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W. L. Lake

1915

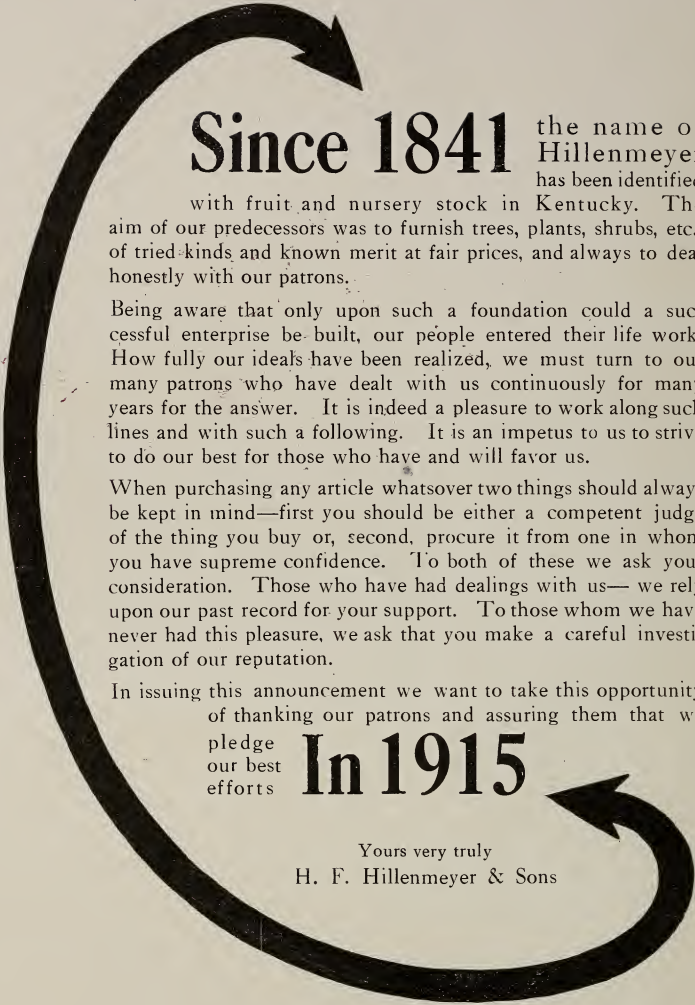
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Catalog of
Strawberries
and our first offering of
Mammoth Pearl Potatoes



BLUE GRASS NURSERIES
 H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons
 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



Since 1841 the name of
Hillenmeyer
has been identified

with fruit and nursery stock in Kentucky. The aim of our predecessors was to furnish trees, plants, shrubs, etc., of tried kinds and known merit at fair prices, and always to deal honestly with our patrons.

Being aware that only upon such a foundation could a successful enterprise be built, our people entered their life work. How fully our ideals have been realized, we must turn to our many patrons who have dealt with us continuously for many years for the answer. It is indeed a pleasure to work along such lines and with such a following. It is an impetus to us to strive to do our best for those who have and will favor us.

When purchasing any article whatsoever two things should always be kept in mind—first you should be either a competent judge of the thing you buy or, second, procure it from one in whom you have supreme confidence. To both of these we ask your consideration. Those who have had dealings with us—we rely upon our past record for your support. To those whom we have never had this pleasure, we ask that you make a careful investigation of our reputation.

In issuing this announcement we want to take this opportunity of thanking our patrons and assuring them that we

pledge
our best
efforts

In 1915

Yours very truly
H. F. Hillenmeyer & Sons



Gandy

General Information

The Season of 1914 was somewhat similar to that of 1913 in that we had normal weather in the early spring, followed by a severe drouth with extremely high temperatures. This, however, was broken about August 1st, and from then on until frost, the most favorable conditions prevailed for vegetable growth. The strawberry is one of those things that could yet be made, and as we had our propagating beds set early, got a perfect stand, and had kept them growing by continuous cultivation, they responded beautifully and covered the ground almost like magic. In fact, we think we have the most uniform block of plants we have ever grown. We offer about one million plants up to our usual standard in only the best kinds—grown on new, rich land—and expect one of the best seasons we have ever experienced.

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington at Hillenmeyer, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and three-fourths mile from Stop 7 (Hill), Georgetown and Lexington Traction line. An inspection of our grounds is always welcomed.

Shipping—Lexington offers shipping facilities equalled by few cities in the country with four railroads, over which fifteen express trains travel daily, and with a network of interurban lines connecting central Kentucky, we have all that is desired. We always ship by parcel post, express or over the interurban, unless a few plants are wanted along with a tree order, or we are instructed to the contrary. The above methods are best.

Parcel Post—Since issuing our last catalog the postal authorities have admitted trees, plants and seeds under the regular parcel post rates. Therefore, small quantities of plants may be sent much cheaper. We refer you to page 8 for fuller instruction as to how plants may be sent by mail.

True to Name—We believe our plants as true to name as any; we have always exercised the greatest care in having them such. A member of the firm has always personally supervised the planting, and when fruiting we have never noticed a mix. Equal care is also given when digging and packing. From the time they are set in our propagating beds to the time your order leaves our grounds, every precaution is taken to have them as represented. We guarantee them to be true to name, but, being human—like other people, we sometimes make mistakes, and when they do occur, we stand ready at all times to replace or refund the purchase price. The fact that we have never been called upon to do so is undoubtedly an evidence of care, and should be appreciated by prospective purchasers.

