry with heavy green calyx firmly embedded in the fruit, which is extra firm and fine grained, with high quality in flavor and color, uniform in shape. Makes a good shipping berry as they stand up well. The blossoms are perfect. The plant is an extra good and every one bears fruit, even the very latest set

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plants will yield.

OZARK (S).—Originated by Mr. Shull of Missouri. A cross of Aroma and Excelsior. An early variety, as large as the late varieties. Very firm and productive and holds up well the entire season. Plant growth is ideal, making just enough plants to insure best results for fruiting. Foliage dark green and healthy. It is being used extensively for commercial purposes on account of its season, size, color and firmness. And the supply of plants for this variety has always been taken early as the demand has always been greater than the supply.

PROLIFIC (S).—This originated at the Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., and is a cross of the Sample and Marshall. The following is from their report:—Plants very numerous, vigorous, unusually productive, yielding on the Stations' grounds as high as 14,502 quarts per acre. Blooms and ripens in mid-season. Fruit very large to above medium, retains size well as season advances, roundish conic to blunt wedge, an attractive bright scarlet in color. On account of its vigor, the great productiveness of its plants, and the attractiveness of the large, well colored berries, this variety gives promise of taking front rank among standard commercial strawberries.

QUALITY (S).—A seedling of the Hunn and Atlantic, originated and sent out by the N. Y. Experiment Station. The following is from their report. "Plants numerous, fairly productive. Blooms and ripens late. Fruit above medium to very large, roundish conic to wedge, or varying to slightly elongated but blunt at apex, often necked, light and dark scarlet, glossy. Flesh good color to center of fruit and firm.

RIDGEWAY (S).—Originated by M. H. Ridgeway of Indiana. This variety succeeds well in nearly every part of the country. Used extensively as a late fertilizer for pistillates being extra potent in pollen. Of all berries we have ever grown this variety is the best flavored. It is very productive, it is not extremely large, but large enough to go as a fancy berry on any market. It is the most uniform in shape and size of any berry grown, nearly all of each picking look like they had been molded in the same mold, painted and varnished by the hand of a careful and expert artist who was master of mixing colors to suit the taste of the most critical connoisseur. The calyx is large and the most perfect and beautiful tint of green to suit the coloring of the berry. It has a fine flavor. It ripens from mid-summer to very late, while it gives several pickings before Gandy and Aroma ripen, it will pick as late as either of them.

SEN. DUNLAP (S).—Originated by Mr. Reasoner of Ill., introduced in 1900. A variety that seems to give general satisfaction all over the country. It is

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a perfect bloomer and an extra prolific plant maker of medium size plants; medium in fruiting season, ripening about the same time as Warfield and resembling that variety in color and shape of fruit. The Dunlap is very productive, medium to large in size, and very dark red in color when fully ripe. It is firm, and has a peculiarity of remaining on the vines longer after ripening than most varieties without getting soft. It seems to do well on all kinds of soil and in all sections. It is especially highly spoken of by Northern growers, where it is exclusively grown. An order is not complete without the Sen. Dunlap included.

ST. LOUIS (S).—Originated by Mr. Bauer of Arkansas. A cross of Lady Thompson and Haverland. This berry is in a season to itself. The earliest and largest of all early varieties we have ever grown. For five seasons this berry has ripened its fruit from five to ten days earlier than any other variety. Plants are a very thrifty light colored foliage that lies close to ground. Berries are very large, roundish conical, light in color, uniform in size and of good flavor. This is an extra good variety for home market or garden purpose, while we would not recommend it for long distance shipment.

SAMPLE (P).—Originated by J. D. Gowing of Eastern Mass. A very productive berry, medium to late in ripening, in fact, it should be classed as late, as more of its berries ripen in that season. A good plant maker, of strong, thrifty plants. Fruit above the medium in size, firm, nice color, and holds up well for a long season. Since we have noticed this berry it has gained in prominence each year. This berry will compare well with Aroma in the color and size of its fruit; it is not quite so round, but has more of a conical shape. The only pistillate variety that holds place with the standard of late season.

