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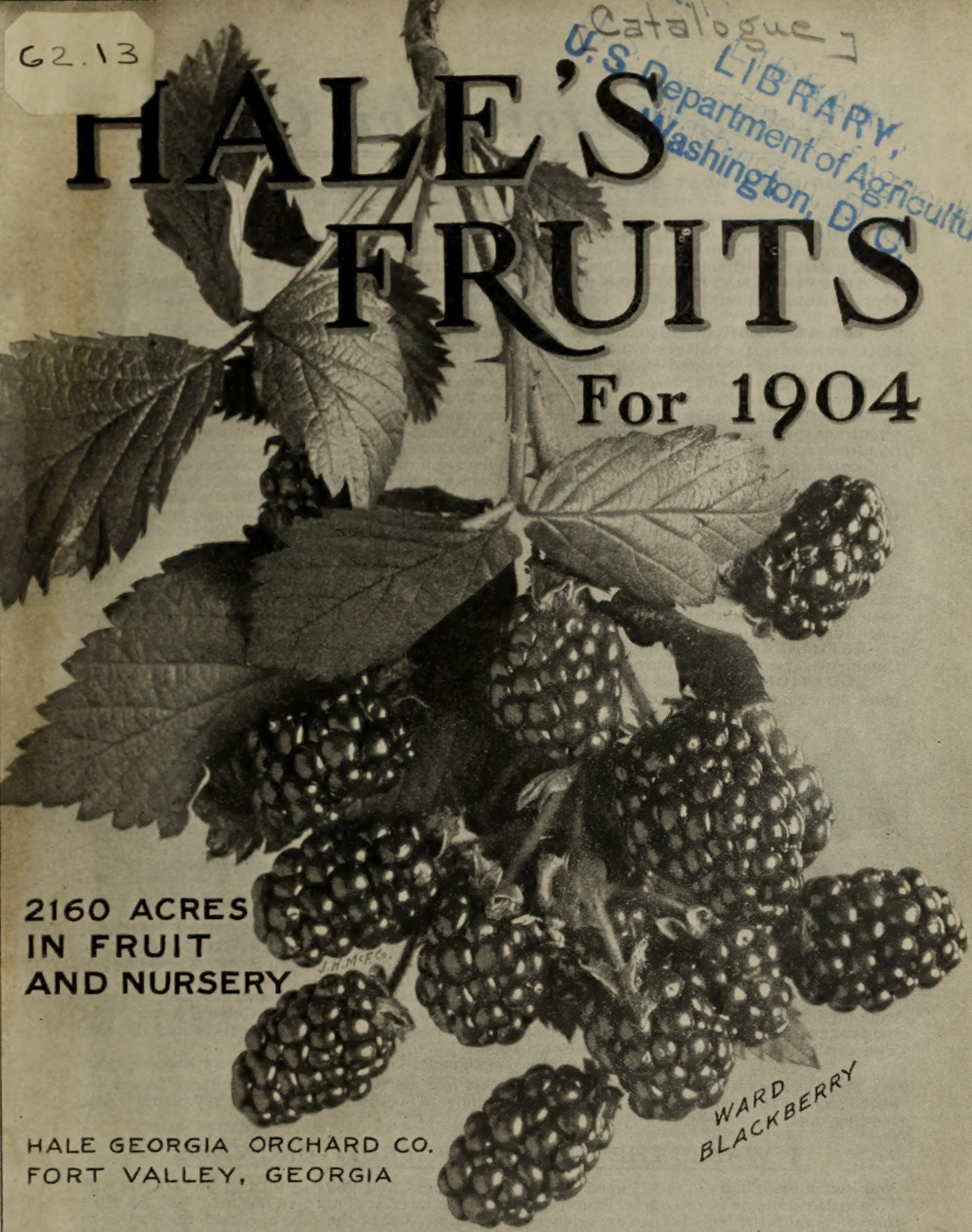
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Catalogue
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HALE'S FRUITS

For 1904



2160 ACRES
IN FRUIT
AND NURSERY

J.H. Hale Co.

WARD
BLACKBERRY

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

J.H.Hale SOUTH GLASTONBURY
CONNECTICUT

Read Before You Order

YOUR NAME, POST OFFICE and STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. We receive many letters, and sometimes remittances, with either signature, post office or state omitted. *Always give full name and post office address.*

YOUR CHOICE of sorts always, but, if you so request, we will make selections, using our best judgment. When orders cannot be filled to the letter, we exercise our judgment as to sending as nearly similar sorts as possible, or another size of the variety wanted.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS please give explicitly. When no particular directions are given, we exercise our judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility. When loss or delay occurs, claims should be immediately made upon carriers.

TERMS—CASH, or satisfactory security. We require at least one-fourth the price of the stock with order, the balance to be paid on delivery, except where the customers are well known to us or are favorably rated by the mercantile agencies. In such cases we will, with pleasure, give 20 to 30 days' credit; also, on bankable note or on your banker's guarantee.

Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Draft on New York.

THE PRICES in this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted*. Single plants are not supplied at dozen rates. Where not quoted separately, they are furnished at **double** the rate per dozen.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States**, at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rate of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, 1-year, 15 cents per dozen.

SUMMER PRICES of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. Hundred rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present hundred prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties special quotations will be given on application. No thousand rates after June.

ESTIMATES. During the busy season making estimates consumes too much time. This Catalogue is priced for the purpose of saving time; order from it.

LOCATION. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post Office, Hartford, every half hour. The Hartford and New York Line of steamers makes daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station, of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., is two miles away. **Railroad station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P. O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford county, Conn. Telegraph address, "HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."** A long-distance telephone in our office delivers telegraph messages promptly, and at the same time gives us direct communication with our patrons all over the northeastern states. **Call J. H. Hale, Hartford.**


"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, SEND ALL ORDERS for Small Fruit Plants to

Registered Telegraph Address,
"HALE, HARTFORD, CONN."

J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

Inspection and Fumigation. No. 121. October 20, 1903. THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, Office of State Entomologist, New Haven, Conn. **Certificate of Inspection**—This is to certify that the stock at the nursery and premises of J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., has been carefully examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 122 of the Acts of the General Assembly at the January session of 1901, and that it is apparently free from dangerous insects and disease. This certificate is not valid after October 1, 1904.

(Signed) W. E. BRITTON, State Entomologist.

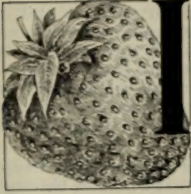
 **The stock is thus absolutely free from scale** late in October, with no chance to get infested since. However, to make doubly sure, I fumigate everything but strawberry plants before sending out.

I WANT THE NAMES OF FRUIT-GROWERS

And I want them bad; in fact, I need them in my business, and you can furnish them if you will. This little catalogue is, of course, issued entirely in the interest of my own business. At the same time it contains the boiled-down experiences of a lifetime, and ought to be of considerable value to all who receive it; so let us have a little reciprocity—I gather up and print the information and send it to you and your friends without cost to you, while you in turn send me names and post-office addresses of those of your friends who you think would like this little catalogue. I do not really want a promiscuous list of names just for names' sake, but names of amateur and commercial fruit-growers, lovers of fruits, plants and trees, or people who have bought new farms or built new houses on town or village lots, where there is room for a fruit garden; or some fellow who has just moved out to the country and proposes to "do things." That is the class of people I want to get in touch with. Now help me, please!

If you will send me your list of names at once, it will make me happy and do you good.

Listen to My Tale of Woe



IF 1903 had been left off the calendar, or American fruit-growers with all their plants and trees could have slept over until 1904, many think it might have been as well! While there have been satisfactory results with some fruits in a few favored sections, frosts, drought, floods and unseasonable conditions generally cut the heart out of both the pleasure and profit of the 1903 fruit crop, and even for growth of trees and plants the season was far from satisfactory. Insect and fungous troubles, grass and weeds, were all in abundant evidence, and the year has been one without cash profit, yet rich in splendid experience to those who are in the fruit business to stay, and who work with their eyes open.

On my own farms, income has been far below expenses, and I am shy a dollar or two in bank deposits, but rich in ideas and experiences that could not have come to me in a year of successful fruit harvests. Having worked less and thought more, plans have been made for the betterment of fields and orchards and the development of new properties.

Seventy acres of semi-abandoned, rocky brush pasture in one field and some seventy-five acres of rocky woodland hilltop in another are in process of clearing, and before many years lands that have been of very little productive value in the past will be blooming with the promise of delicious fruits, to give health and happiness to thousands of our people, and profit to the orchardist.

Few people fully realize what the vast increase in wealth, prosperity and refinement in our American people means to the fruit-growing interests of our country. Where a dollar's worth of fruit was consumed ten years ago, \$10 worth is wanted now. Unless all signs fail, \$100 worth will be required ten years from now, and I for one want to be prepared to fully supply my share of this great demand, which, however, is going to be for better and more beautiful fruit, carefully graded and selected, honestly packed in neat, attractive packages of such size as can best be transported as directly as possible from field and orchard to consumer. The production and marketing of high-grade fruits is not likely to be overdone for many years to come, and commercial horticulture offers a most profitable opening to bright men and women who are willing to do things well. A ten-acre farm in New England, if rightly planted in small fruits and orchards, will give better support to a family than a \$2,000 salary in the city, while a 25-acre apple orchard on some old hill is a far better investment than a \$25,000 insurance policy. Farms that can yet be bought at from \$3,000 to \$8,000 can, if intelligently cultivated in berry fields and orchards, be made to net their cost value each year from the sale of fruits alone, to say nothing of the pleasure of it.

With ever increasing prosperity many of our people are constantly seeking new outside investments, and in recent years many supposedly intelligent people have invested freely in the stocks and bonds of a whole lot of incorporated dishonesty, with the present probability of losing it all; while, had the same money been invested in fruit lands and their development, the capital would have been secure, and the dividends far greater than the average of our manufacturing or commercial enterprises produce. **THE BEST BUSINESS IN SIGHT TODAY** for energetic, educated young men and women, if they love the soil and the trees and plants that can be grown thereon, is commercial horticulture in the northeastern United States. Let the \$1,000 or \$2,000 salary go to those who have no ambition to be independent, or the 6 or 8 per cent investments to those who are incapable of investing to better advantage. Horticultural investments offer more in fun, more in health and happiness and far more in cash. In addition to individual holdings, the time is not far distant when associated capital will be developing large horticultural properties on lands now neglected by present owners. While the profits of commercial fruit-growing are large and certain, the family fruit garden also will pay 100 to 200 per cent profit, "just for fun," and the family food supply will be extra gain. The land-owner who does not have a full variety of fruits of his own growing is missing his greatest opportunity of safe high living at a small cost. Why go without delicious berries, or pay twelve to twenty cents a quart for them, when you can grow them for three or four cents? Or why have a few quarts of inferior peaches and plums at a high price per quart, when you may have bushels of delicious ones of your own growing at small cost? This little price-list is to show you the way; why not start right, and start now, **this year**? There are no novelties here, but a very careful selection from the tests of much time and great experience.

It is not boasting to say that my fruiting fields and orchards, some 3,000 acres in all, are far more extensive than those of any other nurseryman in America. In fact, it is doubtful if any hundred of average nurserymen combined produce as much fruit annually as is sold from the Hale farms. A large majority of nurserymen are not fruit-growers at all, being merely manufacturers of trees and plants. I know that my extensive experience as a grower of fruits is of great value.

In making a selection of varieties, it will pay you to purchase your trees and plants of one who knows their fruiting habits and needs. You buy experience as well as trees and plants at the Hale nursery. A would-be customer of mine last year saved some money on a thousand peach trees, by buying of a most reputable nurseryman who knew so little about the fruiting value of peaches as to sell him varieties entirely unsuited to his soil and markets. My experience and trees would have cost him about thirty dollars more, and I am confident that fruiting results in the life of the orchard would be \$3,000 to \$5,000 in favor of the Hale experience. If the orchard were mine I would pull up the trees and start afresh, but I cannot tell the customer so, as he might think I wanted to sell him a fresh lot of trees. New customers, however, are free to take their choice between saving \$30 now or losing \$3,000 in a few years.

