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REVIEWS TO PUBLISHERS

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The MONCRIEF Orchard Book

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THE WINFIELD STAYMAN

A Branch of Stayman Winesap



The Rural New-Yorker

LAST year we had much to say about Mr. Shamel's work in California in finding the drone trees in orange and lemon orchards. The results showed a great difference in the producing power of trees growing side by side in the same orchard. These drone trees were worse than robber cows in a dairy herd in cutting down profit. It was proven that in the average grove a fair proportion of the trees do not pay for the labor and fertilizer spent on them.

The same thing is more or less true of apple and peach orchards. Growers may deny it, but dairymen have denied that they fed robber cows when a test showed half of their animals were kept at a loss. But we can kill or sell the robber cow and buy another of better breeding. If the drone tree does not pay, we can dig it out; but how can we make sure of a better one?

Mr. Shamel claims that his work with citrus fruits has now gone far enough to show that *bud selection from certain superior trees will enable us to cut the drone trees out*. Most other scientists deny this and claim this is nonsense, but it must be said that each year brings new argument in favor of the theory.

What we call a "drone" tree does not mean one which produces a poor crop because some natural soil defect or some disease affects it. We think a careful search will find trees naturally superior and naturally inferior and we feel confident that *these naturally good or poor trees will carry much of this ability to produce through their buds*.—Editorial, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, July 18, 1914.

A New Idea in Fruit-Growing

Endorsed by Two of America's
Most Useful Publications

Country Life in America

THE greatest new idea in fruit growing is "Pedigree Tree" a notion started by Mr. Geo. T. Powell about fourteen years ago. By this method we can save several years of waiting, get bigger crops, make trees bear every year, secure larger fruit, and even get trees that are practically immune from certain diseases. Not all of these advantages can be had in every case, but eventually *this idea will revolutionize nursery practice*.

The old way was to propagate trees by means of buds taken from water sprouts or other non-bearing wood. This made straight quick-growing trees, but postponed bearing.

The new idea is to *propagate only from bearing wood of trees of known record*. For instance Mr. Powell had Tompkins County scoured for the best King tree and found one that had never failed to bear a crop of fine apples for about twenty years, although it had never been sprayed, and, best of all, it seemed immune to the canker which has killed nearly all the old King orchards. Mr. Powell has propagated fifty trees from this one. And he has Sutton Beauty orchards propagated from a tree which corrects the worst failing of this variety, viz., wood that is too weak to carry a load.

Several nurserymen now offer pedigree trees. They cost a little more, but who cares? The cost of trees is a very small item in the history of an orchard.—Editorial, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, February 15th, 1912.



J. MONCRIEF

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them

How to Avoid the Loss of Growing Drone Fruit Trees

TEN years ago, I planted among other trees about our home grounds an Elberta Peach. During these years I have lavished on it every care to promote vigor and fruitfulness. It is now a handsome, symmetrical tree spreading twenty-five feet. Judged by its looks, it's the best tree I have—but judged by its fruits, it's a failure. Given every opportunity to be fruitful, it remains almost barren—a drone tree.

Within fifty feet of this drone Elberta there is growing a baby Hottes Elberta—less than three years old. Eighteen months after planting, it matured thirteen perfect peaches, the next year fifty-five peaches and

is now full of fruit buds for a third crop. The same soil, the same care, yet what a difference in fruitfulness.

Walking down a row of apple in a big Kansas orchard, the owner pointed out a fine looking tree. "There is a Grimes Golden that has evaded its duty for nineteen years," he explained. Bears only a few scattering fruits occasional years, while Grimes Golden trees all around it are yielding good crops. My loss on that tree, based on the production of my best trees, amounts to \$210.00.

Out in a California orange grove, a government expert picked an orange from one of the trees and handed it to the owner.

"Commercially that orange isn't worth anything," he said. "It's rough, wrinkled and soft; goes mostly to cull pile. That tree hasn't produced anything except this low down fruit for four years, and in small quantities at that. It's a boarder that doesn't pay for its keep. More than ten per cent of the trees in this orchard produce worthless fruit of this type."

Observing orchardists have thus

learned that trees of the same variety, growing under identical conditions, differ widely in productiveness, and very often in size, color and quality of fruit.

Some trees yield poor quality and little of it. Others yield good fruit sparingly. Another type bears well, but quality is inferior. A third is the shade type—all leaves, no fruit. The alternate-crop type and the late-bearing type occur frequently.

Of these types, some are worthless—none can ever yield the highest profit.

But we find occasional trees which



are marvels in fruitfulness—head and shoulders above their companions, year after year, in performance—trees in which the production of high class fruit in large quantities is a fixed regular habit.

Suppose the whole orchard were like those few trees, what a financially important fact that would be to the owner.

That's the ideal we are striving for—to make every tree pay as well as the best ones.

How can we avoid the drones—the undesirable types?

Let's go back to the cause. What makes a tree fruitful or barren by nature?

Why does one Jersey outstrip a thousand others in the production of butter fat?

Why does one ear of seed corn inherit high producing power, while another yields only inferior crops?

It is nature's fixed law that like produces like; everything produces after its kind.

The stock-breeder found out long ago that the surest and safest way to get a paying dairy herd, is to breed from champion milkers.

It's from the best layers that poultrymen have bred up the 250 egg per annum hen.

It's the largest, best filled and finest ears, from the highest yielding rows, that insure the big corn crops.

This same law of breeding and selection applies with even greater force to fruit.

Tree fruits are propagated by means of buds or scions, which are united with a seedling root.

The bud or scion, being an actual part of the tree, has a direct hereditary influence many times stronger than in the case of seeds.

The bud therefore fixes the quality-bearing and quantity-bearing tendencies and governs unmistakably in the

hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the offspring.

Three fixed characteristics are essential to every profitable tree—quantity - production, quality - production, and regularity of bearing.

These habits must be inherent in the tree, as no amount of labor or money can put them there.

Selection and cultivation will bring out or develop a predominance of the better traits, but we cannot enlarge upon that which is not there.

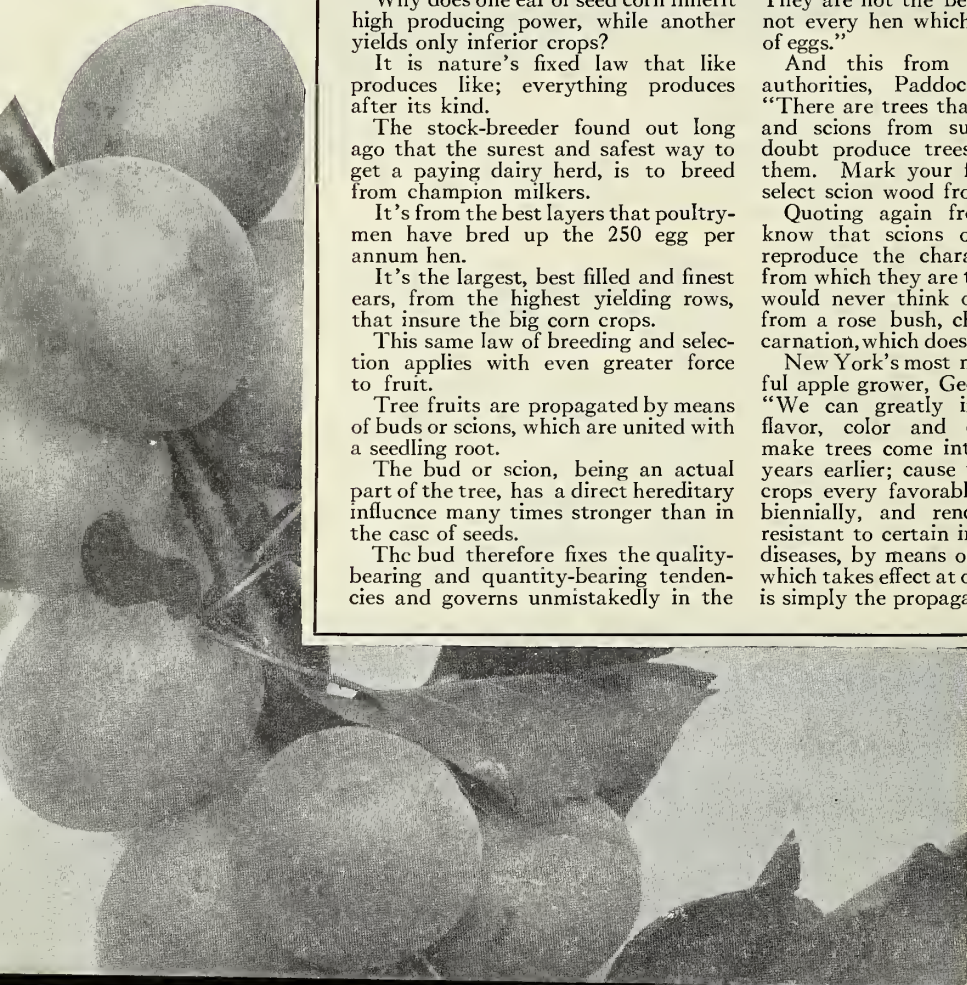
No amount of fanning will produce fire where there is no spark.

Bailey, America's leading authority on fruit growing, says: "Some trees are uniformly unproductive and some are uniformly productive. I am convinced that some trees cannot be made to bear by any amount of treatment. They are not the bearing kind. It is not every hen which will lay a hatful of eggs."

And this from the well known authorities, Paddock and Whipple: "There are trees that never bear well, and scions from such trees will no doubt produce trees very much like them. Mark your favorite trees and select scion wood from them."

Quoting again from Bailey; "We know that scions or buds tend to reproduce the character of the tree from which they are taken. A gardener would never think of taking cuttings from a rose bush, chrysanthemum or carnation, which does not bear flowers."

New York's most noted and successful apple grower, Geo. T. Powell, says: "We can greatly improve the size, flavor, color and quality of fruit; make trees come into bearing several years earlier; cause them to bear full crops every favorable year instead of biennially, and render them largely resistant to certain insect enemies and diseases, by means of a simple process which takes effect at once. This method is simply the propagation of fruit trees



by means of buds taken from mature trees of perfect health and known record of production instead of using buds from young nursery trees, which have never borne fruit or shown individual merit."

So by choosing the buds or scions from the good performers—trees noted for quality production, quantity production and regularity of crop—we reproduce good performers.

This method ultimately eliminates the drones, and perpetuates only the best and most profitable types.

Here is where the Moncrief Way of growing trees differs from the usual methods.

Ninety per cent of all trees sold are propagated without any reference to variation in type. The scions or buds as a rule are cut from nursery trees or trees which have never borne fruit. Some renew their stock from bearing orchards, the variety only being considered. Little or no thought has been given to the productiveness of the individual trees within the variety. This method accounts for the fact that from ten to twenty-five per cent of the trees in the average orchard are drones.

The scions and buds for growing Moncrief Trees are selected not only from bearing trees, but from the best performers—those that have proven "by their fruits" that they are worthy mother trees.

A constant search is maintained for trees of exceptional merit. When such trees are found, performance records are made and kept from year to year, until their good qualities are definitely determined. We then use the buds and scions from these mother trees for the propagation of our stock.

This is the theory and practice upon which we grow pedigreed trees.

In the history of an orchard, the cost of the trees is the smallest item—labor and time the greatest.

Can you afford then to furnish soil,

time and expense, in the growing of trees whose bearing habits may make them unprofitable.

Can you afford to plant trees of uncertain or unknown parentage when it is highly probable that many of those trees will never pay their board bill in your orchard.

This is an age of efficiency. The wasteful and uncertain methods of the past are no longer tolerated. The world has no place for a drone.

The orchard is a factory for fruit-building. Every tree is a laborer. Its wages must be paid from three to ten years before it becomes productive. How important then to select efficient workers. How fatal is a mistake.

Orchardists have learned efficient methods in the planting and care of trees—in harvesting and marketing—all vital to success, but wasted on every tree that shirks its duty.

If you own a bearing orchard and someone has persuaded you that the drone tree is a myth, try the simple eye-opener recommended on page twenty-three.

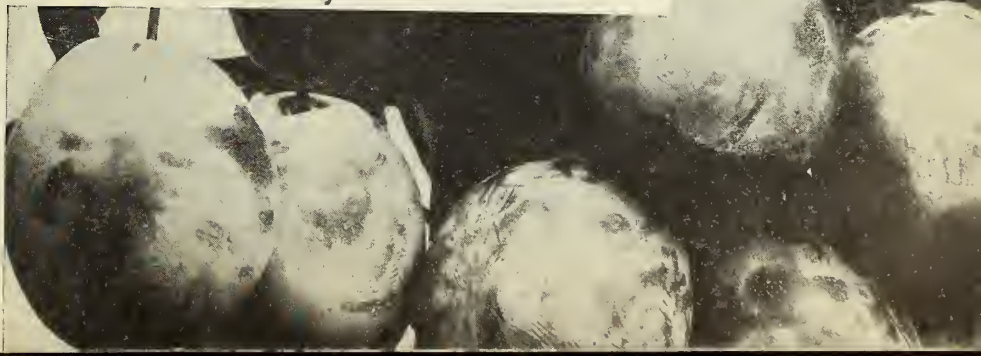
If you think the old way is good enough, read "The Peach with a Pedigree," on page sixteen.

If you think it doesn't pay in dollars and cents to bud from the best performers read "The Proof of the Pudding," on page nine.

Weigh these facts carefully. Then let us prove in your orchard, as we did in John Alter's (page seven), that it's immensely to your interest to plant trees with a high performance record behind them.

Yours for Service.

John Moncrief
President





The big Arkansas Valley Apple Orchard of R. C. Dixon. Over 15,000 Moncrief Pedigreed Apple Trees are planted in the Dixon Orchards.

