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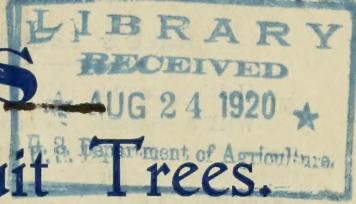
Indexed

Trees from the Great Paying Hale Farms.

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HALE'S

Select Southern Fruit Trees.



Midsummer Cultivation in Hale's Nurseries.

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.

J. H. HALE,
President and General Manager.

Fort Valley, Georgia.



PRESENTING this simple little Catalogue to those interested in fruit culture, either for fun or profit, we feel, as the owners of the largest and undoubtedly the most profitable single fruit orchard anywhere in the world, that we are in position to make a selection of varieties better suited for the fruit-grower than would most nurserymen who are not in the fruit business, but simply growing trees for sale. Our main business is fruit-growing, and we believe we know the best varieties. Our great peach-orchard of 100,000 peach trees has but eight varieties; only three or four varieties will go into the great plum and peach orchard we will plant the coming fall. In our 200 acres of nursery and four millions of trees, we are only propagating a few varieties, and these **ONLY THE BEST** for family use or profit; 'tis the **MONEY MAKERS** we want for ourselves and friends.

LARGE CATALOGUES, colored plates, pictures, and a long list of varieties, is not what is wanted in these days, but good trees of tested and tried varieties, that can be depended upon to give plenty of fruit at the right season. **HALE'S TREES BEAR GOOD FRUIT.**

HALE'S TREES GROW; HALE'S TREES BEAR FRUIT.

Hale's orchard in 1896 produced one-sixth of all the peaches grown in the state of Georgia.

WHY? Because Hale's orchard and nursery is conducted on **FRUITING PRINCIPLES**, by men who study and know the fruit business; therefore we say, for right kinds of trees at right prices, consult us!

Come and see the great orchard and nursery; let us advise with you as to soil and location, as well as varieties.

START RIGHT—it will cost you no more than to start wrong.

We want to help you; for the more money you make the better position you will be in to continue to buy our trees and make us all rich and happy. Let us unite, and all succeed together.



IN ORDERING,

write your name and post office address plainly. Always give name of your railroad station and express office, and say whether you want shipments made by freight or express.

TERMS CASH WITH THE ORDER; remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order, or send money in registered letter.

DON'T WAIT until your ground is ready to plant before sending in order, but book order as early as possible and name the date about when you want shipment made; then you will be sure to have stock ready right on time.

LIMIT OF OUR RISK.—We guarantee every tree or plant to be in healthy condition and up to grade when leaving our nursery, but after delivering to railroad or express office, any loss or delay resulting from their handling we will not be responsible for.

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.

Fort Valley, Georgia.



A Corner in Central Fruit-House During Peach and Japan Plum Season.

PEACHES.

Perhaps nowhere on earth can the luscious Peach be so successfully grown as in Georgia and the adjacent country. Here we have a soil and climate that, while producing the extra early varieties ahead of any other section of America, will also ripen the largest and best of the later varieties before Peach regions of the North even think of maturing the most inferior of the extra early varieties. So for two months our favored region here has the great markets of the country for its own. Thousands of dollars worth of southern Peaches are marketed annually, and millions might be if we only will it.

Peach sales from the Hale Georgia farm have been over \$120,000 the past two years—many times the value of the farm itself.

All the trees we offer are budded from bearing trees of our own orchard. Buy trees that are from the one great money-making Peach orchard of the country—then you start right! No mistake in beginning; success is sure.

VARIETIES OF PEACHES THAT PAY.

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, unless otherwise priced.

SNEED. The earliest Peach known; ripens here middle of May. A seedling of Chinese Cling, it has the hardiness and vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds. Fruit medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side. Ripens evenly to the pit; is of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many other of the early varieties. Very valuable for home use or extra early market.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach known, ripening with the Alexander, just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy; very productive of medium to large round Peaches; yellow skin, with rich red blush all over sunny side; flesh yellow, and ripens up all at once, evenly clear to the pit. Have kept ripe specimens of this Peach in good order eight days after coming from the trees, showing its value as a shipping variety.