STRAWBERRIES

FIRST fruits of the season, the Strawberry will ever hold a leading place in fruit gardens and in the appreciation of the masses. We all naturally like to see quick returns for any of our efforts, and that is one reason why sharpers with "get rich quick" schemes find such ready victims. There are no cheats in nature's scheme of growth and development, and if good Strawberry plants are properly tucked away in almost any bit of old Mother Earth, it only requires a few months of culture and plant-growth before one can see the wondrous harvest of delicious berries to delight the eye and tickle the palate, while giving nourishment to the body and health and vigor that can come only through the daily consumption of fresh fruits.

Spring is the best time to start a Strawberry bed, and if one has a choice of soils, a rich, deep, moist loam is to be preferred. Yet no land-owner need ever be deprived of Strawberries through lack of suitable soil, for Strawberries can be made to grow and fruit well on any soil.

I know the men-folks in some families fool the women by telling them, "Our land is not good for Strawberries," or "There is no suitable land about the house." That's all humbug; the trouble is with **the man** every time. The ownership of land, especially if more than a home lot, seems to impress a good many men with the idea that it will produce almost everything except what is wanted for immediate family use. A bushel of Strawberries can be grown almost as cheaply as a bushel of potatoes, and while the berries are worth far more for the family, too many land-owners persist in growing the potatoes and selling them to get some money to buy supplies for the family with. It is an awful waste of energy and money, when the short cut lies through a family berry-patch; and if a selection of early, medium and late varieties is made, Strawberries of one's own growing may be had for a continuous period of six weeks.

How to Plant a Strawberry Bed

There is no one plan that is better than all others. All that is required in any plan is that each plant should have a reasonable amount of room. There are three general plans of planting and culture: **Matted rows, narrow rows, and hills.** The former is the most popular, because it is the least work—and it is also the least profitable.

MATTED ROWS are started by marking off rows anywhere from 2½ to 5 feet apart and setting the plants 12 to 18 inches in the row, according to the plant-making power of the variety. The usual plan is to allow these spring-set plants to grow freely all summer and make all the runners they will, and by the end of the growing season in the fall plants will have formed a thickly matted mass 2 to 4 feet wide. These will give a lot of berries the next season if all is favorable, but not so large or as fine berries, or as many bushels, as might be had if plants were less thickly matted, for the worst weeds in a matted Strawberry bed are the surplus Strawberry plants. Therefore, if one is to grow Strawberries in wide matted rows, it will pay in late summer to thin out the plants to 6 or 8 inches apart; then the plants that are left make stronger crowns and next season the fruit is larger and better and the yield greater. This is not the practice of 90 per cent of growers, either for home or market, which accounts for so many small-sized Strawberries.

Still, small- and medium-sized berries are better than none, and it is better to have a thickly matted bed than to go without Strawberries. If one has plenty of land, and labor is scarce and high, it may be just as well to plant a few more rows for the family patch and let them mat all the plants they will; there will surely be berries enough for the family, anyway.

NARROW ROWS are had by planting in rows 2 to 3 feet apart plants 12 to 15 inches in the row, letting the first few runners root six or eight plants and then keeping all runners from rooting through the rest of the season. This develops a great number of strong-crowned plants, and means a great harvest of fine large berries the next season.

THE HILL SYSTEM allows plants 1 foot apart in row, and rows 18 inches to 2½ feet for horse culture, or, where only hand culture is to be given, plants maybe a foot apart each way, with walks every 5 or 6 feet for convenience of gathering the berries. The latter is the plan of my trial or show bed, where I want the largest amount of fine berries that can be produced on a limited space. Plants in hill culture need all runners kept cut off throughout the entire season. It is possible by this plan to have a single plant so heavily crowded as to throw up six to ten strong fruit-stalks, and produce a hundred or more perfect berries. There are various methods of keeping the runners cut from Strawberry plants, but I know of nothing cheaper or easier than a good sharp hoe to chop the runners as they appear from time to time when hoeing. If the hoe gets dull or the chopping off pulls on the parent plant, put the foot on the plant and all trouble is obviated. Extra runners and surplus plants are only weeds, and are to be treated as such. A weed is any plant out of place.

There is a whole lot of talk in some quarters about soil preparation for Strawberries, and to attempt to do all that is called for by some writers is certainly too discouraging for an amateur, and only to be attempted by an expert. Well-enriched soil as ordinarily prepared for vegetables, or our best staple crops, is a good enough foundation for the average Strawberry patch, yet there are few other crops that grow that will pay better returns than the Strawberry on money invested in extra manuring, deep plowing, subsoiling and the more thorough harrowing before planting. In fact, the yield of Strawberries on any given acre of land will vary anywhere from 30 to 250 bushels, according to soil-preparation, feed, culture and moisture supplied. Each one must



STRAWBERRIES, continued

decide for himself whether to be a 30-bushel or a 250-bushel Strawberry culturist; but, in any event, don't fail to grow Strawberries. One of my trial Strawberry plots was covered with well-rotted stable manure 4 inches deep, and then spaded to the depth of 18 inches; then a ton of commercial fertilizer was worked in with the harrow.

Plants set 1 foot apart, with walks at intervals, give about 32,000 plants per acre. Some varieties in this way yield over one quart to the plant, and the whole average is over a pint, making 16,000 to 18,000 quarts per acre at ten cents per quart (which is far too low for such fancy berries) and returning \$1,100 to \$1,200 per acre net above all expenses. Come and see my trial plot of the thirty best varieties in America fruiting in 1904, and if you want so-called **pedigree plants** let me supply you from the grand list here following; it is a selection from a lifetime's experience, and contains every known variety of highest value and some that are not so good, yet having some special point of merit that commends them to planters in certain localities for special purposes of home or market.

Those marked (H) are perfect-flowering varieties and will fruit alone, while those marked (P) have only pistillate blooms and need to be planted alongside of some perfect-flowering variety, either in adjoining rows or not more than 30 feet away.

The Truly Good Strawberries

Auto. H. Has not been fruited here yet, but I like the way the plants grow, both in my plant fields and fruiting trial beds, and I look for a great show of fruit in June. The introducer's description is: "The Auto Strawberry is a strong staminate variety, and possesses a distinct subacid flavor; perhaps it would be better to say that the usual excess of acid is absent in this Strawberry. At all events it has been the experience of all who have used this berry, that much less sugar is needed to sweeten the fruit than for any other Strawberry. When eaten alone, it not only has the true Strawberry flavor, but also a delicate creamy consistency that is entirely its own. It is the largest, strongest and best plant we know and also the largest berry, both in point of individual specimens, which often reach 6 inches in circumference, and in point of average size, 13 berries having been repeatedly known to fill a quart basket, a small berry being hardly ever found among them." One grower marketed last year 22,000 quarts at prices from 10 to 25 per cent above market rates, and with a yield of 8,000 quarts per acre it was very profitable. Great size, high quality and great productiveness appear to be its strong points. **Price**, 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 50, \$1.25 per 100. **Don't fail to try Auto.**

Arnot. H. Seedling of Parker Earle, which it very clearly resembles, except that the plant makes runners rather more freely, does not stool up so heavily and is more productive; the berries have shorter necks and are better flavored. J. L. Arnot, the originator, picked **11,968 quarts from two acres at one picking**, which was the third of the season. A wonderful yielder. With me it does not rust so much as the original, and while it will thrive best on deep, heavy soil, does not appear to be so particular about location as its parent. It is a "**sho'nuff**" **money-maker as a very late-ripening Strawberry. Price**, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Brandywine. H. A very large, broadly heart-shaped berry, of medium red color, with bright yellow seeds and firm flesh, which is red to the heart. It has a distinct, sprightly flavor that makes it a very enjoyable berry to eat. Medium rate in ripening, Brandywine comes at a good time between the medium-season berries and the very late ones, and thrives on a great variety of soils. These points, combined with large size, productiveness and firmness of texture, make Brandywine a very valuable Strawberry, especially as it has a peculiarly rich spicy flavor that charms all who taste it. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3 per 1,000.

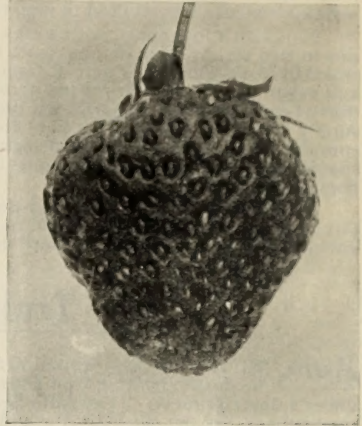
Bubach. P. Of the very productive large varieties none have been so popular the country over as Bubach, but owing to overcropping its plants have weakened in some sections and are not as full of vigor as formerly. So many of my customers call for the old-time vigorous, healthy Bubach that, after searching the country over and securing several choice selections, I am propagating a strain of Bubach that surpasses all others I know. I am prepared to supply to my customers the best stock of this grand imperfect-flowering variety. A grand companion for Bubach is Glen Mary. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Clyde. H. Clyde is a perfect-blooming plant of rather more than moderate vigor, with light green foliage, wonderfully productive of large to very large, smooth, globular berries, every one as perfect and shapely as the pointed end of an egg; the berries are a light, bright scarlet color, with pink flesh of mild and pleasant flavor, moderately firm on some soils and quite soft on others, a great money-maker in near-by markets, and a bountiful provider for the family. It is such a productive variety and throws up so many fruit-stalks that it sometimes forgets to make enough foliage to shade its enormous load of berries. A winter mulch of horse-stable manure, or a little nitrate of soda in spring before fruiting, stimulates foliage and adds to its value. Thrives on any soil, except light dry sand. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Challenge.

H. This is a new one from Missouri that I have not yet fruited. Plant very vigorous and stocky, with broad, tough foliage. Makes runners just about freely enough for matted-row culture, without requiring any thinning of plants, which is a fine thing for the fruit-grower but rough on the nurseryman who wishes he might get more plants to the acre,—for he sells plants, and not fruit! Its habit of growth results in heavy-crowned, deep-rooted plants, that yield great crops of fine large berries. Crawford says, "The berries are as large as Bubach,—that is, as large as any berry we are acquainted with. Good form, somewhat like Parker Earle, only shorter and broader. Color dark red all over, and the flesh is red clear through. In firmness we believe it is the peer, if not the superior of any big berry we have ever known. In short, we do not know any other variety that combines in itself to so great a degree productiveness, size, color, quality and firmness." Price, 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$6 for 500, \$10 per 1,000.



CHALLENGE.

Climax.

H. Every visitor to my grounds the past season has had something complimentary to say of one great Strawberry bed, for in a field of many acres it stands out in marked contrast to all others in its vigor of plant-growth, deep green color, and a vitality never before seen in a bed of Strawberries in these parts. One visitor after another drops into the office to inquire, "What variety of Strawberry is that at the bend of the road, just out beyond the packing house? Climax? Well that is a good name, for it certainly caps the climax for Strawberry growth!" Climax is a new seedling of great old Bubach, fertilized by Hoffman's Early, resulting in a cross which, while combining many of the good qualities of both parents, surpasses either in perfection of plant and berry. The general type of plant is somewhat like Hoffman, though with much heavier leaf and fruit-stalks and much broader and thicker leaves. A great plant-maker, with perfect blossoms, three to six strong fruit-stalks to a plant, and each of these perfect. A large number of superb berries, of size as great as Bubach, as uniform as Gandy, and ripening extremely early, along with Hoffman and Michel's Early. Now that is a pretty strong statement; better read it over and see if you fully comprehend it all: **Superb plant, extra early, very large fruit, enormously productive, fine form and very firm!** If that does not mean a money maker, what does?