APPLES

The apple trees offered and described here are grown from select parentage of the highest fruit-bearing type—in other words pedigreed stock. Space does not permit us giving the **performance records** of all the different varieties and kinds of fruit we offer, but we mention a few of them briefly to show the work we are doing to eliminate the drone trees in the orchards of our customers.

SEASON OF RIPENING

Early Summer:
Liveland Raspberry
Yellow Transparent
Early Harvest

Summer:
Red June
Sweet June
Benoni
Duchess
Red Astracan

Late Summer:
Maiden Blush
Cooper's Early White

Fall:
Wealthy
Bismarck
Pa. Red Strack

Early Winter:
Colorado Orange
Grimes Golden
King David
Magnate

Jonathan
McIntosh Red
Wagner

Winter:
Baldwin
Northern Spy
Winter Banana
Spitzenburg
W. W. Pearmain
Stayman Winesap
Delicious
N. W. Greening
R. I. Greening

Late Winter:
Rome Beauty
York Imperial
Newtown Pippin
Arkansas Black
M. B. Twig
Winesap
Lowry
Ragan
Gano

Arkansas Black. Beautiful dark red, almost black; quality good, long keeper. Valuable for New Mexico and northern Oklahoma.

Grown from 46 specially marked trees noted for regularity of bearing, productiveness and high color. Plant these trees and you will not have shy bearers.

Baldwin. Popular in the East and North. Fruit large, bright red, late keeper, splendid shipper.

Grown from a famous northern orchard, 12 selected trees 16 years old, averaging 12 bushels of fancy fruit per tree.

Benoni. Orange yellow striped with red. Fine dessert apple; valuable for home orchards.

Colorado Orange. Deserves wider planting. Rich golden yellow, blooms late, fine keeper. In demand at high prices.

Grown from 8 selected trees that averaged 15 bushels to the tree, the true type of fruitful Colorado Orange.

Equal to Grimes Golden.—In my opinion the Colorado Orange is superior to the Banana and fully equal to Grimes Golden. It is a better keeper than either Grimes Golden or Delicious. We consider it a very valuable variety.—G. B. Brackett, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cooper's Early White. One of the best for the southwest; good size, light yellow, bears very young. Fine for early market.

Delicious. A brilliant dark red apple, originated by Jesse Hiatt of Peru, Iowa—tested and found good wherever apples grow. Most delightfully flavored of all apples. Has no superior for either home or commercial orchard. Our Delicious are all grown from the best individual trees of the more fruitful type, the only way to be sure of genuine trees, of good performance.

***Prize Delicious.** An extraordinary type of the well known Delicious. Propagated from a single tree with a most remarkable performance record for young and heavy bearing. Quality and size of fruit the finest we have ever observed.

This tree was the one tree of its kind in an orchard of 200 Delicious. Its owner called it the Double-Circle tree. See back cover page for 3-year record of parent orchard.

We have secured the exclusive buds and scions from this tree from the time it was discovered, and its record is such that we believe it is entitled to a name of its own. The quality of fruit really named the tree, "Prize Delicious."

Prize Delicious by repeating its good performance year after year—always leader in an orchard of 200 trees—the ideal

type in production and quality—proves its inherent superiority over the whole Delicious family. The family of Prize Delicious will, in time, eliminate all inferior strains of Delicious.

Duchess. Most profitable summer apple. Yellow splashed with red; bears young, yields big crops; a favorite cooking apple. Valuable as a filler. You can depend on good prices for Duchess. Grown from two 13-year-old trees which produced 20 bushels each.

Early Harvest. Well known summer apple, pale yellow, medium size, bears early, good cooker. Yellow Transparent and Cooper's Early White are more valuable. Parentage—7 select 12-year-old trees averaging 10 bushels each.

Gano. A large, handsome dark red apple. As hardy as old Ben Davis and just as good a keeper, but finer quality. One of the best shippers and popular on all markets. Its regular and abundant crops make it a big money-maker.

This fine, solid red apple has suffered on account of the thousands of Ben Davis being planted under the name of Gano. The trees grow just alike, look alike and no planter can tell the difference until they begin to fruit. Get Moncrief's Gano from known parentage for true Gano. We offer you trees from the best individuals selected from more than 500 trees. Fruit from the parent trees won the Sweep Stakes prize at the National apple show at Denver for the best carload of orchard run, winning the \$250.00 loving cup.

Grimes Golden. Golden yellow, delicious, rich and tender, the most popular of its kind and pays the best. Hardy, productive, bears young—a splendid filler. Seldom caught by frost. Always commands highest prices.

After 12 years of selection we have improved the type of this grand variety until our Grimes Golden are all blue ribbon stock. Grown from 60 selected trees—the best in four splendid orchards. Eight-year-old parent trees averaged 4 to 5 bushels each, 11-year-old trees 10 bushels each, and 14-year-old trees produced 16 bushels each. In our work we found Grimes Golden of the shade type reaching the age of 19 years before producing fruit. With Moncrief Grimes Golden in your orchard you can count on early fruitfulness and superb quality.

Jonathan. The national dessert apple. Brilliant red; highly flavored, delightful quality. A favorite from East to West. No danger of over-production. All grown from select individuals.

***West Jonathan.** After ten years of selection we offer the ideal type of the Jonathan family. Fruit extremely large, very dark red, commanding a premium price over other Jonathan for four successive years. Young trees of this strain show fruit buds in the nursery row, and begin bearing very young. Trees are stronger, sturdier growers. Prove it in your own orchard.

Performance record unsurpassed. 7-year-old parent trees averaged 11 bushels each, and each successive year marked a substantial increase.

Sets Fruit Buds Second Year. "The trees arrived and they are a fine lot. The trees I got of you two years ago are looking fine and one Jonathan has fruit buds on it now. Your trees have convinced me that it never pays to plant scrub stock."—A. G. Jacks, Carroll, Ohio.

Jonathan Discount All Others. "I am very much pleased with the stock of trees I received from your nursery. My yearling Jonathan discount anything I have seen in the valley so far, making about 4 feet growth. Out of forty apples, forty lived, 100 per cent."—F. C. Stolzenburg, Emmett, Idaho.

King David. Solid deep red, resembles Jonathan. Fine quality, rich and spicy. Hardy, vigorous, bears about the fourth year; valuable filler.

The true King David from marked trees of the ideal type in orchard 9 years old. Also from 3 specially marked trees 16 years old and 6 marked trees from orchard 7 years old.

Liveland Raspberry. The best early summer apple. White, marbled with crimson; hardy, blooms late, bears very young.

From 9 trees, 9 years of age, averaging 6 bushels per tree. Also one tree, 13 years of age, which matured 30 bushels of fruit of ideal type in color, size and quality.

***Lowry.** A favorite in Virginia, where it is one of the best payers. Beautiful dark red, fine quality. Our trees are propagated direct from the famous Rose Cliff Orchards owned by Jas. Craig at Waynesboro, Va. Only a limited number of these special trees for sale.

Maiden Blush. A popular summer apple, golden yellow with crimson blush. Enticing flavor, good grower, fine for drying.

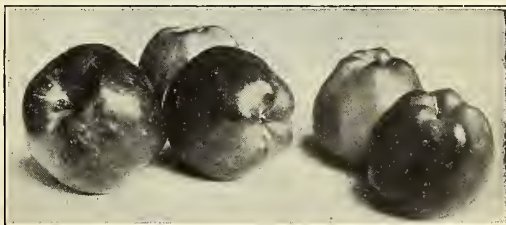
Magnate. A seedling of Winesap. Color dark crimson, quality excellent. Only 400 2-year-old trees to offer this year.

We paid a premium to procure the genuine Magnate direct from the original strain. The owner says: "The scions I sent you are the first ever offered for sale and are cut from young trees, propagated direct from the Magnate trees put out by Dr. Stayman himself. They are all that is left of the original trees."

Mammoth Black Twig. Extra large, dark red. Excellent quality and keeps until apples come again. Bears early and yields big crops every year.

In our breeding work we find a larger percentage of barren and drone trees in M. B. Twig than in any other variety. In orchards 10 to 15 years old, we have found as high as 90% of the shade type. Unless you plant trees of the fruitful type results will be largely a shade grove. We offer M. B. Twig from 7-year trees, averaging 5 bushels each.

McIntosh Red. Extra good for all higher and colder sections. Beautiful deep crimson with crisp



Delicious—the Apple of Matchless Flavor

white flesh. Ranks high in quality and is demanded by people who pay high prices for fancy fruit.

From select trees in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana, also from 55, 12-year-old trees in Colorado, which captured first prize at the Omaha Fruit Congress.

Newtown Pippin. A fancy market fruit. Largely confined to the Northwest and favored sections of the East. Yellow tinged with red; very fine quality, richly flavored.

Northwestern Greening. Large greenish yellow. Fine keeper and shipper. Tree hardy and vigorous, bears young.

Only 430 trees to offer this year in pedigreed stock. Grown from 17 marked trees in an orchard 18 years old, averaging 15 bushels of extra large fruit to the tree.

Pennsylvania Red Streak. This valuable fall apple also known as English Rambo should be planted in every assortment. Comes at a time of the year when good fall apples are scarce and always brings good prices.

Propagated from 10 marked trees out of an orchard of 26. Won first prize at three annual fairs.



O. B. Clarke and his Rome Beauty, 16 months after planting.

Rome Beauty Bears Young. It occurs to me that you may be interested in seeing the enclosed negative. The picture shows myself and a Rome Beauty tree carrying four apples. The tree was bought from you, planted in April 1912, and the photograph was taken in August, 1913.—O. B. Clarke, Albuquerque, N. M.

Ragan. (Improved Black Ben.) Pronounced by many the best commercial apple yet produced. It has all the money making qualities of old Ben Davis, improved by a handsome deep red color, the sort of color that brings the high prices. Hardiness, early bearing, tremendous yields and handsome color make it one of the greatest money-makers. It is one of the few apples that can be planted with the assurance of success. Don't think of starting an orchard without Ragan, a gold mine for the orchard. See fruit in colors on back cover.

Over 1000 bearing trees of this variety were inspected in choosing the parent trees. Fruit from orchard finally chosen won the grand prize of \$1000.00 for the best carload exhibit at the Denver National Apple Show in 1909. Ragan, Gano and Ben Davis look exactly alike in foliage and growth, but show a striking difference in fruit. In planting Ragan insist on trees of known parentage, otherwise you may get Gano or Ben Davis instead. Ben Davis has had its day and should be discarded for Ragan.

Red Astracan. An ideal cooker and very popular. Yellow overspread with red. Tree vigorous and hardy, but rather shy bearer. Grown from 12-year-old trees that average 10 bushels each.

Red June. A good early eating apple, deep red, flesh white and tender. Tree hardy, bears young and yields well.

Rhode Island Greening. A standard variety in the East. Large, greenish yellow; very fine quality. Our trees grown from a record-breaking orchard in Vermont.

Rome Beauty. One of the surest annual bearers. Large and handsome, shaded and striped with red. Begins bearing very young. If you plant Moncrief's Rome Beauty, you'll start picking apples the second or third year after planting. Ideal filler. Blooms late and yields tremendous crops. If frost catches first bloom, it often blooms again insuring a crop when others fail.

Specially selected for high color and only from trees of ideal productiveness. Over 800 bearing trees personally inspected in our study of this variety. Grown from 10-year trees averaging 10 boxes of fruit. Hundreds of growers class Rome Beauty among the leaders for profit.

Spitzenburg. One of the richest flavored apples. Dark red, firm, crisp and very pleasing flavor. Succeeds only in favored sections.

We offer the true northwestern type. Fruit from the parent trees won first prize for best single box exhibit of Spitzenburg at the National Apple Show in Spokane.

Spytown. A new variety originated in Oregon, described as a hybrid between Northern Spy and Newtown Pippin. Produced first fruit at four years of age. Won first prize for merit at two fairs in 1912. We have a limited number of these trees which may be a valuable acquisition to the apple family. Not yet in bearing in this section of the country.



A Row of One Year Apple.—
Note Sturdy, Vigorous
Growth.



Cutting Scions for Propagating Pedigreed Trees. Only
well developed terminal fruit wood from select
bearing trees is used.



Moncrief One - Year Apple
Trees—the best orchard
foundation.

Stayman Winesap. The best of the Winesaps. Handsome red, somewhat striped. A delightful eating apple, good for all winter. Begins bearing young and yields big crops every year. Great drought resister. Thrives well on thin soil where many apples fail. A great leader from East to West. Always brings an extra price.

***Winfield Stayman.** A remarkable strain of Stayman Winesap. See front cover page for exact size and colors. Fruit of exceptional size, dark rich red, a young bearing and heavy producing type.

Stayman is often inclined to poor color, and occasional shy bearing. Winfield Stayman largely overcomes these tendencies as good color and heavy, regular yields are fixed qualities of the parent trees. Parent trees 7 years old average 4 bushels each. No finer Stayman orchard in the West.

Sweet June. Especially adapted to the West. Bears abundantly; color greenish yellow; flesh sweet and rich.

***Vermont Spy.** An improved type of Northern Spy, from an orchard to which we were referred by a field man from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Vermont. Large, bright red, superfine quality. Tree very rugged, blooms late. Sells for highest prices.

Parentage—8 trees out of an orchard of 59 with the following record for the 8 trees; 1909, 49 barrels; 1910, 46 barrels; 1911 light crop on account of frost damage; 1912, 38 barrels. On account of the habit of the Northern Spy being an every-other-year bearer, we consider the discovery of this annual bearing type of so great value, that we designate this strain with the name of "Vermont Spy."

Wealthy. Plant Wealthy for profit. It's the best of its season. Brilliant red, smooth and glossy, fine keeper. Splendid quality. Customer reports two bushels from four-year-old trees. Bears heavily every year. While classed as a fall apple, it becomes a late summer variety in the south.

White Winter Pearmain. Highly esteemed as a table variety. Pale yellow, flesh crisp and delicious. Parent trees averaged 8 boxes at 12 years old.