SON'S PROLIFIC (S).—A new berry originated in 1902 by James Sons of Missouri and introduced in 1909 by D. McNALLIE Plant & Fruit Co. Originated from Bubach fertilized with the Aroma. This variety has been fruited for nine years. Without exception it is the best shipper, best colored berry and best plant we have ever grown. It has been tested side by side with all the best varieties grown. The parentage of this variety is plainly shown in both plant and fruit. Root growth is very heavy being very fibrous and deep, foliage rich glossy and in proportion to heavy root system, crown and leaf of plant heavier and stands higher from ground than either Aroma or Bubach. Runners very stocky and plants set about same proportion as Aroma making a good row for fruit. The fruit stems are numerous, long, large and stand upright, each developing many more blossoms than either Aroma or Bubach. All blooms mature perfect fruit. Berries are darker red than Aroma, larger in size and about same shape except a little longer. Even in size and no green tips. This is where the Sons' Prolific

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has one great advantage over all other of the late varieties, that have green tips in some soils and locations. The Sons' Prolific ripen the tips first and color evenly all over. Firm and more productive on this one point alone it is superior to Aroma, as each year it produces many more berries where they have been tested side by side. In no way is there any comparison in the two varieties. The Sons' Prolific is in every way its superior. For perfect plant growth and for size, color shape, flavor, firmness and productiveness of berries it is the best of all late commercial varieties.

This company has been the most progressive of any fruit growers in this section in trying to advance improvements on all late varieties for our commercial shipments on account of location being thrown into competition with more southern points with earlier varieties and season. For this reason the interest we have given. The Gandy was grown here for years almost exclusively when the Aroma was introduced by Mr. Cruse of Kansas. We began to test this variety side by side with the Gandy and as each season passed we were more urged to replace the Gandy with Aroma.

As it was far better for our section than Gandy being surer crop, better color, better adapted to all soils and hardier in all ways. Being in Missouri all had to be shown. Today in this Ozark section there are 99 acres of Aroma to every 1 acre of Gandy. D. McNallie ten years after the Aroma was introduced had the satisfaction of knowing that we were shown, as this copied from 1902 catalogue will show. "I expect I have received more abuse than any man in the strawberry business for my comparison of the Aroma with Gandy. I knew I was telling the truth, but nearly every one else would go out of their way to tell or write me that I was mistaken; but right has prevailed. I now have the satisfaction of knowing those who abused it most are praising it the highest."

We believe as surely as the Aroma superseded the Gandy that the time and varieties are here that will supersede the Aroma. The Sons' Prolific has not a single point but it is an improvement over Aroma. While we do not believe it will take as long to convince our section of its superiority. Those who take advantage of the opportunity to try this variety at an early time will be the ones who will receive the first benefits for their observations.

TEXAS (S).—This is a new variety, introduced by the same man that originated the Excelsior. It resembles the Excelsior in foliage and growth, but is not as prolific in plants, and does not rust. We have fruited it for eight years and like it better every season. It is nearly as early as the Excelsior, but does not ripen quite as fast; fully as large or larger, lasts a long time for so early a berry, and

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produces more marketable fruit than any early berry we have grown. Many of the berries at the last picking are as large as the first ones. It is almost round in form, and makes a good appearance when crated. It seems to have strong recuperative powers, more so than most varieties. During the early season when all varieties have had their blooms killed by frost or freezes the Texas has never failed to put out new crop bloom stems and mature a crop of fine fruit. The Texas has good parentage and its producing qualities are equal to the Haverland of which it is a seedling. It is the best early variety for all sections of any we have ever listed. And can be grown as universally as the Haverland.

TAFT (P).—Medium and of long season. The largest plant we grow both in foliage and roots. Fruit round and regular, color dark red. One of the largest berries grown, fine flavor and firm for so large a berry.

VIRGINIA (P).—New, originated in state from which it was named. An early variety ripening soon after Excelsior. A good plant maker, very productive, and of an uniformly large size for an early berry. It is firm enough to make a good shipper and of a bright glossy red color. Highly recommended by the introducer as a profitable early variety.

WARFIELD (P).—Originated by B. C. Warfield of Illinois. This is the leading berry in this section of the country for many years, and though not planted as extensively as it once was, quite a large acreage of the Warfield is planted each year yet. It is one of the best plant makers, and very productive. The berries are large in size. Under favorable conditions, it will produce as many crates to the acre of marketable berries as any variety. It is deep red in color, firm, and especially desired as a canning berry. When kept properly thinned it is a very desirable variety. Grown extensively throughout the western states as a commercial variety.