Digging—For years we had always dug our plants by hand, but for several seasons we have used a digger drawn by four horses, which worked with such satisfaction that we shall use it exclusively in the future. We think we are correct when we say that it is the first of its kind ever used anywhere. It digs and shakes the plants, getting all the roots, and it is an item in enabling us to furnish our customers the best. When dug they are immediately placed in sacks so as not to be exposed to the air; each sack is labeled and taken to our counting room. Here they are tied into bunches of 26, and usually packed as fast as counted. We never keep any old plants on hand and our customers may rest assured that they will receive fresh, unexposed stock.

Packing—We always pack in crates or light boxes, and separate the varieties by a thin layer of packing material, over which is a brace or mark pin, which indicates the kind below. **Always open and unpack from top of box.**

When Plants are Received—We advise setting at once. However, if this is impossible, moisten a place on your cellar floor and place bunches thereon, covering with a damp sack, but do not wet plants, and they will keep for ten days in good condition. Another method is to trench them in open ground by covering roots with earth,



Strawberries and How to Grow Them

From year to year, when issuing our Strawberry Catalog, we endeavor to call to mind the general excellency of this most pleasing fruit and to state how much it is neglected; therefore, to those who have only eaten the stale, sour strawberries from the South—gathered when half ripe—shipped a thousand miles—placed on the fruit stands for days to catch dust and dirt—and then sold as fresh berries, we want to suggest that you don't know this beautiful fruit.

Were you ever in a real live strawberry patch, when the ground was almost covered with fruit and looked down on the big, red, luscious berries peeping from beneath almost every leaf as though to say "won't you have one of us?" Or have you ever gathered them fresh from the garden, taken them home and served with cream? If you have never enjoyed these privileges we want to say that you don't know the strawberry—and that until you do go out into your own bed you won't appreciate them.

Science is more and more telling us that fruit is one of the most essential elements for a healthful balanced ration, and that the strawberry is one of the most important—"Health is wealth," therefore, plant plenty of it and be rich.

There are few fruits, if any, that succeed over such a wide territory as the strawberry. They may be grown by anyone almost anywhere. To the beginner with moderate outlay they offer opportunities unequalled by few garden pursuits. When correctly manipulated, they often more than pay in one year's crop for the ground they occupy. Profits from two to three hundred dollars per acre are not unusual, and we recommend this for the careful consideration of those who are draining their land with corn, tobacco, etc.

To the amateur with a small back yard they form a delightful, healthful recreation with great compensation.

To the specialist they add a means of livelihood, and it is not strange why he continues to follow the pursuit year after year—"There is a reason."

In other words it is the fruit for the masses, and should form a part of every well-regulated home. Plants reasonable, easily cultivated, early to produce returns, profitable, healthy and reliable. Why shouldn't fine, high-colored strawberries for canning, preserving, and to serve with cream, find a ready and welcome place, when they can be had so easily?

The Soil—Any soil that will grow potatoes will also produce strawberries. They are by no means exacting. However, the early kinds do best on a lighter soil, while the later varieties, on a whole, do best on lower, heavy soil, Aroma being an exception. In

PROPRIETORS OF BLUE GRASS NURSERIES

growing strawberries it must be remembered that in six weeks from blossoming the crop is produced; therefore, the soil should be kept well fertilized and have an abundance of available plant food that may be easily assimilated. Plow early to conserve the moisture; pulverize thoroughly before planting; care for as directed, and patience will bring a perfect reward. However, let us caution thus: **Never plant immediately following sod;** the white grub usually so prevalent thereafter will frequently almost destroy an entire bed. It must be remembered that on very low ground there is more danger of frost, and we would therefore advise choosing a higher location, if possible.

Number of Plants—We are often asked how many plants are required for an acre; how many it will take for a given piece of ground, or how many for a family. In order to answer these, we must know what method is to be used and how they are to be cared for. Distances at which plants should be set vary somewhat with the soil, but more in how they are to be cultivated. A small family can use 300, a medium one 500, and 1,000 should furnish berries for all and some for canning, preserving, etc. They require so little space that we advise planting amply, as we have never seen anyone who really had more than they could profitably use.

Hill System—If space is limited and extra fancy berries are wanted, the "Hill system" is often employed. This consists in setting the plants close together and never permitting the runners to develop, thus inducing one large plant. It is successful if so followed, and large, handsome berries may be produced. When cultivation is done by horse tools they should be planted 3x1; where work is done by hand, 18x18.

Hedge Row—The hedge row system consists in setting the plants about two feet apart in the row and permitting the runners to grow in each direction from the mother plant in a line with the row. New plants will develop every six or eight inches, and after the intermediate space is thus filled all other plants are kept cut off.