Winesap. An old favorite, popular on account of its rich, pleasing flavor and fine red color; hardy, regular bearer, excellent shipper,—a money-maker.

A study of Winesap has located two distinct strains: one large, very dark red, the ideal type; the other, a light red, smaller size, poor quality. Our Winesap are all bred from the large dark red variety. 13-year parent tree produced 25 bushels.

***Aldrich Winesap.** The crop from two 16-year-old Aldrich Winesaps sold for \$120.00. This first brought them to our attention. During four successive years these trees have continued to show marked quality, and to distinguish them from other strains we call them Aldrich Winesap. Plant them beside common Winesap and observe the difference.

Winter Banana. Wonderful waxen yellow apple, delightful flavor; flesh crisp and juicy. Good grower, early bearer, blooms late. Keeps all winter, always brings high prices.

One box of Winter Banana from the parent tree of this stock brought the record price ever paid for one box of apples, \$55.00. It was purchased at the Denver National Apple Show and sent as a gift to President Taft.

Yellow Transparent. A favorite early apple. Clear yellow, good quality, excellent for cooking. Bears young and regularly, making it an ideal filler. Very profitable. Parent tree averaged 10 bushels of fruit when 12 years old.

York Imperial. An apple that never fails. Light yellow splashed with red, attractive, good quality, hardy, pays well. A leader in the Virginias and popular in the Middle West.

Parentage—14-year-old trees average 17¾ boxes. One special tree produced 38 boxes the same year.



Pedigreed Yellow Transparent, 16 months after planting.

The Progress of Government Work in Fruit Improvement

In our work of improving fruits by breeding from the best types, we are greatly indebted to Prof. A. D. Shamel for his advice, encouragement and cooperation.

For a number of years Prof. Shamel has been associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in charge of the work of fruit improvement and he is the accepted authority on this subject. His work in weeding out the drones in the orange and lemon groves of California and increasing quality and yield by budding from the best trees, will be worth millions of dollars to their fruit industry.

When we first offered pedigreed trees to the planter the idea was laughed at. From some quarters came the most severe opposition and criticism. It was ridiculous to suppose that we could breed up better and more fruitful trees by using buds from only the best performers. Here's what Prof. Shamel wrote us at that time.

"You are having the same experience the corn breeders had. If you can pull thru the next five years, I am of the opinion that you will reap the reward of your efforts. Old methods die hard and usually with a struggle that temporarily sets back progress."

"While it takes time to demonstrate the importance of pedigreed stock, we already have data that is absolutely convincing to all sensible minds."

Shamel's prophecy has been more than realized. The demand for pedigreed trees has already far outgrown the supply. Last year many of our customers were disappointed and again this year some varieties are already exhausted. The following are among the conclusions of Prof. Shamel as a result of his work in improving fruits thru bud selection.

"We have proved beyond question that bud variation produces—we know not how or why—widely differing types in the same variety of citrus fruits.

"By our system of performance records we have determined the ideal or standard type within the variety, and have demonstrated, thru a careful selection of buds, the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of this standard, can be propagated almost uniformly thru old or new citrus orchards.

"I believe that buds for propagation should be cut from carefully selected trees after the behavior of these trees has been definitely determined.

"We have some evidence showing that about 25% of the trees in our established orchards are off type and wholly undesirable. Some folks have called them 'runts' or 'hoarders.' In some orchards we have found as high as 50% of these undesirable trees. I am not sure but that some orchards are planted almost wholly to the worthless type.

"The differences in production between these standard trees and the undesirable types in our groves is no little thing. We, and others, have found that it amounts to hundreds of boxes per acre. These are annual differences, so that their significance is of tremendous import to the citrus industry. It means hundreds of dollars per acre annually for many years. Can we afford to neglect it?"—A. D. Shamel, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It is no wonder that Shamel has found great favor with California fruit growers. By his simple magic of bud selection he has not only shown them how to double and treble the yields of their orchards, but the improved fruit is selling for a big premium on the best markets. We quote the following from a recent letter to Mr. Moncrief.

"Our results here (California) are simply marvelous. I wish you could visit us some time and see the progress we have made. Three-year-old lemon buds bearing 1000 of the finest quality of lemons. Similar results with grape fruit, the improved fruit bringing this season \$2.00 more per box in Boston than the same variety from the same district on the same day of sale.

"The opportunity for developing improved varieties of deciduous fruits by bud selection, I feel is even greater than is the case with citrus fruits.

"I think you will reap the reward of your efforts in the near future. We are finding a wonderful change of sentiment here. No ordinary stock receives any attention from the most intelligent planters.

"Of course there is always a proportion of growers who give no thought to what they plant, but I believe it will become smaller and smaller as the truth spreads."

A Long Neglected Field

It is a most astonishing fact, says Mr. Shamel, in view of the striking achievements with other crops through seed selection, that we have made no greater attempt to improve fruits.

A reason for this has been suggested by Mr. Ethan Allen Chase of Riverside. He is a pioneer nurseryman and fruitgrower and speaks with the final authority of a long experience. The following is his personal statement to Mr. Shamel:—

"Nurserymen as a rule have been engaged exclusively in propagating trees, securing their scions or buds from young trees in the nursery. Some have practiced renewing their stocks from hearing trees, but they knew nothing nor have they means of knowing whether the bearing trees from which they secure buds or scions are of the best types.

"There has been little or no thought up to a very recent date that there is any inherent difference in the productiveness of individual trees in a variety.

"So far as I have observed and experimented, I am of the opinion that in citrus fruits, in all of our groves there is not more than ten per cent of the highest type of productive trees, real mother trees, worthy of propagation, and that there are from ten to twenty-five per cent that are virtually drones, that pay no ground rent.

"While I cannot personally state that this is true with all other fruits, I am of the opinion that careful investigation will demonstrate the same law or rule will prevail.

"Careful selection after years of demonstration is what is now required to eliminate the worthless types and propagate the best."

The Proof of the Pudding

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating—unless it is served too hot. The finest theory, the most elaborate set of records, might as well remain unspun, ungathered, if the new principle is not practically applied. Shamel's performance record, his bud-selection theory, has been practically applied. The National Orange Company of Riverside, California, proceeded to eat the Shamel pudding before it had cooled—followed a single year's performance record by a summary dehorning and re-budding.

"The concern had a 200-acre lemon orchard of 6-year-old trees. After the quantity and quality of fruit produced by each tree in twelve monthly pickings had been determined, the managers decided that the point was proved and that it would be wasting precious time to accumulate more evidence. So they selected 3200 trees of the drone type and courageously decapitated them. That was quite a slash—3200 trees out of 16,000.

"Picking went on in the devastated orchard and, strange to say, the loss of the crop on one-fifth of the trees made hardly any difference in the orchard's output. The 3200 drone trees had contributed only a negligible quantity to the total yield.

"The decapitated trees were budded with wood taken from the productive type. Less than one per cent of the buds failed to come true to type. I walked through the orchard for an hour without finding a single one of the three-year-old buds whose new top was not laden with an excellent crop of standard fruit. They will catch up in production with the unbudded productive trees next year.

"Here is the result of that daring method of elimination; The productive type averages 1500 lemons, or five boxes, annually to the tree; the drone or shade type averages 390 lemons, or one box. Difference, four boxes a tree, 320 boxes an acre. Thirty-two hundred trees, the equivalent of forty acres, were topgrafted, brought up to standard. At three dollars a box the transaction, involving an increased output of 320 boxes an acre on forty acres, represents a gain of—Well, figure it out yourself."—*The Country Gentleman*, October 3rd, 1914.

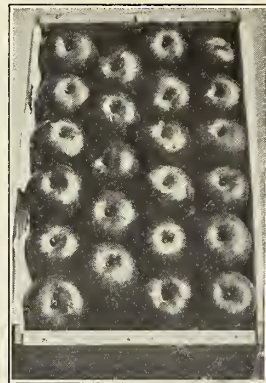
A Matter of Dollars and Cents

"Thirteen years ago I planted that southeast forty to apples—got the trees from a good firm, choice varieties—fine vigorous trees—and you can see for yourself they've made a first class growth. When it comes to bearing, that's a different story. Some trees bear good crops nearly every year, on others the fruit is scattering—poorly distributed, and some are almost barren.

"Nine years ago I planted the adjoining forty to Moncrief Trees. You ought to see those Winesap rows now. You can go the whole length of the orchard and find every tree loaded—row after row of fine, big, dark red apples—not a loafer among them.

"Same soil, same varieties, same cultivation, same care—yet those Moncrief Trees last year bore double the crop of the twelve-year-old orchard. They have made the same record again this year. In nine years the Moncrief "forty" has netted me three times the amount produced by the other orchard in thirteen years.

"I would gladly pay \$5.00 a tree if I could make that thirteen-year-old orchard bear like the forty acres of Moncrief Trees."—*John Alter, Belle Plaine, Kans.*



Box Pedigreed Winesaps from Alter Orchard

Dwarf Apple

The dwarf is not just a novelty but a tree of real usefulness. You will appreciate this more when you see them loaded down with delicious fruit, several years before standard trees start to bear.

They give the man with limited space a chance to grow several varieties, as eight feet apart allows ample room. They bear two to four years sooner than standard trees. Pruning and spraying is easily done on account of size.

Bismarck. Large, mottled red. The parent tree was personally selected by Mr. Moncrief. Bore 15 bushels when 15 years old. Fruit of mammoth size—averaged almost two pounds to the apple.

OTHER VARIETIES. The following select varieties are also offered in dwarf trees, all pedigreed stock: Benoni, Cooper's Early White, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent.

Crab Apples

Florence. A valuable variety for both home and commercial orchard, mottled red and yellow. Planted widely on account of its young bearing, productiveness, and regularity of crops. Very hardy. Season:—July.

Hyslop. Large, dark red, flesh yellow, good for cooking. Vigorous and hardy. Season:—September.

Transcendent. A delicious apple for preserves and jellies. Large, yellow with brilliant red cheek, flesh very crisp and juicy. Hardy and bears heavy crops every year. Season:—August.

Whitney. The largest of crabs. Dark red. Very juicy and delicious. Season:—July.

PEARS



The Pear is our most delicious fruit.

ORDER OF RIPENING.

Early:	Medium:	Late:
Clapp's Favorite	Lincoln	Duchess
Bartlett	Seckle	Comice
	Garber	Anjou
		Keiffer.

Bartlett. The universal favorite of its season for both eating and canning. Large, yellow, fine grained, buttery and juicy. Vigorous, hardy and bears young. One of the best commercial varieties.

Buerre d' Anjou. Its big size, fine appearance, texture and flavor, good shipping and keeping qualities, places it among the most profitable market sorts. Delicious for eating.

Clapp's Favorite. A fine summer pear. Pale yellow, with red and russett cheek, high quality. Hardy and productive. Thrives where many varieties fail.

Comice. A pear of unusual quality. A better keeper and shipper than Bartlett.

Duchess d' Angouleme. Very large and showy, often weighing a pound each. Yellow and russet, fine quality. Trees rarely blight. Succeeds best as a dwarf.

Garber. Almost blight-proof. Large, yellow with red cheek. Tree thrifty, bears young. Good pollinizer for Keiffer, but not so profitable.

Keiffer. The great money-maker. Large, rich yellow, blushed with red. Few pears are so attractive when properly ripened. The fruit should be picked as soon as mature, then ripened in a cool dark room. Tree remarkably vigorous, bears early, yields enormous crops, and is almost blight-proof. No variety is so widely planted—succeeds in the Middle West and South where many other pears fail. The most dependable for the home orchard, and immensely profitable for market.

The Mortgage Lifter. Is a most appropriate name for Keiffer Pear. "Grows easy as a Cottonwood;" "a bushel of Keiffers cheaper to grow than a bushel of corn;" "Two trees net more than an acre of grain;" "Stand drouth better than any other fruit trees;"—such are the statements made by growers of Keiffer Pear. If your farm is mortgaged, plant ten acres of Keiffer to lift it.

22 Crops in 23 Years.—"Twenty-six years ago, I set 60 Keiffer Pear trees; they cost more than—\$1.00 a tree, but they were worth it. They began bearing the third year and during the 23 years following missed only one crop. That was 1907 the only year the fruit was killed by frost."—*M. C. Brown, Winfield, Kansas.*

400 Bushels from One Acre. "From 49 Keiffer Pear trees—less than an acre—I gathered this year and sold 400 bushels of picked pears, averaging \$1.25 a bushel. Had I gone in debt and borrowed the money to plant 20 acres when I planted this orchard it would pay mighty good interest on \$20,000 to-day."—*M. C. Brown, Winfield, Kans.*

Over 21 Bushels from One Tree. "I have a Keiffer Pear about 20 years old, from which I sold 21 bushels this year, after keeping out all we wanted for home use. Never fails."—*Ira Lundy, Cowley County, Kans.*

10 acres Yield 1,500 Bushels. "My ten-acre orchard of Keiffer Pear, now ten years old, began bearing the third year. The crop this year is over 1500 bushels, selling in the orchard for \$1.00 a bushel. A number of the pears weighed 1¼ lb. each—just 39 to fill a bushel."—*O. W. Rule, Blessing, Texas.*

Lincoln. A splendid pear for the Middle West. Clear yellow with bright red cheek. Resembles Bartlett, but more dependable. Originated at Lincoln, Ill. Do not confuse with Lincoln Coreless, which is worthless.

Seckle. The richest and sweetest flavored pear in cultivation. Fruit small, yellow overspread with brown.