A writer in the *Rural New-Yorker* says of Climax, after seeing it on the grounds of the originator: "There were shipped 6,300 quarts from less than a quarter of an acre, or over 25,000 quarts per acre. Size larger than the average Bubach. I failed to find a single imperfect berry in the patch. Every one looks as if it came out of a mold. They were ripening at about the same time as Michel's Early."

Charles Wright, in *American Gardening*, says: "The greatest Strawberry I have ever seen is Climax. I have no interest in it, but propose planting it largely for market as soon as I can get the plants. The originator last year shipped 105 sixty-quart crates from the product of 1,100 plants set on less than a quarter-acre of land. I have not heard his yield this year, but it must be something enormous. The beds were some 3 or 4 feet wide, the tops of the plants knee high, so you can imagine what a sight it was. I did not see a single misshaped berry, and every bloom made a berry. I never saw such a sight. The fruit is firm, of good flavor, good medium red color; in fact, all any one can desire. It was growing on sandy soil, fertilized with phosphate, 200 pounds on about one-quarter of an acre; no other manure. There were good beds of Wm. Belt, Dayton, Corsican, Michel's and Tennessee near it, but this was at least twice as good as any."

Mr. O. A. Newton, an extensive fruit-grower of Kent county, Delaware, writes: "I grow from 30 to 40 acres of Strawberries annually, but never saw anything to equal the Climax. I saw it at its home last season. It is a very strong grower; no signs of rust or disease."

Knowing that my customers would all be wanting plants of this grand new variety, I bought and planted out thousands of plants last season, and now have such a large stock that I can put them at the very low price of 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$6 for 500, \$8 per 1,000, \$25 for 4,000.



CLIMAX.



STRAWBERRIES, continued

Dunlap. *H.* Not since the advent of Crescent has any Strawberry shown such remarkable adaptability to all varieties of soil and climate as the Dunlap, a real old standby for home use or market. Extremely vigorous and healthy plant-maker, with an abundance of heavy fruit-stalks; a perfect bloomer, strongly staminate, so that each bloom develops well-formed, perfect berries of large size, pointed globular and sometimes conical. Bright, glossy red, firm and solid, and so very productive as to attract attention of all as a great cropper. Matthew Crawford, the noted Strawberry expert of Ohio, says: "Dunlap is in a class above Clyde, Haverland and Bubach, a sort of 'Everybody's Business Strawberry.'" **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3 per 1,000.

Excelsior. *H.* In Excelsior we have a perfect-blooming plant of great vigor that thrives well on all soils, very productive of medium-sized, rich dark red berries of perfect globular form; all the berries are perfectly developed, showing results of thorough pollination. The flesh is a deep bright red all the way through, very acid, and takes considerable sugar to make it acceptable to those who do not like acid fruit. Yet there is a sprightliness about it that is very refreshing, especially as Excelsior yields enormous quantities of berries long before any other very productive variety begins to ripen. It is a grand, early money-maker, and many of my customers pronounce it their most profitable variety. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Fairfield. *H.* I have not yet fruited this perfect-flowering extra-early variety, but having seen it in other states was so greatly pleased with it as to buy a lot of plants and plant it largely a year ago. This stock has made a grand growth, and all this last year reports have been so favorable that I am more than ever glad to have such a fine stock of plants to offer to my customers. The originator describes it as follows: "The Fairfield is a chance seedling. I have grown this berry for several years, starting with one plant only, and have never seen any berry nearly its equal for earliness, large size, productiveness, color, quality and firmness. Out of fifteen kinds covering twenty acres this was far ahead as a money-maker. Comparison of prices with other berries cannot be made very well, as they were all done except the very last picking when others began to pick. It has very strong foliage and has never shown any sign of rust. It has large, perfect blossoms. It has been grown on light and heavy soil, and seems to do well on either. It roots deep and withstands dry weather better than most other kinds. This also enables it to bring a large crop to perfection and hold the size up well at the last pickings, and I believe the berry will average about twice as large and double the quarts that Michel's Early will, and is three to five days earlier." **Price**, 25c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75c. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Gandy. *H.* A perfect-blooming, stocky plant of moderate vigor. Of late years it is becoming more productive, yielding 6,000 quarts per acre on heavy, moist loam or mucky lands. Every year the demand for Gandy plants increases; **never yet have we been able to supply all demands.** The best shipper, longest keeper, and is as late as the latest of the well-tested kinds. **Price**, 25c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. *H.* For several years, when asked to name two or three best general-purpose berries in America from among the older varieties, I have always been obliged to include Glen Mary in the list, for, while it is not perfect in every way, it has many strong points of value to the amateur and market-planter, including great productiveness, large size, deep red color all the way through, a **sweet, rich flavor** and an ability to thrive on any soil but light sand. The plant is robust, making very stocky crowns that in springtime throw out a great number of short, heavy fruit-stalks which make a flower-garden show of great white, perfectly pollenized blossoms, that not only supply their own needs, but are grand pollenizers. Glen Mary is a basket-filler, while size, color and quality win the best prices in market. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Haverland. *P.* How true it is that old friends, tried and true, are best! For nearly twenty years now Haverland has been a leader on medium and light soils, in matted rows or hills. One is always sure of great returns of large, fine berries if he has a good plot of this superb variety. The plant is of great vigor, making runners free'y, yet not overcrowding; it is very productive of medium to large, long-conical or flat-conical, pale scarlet berries, with pink or white flesh, of mild subacid flavor. Its surety of production, fine average size and form, and mildness of flavor, make it a general favorite. **Price**, 20 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3 per 1,000.



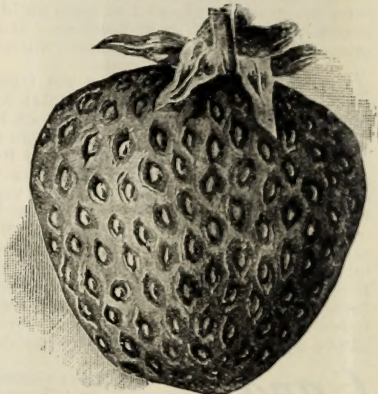
GLEN MARY.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Kansas. P. I have not fruited this variety. The plants grow strong and well here and I have glowing reports from many states. Growers of it in Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and Maryland all tell the same story of enormous crops, great yields with careless culture, etc. It seems to be somewhat after the old Crescent style.

Allen says of it: "In 1893 I offered \$100 in gold for the best twelve plants of any variety then unimported, which might be sent me for trial. In competition with some 200 varieties that were sent, the Kansas easily won the prize. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, and is as free from rust or disease of any kind as any variety grown. Its drought-resisting qualities are superb; blossoms pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface, but through and through. This feature, with its very strong Strawberry flavor, will eventually make it one of the most popular varieties for canning. Time of ripening, late. Size is medium to large, and very handsome, showing up to good advantage in the package. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety, and it will no doubt rank high among the market berries. The originator says that the Kansas in 10 years never failed to give him an abundant yield, although they received no better care than other varieties he was growing. R. M. Kellogg, of Michigan, was one of the first to fruit the Kansas, and he speaks very highly of it, as follows: "The Kansas was placed in my trial bed with 250 other sorts. They attracted the attention of visitors the first year by the vigor of the foliage and general appearance. The next season the fruit and plants showed greater points of excellence than any other berry on my grounds." **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2.50 for 500, \$4 per 1,000.

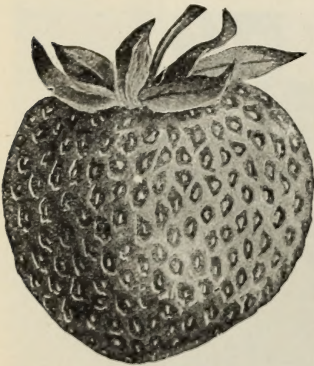
Lester Lovett. H. Grows here much like the Gandy, perhaps a little more vigorous, with taller foliage. I shall fruit it this season for the first time and so give introducer's description: "Lester Lovett possesses all the valuable properties of the Gandy, with added lateness. It is wonderfully prolific, and of superior quality. It is a veritable giant in every particular, and is as far superior to the Gandy as is that popular variety to the best late varieties which precede it. Its season is ten days later than Gandy and all other varieties in cultivation, and it continues to yield large fine fruit for two weeks after the last berries of Gandy have ripened. The berries are globular or slightly conical, uniform and very large, and perfect in shape, continuing large to the close of the season. Exceedingly firm and high, rich, sweet flavor, and delightful and decided aroma.



LESTER LOVETT.

The plant is simply mammoth, the leaves frequently measuring 9 to 12 inches across the stems, over a foot long. The berries are produced in clusters of 3 to 10, the stocks almost as large as one's finger, and which hold the fruit from the ground, yet beneath the foliage. It is the most prodigious yielder of any Strawberry that I have ever seen, producing more than double the number of quarts of fruit upon a given space that would be produced by the Gandy or any other popular variety. It is entirely free from rust or blight, and the blossoms are perfect."

That is a strong statement, and perhaps it is too much to hope that this berry can hold out to that record, but certain it is that those who want very late fine berries will not go amiss in planting at least a few hundred of Lester Lovett. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



LADY GARRISON.

Lady Garrison. H. This is comparatively a new variety that without any special advertising is crowding its way into the front ranks of standard market sorts. Next to Climax it made the greatest show of plants on my place this season. Heavy, rank foliage of deepest green, no rust or blight, or sign of weakening of any kind. A perfect bloomer, with many strong fruit-stalks; begins to ripen early and the season extends through to the later-ripening varieties. Fruit of large size, fine globular form, bright glossy red color, and fine flavor. My good old friend, Mr. R. M. Cooper, one of the most expert and reliable fruit-growers in Delaware, after visiting the beds of Lady Garrison, late in the season reports as follows: The berry is all that was ever claimed for it in

growth of vine, size and handsome appearance of the fruit, and at the close of the season the berries average as large as the Bubach at first picking."

That must indeed be a grand berry, that at the end of the season yields fruit as large as Bubach at the first pickings! Don't fail to try Lady Garrison. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3.50 per 1,000.



STRAWBERRIES, continued

Mammoth. H. This perfect-flowering plant is one of the very robust kind that will make a heavy plant and a strong lot of fruiting crowns on any soil; yet, like all heavy plants of its class, it requires moderately strong soil to develop its finest harvest of grand berries. Each plant has not more than two or three extra-strong fruit-stalks, and these only a moderate number of heavy, extra-strong staminate blossoms that assure the most perfect pollination, resulting in every bloom making a perfect berry of enormous size, so that the final yield in quantity is greater than that of any extra-large berry I have ever known. The extremely big, deep red berries are of flattened globular form, giving one the impression of tomatoes; they are an astonishment to all who behold them for the first time. Firm in texture, deep red all the way through, and of rich, high flavor; **Mammoth is a sure enough big thing. Mammoth berries, Mammoth yield, Mammoth profits and Mammoth smiles for all who grow the Mammoth Strawberry. Price, 35 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000.**



MAMMOTH.