Carman. In this new hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of Mountain Rose. Only a few trees for sale as yet. \$1 each, \$5 for 10.

Waddell. Another new variety of great promise as an early market Peach. Tree a strong grower of Chinese type; fruit medium to large, oblong, rich, creamy white, with blush on sunny side. Fine quality and a good shipper. Much better than Early Rivers, with which it ripens. \$1 each, \$5 for 10.

Early Rivers. Medium to large; color creamy white, with delicate pink blush on sunnyside; flesh melting, with delicious flavor. Perhaps the most refined of older varieties; fine for family and near-by markets.

Early Tillotson. Medium to small; white, nearly around, with red blush. Of good quality and fine shipper. Although one of the smallest, it is such an abundant bearer it has always been one of the most profitable market varieties. We sold a single car load of Tillotson in New York in June last for over thirteen hundred dollars.

Mountain Rose. Fruit large, round; white, covered with deep rich red on sunny side, mellowing in to light red; rich, sweet and melting; one of the best.

Champion. (New.) A vigorous hardy, early variety, not fully tested here, but claimed to be the largest of the earliest; round, white with slight blush. Ripens just after Mountain Rose. Mr. Platt, State Pomologist of Connecticut, considers it of great value. Certainly so large and so fine a Peach, just a little after Mountain Rose should be of great value. It is also considered very hardy, and a reliable bearer.

Send for special prices on large quantities.



A properly-grown 2-year tree before pruning.

CONNECTICUT. (New.) A hardy New England seedling, that originated some ten years ago from seed of Pratt pollenized by Hill's Chili. Tree vigorous, hardy, with **frost-proof fruit-buds** of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high-flavored. Ripens before Early Crawford.



2-year Peach after pruning.

In the Connecticut we have tree and fruit-bud vigorous, tough and hardy as Crosby or Hill's Chili. The fruit is of great size, handsome appearance and superior flavor, and ripens the earliest of any large yellow Peach. It is a direct descendant of the "old-time Grandfather's yellow Peaches" so abundant all through the country fifty years ago; **frost-proof**, large, beautiful and high-flavored.

In recommending it to our customers, we feel that we are doing much for their good and for the encouragement of the Peach industry where more tender varieties cannot be grown.

It is worth while to consider whether it is wise to keep on planting the tender varieties, when we can just as well have **Peaches every year by planting the frost-proof varieties.**

Hon. J. M. Hubbard, Peach Commissioner for the state of Connecticut, considers this the finest yellow Peach known, especially for the trying winter climate of the North, or sections of the South where spring frosts often do injury.

50 cts. each, \$3 50 for 10, \$25 per 100.

CROSBY. Hardest and most reliable bearer known; fruits when all others fail; tree medium grower, of Smock type. Always inclined to overbear; fruit round, rich, golden yellow, splashed with red. Flesh yellow, deliciously sweet and rich;

the highest-flavored yellow Peach known; very small pit. Superb for canning. For past two seasons has sold for higher prices than Elberta.

Elberta. Seedling of Chinese Cling; extra strong grower, hardy and productive. Fruit very large, oblong, rich yellow, with red on sunny side. A superb shipping variety; the size, coloring, firmness and beauty commend it especially.

Stump. Large, white, with red cheek, flesh firm and sweet. Very productive and reliable, either for home use or market.

Belle of Georgia, Thurber, St. John, Fox Seedling, Amelia, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Lady Ingold, Shoemaker, Salway, Chair's Choice—all these in full supply; also, most other well known varieties if wanted, but those we offer are considered best.

All Peach Trees 15 cts. each, 10 for \$1, 25 for \$2, except otherwise noted.



Low Crossed-Reach Fruit Wagon in Orchard.