Dwarf Pears

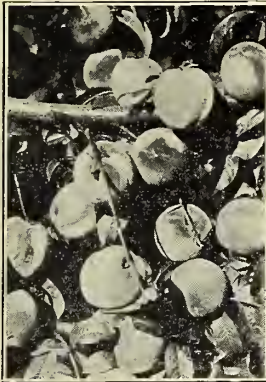
Dwarf Pear trees are especially valuable for the home orchard and garden or the small place. They take up so little room and produce an abundance of fruit at small cost. Their size makes spraying and picking easy. They often begin bearing the second or third year. A row around the boundary lines or along the walks will not only be very attractive, but will soon surprise you with its bountiful loads of fruit.

We grow only three varieties in dwarf trees but they are the cream of the lot; Duchess, Bartlett and Seckle.

Quince

Quinces are easily grown and very productive, but their culture has been overlooked in many places. Just look around and see if your community does not offer a good opportunity for a quince orchard.

Orange. The most popular and widely planted of all varieties. Large, golden yellow. Succeeds everywhere and always in demand at good prices.



Hottess Elberta loaded down with great golden fruits.

An 86-Acre Orchard of the peer of profit-makers —Hottess Elberta.

One Hottess Elberta makes a big handful.

PEACHES

How many of you have nursed a peach tree thru its baby days and to maturity, then to receive as your reward, a worthless, watery, white peach instead of the big golden yellow fruits you were promised? How often has the long-watched-for prize proven only a seedling?

Such instances are not confined to the home orchard. Some months ago a man from Arkansas told us he was grubbing out ten acres of four-year-old peaches, planted for Elberta, but proved to be an undesirable variety. If the buds for propagating that orchard had been cut from bearing Elberta trees, it would now be a fruitful Elberta orchard.

To avoid these uncertainties and insure the planter genuine peach trees, I resolved on two things: First, to grow every peach tree from known parentage,—trees of good performance; second, to furnish our customers only the varieties which we grow ourselves. This is for our mutual benefit and is the best assurance that your trees will prove true to name.

On page twelve we show our way of keeping performance records. Some trees are efficient, turning out a high percentage of good fruit. Others receiving the same care and attention, eat money out of your hands every year, yet refuse to contribute their rightful share.

In a California lemon orchard of 16,000 trees, the owner found 3,200 drones, each of these idlers shirking its duty to the extent of twelve dollars a year. If you owned this orchard what would you do? The owners found a remedy—read about it on page nine.

Every man who owns a bearing orchard should

keep a set of books with his trees and weed out the drones as fast as they are discovered.

In the new orchard, eliminate the drones by planting only trees with a good performance record behind them.—*J. Moncrief.*

SEASON OF RIPENING.

The dates of ripening as given below are approximate only, as ripening season varies from year to year. The table will serve as a useful guide in choosing a succession of peaches from early until late.

Variety	Approximate Date of ripening for Southern Kansas	Approximate Date of ripening as compared with Elberta
Mayflower.....	June 20th	50 days before
Red Bird Cling.....	" 23rd	47 " "
Greensboro.....	" 30th	40 " "
Japan Dream.....	" 30th	40 " "
Triumph.....	July 3rd	37 " "
Eureka.....	" 5th	35 " "
Mamie Ross.....	" 10th	30 " "
Carman.....	" 13th	27 " "
Alton.....	" 13th	27 " "
Yellow St. John.....	" 25th	15 " "
Champion.....	" 25th	15 " "
Crawford's Early.....	" 30th	10 " "
Belle of Georgia.....	Aug. 1st	9 " "
Foster.....	" 1st	9 " "
Early Elberta.....	" 2nd	8 " "
Munsons Cling.....	" 5th	5 " "
Elberta.....	" 10th	
Wonderful.....	" 10th	
Hottess Elberta.....	" 10th	
Crawford's Late.....	" 17th	7 days after
McCoy's Free.....	" 18th	8 " "
Capt. Ede.....	" 19th	9 " "
Chinese Cling.....	" 25th	15 " "
Rex (Late Elberta).....	" 30th	20 " "
Orange Cling.....	Sept. 1st	21 " "
Stump.....	" 1st	20 " "
Phillips Cling.....	" 10th	30 " "
Henrietta Cling.....	" 15th	35 " "
Salway.....	" 16th	36 " "
Krummel's October.....	" 17th	37 " "
Heath Cling.....	" 20th	40 " "
Blood Cling.....	" 20th	40 " "



Note the Pedigree Mark "A13" on this row of peach trees.

RECORD OF PEDIGREE
THE WINFIELD NURSERIES CO.
WINFIELD, KANSAS

On the _____ of _____ A.D. 19___

Owner: **W. J. BARNER** _____ Location: _____
 Nursery: _____ No. of Trees: _____
 Name of Pedigree: _____ No. of Rows: _____
 Name of Orchard: _____ No. of Trees per Row: _____
 Name of Cultivator: _____ No. of Years: _____
 Name of Variety: _____ No. of Years: _____
 Name of Parent: _____ No. of Years: _____
 Name of Grandparent: _____ No. of Years: _____

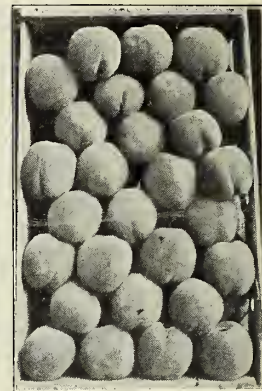
FLAT OF ORCHARD
Showing Trees of **X-O-X** in Variety **Crain** First of all 100,000,000 trees in the world, the first of the best of the best.

I	I	I	I	I	O	O	I	O	I
I	O	I	X	O	O	I	O	I	I
O	O	O	O	I	O	O	O	O	O
O	I	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	I
O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	I
O	X	X	X	I	I	O	O	X	O
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

OFFICE ADDRESS: _____

PEDIGREE RECORD

These Pedigree Sheets show our way of keeping performance records of parent trees. "X" indicates the best trees, "I" the medium, and "O" the poor or barren trees. Why not keep a performance record of your orchard. It pays.



A Box of 56 Hottes Elberta—just a half-bushel.

Alexander. Very vigorous and productive early peach. Greenish white covered with rich red.

Alton. An excellent early white peach that ripens when good peaches are scarce. Large, white with rosy cheek, very hardy. The sort of peach that easily brings \$1.50 a bushel.

Belle of Georgia. The white Elberta. Large, attractive, a peach of rare quality. Its hardiness makes it a northern favorite. A sure bearer and splendid shipper. Popular from North to South. We especially recommend it for the Middle West. Plant it for profit.

Showing fruit buds on the nursery trees. Propagated from six marked trees, seven years of age in an orchard of 400 trees; crop twenty-seven hoxes to the tree.

Blood Cling. A favorite for pickling; large dark red, flesh red to the stone, an abundance of rich red juice. Very hardy and productive.

Bokara. One of the hardiest. Large, yellow with red cheek. Bears young.

Carman. One of the best early white peaches, white with deep blush; fine rich flavor. Bears young, successful where more tender varieties fail.

Capt. Ede. A handsome yellow resembling Elberta, but hardier and better.

Champion. A favorite for both home and commercial orchard; white with red cheek—excellent quality. Very hardy. Bears regularly.

Chinese Cling. A large creamy white cling, unexcelled for quality. The best cling of its season. Deserves a place in every home orchard.

Crawford's Early. Popular for northern planting, large yellow peach of good quality. Splendid for eating and canning.

Crawford's Late. Profitable commercial peach, following Elberta, yellow freestone—flavor rich and sweet—among the best late peaches.

Early Elberta. Similar to Elberta, but sweeter and finer quality. Ripens a week earlier, lengthening the Elberta season, but not so profitable as Hottes Elberta.

Elberta. The most widely planted of all peaches. The big money-maker. Large golden yellow shaded crimson. Flesh deep, rich yellow. Succeeds over a wide section. Quality is only medium, not so good as Hottes Elberta, which far excels it as a profit maker.

Elberta Cling. A clingstone of excellent quality, large, yellow, a favorite for pickling and canning.

Eureka. A remarkable early peach. Large—beautiful and very hardy. The best shipper of its season.

Foster. A peach of enormous size, deep orange red, flesh yellow, and very rich.

Mother tree produced average of 35 boxes a tree for four successive years. Every tree shows this royal parentage. Only a few trees for sale this season.

Greensboro. One of the most productive peaches in the west. Very hardy—resistant to rot. Pure white with red blush. Resembles Champion, but earlier.

Heath Cling. Unexcelled for canning. Creamy white, blushed with red. Most juicy and delicious.

Henrietta Cling (Levy Late). Among the best yellow clings. A handsome peach. Very hardy.

***Hottes Elberta.** The common Elberta was a great discovery and has been the chief of money-makers in the peach family. But Elberta is not to be accepted as the final goal. I expect coming generations will show development in fruits now undreamed of.

In the effort to surpass Elberta, is it not wiser to start with Elberta as a basis and breed up a higher type than to spend years of time with disappointing seedlings? With this determination in mind, I started on the search for a better Elberta.

During the labor of six years I located several distinct strains or types of Elberta,—but the ideal still eluded me. Finally in a Grand Valley, Colorado, orchard I discovered a remarkable three-year-old in an Elberta orchard. This tree was loaded down, with rich golden yellow peaches, overlaid with brilliant shades of red. Every peach an extra size, rounder than ordinary Elberta, smaller seeds, and sweeter meat. The crop measured six full boxes. In size the fruit averaged almost one-half larger than common Elberta.

We watched this improved type for three years. Its continuous and heavy yields, huge size, superb color and quality, rich, sugary flavor, firm meaty texture, superb shipping qualities, and extreme hardness, proved it a far superior type of Elberta. We then introduced it under the name of Hottes Elberta, naming it after the owner of the original tree.

The future may discover a more profitable yellow peach than Hottes Elberta, but as yet I have never seen its equal. It has proved its right to the most important place in every home and commercial orchard where peaches can be grown.—*J. Moncrief.*

Early Bearing. "The two Hottes Elberta I bought of you last spring have done fine and made a good growth. They are full of fruit buds now and hope to get some fruit from them next season. I like your method of producing trees. That has always been my motto, to cut scions from the heaviest bearing and best quality of productive trees."—*W. H. Meek, Hot Springs, Ark.*



John Cline's Hottes Elberta seventeen months after planting.

Half Bushel Second Year. "I am sending you a photograph of my little Hottes Elberta, also a clipping from the *Mt. Sterling Advocate*, the leading weekly paper of this community. The editor lives close to me and I showed him my trees and gave him some of the peaches. I thought perhaps you would like to have this clipping."—*Jno. P. Cline, Mt. Sterling, Ky.*

"Mr. John Cline has a small peach tree only in its second years growth from which last week he picked a half bushel of the finest peaches we have ever tasted. The tree with several others was purchased from the Winfield Nursery Co., of Winfield, Kansas. Considering the age of the tree the yield is considered remarkable."—*Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Advocate.*

Yields \$6.75 per Tree Third Year. This is the record made by T. C. Price in his Kansas orchard. He says: "My fifty-seven Hottes Elberta, set two years ago last spring, produced this year 130 bushels, an average of $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels a tree.

"In order to fully test the productiveness of this variety, I selected two trees, giving them special attention in the matter of pruning, fertilizing, and cultivating with the result that each tree produced $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels."

Every Tree a Producer—No Drones. Mr. Price further says: "A remarkable thing about my orchard is that every tree produced a paying crop, not a single loafer among them. The fruit of Hottes colors better and more evenly than the common Elberta, and the meat is firmer and finer grained. They are juicy and tender and every cell is full of sugar."

Surpassing Flavor. "It is my experience that a peach must become thoroughly ripe to attain its full flavor. The last thirty-six hours puts the flavor in it. On account of its firm quality, the Hottes can be allowed to ripen fully before picking and if properly handled, will reach the market in perfect condition. When picked dead ripe, there is nothing more delicious for serving fresh on the table.

"We received a box of extra fancy Elberta from the famous Palisades Valley in Colorado. They were served in the same dish with the Hottes and my friends were easily able to pick out the Hottes on account of its superior flavor. The trees



A Comparison. Two average size Hottes Elberta and three average size common Elberta.

are again loaded with fruit buds, promising a fine crop next year. If I could grow but one variety, it would be Hottes Elherta. It should be planted extensively wherever peaches can be grown."—*T. C. Price, Cowley County, Kans.*

Bears When Common Elherta Fails. "A year ago last spring I set out one of your Hottes Elherta peach trees. This tree is planted inside of fifty feet of three eight-year-old Elherta trees belonging to my neighbor, which trees are sheltered by his house, are carefully pruned every spring, and given the best of care. I have lived here four years, and in that time have seen irregular crops of Elherta peaches on these trees.



Hottes Elherta—in size, flavor and shipping qualities, far superior to Elherta.

This year the crop was a failure on these eight-year-old Elherta peach trees, there being only six peaches on the three trees, while on my baby Hottes Elherta peach tree were grown and matured thirteen perfect peaches.

"These peaches averaged about ten inches in circumference, were a beautiful color and much finer grained and sweeter than any Elherta peaches ever grown on my neighbor's trees. I also observed that my Hottes Elherta had a much smaller pit and did not cling to the meat as the ordinary Elhertas."—*J. W. Groom, Cowley County, Kansas.*

Out-grows Other Trees. "Trees received and I am delighted with them and feel amply repaid; in this connection allow me to say, I put out one of your Hottes Elherta last spring, this tree is very, very much larger and has much, a very much more vigorous growth than a common Elherta received from another nursery and put out three years ago. It too was the same size as yours received a year since. It surely is a big difference in favor of pedigreed trees."—*W. B. Lenoir, Franklin, N. C.*

Bears When Others are Caught by Frost. The 1914 peach crop in southern Kansas was practically a total failure, yet 50 Hottes Elherta trees in the Price orchard, survived the frost damage and produced a superb lot of peaches. The crop was smaller than usual, but the quality put it in the \$3.00 a bushel class. A ten-acre peach orchard less than a mile away failed to produce a bushel.