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AMERICUS (S).—Originated by H. Rockhill of Iowa. Plant medium sized, foliage medium, a shade lighter in color than Francis, has a good heavy root system, a fairly good plant maker, blossoms strongly staminate, fruit red, heart shaped, of fine texture, quality good, half the size of Brandywine, fruit stems stout holding fruit well off the ground, has fruited here the past four years on spring set plants and new runners from July to cold weather.

FRANCIS (S).—Originated by H. Rockhill of Iowa. Plant medium sized, foliage medium sized and round, with a hard glossy surface, root system medium, fruit medium to large, rather long.

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A nice, glossy red, quality sweet and good. A fair plant maker, a strong staminate, fruit stems long and cannot hold its load of fruit from the ground. A sure variety to fruit on new plants. Spring set plants fruited during July to cold weather. Quite productive. Has fruited during the past five years. These varieties are persistent at sending up fruit-buds which should be kept off up to July first or later. About the worst thing for these plants is to allow them to fruit heavily in spring. They would exhaust their vitality so that they would not remain healthy and be able to produce a good crop of fruit after the regular season was over. Planted in early spring with buds kept off and given good cultivation, they will remain healthy, make a fair number of new plants and produce a nice crop of fruit in July, August, September and October. They do best on low moist land. The varieties offered are more continuous fruited—fruit of better quality and better plant makers than any everbearing variety now on the market. Our stock is limited; you should order early to secure your supply of these varieties.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This is the earliest and best of the blackberry family. It is as early as the earliest blackberry and as large as the largest. Grown universally in preference to blackberries. It is very productive, fruit of extra large size, jet black in color, delicious in taste, and a good shipper. Very popular for table use or canning. The plant is very healthy and thrifty, throwing out numerous long runners. Set plants four feet apart in rows six to seven feet apart, and keep well cultivated.

NOTE CAREFULLY.—In the description of the different varieties, we have tried to give our honest opinion, after carefully noting their behavior in our fields, regardless of the opinions of any other persons. Our desire has been not to mislead or disappoint anyone.

Numerous new varieties are being introduced each season, and many of them are adapted only to the soil or climate or season in which they originate. A few prove equal to some of the well known and generally grown varieties, but it is only now and then one is found to be superior. It requires several seasons' tests in different sections and under different conditions before a variety can be safely recommended for commercial planting, but we believe all growers who make the raising of strawberries their main business, should be among the first to try a few, at least, of the most promising new sorts, and carefully note the reports on the others—it is in line of progress, and progression is as necessary in the strawberry industry as in any other.

D. McNALLIE PLANT AND FRUIT COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

This list abrogates all former prices.

EARLY.	25 plants by mail postage paid	100 plants charges not paid	1,000 plants charges not paid
Excelsior (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Goldsboro St. L.25	.50	3.50
J. C. Bauer (P) ..	.35	.75	
Jim Dumas (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Lady Thompson (S) ..	.25	.50	3.50
Ozark (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
St. Louis (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Texas (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Virginia (P) ..	.30	.60	4.00

MEDIUM.

Bubach (P) ..	.35	.75	5.00
Cardinal (P) ..	.35	.75	5.00
Haverland (P) ..	.30	.65	4.50
King Edward (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Klondyke (S) ..	.25	.50	3.50
Monroe (S) ..	.35	.75	5.00
Prolific (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Quality (S) ..	.30	.60	
Senitor Dunlap (S) ..	.25	.50	3.50
Taft (P) ..	.35	.75	
Warfield (P) ..	.25	.50	3.50

LATE.

Aroma (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Evening Star (S) ..	.35	.75	5.00
Gandy (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Ridgeway (S) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Sample (P) ..	.30	.60	4.00
Sons' Prolific (S) ..	.35	.75	5.00

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Americus (S)	\$2.00 per doz.	\$15.00 per 100.	\$150.00 per 1,000
Francis (S)	\$2.00 per doz.	\$15.00 per 100.	\$150.00 per 1,000
Lucretia Dewberry	60 cents for 25 postage paid.	\$1.25 per 100 charges not paid.	\$10.00 per 1,000 charges not paid.

Collection "A".

50 Texas (Ey.) 50 Aroma (Late).
50 Sen. Dunlap (Med.)

This home garden collection of 150 plants sent postage paid for \$1.00; six of these collections "A" for \$5.00.

D. McNALLIE PLANT AND FRUIT COMPANY.

Collection "B".