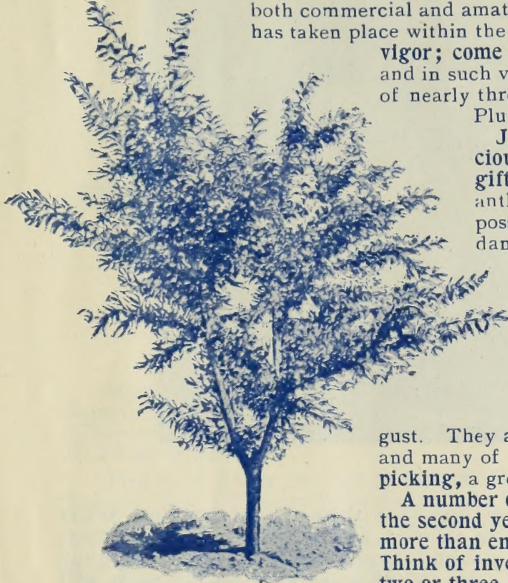
For greatest success in fruit culture it pays to use best wagon, tools and implements; and Hale's trees and plants always. Let one good thing follow another always; Hale's fruits—success.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

The Peach's Twin Money-Catcher.

Another year's fruiting of this new race of Plums has given us much new light as to their value. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. **Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two and three years after planting,** and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious Plums.



3-YEAR JAPAN PLUM, FULL OF FRUIT.

Japan Plums rival in beauty of color and deliciousness of flavor the choicest of all Pomona's gifts. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine, that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums as abundantly and cheaply as our most common apples. So far they seem to thrive equally well on light, dry, or quite heavy, moist soil, if on Plum roots, as they always should be. They are much less liable to the black-knot than the European varieties, and are never seriously injured by the curculio. The earliest varieties ripen in this latitude early in May, and the various kinds extend the season into August. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor for marketing.

A number of our customers have Japan Plum trees which, the second year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost of the orchard! Think of investing capital where you can get it all back in two or three years, and have a property worth many times its cost, and increasing yearly!

Another writes: "I sold 20 bushels of Japan Plums from 100 trees, two years planted, at from \$3 to \$7 per bushel, or over \$1 per tree.

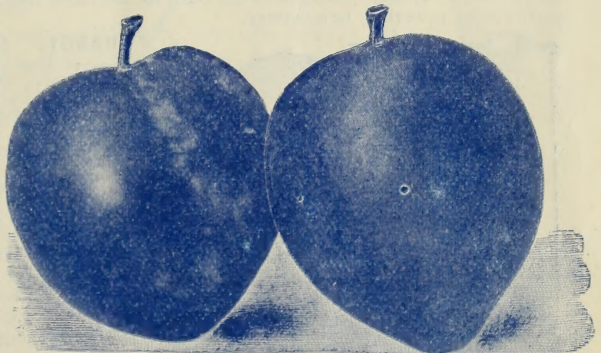
25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; \$7, \$10, and \$10 per 100, according to size.

WILLARD. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree, very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh, freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked.

RED JUNE. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

OGON. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free. Tree only moderately productive.

BERCKMANS (Sweet Botan) Medium to large; ripens just ahead of Abundance; color deep blood-red; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; excellent quality. One of the best, and should be on every list. Very valuable for a near market. Known in many sections as Abundance, but is far better than that variety.



RED JUNE PLUM.

Write for Special Prices for large quantities.



CHABOT PLUM.

ABUNDANCE (Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed, the point often oblique; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red, or in some specimens nearly uniformly bluish-red on the exposed side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, of good quality when well ripened; cling. A strong-growing, upright tree, with rather narrow leaves and a decided tendency to overbear. This is the best known of all Japanese Plums under the name of Botan. Has thus far been planted more extensively than any other.

NORMAND. Strong, upright-growing tree, very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; freestone, small pit. Ripens just after Abundance. Valuable for family or fancy market.

BURBANK. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin, lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree usually vigorous, often low-spreading, except in its sprawling habit of growth, with strong shoots and large, rather broad leaves; resembles Abundance both in fruit and tree; fruit averages larger and of better quality, and is rather handsomer.