Vigorous and Hardy. "The entire summer has passed without a rain sufficient to wet the roots of those Hottes Elherta trees you sent me last May. But they have done finely. Saved 94 trees out of the 100. I am wanting some more trees and don't know where I would rather send than to you."—*Dr. G. N. Gilbert, Pana, Ills.*

***Japan Dream.** Twelve years ago a customer gave me this definition of all early peaches: "Worms and water wrapped up in an attractive skin." He wasn't far wrong then. Since that time I

have hunted incessantly for an early peach of real quality—a peach with the firmness, flavor and beauty that would make it a home favorite and give it first place on the early market.

Finally then came to my attention a peach introduced from Japan, the "Japan Blood Dwarf." It was a marvel—seemed to possess just the qualities I was looking for—but here was the striking thing about the peach; it had no respect for the sentiment against child labor. Those baby trees were trying to do a full man's work before they left the nursery. Think of a peach tree starting fruit buds in the nursery row at the tender age of 4 months and maturing 44 fine peaches when 15 months old. Certainly the most precocious youngsters in the peach family.

By constantly budding from the best types, I have improved it from year to year, until now it has fulfilled my dream, so we name it Japan Dream.

Ten years of breeding up the Japan Blood Dwarf by selection from the best mother trees has resulted in Japan Dream. A marvel in fruitfulness, it is a strain that we do not hesitate to say will set fruit the next year after planting, unless the peach crop should be killed by extreme weather. It is as hardy in bud, however, as any variety we have ever tested.

Every yearling peach in our field of Japan Dream is now loaded full of fruit buds and would produce fruit next year were it not for transplanting. Think of a field of two-year-old peach trees, every tree loaded with fruit. Is not this the greatest recom-



Japan Dream—the marvel in young bearing. Matured 62 peaches 15 months after planting.

mendation that could be paid to our method of pedigreeing trees?

Fruit is medium sized, unless heavily thinned, when it matures much larger. Beautiful red in color, with pure white meat, stained and streaked with red, which gradually colors the flesh until it becomes deep red clear to the pit when dead ripe.

The juice is a deep rich red, the color of blackberry juice, which, with the delightful flavor of the peach, makes it a favorite with every housewife. Once the people of a community get acquainted with Japan Dream, you won't have to hunt a market—it will come to you.—*J. Moncrief.*

The only early peach we have ever seen that ripens evenly throughout and is just as valuable a canning peach as the later varieties. Many people prefer it to any other variety for canning. The aroma from a basket of these peaches will scent up the room like a hoquet of flowers. Even in the winter when a can of the fruit is opened, it is quite noticeable.

Hundreds of our customers after seeing and testing this peach tell us they would pay \$5.00 a tree for this variety if necessary to procure it. We know of no better way to describe the wonderful fruitfulness of Japan Dream than to say that one year after planting you can count on it bearing like your tomato vines.

An ideal peach for home yard and garden. Tree very hardy, excellent shape and grows only to medium size. A big money maker. Plant Japan Dream and you can clip big interest coupons every year. They pay for themselves a dozen times over before other kinds start to bear, and every tree is a worker.

Bushel a Tree Third Year. "I have four trees of the Japan Blood Dwarf. Got one bushel of peaches from each tree hought of the Winfield Nursery. They are excellent, blood red to the pit. They are three years old, but bore some the next year after I got them."—*Mrs. Brockman, Lawton, Okla.*

Can't Write the Story Too Big. "I have five trees of Japan Blood Dwarf peaches, which I planted four years ago, that began bearing the next year, and have borne every year since. This is the grandest early peach that I have ever known.

"You cannot write the story too big about its merits. I simply consider it the only early peach of its class; quality superb, ripens perfect, and just as fine for canning as any late peach.

"I consider it one of the hardest in huds, as I have had crops of this variety when other varieties were killed. Every planter of peach trees will lose if he does not have Japan Blood Dwarf in his collection. I could not speak too highly of them."—*C. B. Keith, Alva, Okla.*

160 Peaches Second Year. "Seven of eight Japan Blood Dwarf planted two years ago, bore this year and they were beauties. Fruit ripe July 4th. Every peach perfect. One tree had 160 peaches. Some of my neighbors saw it and said it heat anything they ever saw. All ate some of the fruit and want some of those trees."—*J. R. Smith, Sweet Springs, Mo.*

Ready to Bear Fruit. "The Japan Blood Dwarf peach I got last spring, made a growth of 3 to 3½ feet last summer and is ready to bloom this spring."—*Casper Boesman, St. Charles, Mo.*

Baby Trees Full of Fruit Buds. "I am sorry that you should be out of the Japan peach. I just love to see those trees grow up and will say that those planted last year are all growing in fine shape, and just think, everyone of those "baby" trees are full of buds and ready to bloom."—*Wm. Hellburg, Koskonong, Mo.*

Krummel's October. The leader among late peaches. Deep yellow, fine texture, very firm. Bears young, extremely hardy. The demand for October peaches makes it highly profitable.

McCoy's Free. Large yellow freestone with dark red cheek, ripens two weeks after Elberta. Flesh fine grained, solid as Phillip's Cling. Quality A 1.

Tree low spreading type, very prolific, a variety discovered by Mr. Moncrief in the orchard of Mr. McCoy. Considered one of the most valuable commercial varieties among late yellow peaches.



Japan Dream matured 2 hushels 27 months after planting.

Mamie Ross. (Semi-cling) Very profitable for the Middle West and South; cream colored, with red cheek. Very large, rich and highly flavored. Hardy, a regular bearer, and one of the most widely planted.

Trees of the Chinese type, exceptionally hardy in bud, producing heavy crop when many other varieties are winter killed. Entire strain of this variety from one parent tree 12 years of age that produced 6 bushels of fancy fruit at four years of age after having 508 peaches picked off in thinning.

Mayflower. The earliest of all. A handsome red peach, splendid quality; a favorite for early home market. Bears extremely young, very hardy. Plant it in every home orchard.

"I am enclosing a photo of one of my little Mayflower trees that was set out the last of March 1913. On the 15th of June, 1914, I gathered 22 ripe peaches from it. There had not been a southern peach on the market when these began to get ripe. You can use this as you like for I am a Winfield booster."—*John P. Cline, Mt. Sterling, Ky.*

Munson's Cling. An Elberta Cling of the most delightful flavor. Bears regularly and abundantly. Very highly prized.

Orange Cling. A big yellow cling of most delightful flavor. Bears regularly and abundantly. Very highly prized.

Parent tree produced 30 boxes when twelve years old. The finest and most highly colored specimens of this variety we have ever seen.

Phillip's Cling. A fine shipper, and a favorite for canning and preserving. Large, pure yellow, very firm.

Red Bird Cling. A favorite early peach. Large, creamy, white, overspread with red. Quality unusual for an early variety, good shipper, hardy, and very dependable.

Rex. (Late Elberta) Valuable in prolonging the season of the Elberta class of peaches.

Salway. Prized highly as a late yellow peach. Flesh deep yellow, firm, rich and juicy.

Sneed. White with red blush. Resistant to rot.

Stump the World. A favorite white freestone; vigorous grower and big producer.

Triumph. A firm-fleshed yellow peach with a sweet rich flavor. Very productive.

Wonderful. Noted for its great size and beauty. Flesh yellow, firm, rich, and highly flavored.

Yellow St. John. A yellow peach of fine quality. Bears well every year. Valuable for early market.

The Peach with a Pedigree

Forrest Crissey, whose articles appear from time to time in the *Saturday Evening Post*, is one of our best known agricultural writers. He speaks with authority on any subject which he undertakes. The following is quoted from his article, "Neglected Opportunities," which appeared sometime ago in the *Post*:

"I once asked a city child where milk came from. She promptly answered: 'From the Milkman.' That's the way it is with the stock for planting a peach orchard; it comes from the nurseryman. And if that nurseryman gives you trees that are true to name from start to finish, and of apparent hardiness, he feels that he has done everything that could be done or demanded by any reasonable buyer.

"And so he has, according to the accepted standard and practice of the day—but let us go back of the milkman to the cow; back of the nurseryman to the tree and the seed from which the trees start.

"The peach tree that the orchardist buys for planting is not one tree, but two; its base is a seedling grown from a wild native peach pit; its top or working part is made of little buds from a developed peach tree of known variety."

"Now what happens in the nursery where these pits have been planted? The pits are planted in rows. Along in August or early September, when the little seedlings from the pits are about as big as lead pencils, the work of hudding begins. In the big nurseries, where peach trees are grown by hundreds of thousands, boys are often sent out to do this important work of hudding.

"These boys slice the huds from the very young trees of presumably known variety in nursery rows huddled the year

before possibly in a field right next to the seedlings—trees so young that they have never produced so much as a sample of fruit. This process being repeated year after year leads farther and farther away from good fruiting stock.

"Right here is the whole point. What kind of a tree should those huds, which are to become the working, bearing part of the new tree, have been cut from? From a strong, mature tree that has not only produced enough fruit to show that it is true to variety but has also thoroughly demonstrated its superiority above the average of its orchard companions! "And by that I mean a tree notable for the quality of its fruit, for the quantity of its fruit and for the regularity of its crop.

"In other words, the huds should be cut from trees that have given a good 'performance record,' as a stockman would say, instead of from trees of no performance at all. Of course this would greatly increase the expense of the process—but there are plenty of men who are willing to pay the premium on thoroughbred stock in any line.

"Peach trees would prove no exception to this rule. There are many reasons why the nurseryman has the huds cut from young trees. One is that very young trees produce only wood huds, while mature trees have fruit huds as well. The wood hud is the one required for hudding.

"Buds from a mature tree are likely to be twenty-five per cent of huds that grow. Then, too, the huds from a young tree are easier to cut and easier to insert into the seedling.

Another point in this connection is that when one mistake is made in the hudding process in the nursery it is likely, if not certain, to perpetuate itself anywhere from ten to thirty times as the rehudding goes on from year to year. This would not occur in using huds from mature trees of known performance.

"Again, the nurseryman could not afford to sell pedigreed peach trees at the prices now asked under the sharp competition of the contract-hidding system that prevails. I am not accusing the nurseryman of dishonesty or of charging too much for what he gives. What I am doing is to point out the fact that there is a demand for young peach trees huddled from mature trees that have made a performance record.

"You can get thoroughbred prices for thoroughbred stock—not from everybody, but from those who demand the very best and believe that the best is the cheapest.

"There are so many advantages in favor of the pedigreed tree—so many chances that it will pay for its extra cost many times over—that the shrewd orchardist will figure that he cannot afford not to insure his enterprise with those advantages."

The Discovery in a Florida Orchard

A Florida grower wrote to a friend, "We don't need performance records here. Here in this state every tree bears all it can hold."

After a three-year test he found that 48 per cent of his 4750 trees were drones,—producing less than half a box a tree. Thirty-eight per cent had averaged a box and a half, barely covering the cost of production.

Only 14 per cent were found to be profitable producers yielding an average of three and one-half boxes annually.

The 2280 drones were top-worked with huds taken from the 14 per cent of live hustlers. This will more than double the production of his orchard.

Never Saw Better Trees in California. The 10 tree test offer you sent me and the 42 apple trees and 10 Elberta peach trees received in fine condition. I will say that I never received or saw better trees than those are. So now I am sending you another small order and next year I intend planting 500 apple trees, and you will sure get my order.—F. W. McCawley, El Portal, Cal.

A High Endorsement. I think that for your satisfaction you ought to know that in reply to a recent confidential inquiry made of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, they have made to me what I consider a very flattering report of your reliability and endorse your methods of propagation. I have shown the letter to some of my friends and I think it may result in some benefit to you later.—Wm. K. Barmore, Cornelia, Ga.

If you Expect to Plant Cherry. I must say I had splendid success with your trees which I planted last spring. In my twelve years in cherry planting, it was the best lot of trees I have ever had. By this I mean the BEST. I have no equivocations to accompany this statement, and make no exceptions of any kind.—*C. A. Swope, Argentine, Kans.*

Trees Are All One Could Ask. Your trees are all that can be asked. I have never seen nicer, cleaner, better-rooted stock. And I like your idea of pedigreed stock. It is so perfectly in line with nature that I do not see how good stock can be grown in any other way.—*C. E. Evans, Cotter, Ark.*

Winfield Raspberry Sent to England. The box of Winfield Raspberry plants came to hand last week. It appears that they got lost after landing at Liverpool and the muddle headed porters forwarded the box to Dolgelly in North Wales and then here. When we opened the parcel we found the contents still damp and in excellent condition. I never saw anything with such roots. They are a revelation to our home grown stuff.—*Prof. C. W. Jones, Beggelley, Wales.*

Just Couldn't Help Growing. "The twelve trees you sent me last week were beauts." "Fruit couldn't help growing on such roots."—*Joe Garner, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

APRICOTS

The Apricot tree is exceptionally hardy, and will succeed in many sections where peaches are winter injured. Thrive on thin rocky soil where all other trees fail. Ripening season for Southern Kansas—June 15th to July 15th. The order of ripening is as follows:—

Montgamet	Moorpark
Royal	Blanch
Surprise	Baby Lewis

Blanch. Unequaled for hardiness. A chance seedling from apricots brought to Kansas from Russia. Beautiful, light yellow, flesh is firm, rich and sweet and highly flavored. Clear of woody fibre often found in apricots. Fruit as large as early peaches and unexcelled in quality. Bears full crops when others fail. We unhesitatingly recommend it as the hardiest and best of apricots.

Baby Lewis. Named itself by maturing 20 perfect fruits 18 months after planting. The one-year Baby Lewis trees in the nursery row are showing fruit buds and should fruit in your orchard one year after planting. We offer only 100 trees this year and no single order will be accepted for more than two trees.

Originated in Oregon, where it ripens July 15th, last picking Aug. 2nd. Fruit almost round, measured 7½ inches in circumference. Color a rich yellow, perfectly free from woody tissue. Quality excellent. Pronounced by those who have tasted it as the only apricot. Seven-year-old tree from the same parentage produced 300 pounds.