25 St. Louis (Ey.)	50 Warfield (Med.)
25 Lady Thompson (Ey.)	50 Gandy (Late)
50 Sen. Dunlap (Med.)	100 Aroma (Late)
300	

This home garden collection of 300 plants for \$1.25 Charges not paid. No reduction on this collection "B" for club orders.

Collection "C".

100 Jim Dumas (Ey.)	100 King Edward (Med.)
100 Prolific (Med.)	100 Evening Star (Late)
100 Sons' Prolific (Late)	500

This collection of 100 each of 5 of the new varieties equal to any of the old standards and the 5 most promising for \$2.75 Charges not paid. In club orders, six of collections "C" for \$13.75.

Collection "D".

1,000 plants of 4 kinds. 250 plants each of any four varieties except the everbearing, your own selection of variety and season for \$5.00 Charges not paid. No reduction on club orders on collection "D".

Club your orders with your neighbors and secure lowest rates.

Varieties used extensively by market gardeners.

Ozark, St. Louis, Texas, Lady Thompson, Aroma, Evening Star, Gandy, Ridgway, Sample, Sons' Prolific, Bubach, Haverland, King Edward, Klondyke, Senator Dunlap and Warfield.

The leading commercial varieties are Texas, Lady Thompson, Aroma, Evening Star, Gandy, Sons' Prolific, Sample, Haverland, Klondyke, Sen. Dunlap and Warfield.

IMPORTANT.—Write your name, Postoffice, County and state plainly, and be particular as to shipping directions. Should your shipping station be different from your postoffice be sure to mark same very plainly.

Will allow 50 of a kind at the 100 rate and 500 of a kind at the 1000 rate. Less than 500 of a kind must be figured at the 100 rate.

The varieties marked (P) are pistillates, or imperfect bloomers, and must have a staminate (S), or perfect bloomer planted every third or fourth row to pollinize them.

DISCOUNT.—On all orders received before February 1st with cash in full we will allow a discount of 10 per cent and on orders received before March 1st with cash in full a discount of 5 per cent will

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be allowed from catalogue prices. These discounts are good only until dates mentioned.

The prices quoted are F. O. B. Sarcoxie, Mo., except those listed at 25 cents (which are prepaid by mail. Other plants sent by mail add 25 cents) per 100 plants for postage.

We guarantee the safe arrival of plants sent by mail or express. But any claims for plants that are not received in good condition must be made immediately on receipt of plants to be considered by us.

IMPORTANT.—When plants are received and you are not ready to plant, take them from the package, loosen the bunches and heel them in moist soil; shade them from sun and rain, Never wet the crowns.

If you will want 10,000 or more plants, send us list of varieties, and we will return to you at once our best quotations on them.

Should you receive more than one of these catalogues, please hand the extra one to some person interested in fruit growing.

We invite you to compare our prices with those of any reliable plant dealer. We are satisfied you will find them as reasonable, and in many instances considerably lower. We believe our natural advantages of soil and location, enables us to grow plants cheaper than many growers not so favorably located. Plants grown in a natural soil and climate, without assistance of artificial means, have all their native vitality unimpaired; and if given the soil, same conditions, same culture, our plants will yield as much and as fine fruit as any grown.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

of

NURSERY AND PLANT COLLECTIONS

Issued by

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY and EXPERIMENT
STATION.

Columbia, Mo., August 15, 1911

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that on the 15th day of July 1911, the stock of trees, shrubs and other plants of D. McNallie Plant & Fruit Co., grown in their nurseries and plant establishments, at and in the vicinity of Sarcoxie, Jasper County, Missouri, was examined

D. McNALLIE PLANT AND FRUIT COMPANY.

and no indication found of the presence of San Jose Scale, Brown Tail Moth, Peach Yellows, Rosette, or other DANGEROUS insects or plant diseases liable to be distributed or disseminated on fruit trees or other plants usually known as nursery stock.

This certificate is good for one year from date of inspection.

Leonard Haseman, Inspector.

Leonard Haseman, Entomologist.

Number of plants required to Set one Acre.

18 inches by 3 feet	9,680 plants.
18 inches by 3½ feet	8,297 plants.
18 inches by 4 feet	7,260 plants.
24 inches by 3½ feet	6,222 plants.
24 inches by 4 feet	5,445 plants.
30 inches by 3½ feet	4,978 plants.
30 inches by 4 feet	4,356 plants.
36 inches by 3½ feet	4,148 plants.
36 inches by 4 feet	3,630 plants.
48 inches by 4 feet	2,722 plants.
48 inches by 6 feet	1,815 plants.
48 inches by 7 feet	1,555 plants.