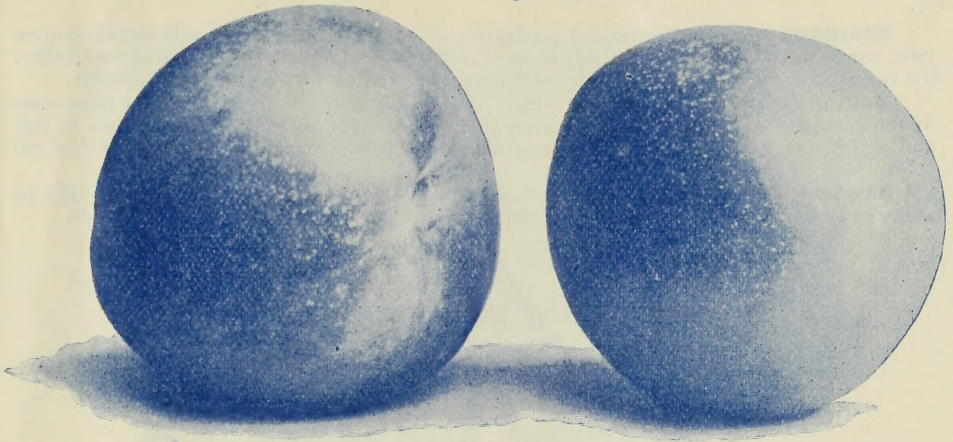
CHABOT. Medium to large, oblong, conical; orange-yellow, overlaid with light cherry-red, darker on sunny side, the orange color showing through the red in minute dots; flesh yellow, sweet and excellent in quality. A superb Plum in every way. The tree is a strong, upright, spreading grower, and very productive. Evidently this is the true name of one of the very best of the Japans, that has been widely disseminated under at least three other names—Yellow Japan, Bailey and Chase. See illustration from photograph, taken exact size, at Cornell Experiment Station, and appearing in Bulletin 106.



NORMAND PLUM, ONE-FIFTH NATURAL SIZE.

Prices same as quoted on page 5.

Rates for larger quantities sent on application.



HALE PLUM.

The HALE Plum.

Most vigorous tree of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Superb in quality; fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all Plums in market.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in *Cornell Bulletin*, 106 January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum:

"A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums."

This is strong testimony as to the superior quality of the Hale Plum—"the best in quality of all Japan Plums." Luther Burbank, in a letter to us, says: "No one who has ever tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior to the Hale."

Imperial Gage may approach, but cannot surpass it in deliciousness of flavor. It is beautiful in appearance, will keep two or three weeks after being picked, and best of all, it comes late, just after the rush of peaches and other Plums is all over, and will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit.

Orchardists who are first to plant the Hale Plum ought to coin money, while the family garden will be incomplete without it.

We paid \$500 for our one first tree two years ago. Price now, \$1 each, \$10 per 12.

SATSUMA. Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—*Bailey*); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, good quality; cling. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in, as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market. We are each year more and more impressed with its great value as a market Plum. It is grand for preserving, and a grand keeper for retail trade. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; \$7, \$10 and \$15 per 100, according to size.

ROSES,

Flowering shrubs and ornamental trees and plants supplied at lowest rates when wanted.

MIKADO, JEDDO, WHITE KELSEY and WICKSON are

four new varieties not tested here yet. From the great size and beauty of samples of fruit we have seen, we have faith in the commercial value of these varieties, and paid a high price for buds to propagate trees from. Now having trees of these wonderful new Plums, we shall plant them in orchard the coming season. A few trees only for sale now at \$1 each, or one tree of each four varieties for \$3; 2 trees of each for \$5. Special quotations on larger lots.

Write us for special prices for large lots of Plums or Peaches.

✓ **ROBINSON.** Most vigorous and productive of all American Plums; will thrive on quite poor, sandy soil. Skin yellow, mostly covered with blush or light cherry-red. Medium quality, but ripens so early and so showy in appearance that it is often very profitable for market.

✓ **MARIANNA.** A native southern variety of great vigor and health. We grow these trees by the million for sale to our fellow nurserymen, both as fruiting trees and as a stock to bud and graft other varieties upon. Very productive of medium-sized Plums; rich cardinal-red color. A good shipper.

✓ **DAMSON.** The old-time Plum for family preserving, for which purpose it is thought by many to be the very best Plum known. **Above three Plums, 15 cts. each, 1 per 10.**



THE HARRIS HARDY APRICOT.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark, and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large, flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps, of higher quality. The ideal soil for the Apricot seems to be the one which is deep and dry, and of a loamy or gravelly character. The rolling, loamy lands which are well adapted to apples seem to be well suited to the Apricot, if the exposure and location are right. The Apricot seems to be particularly impatient of wet feet; many failures are due to retentive subsoils.