Montgamet. Pale yellow, tinged with red. Flesh firm, juicy and good quality. Semi-cling. A leading commercial sort.

Moorpark. One of the best known. Large, golden yellow with red cheek. Its great size, delicious quality, places it among the most popular varieties. Freestone.

Royal. Valuable for drying and canning. Very sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Surprise. Discovered in California and brought to Kansas eighteen years ago for testing. It has proven a real "Surprise," producing fruit of exceptional size. Color is rich golden yellow with red cheek. Fine quality. Very promising.



Apex Plumcot, Burbank's Wonderful New Fruit

The New Apex Plumcot

The Plumcot is a production of the great Luther Burbank, and is an absolutely new fruit. In the next paragraph we give Mr. Burbank's own description of his best variety.

Apex Plumcot. This wonderful new fruit ripens with the very earliest of all the early plums, long before any other good plum or apricot (here June 15th), which would bring its season about three weeks earlier inland. The tree is a stout, compact, upright grower and has never failed to carry a full crop, even where apricots of all kinds cannot be grown and in seasons when many plums were failures. The fruit is extremely handsome and very large for an early fruit, globular, five and one-half to six inches around each way, beautiful deep pink or light crimson; freestone; flesh honey-yellow, firm, rich, aromatic, apricot-like; wholly unequaled in its combination of size, beauty, productiveness and quality by any other early fruit of any kind.

This valuable variety originally sold at \$3.00 a single tree. Our buds come direct from select bearing trees of this variety, in Oregon, so every tree will produce genuine Apex Plumcots when it comes into bearing.

PLUMS

The Japanese varieties have proved a wonderful acquisition to the plum family. Noted for large size, mild, sweet, rich flavor, and exceptional young bearing. Not hardy for extreme northern planting. We offer the leading varieties of this family, listed here in the order of ripening. Ripening period July 1st to Aug. 15th for Southern Kansas.

Red June	Satsuma
Abundance	Wickson
Burbank	

The American and European Plums succeed over a wide range. Perfectly hardy for northern planting. The following list is arranged according to season of ripening. Ripening period, June 25th to Sept. 15th for southern Kansas.

Wild Goose	Lomhard
America	German Prune
Gold	Dry Land Prune
Green Gage	Blue Damson

America. One of the popular Burbank productions. A beautiful plum, color yellow overspread with red, fine quality. Bears young and abundantly. Hardy in bud.

Abundance. Rightly named. Fruit must be heavily thinned to allow room for development. Large, dull red, very sweet, bears young.

Blue Damson. The little Blue Damson. Dark blue, excellent quality, enormously productive.



Wickson Plum, second year after planting.

Burbank. The greatest of the Japan plums. Large, rich yellow, covered with bright red. Tree vigorous and hardy, bears young, and regularly, succeeds in all sections except the extreme north. Yields enormous crops, should always be heavily thinned. A good keeper and shipper, it is the best for home use and heads the list as a profit-maker.

Dry Land Prune. A new plum of German Prune type. Large, dark blue. Originated in Oregon. Said to be a great drouth resister, not fruited here. Strong grower. Very promising. Supply limited.

German Prune. One of the best prunes, excellent for canning. Purple or blue, firm rich juicy meat. Vigorous and productive, easily grown, and a sure profit-maker.

Gold. Light golden yellow, often overspread with red. Very hardy in bud. Splendid shipper and canner. A favorite everywhere. Very profitable.

Green Gage. Highly esteemed for its quality. Greenish yellow, sweet and juicy. Fine for eating.

Lombard. Large. Reddish purple, flesh yellow. Very hardy and productive.

Red June. A very popular early plum. Bright deep red, very attractive, flesh yellow sweet and rich. Tree hardy. A sure and abundant bearer.

Satsuma. Large, purplish red, flesh dark red, excellent quality. Bears young; tree hardy. No better plum for home use or commercial profit. Enormously productive. Its limbs when bearing, resemble great solid ropes of plums.

Wild Goose. Bright red, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, quality good. Recommended for the home garden and local market.

Wickson. Very large and handsome, color deep crimson. Fruit from two-year-old trees measured seven inches around. One of the best late Japanese plums. Tree thrifty, very hardy; bears young.

If You Live in Kansas. I have set out twenty of the Jonathan apples and they were fine. There was not a cull in the two bunches and they were headed just right. Stocky, with clean roots and headed low. I like them budded too,—best apple trees I ever had.—*H. L. Miller, Galena, Kansas.*

Root System is Great. I received the trees you sent me to-day and they were in fine shape. They were far better than I expected, and the root system is great. I wish to thank you for giving me such fine trees.—*Wesley Shela, Sciotoville, Ohio.*

Pleased with Stayman and Delicious. The recent shipment was highly satisfactory both to myself and neighbors. In fact, I think the Stayman and Delicious were the best I ever saw.—*E. G. Sharp, Rogers, Ark.*



Moncrief two - year Cherry.
Money cannot buy bet-
ter trees.

Royal Duke, the Aristocrat of the Duke Family.

Moncrief one - year Cherry.
Sturdy, vigorous and
well rooted.

CHERRIES

How shall I provide against the time when the work of the farm, the shop or business becomes too heavy? We would like to tell you about some folks that have found a mighty satisfactory answer to this question, but most of the story will have to wait another time. The answer was found in a cherry orchard—just ten acres; berries planted in between the rows, and of course a few other fruits for home use.

This place is now producing \$2500 worth of fruit every year and it's good for \$3000 a year. You can do as well. Cherries are very easy to grow, requiring very little expense and care, come into bearing the third or fourth year, yield every season and are more immune from insects and disease than any other fruit. Always a paying market, as the demand has never been half supplied.

Here at Winfield, there is found every favorable condition for growing cherry trees. No finer trees are grown anywhere. Plan for the future by starting a cherry orchard this year, and insure its success by using Moncrief Cherry Trees for the foundation.

Black Tartarian. Large, heart shaped, black, firm, rich and delicious. Quality superb. Fine shipper. A favorite Western variety.

Bing. A fine black sweet cherry—one of the largest. Quality unexcelled. Has no equal as a commercial variety in the Northwest.

Dyehouse. Larger and one week earlier than Early Richmond, which it resembles. Quality good. Early Richmond hardier and more prolific.

Early Richmond. The best early sour cherry. Bright red, hardy, vigorous, bears young, and very productive. For planting in the Middle West and

South nothing better except Montmorency, which is ten days later.

English Morello. Large, dark red, firm, dark purple flesh, very sour. Bears young. Montmorency and Wragg are better.

Late Duke. Resembles Royal Duke, but ripens later.

Montmorency. (Ordinary) The most popular sour cherry. Fruit large, bright red, firm, very attractive. Excellent shipper and canner. Tree large, spreading, vigorous, a great drouth resister, noted for its hardiness and never failing crops. The cherry to plant for profit.

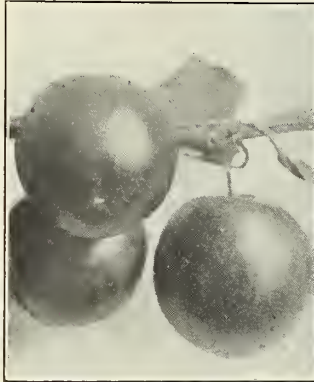
There are several strains of Montmorency, some of which are the unproductive or shade type. We offer the ideal type of the Montmorency Ordinary, especially selected for fruitfulness.

Napoleon. (Royal Ann) A handsome sweet cherry, pale yellow, with bright red cheek. Bears enormous crops. The best yellow sweet cherry.

Royal Duke. The aristocrat of the Duke family. Large, round, oblate, very dark red. Meat slightly reddish, and very rich. Tree is a strong upright grower, fine for avenue planting. Perfectly hardy in the Middle West.

Even the word "Royal" falls short of describing this valuable cherry. The variety was almost lost sight of, but eight years ago was rediscovered by J. Moncrief in a Colorado orchard, where it was making records for profit almost beyond belief. Buds for our stock were taken from a fifteen-year-old orchard which earned an average of \$872.22 an acre for three successive years.

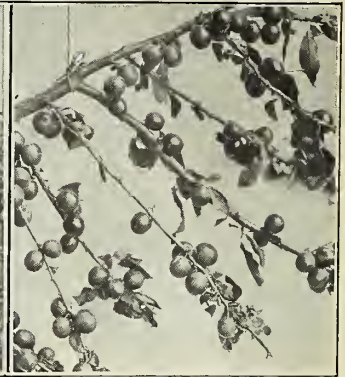
Wragg. An improved type of English Morello, but a better grower, hardier and more profitable.



Compass Cherry—Average size.
Fills the boxes.



Five Year Old Compass Cherry,
producing its fourth crop.



Compass Cherry, a wonder in
production.

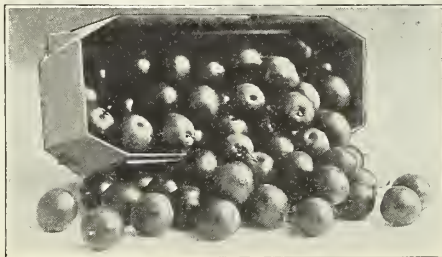
Compass Cherry

Absolutely hardy everywhere. Immensely popular wherever tried. Originator's description: "This cherry was originated at Springfield, Minn. It is a cross between the Sand Cherry and Miner Plum. Nearly an inch in diameter, a bright red, sweet and juicy and of very fine flavor.

"The original tree bore fruit the third year from the seed, and has borne a full crop every year since. The tree is a regular and heavy bearer, and produces fruit the next year after setting. For exposed situations and for the North and West it is 'The Cherry.'"

Opinion of an Authority. "That this fruit has a good deal of merit, I think there can be no doubt, particularly for the Great Plains region. The tree is a precocious bearer and produces fruit abundantly under conditions which are at all favorable."—*W. P. Gould, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

Four Crops in Five Years. In a Sedgwick Co., Kansas, orchard, ten five-year-old trees have produced four crops, beginning the second year. In spite of the severe freeze in the spring of 1914, resulting in practically an entire failure of peaches, plums and cherries, the Compass Cherry escaped without a scar and bore a full crop. The photographs shown here



A Sure Money Maker. \$2.25 a crate is the average paid for Compass Cherry.

were taken in the summer of 1914 and testify to the wonderful hardiness of Compass Cherry. These five-year-old trees averaged over three crates to the tree, and easily brought \$2.00 to \$2.50 a crate. The fruit is exceptionally fine for canning and jellies.

The Compass Cherry, with its ironclad hardiness, early bearing, regular and enormous crops, deserve a place in every home orchard, and for local market it will prove a quick and sure money-maker. The supply is limited, so order early and be the first in your community to reap the profits from the Compass Cherry.

Grapes

No fruit succeeds better generally than the grape, and none can make the waste places more profitable. It will grow in most any soil or location, whether in a shaded dooryard, where the vine can be trained over an arbor that shelters the door from the blistering sun, or on the rocky hillside, where it is impossible to handle tree fruits. There is scarcely a yard, either in the city or country, where there is not room for a row or an arbor of grapes.

The surest and most dependable fruit known, easy to grow, yet all thru the Middle West nine families out of ten buy their grapes. Why not eat grapes from your own vines. Try it.

SEASON OF RIPENING

Campbell's Early	20 days before Concord.
Moore's Early	20 " " "
Diamond	15 " " "
Worden	10 " " "
Concord, Mid-season.	(Southern Kansas, Aug. 20th.)
Niagara	5 days after Concord.
Agawam	15 " " "

Agawam. The best red grape—fine appearance, excellent quality. Hardy and very profitable.

Concord. The most popular and widely planted black grape. Hardy, productive and dependable.

Campbell's Early. Similar to Concord but larger and finer quality and ripens two weeks earlier. Good shipper. The best early grape.

Diamond. (Moore's Diamond) The white grape of quality. Greenish white with yellow tinge. Earlier and better than Niagara. Successful everywhere.

Moore's Early. An early black grape of exceptional hardiness. One of the best money-makers of its season.

Niagara. The white Concord. The most widely planted white grape. Quality good. Successful in nearly all sections, but not so hardy as Concord.

Worden. A handsome black grape, immense size, much superior to Concord. Plant Worden for quality in the home garden and for profit in the vineyard. The best black grape.

Blackberry

Blower. Large as dewberries, jet black, fine flavor, hardy, long season. Ripens late.

Early Harvest. The first to ripen. Most productive early berry.

Kenoyer. An early berry; fruit large and luscious. Heavy fruiter. Succeeds on all soils.

Kittatinny. Large, glossy black, fine flavor. One month after Early Harvest. Mercereau is better.

Mercereau. Mammoth iron-clad variety. Bears enormous crops. Berries fine quality—no core. Resistant to rust. Mid-season. The most profitable for the Middle West.

Ward. Strong grower, berry large, sweet and rich. A good late berry.

Dewberry

Lucretia. Bright glossy black, sweet and luscious. Hardy. The best and most dependable dewberry. About two weeks before Early Harvest. The dewberry is larger and the quality is much superior to the blackberry.

Raspberry

Cardinal. (Purple) Specially adapted to western climate. Extremely hardy.

Cumberland. (Black) Larger than Kansas, hardy and very productive. Good shipper. Mid-season.

Cuthbert. (Red) The most dependable and profitable red variety. Widely planted. Mid-season.

Kansas. (Black) A standard variety. Cumberland and Plum Farmer are better.

Plum Farmer. (Black) Profitable early market sort. Berry large, thick-meat and firm.

St. Regis. (Red) Ripens from June to October. Highly recommended. Has not proved profitable in Southern Kansas.