New varieties are judged of their good qualities by one or more of the old standards, which are noted for their particular qualities.

For Southern berry by Lady Thompson & Klondike.	
Early season	Excelsior
Medium season	Sen. Dunlap.
Late season	Gandy.
Largest size	Bubach.
Productiveness	Haverland.
Color and canning	Warfield.
Flavor	Ridgeway.
Shipping	Aroma.
Late pistillate	Sample.
Plant Growth	Sons' Prolific.

We name below the best varieties of the different seasons that have been tested thoroughly and entitled to be the choice of the varieties proven to date.

Early—Ozark, Excelsior, Texas, St. Louis and Lady Thompson.

Medium—Bubach, Haverland, King Edward, Klondyke, Sen. Dunlap and Warfield.

Late—Aroma, Evening Star, Gandy, Ridgeway, Sample and Sons' Prolific.

Everbearing—Americus and Francis.

We believe that any one regardless of location can select from this list some plants for their section and that no collection of varieties can excell the qualities possessed in the varieties named.

D. McNALLIE PLANT AND FRUIT COMPANY.

A review of the names of some of the varieties we have grown and tested in the last twenty years. Many no doubt are familiar with some of these. We consider our selected list has advantages over any of these.

Annie Laurie	Jas. Vick
Ark. Traveler	Kansas
Atlantic	Kentucky
Aug. Luther	Lovett
Anna	Lester Lovett
Auto	Louis Hubach
Arizona	Lyon
Advance	Mitchel's Ey.
Almo	Marshall
Armstrong	Magoon
Abington	Mary
Arnouts	Margaret
Arnouts Imp. Parker	Murray's Extra Ey.
Beder Wood	Mele
Beverly	Manwell
Brunett	Mexican
Bouncer	Monitor
Brandywine	Marie
Bismarck	Mangus
Benoy	Mt. View
Barton's Eclipse	Monroe
Bobolink	Morning Star
Bush Cluster	Missouri
Blaine	Mrs. Mark Hanna
Beaver	Mark Hanna
Ben Davis	Michigan
Capt. Jack	Midnight
Cyclone	Mrs. Miller
Charles Downing	Meade
Clyde	Noble
Columbian	Nick Ohmer
Carrie	New York
Crescent	New Home
Cobden Queen	Nehring's Gem
Champion of England	North Shore
Crawford	Newman
Climax	Oom Paul
Columbia	Oak's Early
Challenge	Paris King
Cardinal	Princess
Chesapeake	Parkers Earl
Crystal City	Palmer's Ey.
Darling	Phillip's Seedling
Downing's Bride	Pocomoke
Dayton	Pet
Dornan	Patrick
Enhance	Pride of Cumb
Elenora	Prolific
Equinox	Pride of Mich.
Enormus	President
Earliest	Parson's Beauty
Earl Hathway	Quality
Ernie	Rio
Fountain	Ruby
Gandy Belle	Red Bird

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Gardner	Rough Rider
Goldsboro St. L.	Staples
Giant	Sunnyside
Glen Mary	Seth Boyden
Greenville	Saunders
Gladstone	Smeltzer's No. 2
Gertrude	Sunrise
Good Luck	Shuster Gem
Gen. Joe Wheeler	Star
Hero	Seaford
Henry	Splendid
Hall's Favorite	Southerland
Howell's No. 2.	Stv. Late Champion
Hoffman	Sharpless
Highland	Tenn. Prolific
Helen Gould	Tubbs
Hood River	Taft
Hunn	Uncle Jim
Ideal	Virginia
Jerry Rusk	Wilson
Johnson's Ey.	Wolverton
Jim Dumas	Wm. Belt
J. C. Bauer	West Lawn
July	Wallace Wild Wonder
Jessie	White Novelty
Jumbo	Young's Ey. Sunrise

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES.

Of Interest to Beginners.

SELECTION OF GROUND.

Select ground for your strawberry bed where the land is nearly level just sufficient slope to drain well. If too flat water will stand on berries in a wet season and if too sloping ground will wash.

Your yield will be in proportion to the fertility of your soil. Ground that will produce an average crop of grain etc., is considered good berry ground.