Maximus. H. A robust, broad-leaved, perfect-blooming plant of great vigor; one of the big fellows in both plant and fruit. For three years in my trial bed, when I had over 300 varieties, it was the largest and most beautiful of all. Berries broadly conical, deep glossy scarlet, seldom misshapen; flesh pink, very tender, of mild, sweet flavor. Ranks among the few extra-select table berries. Great size, beauty and high quality ought also to make it a profitable family or market berry. **Price, 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.**

Midnight. H. Latest, largest and best of all. This is the latest thing out in Strawberries. Ought to be very valuable as a market variety and a delight in the family garden, as it extends the season of delicious Strawberries far beyond all former years, while for market purposes it furnishes what has long been wanted, a very late Strawberry that is large and productive. In the Midnight we have a Strawberry later than the very latest, as large as the largest, and so extremely productive as to make it a very profitable berry in any season of ripening, and doubly so as it produces most of its superb large fruit long after the main crop has matured. As a seedling of Haverland, pollinated by Parker Earle, Midnight combines the strong points of both parents,



MIDNIGHT.

a beauty of large size and superb shipping qualities, but is unproductive on some soils. Arnot, of fine size and firmness, and enormously productive on very rich, deep, moist soil, is of little or no value on any other. But **Midnight** thrives well and fruits abundantly on every variety of soil; my two best plots of it having been on a light, sandy loam. In the Midnight we have a healthy, perfect-blooming plant of more than ordinary vigor, that makes plants freely enough for all purposes, yet never to overcrowding, so every plant is a productive one. Midnight bears a number of stout fruit-stalks to each plant, with plenty of strong stamens in every blossom, so that all pistils are thoroughly pollinated, resulting in a **great crop of extra-large, perfectly developed, broadly conical berries, all of very large average size**; bright scarlet on sunny side and lighter on the shady side, somewhat like the dear old Downing—a beautiful combination of color that is very tempting. Midnight is of a delicious, mild, subacid flavor, with flesh tender and melting. **Price, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000.**

E. H. Riehl, from the experimental grounds, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, reports: "Midnight—productiveness, large size, firmness and good quality are all in its favor. Very late."



STRAWBERRIES, continued

Mead.

H. There are so many fine Strawberries nowadays that to introduce a new one with much hope of surpassing the best of the older ones is a serious proposition. I have been woefully disappointed with new Strawberries in times past—berries that were great in the grounds of the originators or in my trial beds, and yet would fall down so completely when sent out into the world alone as to convince many planters that all introducers of new Strawberries were, if not dishonest, at least mighty poor-judges of what should constitute a good berry. These things make me shy of introducing any new berry, and I am continually cutting down my list of varieties instead of enlarging it. Indeed, I like to feel that instead of a large list of varieties as offered by many, my list is the smallest and best selected of any in America. Yet we must continue to produce and introduce new Strawberries. Ten years is about the average useful life of a Strawberry. Take

today, and eight of them have been produced inside of ten years, and at least two of them within the last five years; and then at least three of the varieties brought out within the last two years are now crowding out some of the older ones in the list of ten indicated above. It is the new blood that seems to be constantly needed, and that is why I am offering the **MEAD** to my friends this season. It has strong points of merit that are sure to commend it to critical planters who want only the best.

It originated with H. O. Mead, ex-president of the Massachusetts Fruit-Growers' Association, and is the one and only variety selected out of many, many thousands produced in thirty years of seedling Strawberry growing. Mr. Mead's lifework and extensive fruit-growing experience are both staked on this one berry. I had my eye on the berry for a number of years, not only at Mr. Mead's, but at experiment stations and also in a ten-acre field of one of the best growers in New England; and so when Mr. Mead, rejecting all other offers, came to me a year ago and asked me to take it and propagate plants for sale, I gladly accepted the responsibility, telling Mr. Mead that while I did not think there was much money in it for either of us, I thought it too good a berry not to be distributed. The perfect-flowering plant of **MEAD** is a robust, stocky grower and a moderate plant-maker, not being shy of plants like some, or, like others, such a free producer of runners as to overdo

MEAD CATCHES THE TRADE

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 10, 1903.

To observe a plant whose foliage stands out so prominent as to eclipse all other varieties in a ten-acre field in vigor, healthfulness and richness of color, appeals to the writer as a great acquisition in Strawberry culture.

To inspect the field when in full fruitage, and note its superiority over all other kinds, growing side by side, increases one's faith in the **Mead** as the coming general-purpose berry for our markets.

A large, well-formed, glossy red berry of good quality is what "catches the trade," and I noticed that in our Worcester market in June last the **Mead** commanded the highest price of any variety seen on fruit stands.

Another valuable characteristic that impressed me when visiting the fruit farm in June last, was the promise the plants gave of maturing substantially all the berries that were set, a point that will not apply to berries in general.

I believe that the **Mead Strawberry** has a promising future, and that the experimental work of my friend Mead in producing this fine berry will prove a great blessing to the fruit-growing industry of this country.

Yours for fine fruit and plenty of it,

JAMES DRAPER.



MEAD STRAWBERRY, continued

itself in that direction. Leaf- and fruit-stalks are of medium length and extra heavy. Leaves are broad, thick and tough, and of such dark, glossy green as to be easily distinguished from among all other varieties in productiveness, size and form of berry. It closely resembles the Clyde: the color of the fruit, however, is much darker, being a deep glossy red, and flesh red all the way through, while of high quality. On June 13 last, in company with Mr. James Draper, the well-known nurseryman of Worcester, Mass. (past master of the Massachusetts State Grange and Managing Trustee of the Horticultural Department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College), and Mr. Calvin Hartshorn, a long-time member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, I visited a ten-acre fruiting field of Mead, Sample and Glen Mary, growing alternately in matted rows. On this and the preceding page will be found the statements of Messrs. Draper and Hartshorn.

VERY FAVORABLY IMPRESSED

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 14, 1904.

MR. J. H. HALE,

Dear Sir:—I saw the **Mead** Strawberry growing in the fields in June last when picking had just commenced. There were ten acres in bearing, including Sample, Glen Mary, Bubach, Nick Ohmer and other varieties, thus giving a good opportunity for comparison. It produces an abundance of dark green foliage, standing very erect and showing no signs of rust. The fruit is of fine flavor and very uniform in shape, being perfectly round, slightly flattened at the end, thus allowing no green tips. I was very favorably impressed with this berry and think it bids fair to be a valuable acquisition.

Yours truly,

C. L. HARTSHORN, Walnut Hill Farm.

perhaps not quite so many berries set; yet all of the **MEAD** coming up to larger size and the final yield in quarts promises to be much greater than either, and the fruit is of better color and better form than either. Not a single bad or misshapen berry of Mead could be found on the ten acres. A few of the very largest are just puffed up a little out of the regular and perfect form of all the others. Flesh red, much firmer than Sample, of finer texture than Glen Mary, and colors all over at once."

Mr. Mead writes: "It is a good thrifty grower, with healthy foliage, perfect blossom, and fruit as near perfection in shape and form as any I ever saw. Flesh reddish and solid, and to my taste one of the best in quality. It is a heavy cropper of good-sized berries, which hold their size well till close of season. It colors evenly, with no white tips, does well on all kinds of land, and will make a good showing on very light soil."

That last is a very strong point, as many of our finest berries will not do their best on light soil.

The New England Homestead of September 12, 1903, devoted its whole front page to a full-sized illustration of the **MEAD** Strawberry, and said: "The Mead Strawberries sent the Homestead were of large size, conical and regular in shape, a good crimson color, sprightly and of very high flavor. They have considerably more snap than the general run of Strawberries. The flesh is firm, which should make it a good shipping berry."

Now all this is quite a story about one Strawberry. Just sum it up carefully and see what it all means.

MEAD is a plant of perfect health and vigor.

MEAD is a perfect-flowering variety.

MEAD is as perfect in form as Clyde.

MEAD is of highest quality.

MEAD is of rich, glossy red on outside and has red flesh all the way through.

MEAD is a great cropper, ranking with Clyde, Sample and Glen Mary.

MEAD is a good shipper, like the Gandy.

MEAD will thrive on light land, as on any other.

MEAD has no small berries—all the late formed ones come up to good size.

Is not Mead the Strawberry you have long been looking for? I certainly think so! Note the very low price for the newest and best of all Strawberries. \$1 per doz., \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100.

Nick Ohmer.

H. The naming of fruit after some great and good man of horticultural fame is not always a guarantee that the fruit is as great and good as its namesake, but it was a happy thought that named the "Nick Ohmer" Strawberry. A strong, perfect bloomer, **productive of very large, rich dark red, globular berries**; high colored all the way through and **delicious in flavor**. A grand fancy market berry and a superb table berry always: like all berries of its class it thrives best on a deep rich, rather moist soil, and responds readily to high culture. While not one that requires special petting, yet so grand and delicious as to repay many fold any extra attention given it. Price, 25c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75c. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 13, 1903.

MR. J. H. HALE,

Dear Sir: I cannot speak too highly of the **Mead** Strawberry. It is a great bearer, a very strong grower and of good quality. It is a heavier cropper than the Bubach or the Sample. It will be very valuable, as it is a staminate berry; the fruit is large, holding its size better than any other variety that I know of.

Yours truly,

HENRY E. RICH,
Judge of Fruit of the Worcester Co. Hort. Society

STRAWBERRIES, continued

President. H. The good old *Rural New-Yorker* of our friend Collingwood having said so many good things of the President Strawberry, I purchased a good lot of plants last spring and planted them on my very best Strawberry land. Then, when fruiting time came, I made the trip to the extensive fruiting fields of the originator and there saw for myself the size and beauty of this highly praised and popular berry, that was selling at 20 cents per quart wholesale in New Jersey and Pennsylvania markets when other standard sorts were selling at 6 and 8 cents. Professor Jordan, horticulturist of the New Jersey Experiment station, wrote me June 8, 1903, after visiting the originator: "I have seen a good many Strawberry patches, but have never seen anything to approach the fields of President, when quality, appearance, uniformity of size and quantity are considered. It is certainly a great berry. I don't know that I am revealing any secret in stating that Mr. Hunt has a contract for all his President berries at 20 cents per quart on cars at his home station. The quality and appearance are there, or no such price would be forthcoming. One thing impressed me strongly, for while he had begun picking for market May 30, there were yet many fruit-stalks that had not ripened a berry." My own visit was two weeks later, and the same thing was true then, many clusters just ripening their first fruit and quantities of green and half-green berries which would take ten days or two weeks more to mature.

A grand long-season berry for the family or market, where but one variety is to be grown. This long-continued season is the one strong point of superiority over all others and will make the President very attractive to many.

The editor of the *Rural New-Yorker* says: "President has the propensity of bringing its latest berries to largest perfection. The writer is acquainted with most of the successful market Strawberries grown in the East, but has yet to find one producing so many large and handsome berries through the entire season." Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$8 for 500, \$15 per 1,000.

Pennell. H. This fine, perfect-flowering variety seems to thrive on any soil, productive of medium-sized dark red berries, firm enough for long-distance shipment and yet so tender and delicious of texture as to melt away in one's mouth, and, best of all, it has that rich, sweet, wild Strawberry flavor that is such a delightful scarcity nowadays. Those who want the true wild Strawberry flavor will find it in the Pennell. Price, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3 per 1,000.

Pride of Cumberland. H. A perfect-flowering plant, very productive of large, obtuse-conical, bright, glossy red berries, firm enough for long-distance shipment. Ripens in midseason and thrives on any soil, but delights in a deep, rich one. Large size, perfect form, rich deep red color and superb shipping and keeping qualities make it one of the leaders in the long-distance class. It is equally valuable for near-by market. Price, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



PRIDE OF CUMBERLAND.

Parson's Beauty. H. A grand early variety that is being extensively planted both for home and market near where it originated, showing that those who know it best are the most ready to plant it. It is a perfect-flowering plant of great vigor, making runners very freely, and has tough, healthy foliage, which is of dark, rich green. An abundant bearer of very symmetrical, handsome, dark red berries, somewhat the type of the old Wilson, only larger. Ripens among the earliest; a grand market or family berry. Some of the great Strawberry growers in the country rate it their best money-making market variety. Certainly those who are not yet growing this splendid sort should at least give it a trial.

Crawford, the noted Ohio expert, says: "Every season makes the conviction stronger that this is one of the safest varieties to plant for market. It is immensely productive of large, dark red, conical berries, uniform in size and shape, ripening all over firm. We should prefer it to Haverland, Bubach, Bismarck, or Warfield for market purposes." Price, 25c. per doz., 50c. for 50, 75c. per 100, \$2 for 500, \$3 50 per 1,000.