Narrow Matted Row—However, for general purposes and where space is not particularly limited, we prefer the narrow matted row. The plants are set 4x1½ feet. This will give ample space for passage way which is essential in harvesting large crops of berries. About 7,000 plants are required per acre when planted as above. When space is limited, 3x1 may be used with success. After plants have commenced to grow, cultivation must be started. Do all that is possible with horse tools without destroying the roots. Work space between plants with hoe. Where the above is not permissible, all work may be done by hand. The ground should be stirred after each rain or about



"A Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever"



Progressive

every two weeks. Never let a single weed get to any size. They are the worst enemy of the strawberry. They may be destroyed a hundred at a stroke when small, but are frequently difficult to eradicate when given a start. Keep the strawberry patch clean—it is essential. Often during the wet season, when cared for as above, young plants become too thick. Six or eight well-developed plants from each mother plant or a narrow matted row are sufficient, and all others should be cut off just as soon as they appear. Don't let them get matted like sod and expect a full crop. Under such conditions it is impossible.

Planting—There are so many ways described for setting strawberries, that we feel as though the planter is confused in trying to find the BEST. When ready, shorten roots one-third, and if possible dip the remaining roots in water, or, better still, in thin mud. Then open bunch and drop at the required distance. When planting the roots should be placed straight down or spreading just a little. The same methods as used in planting cabbage, tomatoes, etc., will do if you are sure that the **earth is packed firm about the roots and the crowns just above the surface level**. If too deep they will rot—if too high they may die. All blossoms should be removed the first season of planting just as soon as they appear, so as not to weaken the mother plant.

Mulching or Winter Cover—After growing season, about December 1st, or when the ground is sufficiently frozen to hold up a wagon, there should be a covering of straw, leaves or litter scattered over the plants. This is to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing, to keep the fruit clean and to hold the moisture. In the spring this should be removed partly from the plants if it seems to have a tendency to smother them and this may be left in the middles. We do not recommend barnyard manure or litter foul with weed seed, as you would likely have a timothy or clover meadow the second year instead of a strawberry bed.

Old Beds—After fruiting, they should be cut with scythe or machine as close as possible; let the leaves dry a day or so, then burn where they lay. This will destroy all insects, spores, etc. If this is not done, they should be raked off and burned. Then a small plow will be found useful. Turn furrows to the middle, leaving only six or eight inches of the original row. Work thoroughly until the ground is pulverized. Within a week new growth will commence and cultivation should be renewed as during the previous season. Beds will often last three years under this treatment and frequently the second gives the best fruit.

Selection of Varieties: Perfect and Imperfect—Some strawberries, when planted alone, will not produce fruit. There are the perfect and imperfect flowering kinds. The for-



Tennessee

mer will bear anywhere, but the latter need some of the perfect, planted near to fertilize them. For example. Haverland and Sample are imperfect flowering kinds and need something like Tennessee planted near to make them fruitful, usually one row of perfect to two or three imperfect, give satisfactory results. Do not be afraid to plant any of the imperfect that you may like—some of them are among the best. We venture the opinion that half the plants that leave our farm are selected by us, and as we always grow largely of the most suitable varieties, we are in position to give our patrons the best selection. As to this we have never had a complaint, but many words of praise. If you desire, we are always ready to assist you in part or make the entire selection. When so doing our customers may rest assured that we shall send enough of the perfect and imperfect kinds to make a fruitful bed covering the season.

Kinds We Offer—You will notice our list of kinds is not long. It is a well-known fact that some varieties will do well in one section of the country, but are a total failure in another. If you should read descriptions taken from catalogs of Southern plant growers you might think Klondike, Lady Thompson, Excelsior just the thing. If from the Northern catalog, then Warfield, Brandywine, Chesapeake and Stephens' Late Champion, etc., were the best. We are annually testing new kinds just to get the best, and our patrons may rely upon us to keep in touch with any promising kinds that are going to replace the favorite old standards.

"Doing Nicely."

Please find enclosed P. O. order for..... to pay for 2,000 strawberry plants you sent me a few days ago. Have them set out and so far they are doing nicely.
D. R. SANDERS, Georgetown, Ky.

"They Are Growing Right Along."

The strawberry plants came in good shape. They are planted and growing right along.
MRS. J. CRAIG JACKSON,
Granville, Tenn.

"Very Much Pleased With Them."

The plants sent me received in good condition. We had a good rain and set them out today. I was very much pleased with them.
MARY A. HOWARD,
Henderson, Ky.

"Plants Doing Nicely."

The five hundred strawberry plants we got from you are doing nicely and don't believe six of them died.
MRS. THOMAS J. JONES,
Paris, Ky., Route 1.



Bubach

Varieties of Strawberries

Aroma. Perfect. Late. No other strawberry in cultivation has gained such popularity—and justly so—as the Aroma. The plant is rather low and spreading, but a model of thrift and hardiness, and the fruit is easily gathered. The berries are large, firm, and hold up well in size throughout a long picking season. The color is a bright pleasing red with prominent yellow seed that make it a most attractive package. The blossoms open medium early and as it blooms over a long period, is desirable for a pollinizer. We recommend it as our best all round late kind.

Bubach. Imperfect. Medium late. This grand old variety has been in cultivation for more than thirty years, and is still as popular as ever. It is rather a poor plant maker, especially in dry weather. The plant is vigorous and healthy, though always scarce. Bubach is one of the most fascinating berries to grow—rather soft, if left too long—though it can hardly be surpassed for size, color and quality. A most excellent home variety that fills in well between Haverland and Aroma. If you want Bubach you had better order early.