Land should be broken as early as possible in fall and rebroke in spring or break as early as possible before setting plants. Thoroughly pulverize the soil as deep as possible, the deeper and finer you get the soil the better it will retain moisture. Level and pack ground firmly. Do not work ground at any time while wet. Preparing ground cannot be done too good for best results.

SELECTING PLANTS.

Selecting plants is one of the most important essentials to success. Get your plants from a reliable company that has a reputation to sustain. More people have been discouraged in the growing of strawberries by securing poor inferior plants, poorly packed, not true to name, many times from old beds

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and too many times from parties who offer inducements in way of cheap plants who are in the business today and gone when you discover that you have been defrauded with a worthless lot of plants and no way to get recourse. We have been along these same lines in our early entry in the strawberry business. We have always found that it pays to buy not the cheapest plants but from those whose prices are made as low as is consistent with the expense, labor and carefullness required to produce good plants from new beds and true to name.

SELECTING VARIETIES.

Selecting varieties that you know to be best adapted to conditions in your section. There are locations where the earliest, others where the medium and others where the latest berries are the most profitable owing to competition. But as a general thing where you have a home market would advise protracting season as long as possible, for the reason some seasons the early and others the late berries bring the most money. While the medium seldom brings as high a price as one of the others, but the yield of the medium season is so much longer that it frequently pays best even at a low price. Three chances are better than one.

WHEN TO SET.

Set plants as early in the spring as ground will do to put in condition and danger of hard freezing is over. Freezing does not hurt the plants if it is not hard enough to heave them out of the ground. Varieties marked (P) are pistillate or imperfect bloomers and must have a staminate (S) or perfect bloomers planted every third or fourth row to pollinize them. The pistillates if properly pollenized are generally the most productive. The pistillate varieties will not produce perfect formed fruit unless properly pollenized with staminites. While the staminate varieties will bear fruit when set in field alone.

HOW TO POLLENIZE.

To pollenize where your pistillate varieties are prolific plant makers and you allow them to set too thick in row, you should use staminates with the same tendency as much as possible. While it is safe to use a perfect flowering sort every fourth row with an imperfect bloomer, that is a poor plant maker like the Bubach—such plant makers as Warfield should be fertilized every third row for best results. We would recommend using two pollenizers of different seasons for all pistillates. For instance for a pistillate classed a medium you should use a staminate classed as early and another as medium to late. By doing this, if from any cause the bloom of one is damaged you have another chance for fertilizing. It is not always the early bloom that is damaged the most by frosts or cold rains, it is the condition the bloom is in at the time of danger; when a bloom first

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opens out it points directly upwards, ready to be damaged in the most vital parts; later, it commences to turn down out of danger. As far as you can, select staminate flowers that will correspond with the pistillates in size, shape, color, etc. If there is a close resemblance in these particulars it will be much more convenient in picking, as they will not have to be kept separate.

SETTING PLANTS.

The distance apart to set plants in a row depends on the varieties planted. If plants are set early in the spring, from eighteen to thirty inches apart during average seasons will secure a good fruiting row of varieties that are good plantmakers; while extra prolific plant makers can be set twenty-four to thirty inches and produce a good row. Some varieties that are rather poor plant makers should be set fifteen to twenty inches apart.

The instruments most used in setting plants are the common garden spade and the dibble. Either instrument will answer the purpose, and the main object is to get the dirt firmly pressed around the plant, not only at the top, but down to the bottom of the root so there will be no air space left causing the plants to dry out.

Trim the roots to three or four inches in length, and be careful about the depth plants are set in the ground. They must be set deep enough so that no part of the root is exposed to air or sun, and not so deep that the crown is covered with dirt. Never expose plants to sun or air an instant more than necessary.

CULTIVATING.