25 cts. each, 10 for \$2. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

✓ **Acme, or Shense Chinese Apricot.** A new Apricot from northern China which was given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive. Fruit the largest size, a delicious freestone; yellow, with red cheek.

✓ **HARRIS HARDY.** A native seedling from central New York, being largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a **marked success.** Fully as large as the best grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow Apricots for home use or market, the Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation.



A Solid Train-load of Hale's Peaches.

Not an accident, but the gradual outgrowth of starting with a small hand push-cart and a few hundred plants and trees. May we help you start now, or guide you if on the way? Plenty of room up near the cow-catcher—don't trail behind!

APPLES.

But few of the best northern varieties of winter Apples succeed in the extreme South, while the early summer varieties thrive well here and are very satisfactory and profitable, and with some of our best southern varieties, give a succession throughout nine months of the year. We only offer a very few varieties, of what we know to be the very best for this latitude. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. Medium, conical, deep red, juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, yellow, good quality; a productive and excellent variety, but trees are of dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Carter's Blue (*Lady Fitzpatrick*). Very large, green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Tree vigorous grower and fine shape; excellent and desirable fruit. Ripe in September.

WINTER APPLES.

Ben Davis (*New York Pippin* and *Thornton* of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid, fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

Sauta. Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. Oct. to March.

Shockley (*Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite*). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Although this Apple cannot be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam. Ripens in October, and has been kept until following August.

Terry. Medium, oblate, dull crimson; flesh yellowish, brittle, subacid, high flavor, best quality. Resembles Pryor's Red, but tree is of different habit. Said to have originated in Spaulding County, Ga. An excellent keeper, and very productive. November to January.

Winesap. Small to medium, red, vinous; quality very good; a good keeping Apple.

Yates (*Red Warrior*). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

Hundred and thousand rates on application.



A section of our great Orchard and Nursery, looking north from top of packing shed; rows over a mile long. Nursery of 200 acres away off to the right; Japan Plums, Peaches and Pears in straight rows nearly half a mile long, with thousands of trees to each row. Five hundred bushels of Peach Pits just planted for future stock. That will give us a million more trees!

PEARS.

As none of the European Pears thrive well in the lower South, we recommend only the oriental varieties. These trees are very vigorous in growth, healthy, hardy and enormously productive; trees three and four years after planting often produce a bushel or more of fine fruit per tree. The money-making varieties are given below.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Le Conte. Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage, is extremely prolific and an annual bearer.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear, and perhaps the best of all the orientals in texture and quality.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

AS TO QUALITY OF STOCK

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, writing under date of August 10, 1896, says: "Your plum and peach stock near the village is the best plantation of nursery stuff I have ever seen."

 Rates for larger quantities sent on application.

BLACKBERRIES.

50 cts. per 10, \$2 per 100.

While nearly all of the small fruits do well in the South, none thrive so luxuriantly and fruit so abundantly as the Blackberry. Although they will grow and fruit well almost anywhere, they respond readily to most liberal culture.

SNYDER. A great Blackberry for market, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the Northwest, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late.

Wachusett Thornless. A grand berry for the family garden, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous; canes free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into September; productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soil and with slovenly culture.

ERIE. We have been growing this berry for some years. It is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any Blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the largest size, coal-black, firm and solid, that sell in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early. Is being extensively planted, both in family and market gardens.

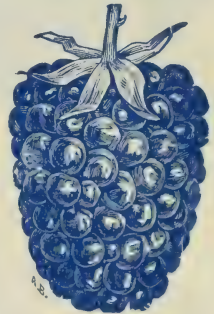
Minnewaski. This new berry has now been fully tested here. It is a vigorous plant, perfectly hardy; enormously productive of extra large, fine fruit, that ripens extremely early. A great market variety for the North.

Ancient Briton. An old variety, that has recently proved to be one of our most profitable market sorts, as it is as hardy as Snyder, and much earlier. The quality is also all right, and the variety is as solid as an Englishman.

EARLY HARVEST. This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size (not large), long form, a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy and excessively prolific, its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects, its distinctive value is its earliness. One of the best to plant South.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthful, and very productive. An eminent small fruit-grower says: "It stands, at the head for hardiness, fruitfulness and sweetness."