Gandy. Perfect. Late. This old variety is still so well liked and in such demand that we never seem to have enough plants. We think Aroma a little better, but when considering that it blooms ten days later than Aroma and that we often have a full crop of Gandy when other

kinds are partially or entirely killed by frost, it is one of the most dependable varieties we offer. Berry large, bright red, conical and with a big showy green calyx that makes it sell. Known wherever strawberries are grown and by many thought never to have had an equal. It does best on rather moist soil. Blooms too late to be used as a pollinizer for other kinds. Our stock of plants is fine.

Haverland. Imperfect. Midseason. We think this the best all-round berry we sell and are growing twice as many of this kind as of any other. It is a good plant maker and will thrive in any soil that will grow the strawberry. Will stand the drouth better and produce more berries under adverse conditions than any other kind. Used as a main crop and money maker in thousands of localities. The bed should be well mulched, as the load of large, long, light red berries lays rather close to the ground. We don't want you to miss ordering some of this—"our best berry."

Parson's Beauty. Perfect. Midseason. We grow no other plant that has such a large, healthy root system and is able to withstand drouth better than Parson. The leaves are of a rich, dark green and the fruit stems are held well off the ground, thereby keeping the fruit clean. We have had nothing but good reports, as it is a general favorite wherever known. Berries large, roundish, beautiful in color, firm and showy.

Sample. Imperfect. Late. For home use where quality is of prime importance, Sample "fills the bill." It is unsurpassed in beauty of color, size and quality. The only reason that it is not planted in preference to Gandy and Aroma is because of its being somewhat soft for long distance shipping. Plant it for home use with Aroma for a fertilizer, and you won't be disappointed. Ripens over a long period. Berries large, elongated, conical, rich red and sweet.

Senator Dunlap. Perfect. Midseason. This variety for general purposes is possibly only equaled by Haverland—many think it better. But as Haverland needs a fertilizer, we generally use these two kinds together in getting a succession of berries. Dunlap is the greatest plant maker we have, and will produce more berries under neglect than any variety grown. The fruit is of a dark, rich red with the meat of the same color, with prominent yellow seed, which on some markets commands the top price, while on others it is too dark. If this is the case, use Tennessee. The plant is literally covered with large, showy flowers, which make it very much desired for a fertilizer for imperfect kinds. The berry is above medium in size, holding up well throughout the long ripening season. Our advice is to plant Dunlap wherever the market will permit of its color, and to use it for home purposes in preference to any other kind of its season.

Tennessee. Perfect. Midseason. Because of its richness in pollen it has been used for more than twenty-five years as the standard midseason variety to fertilize other kinds. The berry is a glossy bright red, somewhat long and corrugated, and makes one of the most attractive kinds in baskets. It is especially prized for preserving and canning, as it seems to hold its shape better and has a very delightful flavor. We have sold millions of plants and our customers have always thought well of it.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

We have always been slow about offering novelties and new kinds. The "seedless apple," the "everbearing blackberry," the "everbearing raspberry" and others of this character have never proven of real worth, so we have always tested thoroughly before offering to our customers. In the Fall Bearing Strawberry, however,

we feel that there is some merit, and after testing we are making our first offering of plants. We caution, however, about investing much in these, as they may yet prove unsuited to our climate and market and care necessary to grow them. Unless their habits are known and they are cared for as they should be, we are satisfied that you will fail.

After planting in the spring, all blossoms should be removed until about July 15th in order that the plants may become strong and make new plants. They will then fruit in small quantity until freezing weather. In the spring they will bear a full crop, and if not permitted to continue all summer, thereby weakening themselves, will bear again in the fall of the second year. We offer only two varieties, which we consider the best. Both are good plant makers, which is often a most serious drawback to this new type.

Price—\$2 per 100, postpaid.

Progressive. Perfect. An introduction of Harlow Rockhill, of Iowa, one of the most noted breeders of these berries, and considered by him to be the best. The berry is highly colored, medium size and red to the core. There is so little acid in it that sugar is hardly necessary when serving with cream. The quality is excellent.

Superb. Perfect. This is the best introduction of Mr. Cooper, of New York, also a breeder of note. He so called it as he considered it the best of his many introductions. With us it does not bear heavily in the fall of the first year, but is the equal to many fruiting kinds in the spring. It has a full crop the second summer. The berries are large, smooth, deep, rich red, and of fine quality.

PLANT

Aroma for best all-round late berry, but in well-drained soil.

Bubach for medium-late home berry—where size and quality are wanted.

Gandy when soil is moist or when you want to be sure of some fruit.

Haverland for profit and reliability.

Parson for a drouth resister on thin soil.

Sample for late quality berry.

Sen. Dunlap—Best midseason home berry.

Tennessee for a fertilizer where Dunlap is too dark.

Fall Bearers for experimenting.

We shall be pleased to make selections if you so desire.

"The Finest Looking Ones I Have Ever Seen."

The ten thousand strawberry plants arrived in due time, and in excellent shape, and are the finest looking ones I have ever seen.

W. W. CHRISTIAN,

Owensboro, Ky.