Palmer. H. This vigorous plant of light yellowish green foliage is tough and healthy. It makes only a moderate number of plants and all have very strong fruit crowns. It is a perfect bloomer, and one of the very earliest to ripen. Medium to large size, light red, conical berries. It has the delicious flavor of the wild Strawberry, and many consider it superior to the once famous Banquet in flavor. Certain it is that those who are looking for the old-time wild Strawberry flavor should plant the Palmer. Price, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Sample. P. The boy who had just eaten two quart baskets of Strawberries, and remarked that "The sample was good; now I will go out in the field and get some to eat," must have had the Sample variety in mind, for if a fellow wants more than two quarts at one sitting there is nowhere that he can so quickly get his fill as in a field of Sample. It is one of the enormously productive varieties that just pile quart upon quart the whole field over. On any va-



STRAWBERRIES, continued

riety of soil the plant is one of great vigor, making plants freely, but seldom to excess. The blossoms are imperfect, and when pollinated by such grand perfect-bloomers as are offered in this Catalogue astonishing results are attained—a fruitage that is a wonder to those who have never seen Strawberries yield like potatoes, 300 or 400 bushels per acre. Each plant has many strong fruit-stalks, and all are loaded with large, pointed, globular berries of a rich scarlet color, of only fair quality, and almost as firm as Bubach and others of that class. Sample is a money-maker, sure, and will provide the family with bushels upon bushels of berries, where some others would give only quarts. Some growers in Massachusetts claim to have had Sample yield 500 bushels per acre two years in succession; what other berry can equal this? **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Splendid. **H.** It is the test of time that finally proves real worth. Anything can be boomed into temporary popularity, but only real merit can make it permanent. A splendid illustration of this is Splendid Strawberry. Introduced ten or more years ago, without any advertising or booming it has spread the country over, and now wherever known is ranked among the very best. One of the extra-reliable. Brightest commercial planters rank it with Baldwin Apple, Bartlett Pear and Concord Grape as a sure money-maker. A perfect bloomer with plant of Crescent type. "Splendid!" "Splendid!" "Splendid!" has been the general expression of all who, for the first time, see a large fruiting bed of this productive variety; berries medium size, globular, pointed; all one uniform shape and size, of bright scarlet color, very firm and solid; good, but not high quality. Light and medium soils seem to suit it best; yet after all, it is one of the few varieties that may be grown successfully almost anywhere. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. for 50, 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sharpless Improved. **H.** A seedling of Sharpless; almost identical with its parent in plant growth, foliage and bloom. In fruitage it is rather more productive; berries very large, broadly conical, like the very best specimen of Sharpless, but seldom ill-shapen like its parent—therefore thought to be more valuable, as color, texture and quality of fruit is the same. **Price**, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Uncle Jim. **H.** Only a moderate plant-maker, and so every plant is a buster. Very stout leaf-stalks, broad, tough foliage and many fruiting crowns to each plant. It is somewhat of the same type as Maximus and Morgan, only is a deeper red on outside and has the red flesh all through. The introducers say it is "The finest and best of all the big berries; wonderfully productive, firm and will bear handling equal to Gandy. Begins to ripen in midseason and holds out till very late. It is the most productive big berry, the finest big berry, the best quality big berry of any we ever fruited."

Crawford, of Ohio, says, "It appears to be just what the introducers claim for it." A noted expert in Maine reports to *American Gardening* that "Uncle Jim shows up to be one of the very best big berries ever introduced. It is a picture of health and strength and seems to be without a fault in its make-up." **Price**, 35 cts. per doz., 75 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100.

Warfield. **P.** A great plant-maker; very productive, medium size, dark glossy red; superb canning berry. Grand for distant shipment. **Price**, 25c. per doz., 75c. per 100.

CRESCENT. The real old-timer.

CHELLIE. Large and fine.

MORGAN. Very large and fine.

ROUGH RIDER. One of the latest.

MARIE. Large, fine and productive.

I can supply a few hundred of each at 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

HANDY REFERENCE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

EARLIEST.—Climax, Palmer, Excelsior, Warfield, Parson's Beauty.

LATEST.—Midnight, Lester Lovett, Arnot, Gandy and President.

LARGEST.—Maximus, Mammoth, Midnight, Bubach, Mead, Auto, President, Morgan, Nick Ohmer, Sharpless Improved, Uncle Jim, Brandywine, Challenge, Climax, Glen Mary, Lady Garrison.

GREAT YIELDERS.—Climax, Glen Mary, Mead, Parson's Beauty, Auto, Sample, Splendid, Haverland, Bubach, Dunlap, Excelsior, Arnot, Clyde, Kansas.

BEST FORMED BERRIES.—Mead, Climax, Pride of Cumberland, Splendid, Warfield, Clyde,

HIGHEST FLAVORED.—Auto, Mead, Pennell, Palmer, Nick Ohmer, Brandywine.

FOR LIGHT SANDY SOIL. Splendid, Dunlap, Fairfield, Mead, Haverland, Excelsior.

FOR HEAVY CLAY LANDS.—Arnot, Nick Ohmer, President, Sharpless Improved.

DEEP RED ALL THROUGH.—Challenge, Mammoth, Parson's Beauty, Warfield, Nick Ohmer, Glen Mary, Uncle Jim, Brandywine, Kansas, Mead, Pride of Cumberland.

FIRM FOR LONG SHIPMENT.—Pride of Cumberland, Warfield, Uncle Jim, Arnot, Challenge, Dunlap, Gandy, Lester Lovett.

THE OLD WILD STRAWBERRY FLAVOR.—Palmer, Pennell.

RASPBERRIES

BEFORE strawberries are entirely out of the way, the delicious Raspberries begin to ripen, and if right varieties have been selected, there need be no break in the continuous supply, both for home and market. The latest strawberries lap over into the season of the early Raspberries so perfectly that there need be no light loads to market or sparsely filled dishes on the table. Very light, sandy soils are least desirable for Raspberries, while a deep, heavy, moist loam is best; yet they may be grown successfully on any soil. Land that will grow our best English grasses, good crops of corn or potatoes, will make fine Raspberry land if thoroughly pulverized and well enriched. Raspberries are mostly planted in rows five or six feet apart, with plants two to three feet in the row. They should be pinched back when two or three feet high and allowed to branch freely, and so form strong, stocky bushes that stand without staking. This is termed the "hedge row" plan, and is on a par with the "matted row" system, or lack of system, in strawberry culture. Its attractiveness comes of its being the cheapest method, and if it is to be followed, it is better to plant rows not less than seven feet apart and keep canes well thinned out, so as to have ample room for air and sunlight. The objection to the pinching or cutting back in this plan is that, from the excess of lateral branches thus forced out, there is apt to be too heavy a set of fruit, which never comes up to fullest size that any particular variety is capable of.

The hill plan of planting six to seven feet apart each way and training to stakes five feet high, admits of horse culture both ways and results in enormous crops of superb berries. In Washington and Oregon, where just at the present time the finest Raspberry plantations are located, some are following a plan of planting in rows seven to eight feet apart, plants three feet in the row. Posts are set along the row and one wire strung four to five feet from the ground.

Each plant is allowed to throw up five or six canes, and these are spread out singly and tied along the wire, 6 or 8 inches apart. This gives an absolutely even distribution of fruiting canes all along the entire row and admits plenty of sunlight and air to all the fruit, resulting in enormous crops of superb berries. As posts and wire will last the lifetime of a fruiting plantation, the expense is much less than stakes for hills, while the results are much better.

Raspberries are a very profitable crop, for when a plantation is once established it will continue in liberal fruitfulness from six to ten years. There are but a few really valuable varieties. Having grown every well-tested variety in America, I have culled out the poorest, and the list here offered I know contains all worth growing.

RED RASPBERRIES

Worthy. This hardy red Raspberry is a native Connecticut seedling. It is a stocky, semi-dwarf bush, with broad, tough, leathery foliage; twigs free from all disease, wonderfully productive of medium to large dark red berries of excellent quality. The earliest large, good red Raspberry known. Continues a long time in fruiting, and ripens its latest berries almost as large as the very first. A hardy, productive, early Raspberry is always profitable, and in this respect Worthy heads the list. Price, 75 cts. per doz., \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100.

Loudon. This cross between the hardy, ironclad Turner and the superb and reliable Cuthbert combines the hardiness of cane and light bright red of Turner with the larger and more luscious Cuthbert. It is very productive, large and beautiful, of fine quality, and ripens

some days earlier than Cuthbert and just following Worthy. Fills in the midseason perfectly and in many respects is the ideal market and family Raspberry. The most hardy in cane growth, finest and brightest red of any big Raspberry. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert. Plant vigorous, very prolific; fruit very large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm. Season medium to very late. The greatest all-round red Raspberry yet produced in America. Enormously productive and thrives well on any soil, suckers very freely and, unless all surplus suckers are cut away as fast as they appear, they are apt to make the canes too crowded and the fruit has not its best chance to come up to full size. When properly thinned and trained the Cuthbert is a wonderful Rasp-

berry, and I am sure but few cultivators fully realize its great possibilities. If those who have an old and run-out stock of this superb variety will just infuse the fresh blood of some new stock, and train the canes to stakes or wires, they will be astonished at the results. And to those who have not grown this grand berry I say, Test the Cuthbert, sure! Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.



RASPBERRIES, continued

Columbian.

Like Shaffer, Cardinal, Haymaker and a number of others, Columbian is a cross between red and black Raspberries, and is the best one of its class. Very strong-growing, hardy canes, often an inch or more in diameter and branching very freely; tremendously productive of extra-large purplish red berries. The canes are so very large that if given abundant room to spread themselves the yield of fruit is something almost beyond belief and the berries larger by far than any other known Raspberry. It helps to fill baskets so rapidly that bushels upon bushels roll up almost as fast as crates can be supplied to market them. The color is rather against it at first in market, where bright appearance is of first importance. As soon, however, as customers come to know it, the demand increases, for its sprightly flavor, high quality and great value as a canning berry so far surpass all others that there is a large place for Columbian in every family and market garden. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100.

Phoenix.

I have not fruited this early red Raspberry, but a number of prominent members of the Connecticut Pomological Society have spoken in the highest terms of it and call it one of the very best. I put out quite a field of them last spring and now offer a few plants for sale. Hardy canes, early ripening, large size, and bright color of fruit are what is claimed for it. Price, 50c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Golden Queen.

Berries of largest size, firm, creamy yellow, solid, of a rich, sweet flavor. A superb market or family berry, its fine appearance commanding a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming very popular in the best markets as a fancy fruit. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained. This variety is a yellow sport from Cuthbert, and combines all the fine qualities of that superb berry, with a refined delicacy only to be had in a berry of its delicate color. A family garden is not complete without Golden Queen, and while yellow Raspberries will not sell as freely as red ones, yet there is a limited market for such as the Golden Queen. Price, 50c. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

Shaffer.

This hybrid cross between red and black varieties plainly shows its origin in the somewhat trailing habit of plant and dull, purplish red color of the fruit. It is a rampant grower and exceedingly productive of very large berries, valuable for the family garden. It is very fine for preserving purposes. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

I am so fond of fruits of every kind that as they come ripening along one after another I "could be happy with either, were the other dear charmer away," and so when I get into a field of delicious blackcaps, dead ripe and just ready to drop from the bushes, I almost forget the charming strawberries that are just going. The bending canes, graceful fruit spurs, clean-cut foliage, the green, red, purplish and jet black berries in their various stages of development are things of beauty.

As money-makers, blackcaps are easy to grow, and when a field is once established it will last six to eight years. I am rather inclined to believe that for money and labor invested, blackcaps are the most profitable fruit crop that can be grown. After growing every variety in America I have rejected all but the three very best to cover season from early to late.