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Who is there, after eating the wild Dewberry of our fields, who has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation! Now we have it in Lucretia. The plant is hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is often 1 1-2 inches long, by an inch diameter, soft, sweet and luscious, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family, as hardy as the Snyder and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Any collection of fruits will be incomplete without the Lucretia, and, ripening, as it does, before any other Blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable as a market berry.



EARLY HARVEST.

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries and all small fruit plants, either from here or our Connecticut Nursery, at lowest rates for good stock.

Eldorado. We have tested it only in a moderate way, and so give the introducer's description: "Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found, in Preble Co., Ohio. It has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful tests at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed or failed to

produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking, with quality unimpaired."

Write for special prices on large quantities of ANY berry plants.

GRAPES.

Nowhere in America do Grapes thrive and come to so high a degree of perfection as in this section of the South. Warm, sandy soil gives the earliest, finest and highest flavored fruit.

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Diamond, Niagara and Pocklington are the most reliable white varieties.

Delaware, Woodruff, Brighton are among the best red, while of purple varieties **Moore's Early, Worden, Concord and Wilder** are always sure to grow well and fruit abundantly.

MULBERRIES.

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vineyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to toll the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for Mulberries, which they prefer.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; not as prolific as some sorts; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its excellent fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; of rapid growth, and a very productive and handsome tree.



For a rapid growing tree to form a quick shade, and at the same time furnish fine fruit, this is one of the very best.

FIGS.

Figs do well through southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and much of Florida. **White Celestial** is the best variety tested for this section. 25 cts each, 10 for \$2.

CAROLINA POPLARS.

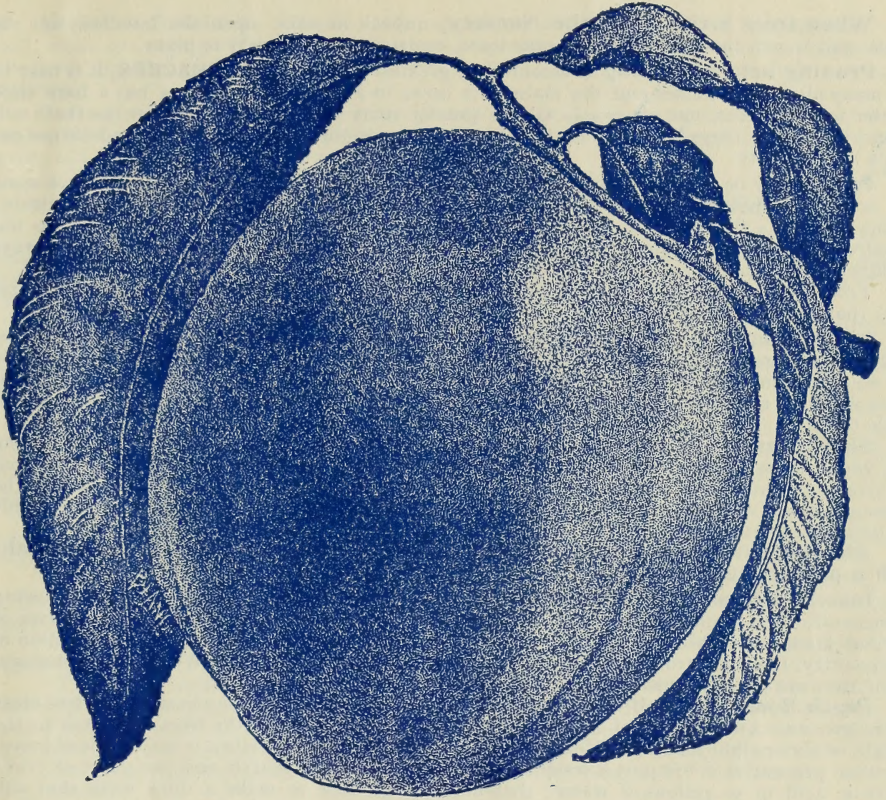
One of the most rapid growing native shade trees. We have an extra-fine lot of nursery-grown trees; thrifty and well rooted. 6 to 8 feet size, 35 cts. each, 10 for \$3.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.