P. S.—If you are ever in need of a good wagon, try an "Owensboro."

"Very Satisfactory."

The last strawberry plants we got from you were very satisfactory.

R. H. CROW, Shelby City, Ky.

"Received Plants In Good Condition."

Received strawberries in good condition and set them out; there is but one dead.

EDWIN SMATHERS, Sharpsburg, Ky.

"Won't Lose Half Dozen Plants."

Strawberries received and doing fine. Don't think I will lose half dozen plants out of 500.

WM. ISAACS,

Penick, Ky.

"The Plants Are Beautiful Ones."

Received goods in good shape; the plants are beautiful ones. I thank you for your prompt attention to orders.

C. B. HAWKINS, Versailles, Ky.

"Splendid Crop Last Year."

We had splendid crop last year from plants bought of you year 1912.

G. N. LYDDAN, Irvington, Ky.

Our Prices and Our Plants

In the beginning let us say that we are not trying to grow the "cheapest" plants. You are aware that some land in Kentucky may be bought for \$2 per acre; some shoes at 98 cents; some horses at \$25. A conservative business man would hardly choose to farm on such land, nor would he expect good shoes for the above price, nor would he likely enjoy riding behind the \$25 horse. We find about this same class in every line of industry. Now, if you think good strawberry plants can be propagated, dug, counted and packed for \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand, as we have sometimes seen them advertised, we want to correct this idea. On the contrary, there is another class which is still worse; those who pretend to produce "pedigreed" plants. Making permanent improvement in any variety of fruit trees, fruit plants or vegetables without resorting to seed has never been accomplished. Very rarely a plant may sport, but this cannot be brought about at will, nor can it be explained. Propagating from a selected branch, runners or tuber has never developed a new trait or characteristic in any variety. Whenever a nurseryman makes such a claim he is either deceiving himself or trying to deceive others. The man who propagates well-known varieties by cuttings or runners, and sends them out as "pedigreed," is simply sailing under false colors, presumably for the sake of gain.

The following, taken from a letter from the Department of Horticulture of the Ohio Experiment Station, might throw some light on the matter: "In Bulletin 166 of this station the statement is made that so-called 'pedigree plants' have been tested beside plants of the same variety for which no claim was made. **The results showed no advantage on the side of the 'pedigree plants.'**"

There is no pedigree without seed—It is perfectly legitimate to grow plants from runners and sell them, but to brand them as "pedigree" plants is a deceit, and the grower who claims to be a breeder without the use of seed has all the marks of a quack. Prof. W. E. Van Deman, ex-U. S. pomologist, has a carefully prepared article about "Pedigreed Nursery Stock," in which he has the following to say: "The claims of 'pedigree' tree and perennial plant nurserymen seem to be groundless, so far as any positive and constant superiority of this stock is concerned. Any superiority that any nursery stock may have comes from superior climate, soil and treatment, and not from improvement by selection."

Experiment stations and unbiased fruit growers have proven them false. The best pedigree to have is a pedigreed grower—the fruit will follow.

Again we do not claim to be the "biggest grower," as we notice from catalogs coming to our office that there are some ten or fifteen "biggest growers." Nor do we claim any extraordinary qualities for our plants, but we do claim they are as good as the best and better than the rest. Evidences of this are in the fact that customers who bought of us thirty-five years ago are still ordering year after year. Our plants are priced as cheaply as we can grow and market them and at the same time make a legitimate profit.

Not the "Cheapest" and Without a "Pedigree"

BY EXPRESS, FREIGHT—INTERURBAN OR LOCAL—Purchaser Paying Transportation

		Packing charges (See below)
100	\$.60	.....
300	1.25	.10
500	2.00	.15
1,000	3.50	.25
5,000	15.00	1.00
10,000	27.50	1.50
25,000	62.50	2.50
50,000	120.00	5.00

There will be no packing charges where cash accompanies order; otherwise the above packing charge will be added. Please do not ask us to vary from this rule.

**PARCEL POST—(Express or Interurban—Prepaid) Within 150 Miles of Lexington
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY, IF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ARE PREPAID**

100	\$.75
300	1.50
500	2.25
1,000	4.00

The above are for plants delivered—all charges paid. We will ship by any method preferred. If not instructed will use our best judgment.

These prices permit you to make a selection of varieties. You are not required to take a thousand of one kind to get the 1,000 rate. This is important when comparing other prices. From 300 to 1,000 plants are required, according to size of family.

Read This Carefully Before Ordering

This catalog abrogates all previous issues.

Prices are cash with order or satisfactory references.

Send money by check, P. O. or express order, draft or registered letter.

Write name plainly and give shipping directions.

Our shipping season usually opens about the last of March and extends into May.

We do not sell plants in the fall. It is a waste of time, money and energy.

We try to fill orders as received and can usually ship on any day requested. However, rain stops digging, and as we never keep any plants on hand, it sometimes becomes impossible to meet our promise during a week of continuous bad weather. We always do our best and ask our customers to make allowance for such conditions.

Dahlias

To those who know this beautiful summer and fall-blooming plant, it needs no description. But we want those who do not to plant a few, just to see what they have missed. There are various shades of color, size of blossom and forms of flowers. We have thirty kinds that are taken from our choice testing ground. They are all superb varieties and we paid several times the price we are asking, but in order to sell our surplus we are offering at very low prices. 15 cents each—10 for \$1.00.

