

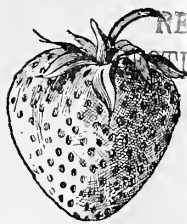
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62.01

MAR 23 1910

"STRAWBERRY CULTURE."



RETURN TO BOTANY INDEXED.
 Select a well drained piece of land, either second year new ground or where a grain crop has been grown the year before. Field grown berries by this method saves much labor as very little grass or weeds have been allowed to go to seed. Frequent, shallow, and clean cultivation is necessary for best results and a sure crop. Thorough preparation by deep plowing, harrowing and using a light drag to pulverize the soil is essential. If well rotted stable manure is used, it should be applied before turning the land. A commercial fertilizer high in potash and phosphoric acid is preferable to stable manure.

Lay off rows 18 inches apart for garden, and 3 feet apart for field grown berries. Drill about 500 pounds commercial fertilizer to the acre turning two light furrows together. Either use a hand rake or a light drag to level tops. To set plants 15 inches apart requires about 10,500, 18 inches apart 9,680, both rows to be 3 feet apart, for an acre. If very dry weather prevails, good results can be obtained by following these instructions: Make a small hole, place roots in and down full length, pour a small amount of water over roots, allow to settle, and press soil firmly about the roots. Care should be taken that plants are not set too deep. The buds or crowns should be above the surface of the bed or list. The plants should be allowed to form a matted bed 12 to 24 inches wide. After this desired width is obtained, all runners should be kept cut back and the middles cultivated frequently to insure a dust mulch during the growing season.

The following Spring an application of stable manure (well rotted) or 300 to 500 pounds (same grade as mentioned before) commercial fertilizers should be applied to the middles between rows of berries, worked in with a spring tooth cultivator; should the soil be too wet to work, this application could be given broad cast just before a rain, or omitted entirely.

In the early Spring a covering of pine needles or straw should be placed over the berries to form a mulch. A covering of this kind also keeps the berries from coming in contact with the ground during wet weather.

About time the berries begin to form, an application of 100 pounds to the acre of nitrate of soda should be applied to middles and lightly worked into soil. Care should be taken to not allow this to touch the berries or leaves for it will burn them and be injurious.

TEXAS.

One of the earliest and longest bearers of the large red type and a favorite among shippers, Adapted to most any soil.

LADY THOMPSON.

That is favorably known to all growers as a shipper and market berry. It is mate of the famous Klondyke, a heavy bearer, large red berries, stands droughts and grows well in any climate.

KLONDYKE.

Equal to any, very productive, largely grown by the largest growers and considered a sure crop variety.

AROMA.

Mammoth in size, rich in color, and fine flavor. Late variety, but very heavy in yield and good long distance shipping berry.

BUBACH.

A berry very similar to the Aroma, ripening late, very firm, and considered one of the largest market berries. Polonizes with the Klondyke and Aroma, producing extra large berries.

PRICES: 40 cents for 100, \$1.00 for 300, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, 500 for \$1.25, 1000 for \$2.50. 5000 and up, special prices.

MAMMOTH AND PALMETTO ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

1 and 5 years old, 100 for \$1.00, by express, not prepaid.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

NANCY HALL—The heaviest yielder. DOOLEY—An Alabama favorite. PUMPKIN—One that eats well.

PRICES; 500 \$1.35 postpaid. By express, 500 \$1.00, 1000 \$2.00.

F. O. BORTON,

CULLMAN,

ALABAMA.

Reference: LEETH NATIONAL BANK. Cullman, Ala.



2.01

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

MAR 23 1916

INDEXED.

GENUINE PROGRESSIVE

Everbearing or Fall Varieties

Considered the Most Wonderful Strawberry Grown

Bears continuously from June until freezing weather in Nov. Very prolific, large, and fine flavor. Hard frosts do not injure the GENUINE PROGRESSIVE. Setting out plants in November or December, or February to April will insure a good crop the coming summer or fall. Set the plants the same as other strawberries, keeping fruit picked off until during May same as on all new set plants.

50 or 100 Progressive Plants will give you a start toward one-half or an acre. Your local market will consume and pay two or three times what the Spring crop will bring per crate.

Enjoy strawberries from your own garden during August, September, October and November. Order now and get guaranteed plants that give you satisfaction. 50 \$1.50, 100 \$3 00 postpaid. Special price in quantity.

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