Palmer.

Best of all the early varieties; vigorous-growing, free-branching, hardy cane, wonderfully productive; medium to large jet black berries of excellent quality. Very valuable on account of earliness, large size and great yielding qualities everywhere. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100.

Kansas.

Next to Cumberland, the strongest grower of all; extremely productive of extra-large black berries, firm and solid, and of very attractive appearance. The one great midseason berry for family use or market the whole country over. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 per 100.

Cumberland.

This is the one great blackcap of all—a sort of Concord-Bartlett-Baldwin-Elberta-Abundance combination! The cane is of extra-strong growth, that so far as I know has never been affected with disease of any kind. Wondrously productive of great, rollicking, glossy black berries, somewhat elongated, often at a distance reminding one of large blackberries. A fine shipper and of excellent quality. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 for 50, \$2 for 100,

BLACKBERRIES

TWENTY years ago fortunes were made in the middle South in the culture of Blackberries under the crudest condition of culture, but further north they were not so profitable, as in the market they had to come into competition with the wild field Blackberries that were sold for just enough to cover the labor cost of gathering them. But now, in these later years, more critical markets demand larger and more beautiful fruit, and there is sale at good prices for large quantities of fine cultivated Blackberries, and the small planters of New England and the Northeast, where busy towns and villages are within driving distance of most farms, find it very profitable to have a full supply of Blackberries to follow the strawberries and raspberries. In fact, on the small farm where the farmer and his family do most of the work, the most profitable fruit culture is to have something of every kind of fruit—strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, grapes, peaches, plums and apples—and so have a wagon-load almost every market day of the year. There is good money in that sort of a proposition, and fresh fruit direct from farm to consumer means the greater profit of one and higher satisfaction to the other, and a portion of the season can be better filled by choice Blackberries than by any other fruits.

Blackberries are not very particular as to soil, and can be grown on every variety of tillable ground. They want liberal culture and not too heavy manuring, as it tends to too much cane-growth. Methods of planting, culture and training are about the same as for raspberries.

I have offered only the few varieties which I believe best for the northern sections of the United States. When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 50 and 50 cts. per 100 to prices affixed.

Ward.

A year ago, when I first offered the new Ward Blackberry, I spoke very strongly in its favor, planted it extensively myself and induced many of my customers to do the same. Now, after another season's fruiting and a careful study of it, as it grows here and fruits on the grounds of the originator, I am fully convinced that it is so far superior to all others as a family and market berry that, could my customers see it as it really is, every one would plant a dozen or two for family supply, and market planters go to the limit of their pocket-book on it.

It Is the Best Family and Market Berry Yet Known

With the special fruit committee of the New Jersey Horticultural Society on the 21st of July last, I made a visit to the originator's grounds, about a week after first picking had begun, and it was the most astonishing sight I have ever seen. Hedge rows were 6 feet apart, canes standing 4 to 4½ feet high and some 2½ feet wide across, and the tops were such a solid mass of green, red and black berries as to almost exclude the foliage from sight—just simply Blackberries in every stage of ripening was all that appeared at first sight. There were plenty of vigorous canes and foliage inside, but the whole outside of those great hedge rows was a continuous mass of berries.

The ripe ones were big, glossy black fellows, fully one-half larger than Snyder, rich, sweet, tender and melting, with no hard core at the center. One-third of an acre in 1902 yielded 47 bushels and about 60 bushels in 1903, or an average of over 160 bushels per acre, which sold at 10 cents per quart wholesale in the low-priced New Jersey markets. This made \$544 per acre, which must have meant at least \$350 per acre profit. The canes are very hardy, never one having been known to winter-kill. Ward does not waste itself in a lot of surplus suckers and plants: every cane that grows is a fruiting cane, and both canes and foliage resemble the old Kittatinny, only stronger, and with never a sign of waste or blight on any leaves.

A perfect Blackberry is Ward; Ward is a good shipper; perfectly hardy canes; no superfluous sprouts or canes; a great yielder of large black berries; rich and sweet—no hard cores; fruit all on outside, easily harvested. Price, \$1 for 6, \$1.50 per doz., \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100; special 1,000 rates.

Snyder. The one great Blackberry for market in the far North. Most vigorous, hardy, productive and reliable of all older varieties. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. **Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.**

Erie. The largest of all. Thrifty, nearly hardy, quite productive. Berries extra large, firm, quite acid, but a great seller. **Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.**

Eldorado. Hardy at the far North; productive of medium large, long berries; tender, sweet, melting, without core; the best table berry. **Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.**

Minnelwaski. Hardy, of spreading growth, vigorous, healthy. The best extra large berry. **Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.**

Iceberg. Luther Burbank, who has spent a lifetime originating new fruits, says: "Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of white Blackberries so far known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no white Blackberry could be as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious as the best black ones.



BLACKBERRIES, continued

The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. One of the great grandparents of Iceberg was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowy white berries. Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bed descendants, until one day this berry was discovered, among its black relatives, with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are unusually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries at least as large, earlier, sweeter and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Price, 25c. each, \$1.25 for 6, \$2 per doz.

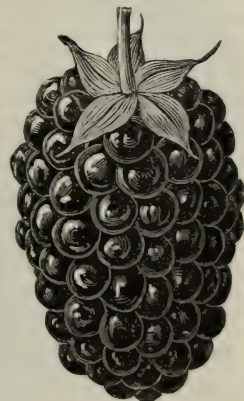
Missouri Mammoth. A successful fruit-grower on Long Island tells me this is the largest and most productive Blackberry he has ever seen, twice as large as Snyder, and even more productive and of high quality. I have tried in every way to trace its origin, but have failed thus far. The plant has somewhat the same habit of growth as the Early Harvest, although heavier than that variety. Each cane branches freely from the ground up and is like a miniature tree, and when in bloom or loaded with fruit is a beautiful sight. Probably it is one of those good old things that has never been distributed, and my customers will be the first to generally take hold of this grand Blackberry. I can confidently recommend it. Price, \$1 per doz., \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100.

DEWBERRIES

Dewberries, or trailing Blackberries, as we find them growing wild in the fields, or matting entirely over the ground on some sandy plain, have always been of the most exquisite flavor of any of the blackberry family. They ripen ahead of the upright-growing varieties or along with the midseason and later-ripening raspberries, and thus prevent any break in the season's supply. Now that we have such fine cultivated varieties they are in greater demand than ever, and shrewd market-growers are coining money with these extra-early blackberries.

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 in 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, especially at the North. Price, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Premo. This remarkable new Dewberry is a sport from the grand old Lucretia, having been found growing in a field of that variety and attracting special attention on account of greater size and extreme earliness. The great profitability of Lucretia with many growers has been because it was the earliest of the blackberry family to ripen. Now we have Premo still earlier and larger, that means extra money in market and an earlier taste of delicious Dewberries for the family. I wish all my patrons could see the Premo in fruiting and eat a few of the delicious fruits; all would hasten to plant a few, sure. Premo has imperfect flowers and so, in planting, every third or fourth row should be of Lucretia, or better yet, where one is equally fond of both varieties, they can be planted in alternate rows. Don't fail to plant Premo, or your fields and garden will be shy one delightful fruit that you ought to possess. Remember that Premo is a delicious great blackberry, that begins to ripen when the raspberry season is scarcely half over. Note the reduced price for this season: 60 cts. for 6, \$1 per doz., \$2.50 for 50, \$4 per 100.



PREMO DEWBERRY.

JAPAN WINEBERRY

An interesting novelty for the home grounds, both plant and fruit being highly ornamental. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hairs so as to make it appear something like a moss rose. This "bur" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries of sprightly acid flavor. Last season was very dry and unfavorable, but our plants fruited abundantly, and we were charmed with the rich, sparkling wine-colored fruit, which should be in every family garden. Price, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

Josselyn Red. Most prolific and valuable Gooseberry in America. Very large, smooth berry; quality best and foliage best and most healthy of any Gooseberry known. Josselyn, for the past ten years, where it has been growing next to Triumph, Downing, Smith and other leading varieties, has never mildewed, and so is the one large, red Gooseberry that can be planted with confidence of success by all lovers of this delicious fruit. **Price**, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Downing. Very productive of large, pale green berries of excellent quality. The most reliable American variety. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-year, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Smith's Improved. Berries large, yellowish green, of most excellent quality; very productive. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

CURRANTS

Chautauqua Climbing. A novelty I have great faith in, as it is put out by a son of the originator of the Fay Currant. He writes as follows: "I believe this is the only Currant that can be made to grow upon stakes or trellises the same as grape-vines, thereby insuring a fine, heavy crop of fine Currants to place upon the market, free from stain caused by heavy rains soiling the fruit with dirt. The fruit can be produced high enough from the ground to prevent soiling, the plant being such a vigorous and stocky grower that when properly headed back it will grow in bush form and produce more Currants per acre than any other Currant grown, it having produced immense crops with me. The fruit is large, holding size well to the end of the stem. Stem very long, often 4 to 5 inches; color very dark red; contains less seed than any other Currant grown and less acid than any other red Currant; flavor said to be the best." **Price**, 1-year plants, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-year plants, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Wilder. Probably the one best of all. A strong, upright grower, very productive of large, long branches of berries of largest size, bright red, that keep a long time on the bush. **Price**, 1-year size, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-year size, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

HARDY GRAPES

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Berries white, of fine quality; medium early; fruits superbly when many others fail. 1-year vines, 25 cts. each; 2-year vines, 50 cts. each.

BRILLIANT. A strong grower, healthy and hardy. Bunches and berries large, light red; good; medium early. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each.

CENTENNIAL. A medium large, fine, white Grape, ripening with Concord, and resembling Delaware in flavor. 1-year vines, 35 cts. each; 2-year vines, 50 cts. each.

ESTHER. A medium early, extra large, showy white Grape of fine quality. 1-year vines, 75 cts. each; 2-year vines, \$1 each.

ROCKWOOD. A healthy, hardy and prolific early black Grape, that ripens with Moore's Early; large size and delicious quality. 1-year vines, 50 cts. each; 2-year vines, 75 cts. each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This new extra early Grape has the strongest-growing vine of the thirty varieties in my family collection. Bunches and berries extra large, shouldered, compact. Good, but not best. 1-year vines, 75 cts. each; 2-year vines, \$1 each.

STANDARD GRAPES

BRIGHTON. Large, red; very fine; early.
CONCORD. Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; midseason.

COTTAGE. Large, early black; excellent quality.

DELAWARE. Medium, light red; delicious; a feeble grower; early.

EARLY VICTOR. Strong grower; medium size; black; very early.

EATON. Large, black, medium late; showy.

EMPIRE STATE. Medium white, sweet; productive; early.

GÄRTNER (Rogers' No. 14). Bunch and berry large, brilliant red; early; of fine quality.

LADY. Large, white, of good quality; good grower; early.

MARTHA. Large, white, foxy; midseason.

HARTFORD. Black; very early.

MOORE'S EARLY. Large, black; very early.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Large, white; fine quality, excellent grower; medium season.

NIAGARA. Large, greenish white; best.

POCKLINGTON. Large, whitish amber.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 22). Large; chestnut-colored, high flavor; keeps late.

ULSTER. Medium red, productive; sweet.

VERGENNES. Large, red; long keeper.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4). Large, black; good grower; midseason.

WOODRUFF. Very large, red, showy; early.

WORDEN. Resembles Concord; larger, of better quality; early.

WYOMING. Medium, light red; fine; early.

One-year vines of any of the above, 15c. each (6 of any one kind, 60 cts.), or \$1 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25c. each, 6 for \$1, or \$1.50 per doz. 100 or 1,000 rates quoted on application.