Cannas

For years we had calls for bedding plants, but as they are not usually hardy, we did not carry them. However, as the demand was so great, we decided to grow and list bulbs (dormant) of our own raising.

For planting in front of the foundation, along the porch or wall, for screening unsightly views or to brighten the home surroundings with a beautiful, brilliant bed on the lawn, we think they are without equal. They are of easiest culture and only ask abundance of water to do their best. The green tops may be cut off just after the first frost, the clump of bulbs, with dirt, may be placed in a cellar, where they will not freeze, and these may be planted next season after subdividing as when you first received them. After testing many we have selected only the best. If you will send us the diameter of your bed or the dimensions of your ground we shall be glad to estimate your wants. They are usually planted at 18 inches to 2 feet apart after danger of frost is over. We offer the kinds listed below:

Bouchar. Yellow-speckled red. Spikes large, full and a constant bloomer. The best yellow we have ever grown. Foliage light green, leathery and pretty. 3-4 feet.

King Humbert. Red. The most beautiful bedding canna of this color we have ever seen. Foliage bronze—this with its brilliant flowers makes it quite striking. 3-4 feet.

Louisiana. Red. A velvety, soft, glowing color that cannot be described. Blossoms extra large and the spike full. It bloomed continuously all summer and was the admiration of all who saw it. Foliage bronze. Excellent for screening. 5-7 feet, feet.

Venus. Pink. We have tried several pinks but this is the best—a soft, pleasing shade, with heavy green foliage. 2½-3 feet.



We advise using one kind in a bed for best effect.

Price—10 for 75 cents; 25 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.00.



Mammoth Pearl

"I honestly believe mine will average a bushel to every sixteen to twenty hills."
—Dr. H. M. Marsh, Oct. 24, 1914.

The Mammoth Pearl Potato

The history of the Mammoth Pearl Potato might seem to many like a romance—but in describing it we are only going to place the facts before our customers, and guarantee that we can prove each and every statement as made.

In the spring of 1912 we came into possession of a bushel of potatoes, from J. T. Bailey, Anderson County, sent in exchange for a bushel of Irish Cobbler. He said that it was an old late variety that should not be planted until the ground became warm, or about June 15th—was one in which he had great faith, as he had never failed in all the years he had planted it, and that it was worthy of wider distribution. We must confess that we planted them with much less care or expectation than many other high-priced varieties we had tested.

One-half of this bushel was planted about June 10th and the other half about July 15th (at the same time we planted second crop seed). We were surprised at the size and vigor of the young sprouts just coming through the soil—the perfect stand and the subsequent rank, healthy growth which attained a height of 3 to 3½ feet. We grappled in the hills during the summer and knew that they were holding their own, but were amazed at harvesting time at the quantity, size, smoothness, absence of small potatoes and general excellency of the variety. After measuring the ground upon which they were planted, we found that we had made more than 300 bushels per acre.

We began to dream—a potato that could be planted after corn and oats and other farm crops were in; a variety that comes up strong with large, robust vines in which no crab grass could ever compete, as they shade the whole ground, thereby making digging easy; a potato that stayed green until frost killed them; a potato that produced five or six large tubers in a hill with very few small ones; a potato that would keep in a cool cellar until May 1st without sprouting, and to cap the climax, a fine eating potato. It all seemed too good to be true.

Then we started an investigation. Where could this remarkable potato have originated? Was it a freak yield in 1912? Would it repeat? Had anyone else ever tried it, and if so, could we recommend it?

We immediately wrote to Mr. Bailey seeking further information. He referred us to his brother, from whom he had gotten the stock, and he in turn referred us to others, and so on, until we exhausted every source in vain as to its origination, correct name, etc. But the one gratifying thing that we did learn was that it had been in cultivation

in that locality for more than twenty years with remarkably uniform good results. It was quite a coincidence that everyone to whom we wrote took the occasion to say something complimentary about the variety. Here are a few of the extracts taken from the letters received:

"They have proven superior in point of yield to any variety I have ever raised, and this has been the experience of all my neighbors."—J. T. Bailey.

"W. P. Givens (Alfalfa Will) brought them to Boyle County fifteen or twenty years ago, I think, from Horse Cave."—J. M. Bailey.

"It is undoubtedly the greatest LATE potato I ever saw. I dug over a hundred bushels off about one-eighth of an acre year before last."—Dr. H. M. Marsh.

"Am delighted to hear that you have some of the old stock, for I consider them the finest potato in cultivation. It matters not how large they grow, I have never seen one with a crack in the center."—W. P. Givens.

"I have grown the Mammoth Pearl Potato for several years and find it by far the finest potato I have ever raised."—Porter Johnson.

Thus you may see we became more interested. Feeling that perhaps something must be wrong that such a remarkable potato could have been grown so long with such good results and not being more generally disseminated, we decided to put it to a further test. We asked about twenty-five disinterested persons throughout the state to give the potato a trial—we furnishing 200 seed pieces and same number of Cobbler for comparison. But again, to our surprise, each and every one from whom we heard reported a larger yield than Cobbler, the average being over two to one in its favor—and also in each instance something complimentary was said. We ask you to read carefully what some of the "other fellows" have to say about them during the dry season of 1914 just passed:

"I count them as a valuable potato for this region."—Wm. L. Flannery, Supt. Berea College Farm, Berea, Ky.