While our main business is the growing of carefully selected fruit trees and plants which shall produce profit for the capable fruit farmer, our connections with other nurserymen are such as to give us every opportunity to obtain ornamental stock of all sorts from the very best sources. We shall be glad, therefore, to quote prices for any such stock desired, and to supply anything that may be wanted. Write us for any good stock you want, be it fruit or ornamental.

We want to emphasize the fact that we are experts in the selection of proper varieties for fruit planting, and we give our customers the full benefit of the experience which has made ours the most successful fruit farming in America.

Rates for large quantities sent on application.



ELBERTA PEACH.

POINTERS.

Soil and Location. Soil suitable in general character and fertility for producing fine crops of corn or cotton is also suitable for fruit culture. As to location, elevated rolling land where there is perfect drainage is best; while low land, subject to overflow or excessive moisture at certain seasons of the year, should be avoided.

While it is not essential that the land be free from stumps, the orchard can be so much easier worked that it is best to have the land as free as possible from all obstructions before planting.

In preparing for planting a profitable fruit orchard, the ground should be thoroughly plowed and well pulverized before putting in the trees.

Best time to plant in this latitude is any time in the fall after the leaves drop, and on through the winter until buds begin to swell in the early spring. As a rule, the best results are obtained by the earliest planting; but if good trees are obtained and other conditions are favorable, it matters but little whether planting is done in November, December, January or February.

Best fertilizers for fruiting trees are those rich in phosphoric acid and potash. The former may be had in dissolved South Carolina rock, or fine ground bone; while for the potash, cotton-hull ashes or muriate of potash are most economical. If nitrogenous matter is desired to make a more vigorous tree growth, there is probably nothing in this latitude so cheap as cotton-seed meal. It is not well to let any of these highly concentrated manures come in direct contact with the roots of young trees, but better to plant them in a good mellow soil, and after the planting work in one to two pounds of fertilizer in the soil near the surface. It will dissolve and work down to the roots in due season. After the first year, broad-cast fertilizers all over the ground, and work in with plow or harrow.

When trees arrive from the Nursery, unpack at once, open the bundles, wet the roots, and trench them in deeply in some loose, moist soil, until ready to plant.

Pruning before planting is essential to greatest success. For **PEACHES**, it is best to cut away all side branches and the main stem down to 2 to 2½ feet, leaving but a bare stick of the top, and then cut off nearly all the greater roots with a good clean cut, so there will be no broken or ragged ends of roots. This will cause them to callous over and throw out roots very rapidly.

Plums may be treated in much the same manner, but it is rather better to leave some six or eight inches on three or four of the leading branches, cutting away others entirely; prune the roots the same as for peaches. Apples, pears and other deciduous trees do not require such severe trimming of tops, but a judicious pruning of both top and root always results in trees making an earlier and more rapid growth.

Trees well pruned at time of planting will usually be much larger at the end of the first year than those left unpruned.

In planting, be sure that the holes are dug twice as large as required to receive the roots, and that the trees are set a little deeper than they appear to have grown in the nursery row. Do not put in manure or fertilizer of any kind about the roots of young trees, but fill in about them with the rich, mellow surface soil, and have it firmed very thoroughly about the roots of each tree.

Side crops in the orchard of some small, low-growing plant may be admissible among the young trees the first two or three years after planting, but for very best results it is well to give the young trees the entire use of the land, keeping it stirred frequently during the growing season with plows, harrows, cultivators, or some implement of culture most suitable to local conditions.

There is nothing like thorough culture in its early years to fully establish a paying fruit orchard.

Insects, Diseases and Remedies. In every section of the country where fruit-growing is successful and profitable, there is always more or less trouble from insects or diseases of various kinds, and while the South is probably as free from them as any other fruit section of the country, there are troubles here which it is well to guard against. With proper management they are not a serious menace to the profitableness of the industry.

Peach Borer is a small white borer or grub that hatches out at the base of the tree close to the ground. One method of keeping it out is to bank up around the trees in March to the height of six or eight inches, and leave the earth here until August, when it may be hoed away. Another preventive is to apply a wash made with 20 pounds of potash and one quart of crude carbolic acid to 50 gallons of water; then add enough lime to make a thick wash that will adhere to the base of the trees. Apply it with a brush, once early in March and again by the first of May.