HALE'S IDEA ABOUT PEACHES

EXPERIENCE is worth something; I have more fruiting Peach trees in orchard and have successfully marketed more bushels of Peaches than any one hundred average nursery-men. While most nurserymen cut their propagating buds from year to year from nursery trees that have never fruited, I have nearly 400,000 fruiting trees to select buds from, and by selecting buds from the trees of each variety that produces the finest specimens of fruit, I am constantly breeding up for my own orchard purposes and at the same time am in position to give my patrons the benefit of all this vast experience. If there are those who care so little about final fruiting results that a few cents saved on the price of a tree at planting is thought more of than an extra dollar in net returns when trees are in fruiting, it may be just as well to buy the cheapest trees you can get; while, if fruiting results are wanted, growers will buy Hale trees, with the Hale orchard success and experience back of them.

The following list, from earliest to latest, is, I believe, the most valuable one for the northeastern section of the United States.

Sneed and Triumph I can recommend only for family use to start the season extra early.

A Money-Making Succession of Peaches

Named in Order of Ripening Here

Sneed. Low-headed, broad-spreading tree of great vigor. Fruit medium to large, greenish white, blush on sunny side, juicy and good. July 15 to 20.

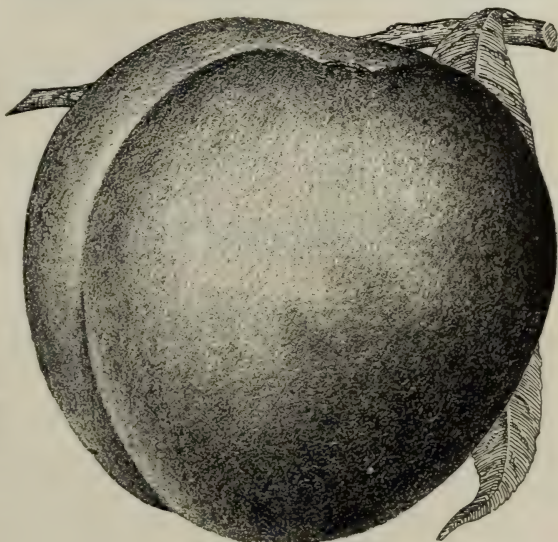
Triumph. Very upright, strong-growing tree, inclined to overbear. Fruit yellow, medium size, rich, sweet and high-flavored. July 20 to 25.

Greensboro. A superb white Peach with rosy cheek, of fine size and quality; it commands attention and high prices in any market. Think of a Peach as large and as beautiful as Oldmixon, ripening in July here in Connecticut, and you have the Greensboro; and with it vigor of tree and extreme hardness of fruit-bud.

Waddell. Next good Peach to follow Greensboro. Moderately low-growing, spreading tree of North China type. Fruit-buds very hardy; fruit of medium size and delicious quality, creamy white, with bright blush all over sunny side. Semi-cling until fully ripe, when it parts freely from the stone. A superb family and market variety, proving a great success in every part of the country. Don't fail to plant a few Waddell. August 5 to 10.

Carman. Another of the North China type. Strong, upright tree of great vigor, with extremely hardy buds; fruit large to very large, round, rich creamy white color, covered with deepest carmine on sunny side; often this brilliant color is splashed or streaked with creamy white and pink, so beautifully intermingled as to make Carman one of the most beautiful Peaches grown. Flesh very tender and melting, semi-cling until fully ripe, when it is free. August 10 to 15.

Hiley. Belle of Georgia and Elberta, twin sisters, and children of the old Chinese Free, are without doubt the two most popular Peaches of their season in America today. Hiley, a seedling of Belle, when it becomes generally known and planted, will take rank close up alongside of the two named above, and on account of its earliness is far more profitable than either. Hiley is a variety of great size and beauty, ripening two or three weeks before its parent. Tree a moderate grower, fruit-buds extremely hardy; fruit of large size and much resembles the Belle, only being more highly colored on sunny side. Perfect freestone, a long keeper and superb shipper, ripening a week or more ahead of Mountain Rose. Being of such



HILEY.

PEACHES, continued

large size, exquisite color and as fine a shipper as the best of the later varieties, it has for the past three seasons sold for more money than any other Peach I grow, and I have taken thousands of trees of other good varieties and budded them over to Hiley; I couldn't wait for young trees to grow up to fruiting. Take my word for it—don't miss planting the Hiley; it is a money-maker, sure! August 15 to 20.

Mountain Rose. Strong, upright tree, producing medium to large, globular white-fleshed fruit, with rosy cheek. Delicious quality; the best market or fancy Peach of its season. August 20 to 25.

Champion. Very strong, upright tree; hardy fruit-buds; abundant bearer. Fruit globular, large, rich creamy white, pink on most exposed side and red cheek where kissed by sun. Flesh very tender, melting and delicious. Semi-sling, yet sure-bearing. Size, beauty and high quality command for it a place in every family or market orchard. August 25 to September 1.

Belle of Georgia. This white-fleshed sister of Elberta is a stronger-growing tree, more hardy in fruit-bud; extremely productive of large, oblong, creamy white fruit; red blush on sunny side. A perfect freestone of rich, sugary sweetness, that makes it one of the most, if not the most delicious Peaches grown. Grand for family or market. Season, September 1 to 5.

Oldmixon. One of the best of America's old standard varieties. Strong, upright tree, needs heavy annual shortening-in to keep tree down in best form. Fruit very large, round, somewhat elongated. Creamy white, rosy cheek; firm, solid flesh, and of superior quality. Grand market or family variety. September 1 to 10.

Elberta. Strong, stocky tree, of spreading habit; very productive; large when allowed to overbear, and very large when properly thinned. Fruit oblong, rich yellow, with red cheek on sunny side, where soil and other conditions are favorable. Flesh stringy, and below medium in quality, yet withal the most popular variety in America. A great money-maker. Trees in greater demand than all other varieties at this time. September 8 to 12.

Crosby. One of the extremely hardy varieties for the North and sections of the West, where more tender varieties fail. Willowy, spreading tree; needs good feeding to do its best; inclined always to overbear, and needs severe thinning. Fruit globular, yellow freestone, with very small pit. The most delicious, richest and sweetest of any yellow Peach known. September 12 to 20.

Stump. Of Oldmixon type, only ten days to two weeks later. Grand for succession. September 15 to 20.

Hill's Chili. One of the most hardy varieties known. Fruits here in Connecticut nine years out of ten. Medium size, oblong, yellow Peach. Dry, firm flesh, very sweet and superb for canning. You are sure of some Peaches every year if you have a few trees of Hill's Chili.

Frances. A superb late yellow Peach, said to be a seedling of Elberta, and, as it just follows that variety in ripening, I have planted it very extensively in orchard, for we all know that Elberta, grand as it is, has been largely overplanted and markets are sure to be flooded during Elberta season; while a fine yellow Peach, coming after Elberta is out of the way, should command double price. Having fruited Frances for two years here in Connecticut, I am sure it is in every way superior to Late Crawford or any of its class. For a large, beautiful, red and yellow Peach, plant Frances. September 15 to 25.

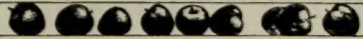
Chair's Choice. This fine late market variety is coming to be in great demand. Strong, upright tree, quite hardy in the bud. Very productive. Large size, oblong fruit, deep yellow, covered all over with deep red on sunny side. Ripens a little after Late Crawford and is far more profitable and reliable than that variety. The best yellow variety to close the season in this latitude. September 25 to October 5.

Fox. Strong, hardy tree, very upright grower. Sure bearer and exceedingly productive of large, oblong white fruit, with bright blush on sunny side. Rich, sweet and very high-flavored; delicious for family or market. October 1 to 10.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES

Hiley, Belle of Georgia and Frances, extra size, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100. No. 1 size, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

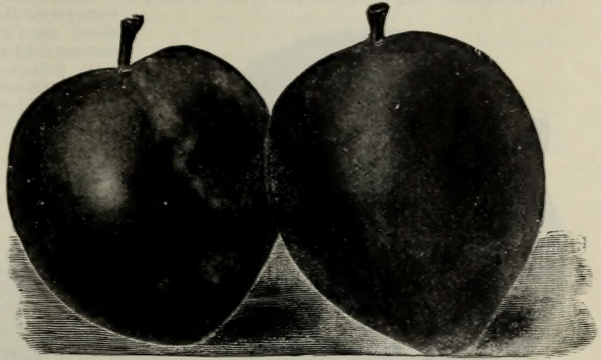
All other varieties, extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100. No. 1, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 1,000 rates, and lighter trees of some varieties at special rates.



JAPANESE PLUMS

THE extensive planting of these delicious new fruits for ten years past has finally resulted in a fine market and family supply, and everybody is delighted. Their fruit-buds are harder than peaches; they are enormously productive, thrive on every variety of soil, and cover a season in this latitude from early July to middle of September. Having tested all varieties, I know the list here offered is the best of all. Named in order of ripening.

Climax. An upright tree, something between Abundance and Wickson in habit of growth, though its leaves are much larger than either. Like all the Japans, it is abundantly productive; very large, heart-shaped; color somewhat like Burbank, only darker. Ripens ahead of Red June, and it is a wonder to me how such an extra-early Plum can be so large and fine. The only fault I note with it is that it grows so large and matures so early and rapidly that the largest specimens are inclined to crack on the sunny side, especially in wet seasons. It is a valuable Plum, and should be in every family orchard, and in such commercial ones as want a succession of fruits. Price, light, 2½- to 3-ft. trees, 25c. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3½ to 4½ ft., 35c. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.



RED JUNE.

Red June.

A vigorous hardy, upright and spreading tree, productive as Abundance, with fruit as large as that standard variety; 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 week or ten days after Red May and just ahead of Abundance. The market value of this superb variety has only recently come to be fully appreciated. Reliability of tree, size and beauty of fruit, its early ripening and fine keeping qualities make it a prize-winner, and I am rather of the opinion it's the most profitable for market of all the Japans. Price, extra size, 50 cts. each; No. 1, 4 to 4½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100; light size, \$15 per 100.

Abundance. Medium in size (or large when thinned); ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, of good quality when well ripened; cling. A strong-growing, upright tree, with rather narrow leaves and a tendency to overbear. One of the sweetest and best; fruit thin-skinned, with melting flesh. If picked just as it begins to color, will keep a long time, color up well, and be almost as good as if ripened on the tree—a strong point for market. Price, extra size, 50 cts. each; No. 1, 4 to 4½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; light size, \$15 per 100.

Normand. Strong, upright-growing tree; very productive; fruit large, obtusely conical; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Abundance, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties. August 10 to 15. Price, extra, 50c. each; No. 1, 35c. each, \$3 per doz., \$18 per 100.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

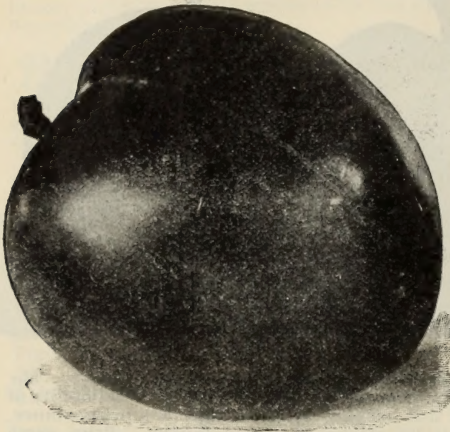
Is the organized representative of the best thought and practice in American fruit-growing. You ought to be a member of this grand society, and thus reap its benefits. Those who join in 1904 will not only be entitled to a copy of the printed proceedings of the great meeting held in Boston, September, 1903, but also of the special meeting likely to be held at St. Louis, fall of 1904. New life members will be entitled to copies of proceedings since the organization of the Society, so far as the Secretary can supply them, the issues of some years being exhausted. The report of the three days' meeting at Boston is full of meat from cover to cover, and the report of the one evening meeting when in sharp five to eight minutes talks "Ideals" were discussed by some of the brightest minds, will be worth far more than the cost of biennial membership. Note the subjects: The Ideal Dessert Pear, The Ideal Pomological Exhibit, The Ideal Fruit Grower's Family, The Ideal Red Raspberry for Home Table, The Ideal Fruit Package, The Ideal Cluster of Grapes, The Ideal Dessert Apple, The Ideal Fruit-Grower, The Ideal Cooking Apple, The Ideal Blackberry The Ideal Horticultural Society, The Ideal Fruit Grower's Home and The Ideal Amateur Fruit Garden. Life membership fee, \$20; biennial fee, \$2; remit to the treasurer or through any of the officers. Come join with us. We have a fund of \$5,000 for special awards on new fruits.