Winfield Raspberry

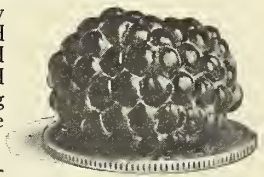
The marvel in berry production. This grand new blackcap originated at Winfield, Kansas, and after ten years of testing has proved itself the "King of Blackcaps."

In hardiness and productivity it is unexcelled by any other variety. Has never winter killed thru ten seasons fruiting, and stands extreme drouths.

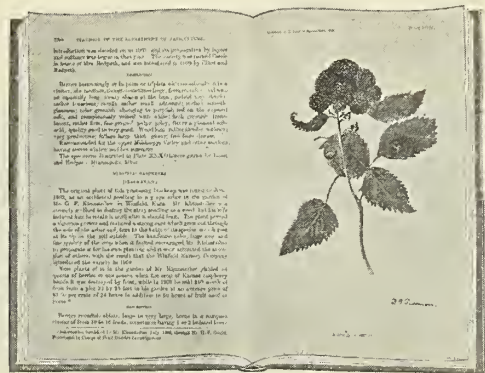
The fruit is of enormous size, single berries often covering a quarter. Four to six great clusters are produced on each cane, averaging from three to six quarts to the plant. Fruit is firm, sweet, rich and juicy; seeds very small, fine flavor.

Bush is healthy and vigorous, making robust stocky canes, easily supporting their heavy loads. Not troubled with rust or anthracnose. Ripens ten days earlier than Kansas and continues until Kansas is gone. Succeeds on all soils.

Its firmness and size makes it unexcelled for market. Readily brings 50c to 75c a crate more than other blackcaps. Easily nets \$300 to \$500 an acre. The one sure Raspberry for the Middle West.



Covers a Quarter.



1909 Year-Book of U. S. Department of Agriculture, giving description of Winfield Raspberry.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. In July, 1909, the attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was attracted to this new herry, and so valuable was it considered, that H. P. Gould, Pomologist in charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry, came to Winfield to secure complete information. We reprint a part of Mr. Gould's report as it appears in the 1909 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture.

"The original plant of this promising blackcap was found in June, 1902, as an accidental seedling in a grape arbor in the garden of Mr. G. F. Kleinsteiher, in Winfield, Kans. Mr. Kleinsteiher was strongly inclined to destroy the stray seedling as a weed, but his wife induced him to retain it until after it should fruit. The plant proved a vigorous grower and matured a strong cane which grew out through the side of the arbor and, true to the habit of its species, struck root at its tip in the soil outside. The handsome color, large size, and fine quality of the crop when it fruited encouraged Mr. Kleinsteiher to propagate it for his own planting and it soon attracted the attention of others, with the result that the Winfield Nursery Co. introduced the variety in 1909.

"Nine plants of it in the garden of Mr. Kleinsteiher yielded 54 quarts of heries in one season when the crop of Kansas raspberry beside it was destroyed by frost, while in 1903 he sold \$40 worth of fruit from a plot 32 by 59 feet in his garden at an average price of \$3.50 per crate of 24 boxes in addition to 60 boxes used at home.

The hush is a strong vigorous grower, apparently hardy and worthy of planting wherever the blackcaps succeeds, especially in the prairie region, where many of the eastern varieties fail."—H. P. Gould, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Statement of Originator. "Winfield Raspberry is a chance seedling. One plant of it sprang up in 1902 about four feet from my back door. I would have mowed the plant down as a nuisance, and started to do so a number of times, but was prevented by Mrs. Kleinstreiber, as she said the plant seemed unusually thrifty and promising. The second year, 1903, I grew nine more plants from this original plant. In 1904 from these nine plants, I picked two crates and six boxes.

"During nine years, it hasn't missed a crop, in spite of several failures of other varieties. Kansas, growing in the same patch, has never equaled it in quality or size of crop.

"Last spring the raspberry crop was practically a failure, one of my neighbors picking only 68 quarts from two-thirds of an acre of other varieties. My Winfield averaged 3 quarts to each plant—at the rate of \$900 an acre. Sold entire crop at \$4.00 a crate. Single heries measured 2½ inches around. Its extra size, firmness, and quality always commands a premium over other varieties.

"Have never lost a plant from winter killing or drouth. It is free from disease, and a sturdy grower—canes nearly an inch thru and eight to ten feet long. Nothing equals it for quality or profit."—G. F. Kleinsteiher, Winfield, Kansas.

Most Profitable Market Berry. "Four years ago I became interested in the Winfield Raspberry and planted 3 rows, each 100 feet long. The first crop was 240 quarts. Each season has brought bigger crops, so I have increased my plant each year.

"It has always outhorne Kansas, and when it comes to market, my customers readily pay \$1 more per crate for Winfield. In fact as long as they can get Winfield I have difficulty selling my other varieties."—Philip Weinrich, Cowley County, Kans.

Makes Good in Oregon. "The Winfield Blackcap has made good with me this year, making a remarkable heavy and vigorous growth of cane, and the berries were very large and of fine quality."

One Year Later. "Those Winfield Blackcaps are the talk of the town here. Rich flavor and meaty. The largest blackcaps ever seen in these diggings and they raise some good ones here too. The vines are hardy, thrifty and great croppers."—C. W. Swallow, Oregon City, Oregon.

Hardy in Wisconsin. "The Winfield Raspberry plants came thru the winter fine though I did not cover the vines last fall as I wanted to test this berry. The heries are large—measured 3 inches. What do you think of that, and very fine flavor. We think they are just fine."—Mrs. Elite Page, Union Center, Wis.

Gooseberry

Downing. Strong grower, hardy. Larger than Houghton. Mid-season.

Houghton. The best for profit. Pale red, enormously productive. Succeeds everywhere. Early.

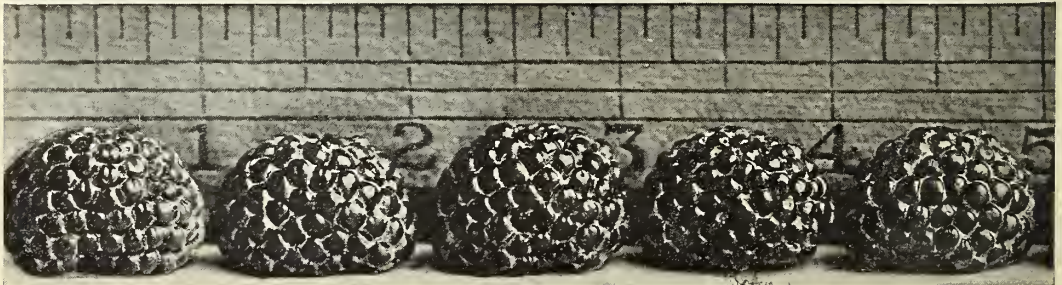
Oregon Champion. Large, sound, good quality. Bears young, very promising new variety.

Pearl. A supreme berry in both size and quality. Hardy, productive and free from mildew. Mid-season.

Enthusiastic Over Japan Dwarf Peach. I shall continue to plant every dollar I have to spare in Japan Blood Dwarf Peach and another year, I should have a field worth a visit from our Horticultural Society.—Horace Markley, Allendale, N. J.

The Talk of Everybody. My experimental orchard was the talk of the whole community last season. Trees never succeeded nor looked better in any locality—not a tree of yours died.—E. S. Lake, Peyton, Colo.

Peach Trees Waste No Time. Nearly every one of the peach trees bought from you two years ago bore fruit this year.—Henry Pies, Terre Haute, Ind.



Winfield Raspberry, the largest black-cap grown. In quality and productiveness it has no superior.

Success in Spite of Delay and Drouth. We take this opportunity of thanking you for the fine quality of our shipment last spring. Although on the road five weeks and unable to plant for a further week on account of rain, we only lost five trees out of four hundred and sixteen and this was particularly remarkable for the fact that we hadn't a rain for five weeks after planting and it was the middle of June before some of the trees "put out."—*Coleman & Breedon, Gordonsville, Va.*

Making Good in California. Your trees are showing signs of growth although only planted a few days. I want to say that I have never seen nursery stock with such a fine root system as these trees possessed. Trees that I purchased from a leading nursery company here and planted out six weeks ago show little more symptoms of growth than the trees just planted from your nursery. I attribute this to the better root development of your stock.—*O. H. Myrick, Los Angeles, California.*

A Surprise to Pennsylvania Planters. We received some 700 Rome Beauty and Stayman Winesap and I do not believe we have a tree that did not grow. The growth of some of these yearling trees has been remarkable to Eastern eye and I must say surpasses on an average considerably a large block of eastern trees we put in the fall previously, all having the same care.—*W. C. Degelman, Pitsburg, Pa.*

Remarkable Shipment to Japan. The nursery stock arrived to-day. Despite the fact that they had been on trains and ships for forty days through more than six thousand and five hundred miles, they have been in perfect condition with full vitality and without a single exception.

Really this is one of the most wonderful facts in my fruit growing life. We have gotten trees this spring from seven places in America and Europe. Comparing the stock, we shall say that the root system and packing your stock are superior to any of the rest.—*Y. Tansaw, Nishigawa, Mimasaka, Japan.*

Everything Fine As Silk. Every tree and plant from your nursery fine as silk. Will want some of those Delicious Apple trees next fall.—*W. E. Hutchinson, Albany, Oregon.*

Currant

Fay's Prolific. Large clusters; one of the finest red currants.

Perfection. Large, bright red, very high quality. One of the most profitable.

Pomona. One of the best shipping varieties; superior quality; very prolific.

White Grape. The best white currant. Large and sweet; good grower. Yields well.

In the hot climate of the Middle West the white and red currants are not so successful as other small fruits.

Cutting Out the Drones in a Currant Plantation

Twenty-five years ago a well-known currant grower of Southeastern New York conceived the idea of improving his plantation by propagating from only the most prolific bushes. His average yield was small. A record was made of the yield of each bush, and cuttings from the best yielding bushes were planted.

As soon as they arrived at a suitable age they were substituted for the lighter-yielding bushes. This practice has been continued, year after year, until, as he stated recently in an address before the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, he

now has a plantation consisting of 10,000 bushes, the average yield of which is sixteen quarts to a bush, while other growers are satisfied with yields of six to eight quarts a bush.—*The Country Gentleman, Oct. 10, 1914.*

Garden Roots

Asparagus. (Conover's Colossal). The best of all. Mammoth size, white, tender, highly flavored, excellent quality. Rapid grower, very productive.

Horse Radish. (Maliner Kren). A Mammoth variety, fast grower and yields enormously. Every garden should have a supply of this excellent variety.

Rhubarb. (Myatt Linnaeus). Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stocks. Early, tender, easy to grow. The big money-maker.

A Simple Eye-Opener

There are some folks who still believe the drone tree is a myth, that poor fruit crops are due solely to soil defects, insect pests, disease or lack of care.

If you own a bearing orchard here is a plan recommended by a government expert, that will forever dispel such an idea:

"We know the average grower, if not a native of Missouri, at least lives somewhere on the border. We are recommending a simple eye-opener, an appetizer which anybody can concoct without the least expense. We are recommending that any grower who wants to know what his trees are doing equip himself with a notebook ruled off in a form somewhat like this:

Very Heavy	Heavy	Fair	Light	Very Light	None
5 bbls.	3 bbls.	2 bbls.	1 bbl.	½ bbl.	

"Let him go through his apple orchard in the fall, number each tree, estimate the crop on each tree as he goes and enter it in the appropriate column. If he keeps it up for a few years the number of barren or almost barren trees he finds year after year will be a distinct shock to him.

"It is a rather slow process, but in four to six years the character of each individual orchard tree should be definitely established. And he won't mind the bookkeeping once the orchard census has opened his eyes to the size of the unproductive area in his orchard."

Finest in Kentucky. The Rome Beauty and Winesap trees were received in splendid shape and am more than pleased with them. We set them out in the best of condition, and all bands agree they are the finest trees ever in our part of the country. There was not a scratch on any of them. Please accept our thanks for your efforts in the interest of the fruit-grower.—*D. W. Stone, Marion, Kentucky.*

Remarkable Growth in Idaho. I am very much pleased with the stock of trees I received from your nursery. I have peach trees that have made a little better than four feet and my yearling Jonathan discount anything I have seen in the valley so far, making about four feet growth. The cherries lived, 100 per cent.—*F. C. Stolzenburg, Emmett, Idaho.*

Making the Home Grounds More Attractive



Hydrangea, one of the most popular shrubs.

The well arranged planting of trees and hardy plants transforms the house into a home, makes the place inviting and attractive and adds no small amount to its selling value.

The appearance of the home grounds reflects the individuality and taste of the owner, so we should use as much care in making our surroundings attractive as we do the interior of the house. The amount spent for furnishing a single room will often pay for beautifying the entire grounds.

In laying out the grounds it pays to have a plan—in no other way can we secure the most effective and harmonious results. To meet this need our Landscape Department is prepared to give valuable assistance.

Send us a rough sketch of your house and grounds and we will submit a plan for laying out your grounds in the most attractive way. For this service we ask a deposit of \$1.00 which will be credited on the first order for \$5.00 or more.

On the following pages we list the most useful of the tried-and-true ornamental trees, and plants. To those wishing varieties not listed here, we have a large and varied assortment to select from.

Ornamental Trees

Ash, American White. A well known native tree, quick growing, broad spreading limbs.

Betchel Double Flowered Crab. Bears masses of exquisite, double rose-like flowers. Delicate pink, highly fragrant.

Purple-Leaved Plum. A beautiful tree with dark purple leaves, keeping their color late into the fall.

Birch, European White. A quick-growing tree with silvery white bark. Very ornamental.

Chestnut, American Sweet. A stately lawn tree, very hardy. Nuts sweet and very desirable.

Chestnut, Paragon. The best variety for profit. Nuts of immense size, yet as mild and sweet as the native Chestnut. Tree is a strong grower, bears early and abundantly. Often bears nuts the first year after planting. Trees have produced one bushel each three years after planting.