"A great yielder of large, showy potatoes."—W. A. Cox, Versailles.

"A great potato. Came up stronger than Cobbler; outgrew it from the start. It stood the intense dry weather much better and lived longer—H. J. McRoberts, Stanford.

"I think it is the best and most prolific late potato that I have ever grown."—W. A. Glass, Hopkinsville.

"A most excellent potato. By far the best thing that I have tried. No small potatoes in the hill—all large and uniform."—Chas. Bright, Eminence.

"I am delighted with it."—J. C. Gentry, Harrodsburg.

"It is as fine a eating potato as I have ever tasted."—Fred Fister, Paris.

"It produces more potatoes of a larger size than Irish Cobbler. Many hills have eight or nine very large potatoes with few small ones."—Henry S. Berry, Owensboro.

"It is by far the best variety hitherto known to us."—Abbey, of Gethsemani, Inc., Trappist, Ky.

"My man is very much impressed with Mammoth Pearl; in fact, he cannot say too much in their favor."—Dr. W. W. Richmond, Prestonsburg.

We therefore think it the greatest potato we have ever grown, and offer it with confidence to those whose conditions it will suit.

However, we want to caution as follows: We were advised and have corroborated the fact that it should not be planted before June 15th. We have planted as late as July 15th and had remarkable yields. It can follow early crops of peas, beans, cabbage, etc. It cannot be used for producing early potatoes, but for fall, winter and spring use it is unsurpassed. As said before, it can be planted after other urgent spring operations are completed—will grow all summer until killed by frost, thereby keeping the ground clean—and finally will produce so much more than any other variety that the price of the seed will be more than paid for by the extra yield. We ask that you try at least a few of these, as we offer them with confidence.

Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$1; 1 bushel, \$1.50; 1 barrel, \$4.

Irish Cobbler

For years we have offered second crop seed potatoes, and our customers have always reported good results. They are far superior to the Northern-grown seed, and usually send up only one sprout, though there may be more eyes to the piece. We think Irish Cobbler the best early-maturing white-skin potato grown. Few small ones in the hill, and of uniform size. We have about 1,000 bushels and offer as follows:

Price—\$1 per bushel; \$2.50 per barrel.

Fall 1914

Price

Trees, Plants,

Notice

It now appears that our issue of general catalogs will become exhausted before the spring season is over, so we include the price list of trees, plants, vines, etc., herein. Upon request we shall be pleased to send copies to those who may not have one, as long as they last. Our list of kinds is very complete, and we can furnish all of the standard commercial and home varieties.

This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50 and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. If cash accompanies order there are no packing charges, otherwise the cost of time and material will be added.

Fruit and Nut Trees

	1	10	100	1,000
Apple—Extra trees, 5-6 ft.	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Medium, 4-5 ft.	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Apricot—Extra trees, 4 ft.	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Cherry—Extra trees, 2-yr.	.35	3.00	20.00	.....
Medium, 2-yr.	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Nut Trees—Best sizes	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Peaches—Extra	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
Medium	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
Pears—Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium	.20	1.50	12.50	.....
Persimmons—2-yr.	.30	2.50	.....	.....
Plums—Extra	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium	.20	1.50	12.50	.....

Small Fruits, Asparagus, Etc.

Asparagus—2-yr. Palmetto	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Blackberries—25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Currants—2-yr., No. 1	.10	.50	4.00	25.00
Gooseberries—2-yr., No. 1	.10	1.00	8.00	.....
Grapes—2-yr., No. 1	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Horseradish	.....	.20	1.50	10.00
Raspberries—Black, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	2.00	15.00
Red, 25 in bunch	.....	.....	1.00	8.00
Rhubarb—Divided crowns	.05	.50	3.00	25.00
Sage—Holt's, strong plants	.05	.50	3.00	.....

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae—American, 2-ft.-2½-ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
American, 12-18 in.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Siberian, 18-in.	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Boxwood—Hansworthii, 18-24 in.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Cyhalonian Fir—18-24 in.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Holly—American, 2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00	.....
Juniper—Irish, 18-20 in.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Lawson Cypress—3-4 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Spruce—Norway, 3-4 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Nordman's Fir—3-4 ft.	.50	4.00	35.00	.....
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Pine—Austrian and Scotch, 2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
White, 3-3½ ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....
Silver Fir—2-3 ft.	1.50	10.00	.....	.....
White Spruce—2½-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00	.....

List

Spring 1915

Vines, Shrubs, Etc.