J. H. HALE, Pres., South Glastonbury, Con.
C. W. GARFIELD, Vice-Pres., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PROF. JOHN CRAIG, Sec., Ithaca, N. Y.
PROF. L. R. TAFT, Treas., Agricultural College, Mich.

Burbank. Tree of great vigor, with a broad, sprawling habit; needs close pruning. Without thinning, the fruit is the largest of the older varieties, and when freely thinned, as it always should be, it reaches very large size; 5 to 6 inches in circumference, nearly globular, often a little lop-sided; color cherry-red, with yellow spots; flesh deep yellow, very firm and meaty, not quite so sweet as Abundance. Its firmness makes it a good keeper, grand to ship. Season here August 20 to Sept. 1. Especially valuable all through the North and West. Price, extra trees, 50 cts. each; No. 1, 4 to 4½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Chabot. Tree a strong, upright, somewhat spreading grower, very productive of medium to large, oblong, conical Plums, which are a bright cherry-red nearly all over, except on the shady side, which remains yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality; not quite as sweet as Abundance, but a better Plum in every way. It is a most beautiful Plum, too, which helps it in market. Its great value, however, lies in its late ripening and long keeping qualities. If it ripened at the same time as Abundance it would entirely supersede that delicious variety, but coming as it does, nearly a month later, it takes a place and season all by itself, and is exceedingly desirable in both private and market orchards. One cannot have a choice selection without including Chabot. Plant it liberally. Price, extra size, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; No. 1, 4 to 4½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100; light size, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.



CHABOT.

October Purple. Next to Hale this is the largest and strongest-growing tree of any of the Japans. Has much the same habit as Hale, new wood often making growths of 5 to 8 feet in a single season. An abundant bearer of large, round, reddish purple Plums of fine quality; valuable. Price, extra size, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; No. 1, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

HALE. Silvery white; highest quality.

WICKSON. Very large, light cherry red.

SATSUMA. Firm red flesh all through.

APPLE. Deep reddish purple, rich and sweet. All are grand good Plums, but my stock is so low I can offer only a few. Extra trees 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; No. 1 size, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Standard Fruit Trees

While hundreds of varieties are grown in the nursery, I name only a few of the very best to cover a long season; just the choice old reliables for home or market.

APPLES

Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Fall Pippin, Porter, Wealthy, McIntosh Red, King, Hubbardston, Fameuse, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Sutton, Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Talman Sweet, York Imperial, Roxbury Russet. Fine, well-branched two-year trees, 4½ to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100, excepting Baldwin, Ben Davis and Roxbury Russet, which are \$12 per 100. McIntosh and Wealthy at single and dozen prices only. Light two-year trees, all varieties, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100. 1-year trees, above varieties, 2 to 2½ ft., superbly rooted, assorted varieties, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100. Any one variety, \$1.25 per doz., \$7 per 100.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop (large red), Transcendent (red and yellow). 50 cents each.

QUINCES

Orange, Meech's Prolific and Champion. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 to \$25 per 100, according to size and variety.

PEARS

July till February, in order named.

Summer Doyenne, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Sheldon, Seckel, Worden-Seckel, Anjou, Vermont Beauty, Winter Nelis. First-class trees, 50 cts. each.

CHERRIES

Montmorency (red), largest and best cooking and canning variety. Governor Wood (red and white), Coe's Transparent (yellowish red), Yellow Spanish (yellow and red), Centennial (yellowish red), Black Tartarian, (black), Rockport (reddish amber), Schmidt's Bigarreau (black, very large), Windsor (late black), best sweet dessert varieties. 50 cts. each.



JAPANESE SWEET CHESTNUTS

Trees of graceful form. Nuts of largest size and fine quality

NUT-PLANTING has of recent years become very popular and profitable, and in every section where the Chestnut grows naturally Chestnuts are being planted, and native sprouts and seedlings are being grafted with cions of largest and best varieties obtainable—either large selected natives or the beautiful large Japanese varieties and their seedlings.

Several years ago, after carefully investigating every class and variety of Improved Chestnuts, I became convinced that the Japanese were best for us to grow here. Beautiful semi-dwarf habit of trees, early bearing, large size and great beauty of nuts, freedom from worms and in grafting a habit of uniting more freely to our native stocks, were the strong points in favor of the Japan Chestnuts over all others. From Luther Burbank's collection of over 20,000 seedlings were selected the three that were believed to possess the most desirable qualities of all, and I am confident that any one who wants to grow nuts for profit or wants a beautiful tree for the ornamenting of grounds, and nut production as well, will find these varieties the best.

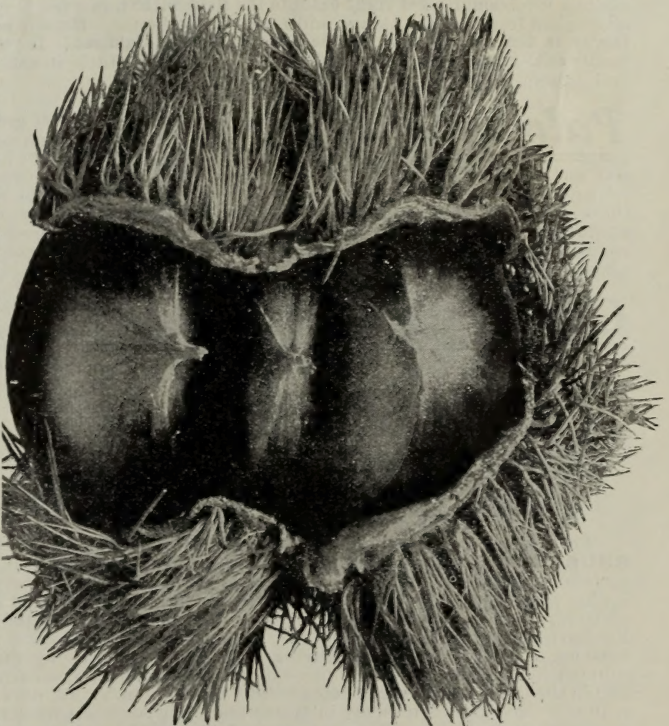
MacFarland.

about middle of September here flavor and so early that it is all gone before the American, Spanish or average Japan Chestnuts ripen. Probably the greatest of all Chestnuts for profit. Price, strong, 1-yr. trees, 3½ to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-yr. trees, 5 to 6 ft., branched, \$1.50 each.

This variety has the largest and strongest-growing tree of any of the Japans; usually three large, well-formed nuts to each bur; nuts light glossy brown, sweet and good. Ripens very early, in Connecticut. Mr. Burbank speaks of it as being of excellent

Coe, or **MAMMOTH SWEET JAPAN,**

is the one great Chestnut for size, quality and adaptability to American culture. The tree is of upright, somewhat spreading habit. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "The best of more than 10,000 seedlings; a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat, glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut." A great big fellow like this, sweet as our little Americans, and ripening ahead of them, will please the family and bring big money. Bur large, thin-shucked, with light spines, medium short, stout, not very thickly set. Holds three extra-large nuts to the bur usually. Nuts are medium light brown, marked with darker stripings. Season medium early. The largest of all, and surely a most beautiful Chestnut. None of the Paragon type compare with it in any way. While the tree itself is one of grace and beauty, it is larger and more free-growing than the beautiful little Hale, yet possessing much of its graceful habit. Price, strong, 1-yr. trees, 3½ to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-yr. trees, 5 to 6 ft., branched, \$1.50 each.



BUR OF MACFARLAND CHESTNUT.

Hale. The tree is the most beautiful of all the Japan Chestnuts. It has a willowy habit that fits it for the most elegant lawn, and its early and persistent fruiting will make it profitable. Nuts in clusters of five or six, each bur containing at least one large, fat nut, often two, and occasionally three. Nuts rich, dark, glossy seal-brown, sweet and good. Beauty of tree and fruit, early fruitage and productiveness, are its strong points. Plant it for shade as well as fruit. Price, 1-yr. trees, 2 to 3 ft. size, \$1; 2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each.

"First Fruits" of the Garden

ASPARAGUS

AN early-bird money-catcher. As a market crop for the family garden, the earliest, cheapest and best food supply. A good crop for the lazy man, and a very profitable one to the thrifty farmer. Once established, it is there; pushes out of the ground in early spring, and just lifts the mortgage right off the farm. It is an easy crop to grow; will thrive on any but very wet soil. For early market, warm, sandy soil, in a sheltered position, is best, but remember, you can have a family patch on almost any soil! Plow and fertilize as for any good farm crop; after a thorough harrowing, with a light plow open the furrows to the depth of 5 to 6 inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; in these plant the roots 15 to 18 inches apart, spreading them well, firming the earth well about them, and leaving the crowns some 2 inches below the level surface of the ground. In spring planting, if the crowns are only slightly covered and the rest of the furrow left open until the new growth is a few inches high, it will greatly assist in the first hoeing. The cultivator, being run close along the line of the row, will tumble earth into these partly open furrows, fill in about the plants, cover up all small weeds, and so obviate the necessity for any hand work.

In planting the family Asparagus bed, the mistake is usually made of making it too small; get right out into the field with it, in a few long rows, setting not less than 500 plants, and 1,000 will do better. Not one farmer's family in ten ever yet had all the Asparagus they could eat! Is your own family still among the unfortunate? If so, note how little it will cost to make them happy.

Palmetto. This new Asparagus is now extensively grown by planters for New York and Philadelphia markets, where it sells at top prices on account of its great size and beautiful appearance, average bunches of 15 shoots measuring 13 to 14 inches in circumference. For some years this variety has reached the markets 10 days earlier than all other kinds, and has commanded almost fabulous prices. A variety of very great merit, the largest of any we have ever seen. Price, 2-year roots, \$1 per 100, \$2.50 for 500, \$4 per 1,000; 10,000 or more at \$3.50 per 1,000; 1-year roots, \$3 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. The standard of excellence the country over. This strong-growing green-tipped variety is probably more widely planted than all others combined, though in recent years it has been fast giving place to Palmetto, as big things are what is wanted nowadays. Prices same as Palmetto.

Barr's Mammoth. One-year only. Price, \$1 per 100, \$2.50 for 500, \$4 per 1,000.

WINTER FORCING RHUBARB

For years I have been sending out a selected strain of **VICTORIA RHUBARB** that makes heavy crowns. When well enriched this throws up from open ground, in very early spring, great quantities of very large stalks, which make a delicious, refreshing and healthful article of food in early spring, when something of the kind is so much appreciated. Fine Rhubarb is also a money-making crop with many of recent years. A few have found great profits from buying roots in spring, growing them one summer in very rich soil, so as to establish a lot of crowns on each plant, and in the fall packing these roots solidly together in a cool, dark cellar, with rich earth between them; in March and early April, six weeks before Rhubarb can be had from the open ground, beautifully pink, tender stalks two or more feet high can be cut and marketed at fancy prices. In this way many an old unused cellar, or a portion of any house-cellar, can be made to give a fine cash income with little or no trouble or expense. When marketing season is over, divide the roots and plant in open ground to build up crowns for next winter's fruitage. There is money in cellar-grown Rhubarb. Superb Victoria roots, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Address all orders to

J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Conn.