Root-Knot in peaches seems to be a local difficulty, which appears on small plots of ground in nearly every section of the South; but as it does not spread, and trees that are only lightly affected are made healthy by liberal feeding and thorough culture, it is little to be feared.

Wormy peaches are the result of a sting from the curculio, a small beetle that for many years has been troublesome to the plum and in more recent years works freely among the peaches. It stings the fruit early in its growth and deposits an egg, which hatches out into a small worm. This worm promptly eats its way to the pit of the peach and either causes it to drop prematurely or become almost worthless as a market commodity. We successfully fight this insect by jarring the trees frequently and gathering up the insects on especially prepared trays of sheeting, two of which are made to fit under a tree and so be passed along from one tree to another. We burn the insects after they have been gathered, or drop them in coal-oil. A spray of Paris green is recommended by some for their destruction, but unless the solution is very weak it is apt to burn the leaves of the tree, and so should be avoided.

Pear Blight, which appears to be a sap disease, is best held in check by cutting away all affected branches and burning them as fast as the disease appears. Trees frequently sprayed with Bordeaux mixture are more healthy and less liable to the disease.

Brown Rot among plums and peaches can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture twice in the spring before the foliage appears and once or twice more before the fruit is two-thirds grown. If any rot appears later on, all diseased fruit should be picked off and either burned or buried.

USEFUL RECIPES.

Bordeaux Mixture. Sulphate of copper, 6 lbs.; quicklime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the sulphate by hanging it in a bag in the liquid at the top of a wooden or earthen vessel full of water. One gallon of water will dissolve from one to two pounds of sulphate. The lime should be slaked in an equal volume of water, and when the two are ready, they can be poured the one into the other and then thoroughly stirred.

Rates for larger quantities than quoted on application.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water, and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

Paris Green Spray. Three ounces pure Paris green to each 40-gallon cask of water makes best spray for most insect enemies of trees. It must be kept stirred up. If more Paris green is used there is danger of burning the foliage.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON FRUIT PESTS.

In the brief space of a Catalogue it is impossible to more than touch upon some of the common enemies of fruits. Recent extensive scientific investigation of fruit pests has placed a vast fund of information (most of which can be obtained without cost) within reach of all. We give below a number of the most valuable publications that are to be had:

"Treatment of Plant Diseases," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1; "Spraying Fruits for Insect and Fungus Pests," Farmer's Bulletin No. 7; "Fungus Diseases of the Grape, and their Treatment," Farmer's Bulletin No. 4; "Pear Blight Remedy," by Merton B. Waite; "Treatment of Pear Leaf Blight," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bordeaux Mixture as a Fungicide," Bulletin No. 6, Division of Vegetable Pathology; "Leaf Blight and Powdery Mildew," Circular No. 10, Division of Vegetable Pathology. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Spraying of Orchards," Bulletin No. 86; "Lodeman's Spray Calendar for all Diseases." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Spraying for Insect and Fungus Pests of the Orchard and Vineyard," Bulletin No. 86; "San José Scale in New Jersey," Bulletin No. 106. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Diseases of the Grape, Nature and Treatment." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The 'Sooty Mould' and the 'White Fly,'" "The Orange Aphis," and other treatises, by Professors Swingle and Webber, of the United States Sub-Tropical Laboratory, as published in the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, will be found exceptionally valuable. For these proceedings, send \$1 to A. H. Manville, Secretary, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Hubbard's "Orange Insects" is also a valuable work. Address H. G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Florida.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	13 by 13	257
2 by 2	10,890	14 by 14	222
3 by 3	4,840	15 by 15	193
4 by 4	2,722	16 by 16	170
5 by 5	1,742	17 by 17	150
6 by 6	1,210	18 by 18	134
7 by 7	888	19 by 19	120
8 by 8	680	20 by 20	108
9 by 9	537	25 by 25	69
10 by 10	435	30 by 30	48
11 by 11	360	35 by 35	35
12 by 12	302	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	13 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums and Apricots	12 to 18 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine	18 to 25 feet each way
Pears, General Vars.	20 to 25 feet each way	Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Figs	12 to 15 feet each way
Apples, Standard	18 to 20 feet each way	Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Oranges, Gen'l Vars.	30 to 35 feet each way	Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

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President and General Manager.

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