Shrubs, Perennials, Vines, Hedges

	1	10	100	1,000
Climbing Vines—Except as noted.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Hardy Grass .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Hedge Plants—California Privet, 18-24 in.....	.....	.....	3.00	\$25.00
B. Thunbergii, 12-15 in., transplanted.....	.15	1.00	8.00	75.00
B. Thunbergii, 8-10 in., transplanted.....	.....	.....	6.00	50.00
Arbor Vitae, 12-18 in. ....	.15	1.00	8.00	.....
Iris—German and Japanese .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Peony—Large stock .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Phlox .....	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Sunflower—Hardy, strong clumps.....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Roses—2-yr., field grown .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Shrubs—Strong planting sizes .....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Yucca filamentosa .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

Shade Trees

	1	10	100
Ash—Mountain and European, 8-10 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Blue and Green, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Beech—Purple, 3-4 ft.....	.75	5.00	.....
Birch—Cut-leaf and Purple, 6-7 ft.....	1.00	7.50	.....
White, 8-9 ft.....	.40	3.50	.....
Catalpa—Bungeii, grafted	1.00	8.00	75.00
Speciosa, 10-12 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Cypress—5-6 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Dogwood—4-5 ft., fine .....	.35	3.00	25.00
3-4 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Elm—Red, American and English, 10-12 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Gum—8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
7-9 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Hackberry—8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Horse Chestnut—6-8 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Koelreuteria—6-8 ft., fine .....	.40	3.50	30.00
Kentucky Coffee—8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Linden—American and European, 8-10 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Larch—6-8 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Magnolia—5-6 ft.....	1.00	7.50	.....
Maiden Hair—6-8 ft., fine .....	.40	3.50	30.00
Maple—Norway, 10-12 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Norway, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Schwedleri, 8-10 ft.....	.75	6.00	.....
Silver, 12-14 ft., 1½-2 in.....	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.....	.45	4.00	35.00
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Sycamore, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Red, 6-8 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, 8-10 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Sugar, Black, 8-10 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Mulberry—Russian, 6-8 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Weeping	1.00	8.00	.....
Oak—In variety, 6-8 ft.....	.50	4.50	35.00
Poplar—Carolina, 12-14 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Boleana, 12-14 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 6-8 ft., 1 in.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Tulip—12-14 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
Tulip, 10-12 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Red Bud—7-8 ft.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Sycamore—American, 12-14 ft.....	.45	4.00	35.00
American and European, 10-12 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Willow—5-6 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00

We Will Make Special Prices on Trees in Greater Numbers
Also Larger and Smaller Sizes.

SPRAYERS

Fifteen years ago sprayers were novelties, but each season the farmer, stockman, gardener and fruit-grower is realizing more and more their necessity. Wherever flowers or fruit are grown or where mites or diseases lurk, they are being bought as every-day tools. We have, therefore, added to our offerings a line of sprayers known the country over as the best, believing by so doing we will benefit our customers, rather than for the small compensation we will receive from their sale.

We do not carry them in stock, but when ordered through us we stand with the factory in guaranteeing them, and can make the prices interesting. We list three types, but if these do not meet your demands we shall be glad to send you a complete catalog upon request.

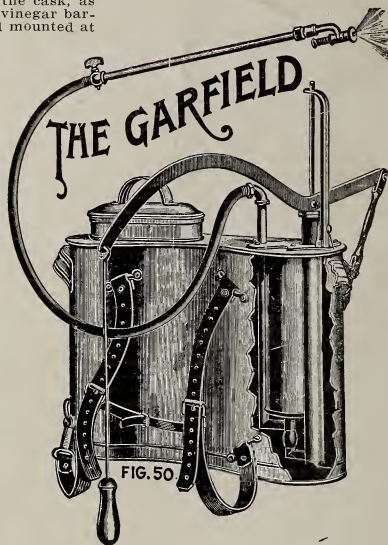
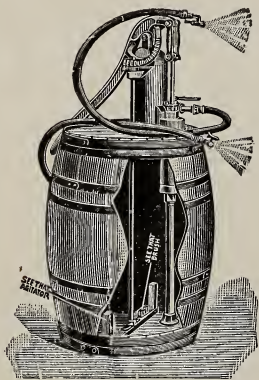
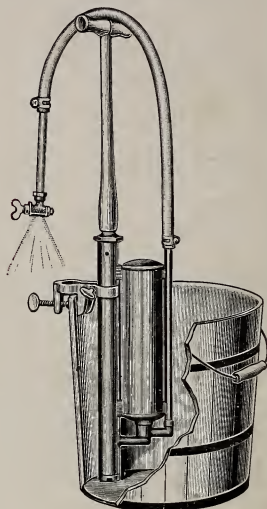
Little Gem. A small sprayer for home gardens, flowers, etc. May be adjusted to any wooden pail. Complete with hose and nozzle. **Price, \$4.00.**

Garfield. Knapsack sprayer holding 4 gallons. May be carried and used anywhere—valuable for disinfecting stables, chicken coops, or spraying fruit trees, grapes, etc. Complete galvanized, \$10; brass, \$14; copper, \$15.

Empire King. The best barrel sprayer on the market. For orchards and whitewashing it has no equal. We have used one for 15 years or more with entire satisfaction. One spout and 10 feet of hose, \$16; 2 spouts and (10-ft. section) hose, \$18.50. These prices do not include the cask, as they may be fitted to any alcohol or vinegar barrel. However, they may be furnished mounted at an extra cost.

All of the above pumps are made of brass and will not corrode or rust. This is important.

NOTICE—These pumps are cash with order, as we cannot credit same. Please do not ask it of us.



H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS, Lexington, Kentucky