Cultivate as soon as possible after setting, the same day if convenient. Cultivate soon. If you have ground that packs and runs together bad it may be necessary to cultivate two or three times a week, after a hard beating rain, to get your ground in proper condition. Where ground is packed hard, as soon as dry enough, plow shallow the first time so as not to break ground up cloddy, follow immediately before it gets too dry, and cultivate as deep as possible, then shallow again to level down. You will need to cultivate twenty or thirty times, owing to kind of season, for best results. Cultivate from time you set out plants till killing frosts. Do not ridge your plants, they will naturally do that, but work the dirt away from row, and keep as level as possible. By doing this it will be much better for your first crop and leave rows in better condition for renewing the second crop. After setting out plants cultivate as close to them as you can without disturbing the roots. Allow first runners to set until you have a row formed not to exceed eighteen to twenty-two inches in width, that is as wide as you can permit and have plenty of room between for picking. When

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runners first form pull them around with cultivator until you have row filled between hill first. Always plow the row the same way each time. After filling in between the hills run the cultivator a little farther from plants each plowing until you have a row of proper width, then attach rolling cutters to cultivator and keep runners cut off balance of season. Do not wait too long between plowings while runners are forming fast, or you will get your row too thick. Try to get plants set in the rows from four to six inches apart; that is as close as they should be to produce fine berries. Keep the blooms cut off the first year; if the plants are allowed to fruit it stops the growth and consumes much of the vitality. Everything possible is to be done with the cultivator, but you will have to do a great deal of hoeing also; your first hoeing between the hills wants to be good and deep to get the ground that has been packed well loosened up, but be careful not to disturb the plants. Keep your field properly clean of weeds the whole season, early as well as late. If you allow the weeds and grass to get the start of you at any time you may become discouraged. Never stop hoeing and cultivating because there are no weeds.

MULCHING. If you have only an acre or two of berries you can wait until the ground freezes hard, but if you have several acres, would advise you to commence mulching as soon as frosts are hard enough to check the growth of the plants and turn the foliage brown. Every berry grower ought to mulch sufficient to keep the berries clean. We commence here about the middle of November. Wheat straw is used principally—the objection to it being that the wheat and cheat left in the straw grow during the winter and sometimes cause considerable damage to berries during the fruiting time. Prairie hay may be used if one is situated so they can afford to use it. Pine needles, cane pulp or any forage may be used. One ton of straw or prairie hay carefully spread over the rows is sufficient to keep berries clean, but two or even three tons will not hurt, if raked off between the rows as soon as plants start to grow in the spring. And if it should be dry during picking the heavy mulching will be best, as it will keep the ground moist much longer.

PICKING and PACKING. This is one of the most important phases of the strawberry industry. You may have given the bed good cultivation, and have a fine prospect, but if the fruit is not properly picked and packed, you will get corresponding financial results. Have everything ready before time to commence picking. Make crates and carriers during the winter. Use clean packages only, and have springs on wagons in which berries are hauled. Pick every day after the season is fairly started, and if the weather is rainy or much dew, wait until the fruit dries off somewhat before picking. Put a picker on each side of row, and do not allow them

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to snap berries from the vines, but pick with a stem one-half to three-fourths inch in length. Watch carefully that all ripe fruit is picked each time. Pack the fruit immediately in crates in a shady place protected from air so the fruit will keep its fresh appearance until ready for market.

If picked for local market, or a market that will be reached over night, pick the fruit fully ripe, but not over ripe or soft. If it is to be sent to a farther market, it should not be picked fully ripe, about three-fourths ripe will carry better, and it will ripen in transit. Try to grade the berries in the field if they need grading, for every time a berry is handled it is damaged to a certain extent. Have each variety picked and crated separately, where possible, as uniformity in size and color has much to do with the appearance of the fruit. This part of the work should be under the supervision of one interested, and any extra pains or labor taken will be rewarded.

RENEWING. A strawberry bed can generally be retained from three to five years if properly renewed and cultivated. And to get the most results the work should be begun immediately after the last picking.

Mow the vines off close, it may be plowed under between the rows, or if too thick raked up and removed from the field before cultivation. As soon as vines have been mowed, plow down the middle of each row with a common turning plow, throwing the dirt from the row; and then plow out the center between the rows, thereby leaving a strip, six to ten inches wide on the side of each row. The side of the row is left because the plants there are younger, and will start to make runners more freely than the older plants in the center. To further reduce the plants and put the ground in condition for cultivation, harrow the rows lengthwise and then two or more times crosswise. The older a bed becomes the fewer runners will be made from the plants left. So the width of the row and the number of times harrowed will depend to a great extent on the age of the bed. After harrowing, the bed is given the same cultivation as for a new bed. There are no secrets to the growing of strawberries. Procuring good plants—true to name, thoroughly cultivating, and careful and honest packing are the essentials. It is the surest fruit crop that grows, in frigid, temperate or tropic climes. We have never known of a complete failure.