Maple, Silver Leaf. A handsome quick-growing native tree. Perfectly hardy, free from insects. A favorite for street and park planting.

Mulberry, Teas Weeping. The hardiest and one of the best weeping trees. Endures both heat and drouth.

Mulberry Downing. Large, black berries of fine quality. A favorite because of its long bearing season. Very prolific.

Poplar, Carolina. Unexcelled for rapid growth and quick effects. Large, glossy leaves. Succeeds under adverse conditions where many trees fail.

Poplar, Norway. Better known as the "Sudden Sawlog." Similar to Carolina Poplar.

Poplar, Silver. Very attractive on account of its leaves, the under surface being snow white.

Black Locust. An extremely hardy, and durable tree of rapid growth. Valuable for posts. Stands extreme drouths.

Speciosa Catalpa. The great post and timber tree. The most rapid growing tree in America of commercial importance. Upright, symmetrical growing, reaching a height of 75 to 100 feet.

In contact with the soil it is the most durable wood known. Is light and strong, tough as hickory and free from warping. The most valuable tree for post, poles and cross-ties.

Grows on almost any soil. For overflow lands, a gold mine. Easily grown and cared for. Has fewer insect enemies and disease than any other timber tree. Once planted becomes a perpetual forest. Thousands of once idle acres now planted to Speciosa Catalpa are yielding an average yearly income of \$50 to \$75 an acre. If interested in Catalpa send for our free booklet "Profits in Catalpa Farming."



One year's growth of Speciosa Catalpa in our big Kansas Plantation

Russian Mulberry. The favorite for hedges and wind-breaks in the Western states. Very vigorous and hardy. Easy to grow.

Elm, American. The most stately and picturesque American tree. Vase-like form and with long graceful branches. Grows rapidly; longlived. Unsurpassed for street and lawn.

Sycamore. A native broad-spreading, lofty tree. Attractive white bark, very effective in winter.

Umbrella Tree. (*Catalpa Bungeii*) A dwarf tree, with umbrella shaped head. Large, dense foliage, much admired for formal effects.

Baby Rambler. A dwarf Crimson Rambler. Covered with bloom the entire summer and fall. Forms a low, compact bush. Fine for bedding, borders and hedge effects. Not a climber.

Crimson Rambler. A strong, rapid grower; very popular. Very effective on pillars and trellises.

Dorothy Perkins. The best climbing rose. Beautiful shell pink flower, full and double; very fragrant and lasting. Bright green lustrous foliage, persisting until winter.

Excelsa. A red Dorothy Perkins. Deep crimson flowers produced in immense clusters. Dark glossy green foliage, almost evergreen. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers.

Flower of Fairfield. An everblooming Crimson Rambler, blooming at intervals until frost. Foliage dark green and keeps well.

Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses. The hardiest type, of easy culture and the richest in color and the most profuse in bloom. They have two seasons of flowering, early summer and fall, with occasional blooms between.

Coquette de Alps. Large white flower, tinged with pale rose. Very attractive.

Frau Karl Druschki. The white American Beauty. Large full flowers of exquisite form. A superb white rose.

General Jacqueminot. A brilliant glowing crimson, very fragrant. The most famous of all red roses.

Paul Neyron. The largest flowered among the roses. Deep rose, exquisitely scented; a favorite.

Ulrich Bruner. Cherry red, flamed with crimson. Flowers large and full and of fine form.

Madam Chas. Wood. Bright scarlet; large, full fragrant flowers.

Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses. Vigorous, everblooming roses, giving a succession of flowers all summer long and late into the fall. Handsome fragrant flowers, unsurpassed for beauty and delicacy of color. Not entirely hardy and must receive special protection where needed during the winter months.

Bessie Brown. Immense, creamy-white flowers. Lasts longer on the bush than other roses.

Etoile de Lyon. A splendid golden yellow rose. Large flowers, very deep and full.

Etoile de France. A lovely shade of crimson; good grower, free bloomer, and delightful fragrance. Has no superior.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy-white, large full flowers, from spring until autumn. No finer rose than this.

My Maryland. Intense pink, a strong vigorous grower and bears more flowers than any other rose we have tested.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose pink. A superb rose, beautiful in bud and flower. Excellent for bedding.

Meteor. Rich, velvety crimson. Excellent for cutting. One of our greatest everbloomers.

White LaFrance. Pearl white, delicately shaded with soft rose. Very fragrant and beautiful.

Hardy Climbing Roses. Suitable for planting where they can climb on walls, fences, porches, pergolas or wherever a hardy climber is useful. Because of their grace and wealth of flowers, they deserve an important place about each home and garden.

Hedge Plants

An attractive hedge of green, enclosing the home grounds can be made as cheaply as the old-fashioned picket or iron fence, and is far more ornamental. Each year more people are realizing their beauty and utility. Any of the following are very effective.

Amoor River Privet. The hardiest and best privet.

California Privet. Very popular, not hardy here.

Spirea. The best flowering hedge. Very graceful.

Japanese Barberry. The favorite for low hedges. Hardy.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine flowering hedge, tall grower.

Ornamental Vines

Nothing adds so quickly to the comfort and charm of the home and garden, as well-placed vines. They soften the stiff lines of buildings, soon hide the unsightly and neglected spots, and are cheerful and cooling during the summer days.

American Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*) A handsome fast-growing vine, five-lobed leaves. Gorgeous crimson in autumn.

Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) One of the most beautiful hardy vines. Glossy green leaves, brilliant colored in autumn. Clings tightly to any support.

Clematis. (*Paniculata*) Covered in August with a sheet of fragrant white star-shaped flowers.

Honeysuckle, Halls. The most popular variety. Glossy, rich green leaves, almost evergreen. Rapid grower, very fragrant. Excellent for covering banks and bare places.

Wisteria. (*Chinensis*) Strong, tall grower, valuable for porches and arbors. Long clusters of fragrant, pale blue flowers in May.

Arkansas Planter Well Pleased. I was more than pleased with our first lot of trees and with Mr. Gipple's most favorable opinion of your nursery. So every single tree I plant here, I expect to buy from you and wish to put in the balance of my order just as soon as I can.—*Horace W. Thompson, Gentry, Arkansas.*

What a Texas Planter Says. I received the bill of trees all O. K. and found them in fine condition. I am well pleased with them and they had the finest roots of any trees I ever saw. Will do what I can in this country for you.—*E. C. Altman Plains, Texas.*

Shrubs

No material is so useful in adding beauty and value to the home grounds as hardy shrubs.

They are effective in so many places—at the edges of the lawn, in the corners, along walks and drives, softening the lines along foundation walls, screening unsightly objects; their possibilities are without limit.

From our large assortment of hardy shrubs and hedge plants, we have selected and described in the following table the sixteen which we regard as the most useful.

These were chosen because of their hardiness, ease of culture, adaptability to almost all soils and conditions, freedom from pests, attractive flowers, and their continuous ornamental value during the greater part of the year. You will find something here for every purpose.

We have grouped these sixteen shrubs in a convenient table arranged to give a succession of bloom from the opening of Spring until frost destroys the flowers. Then follow the glorious autumn colors, and brilliant showy berries.

Name	Time of Bloom	Height When Full Grown	Color	Description
Golden Bell <i>Forsythia Suspensa</i>	April	8-10 ft.	Yellow	Ushers in the flowering season, blooming before the leaves appear. Drooping branches; very graceful. Needs plenty of room and sunlight. The best and most certain early-flowering shrub.
Japan Quince <i>Cydonia Japonica</i>	April	4-6 ft.	Scarlet	Valuable for its delicate scarlet flowers. Makes an effective low hedge. Not particular as to soil but prefers sunlight. Stands shearing well.
Barberry, Japanese <i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	May	3-5 ft.	Yellow	A gem. Beautiful the year around. Dense growth. Drooping branches. Gorgeous autumn coloring; scarlet berries all winter. Unequaled for low hedges; excellent for foundation and foreground.
Spirea, Van Houtte's <i>Spirea Van Houttei</i>	May	4-6 ft.	White	The most showy Spirea. A cascade of white when in bloom. Thrives in both sun and shade; needs little attention. One of the finest shrubs.
Mock Orange, <i>Philadelphus Coronarius</i>	May	8-10 ft.	White	An old-time favorite. Tall, vigorous grower; valuable for backgrounds and screens. Blossoms sweet-scented and fine for cutting.
High Bush Cranberry, <i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	May	8-12 ft.	White	Valuable for its brilliant clusters of scarlet fruit. One of the best red-berried shrubs for winter effect.
Snowball, <i>Viburnum Opulus Sterile</i>	May	6-8 ft.	White	The well known common snowball; flowers produced in great clusters. Very hardy, grows almost anywhere.
Snowberry, <i>Symphoricarpos Racemosus</i>	May	3-5 ft.	Pink	A handsome, hardy shrub with graceful slender branches. Grows in almost any soil in either sun or shade. Flowers followed by long showy clusters of snow-white berries which hang on until late winter. Very popular.
Bush Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera Tartarica</i>	May	8-10 ft.	Pink and White	One of the oldest and most popular shrubs. Fine display of bloom, followed by showy red berries. Fine for background planting and hiding unsightly objects. Valuable for hedges on account of its dense growth.
Lilac, <i>Syringa Vulgaris</i>	May	6-10 ft.	Lilac White	A fine old variety. Loaded down in May with great purple clusters.
Wiegela, <i>Diervilla Florida</i>	June	6-8 ft.	Pink	Strong symmetrical grower, with long overhanging branches. Thrives in nearly all soils, but prefers a sunny location; a handsome shrub useful in foregrounds.
Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea Pan. Grandiflora</i>	July	5-10 ft.	White	Surpasses all the ornamental shrubs in the size of its flower heads, which last a month or more. Has no insect enemies and is always dependable. The most popular shrub in cultivation.
Japanese Wild Rose, <i>Rosa Rugosa</i>	All Summer	4-5 ft.	White and Red	A sturdy hush with dark green crinkled glossy foliage. Bright red fruits. Very hardy. Not bothered by insects. Excellent for hedges, as well as shrubby groups.
Althea (Rose of Sharon), <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>	August	8-12 ft.	White Pink Red Purple	A stately shrub blooming when other flowers are scarce. Many shades from pink to red. Very hardy, easily grown and blooms until frost. Makes beautiful screens and hedges.
Privett, Amoor River, <i>Ligustrum Amurense</i>	June	8-12 ft.	White	The hardiest and best privett for hedges and general use. Leaves small, dark green and lustrous, persistent until late winter.
Privett, California, <i>Ligustrum Ovalifolium</i>	June	8-12 ft.	White	The most popular hedge plant, but not entirely hardy in many localities. Dark green, glossy foliage. Can be sheared to any form. Not entirely hardy here.

Information, Terms and Prices

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Terms. Cash with order. For the convenience of customers, stock will be reserved for one-fourth cash with order, balance to be paid on or before delivery.

Rates. The prices quoted in this book apply as follows:—
 Each Rate: less than 10 trees of one variety.
 10 Rate: 10 to 49 trees of one kind (as apple or peach).
 100 Rate: 50 to 299 trees of one kind (as apple or peach) not less than 10 of a variety.
 1000 Rate: 300 or more trees of a kind not less than 10 of a variety.

For rates on small fruits see page twenty-eight.

Special Estimates. Special prices will be made to planters wanting large quantities. Send list for special estimate.

Freight and Express. Special low freight and express rates apply to all shipments of nursery stock. Prices quoted in this book are F. O. B. Winfield, customer paying transportation charges.

Parcel Post. Mailing size (2-3 feet) trees can be sent by Parcel Post prepaid at 4 cents per tree extra. For prices see 2-3 feet grades. Berry plants by parcel post, prepaid, at 2 cents per plant extra. Parcel Post orders must amount to \$1.00 or more.

No Packing Charges. No charge for boxing and packing. Paper lined boxes and the very best packing material protect against freezing or drying out. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Certificate of Health. Attached to each shipment is our State Entomologists Certificate of Inspection showing stock has been found free from all injurious insects and disease.

How To Order. You will help us to fill your order promptly and correctly by using our regular order blank. All remittances should be made payable to "Winfield Nurseries."

Our Guarantee. Your order will be accepted and filled with the understanding that the stock must satisfy you. That's plain and means just what it says. It makes you the judge.

We guarantee our Pedigreed Trees are propagated from bearing trees of known performance. We keep complete records of parentage for your inspection.

Buds from bearing trees insure stock absolutely true to variety. If by accident any tree should prove untrue to label, we will gladly replace it free. But remember—a method that insures trees true to name is worth a dozen guarantees that merely replace trees that prove untrue. No one can replace the expense and time lost while you are waiting to find out. That's one big reason why you should insist on trees of known parentage.

Stock is guaranteed to reach you in perfect growing condition. Shipment lost or damaged in transit will be immediately replaced without charge.

Special Direct Prices

FRUIT TREES

	Each	10	100	1000
Apples. All kinds except varieties marked with a star (*) and dwarfs.				
1 year, 2-3 ft.....	\$0.17	\$1.40	\$12.00	\$100
1 year, 3-5 ft.....	.23	2.00	17.00	140
2 year, 3-4 ft.....	.20	1.70	14.00	120
2 year, 4-5 ft.....	.23	2.00	17.00	140
2 year, 5-6 ft.....	.30	2.60	22.00	180
Apples, *Varieties.				
West Jonathan, Lowry, Vermont Spy, Winfield Stayman, Aldrich Winesap.				
1 year, 2-3 ft.....	\$0.22	\$1.90	\$17.00	\$150
1 year, 3-5 ft.....	.28	2.50	22.00	190
2 year, 3-4 ft.....	.25	2.20	19.00	170
2 year, 4-5 ft.....	.28	2.50	22.00	190
2 year, 5-6 ft.....	.35	3.10	27.00	230
Apple, Prize Delicious.				
1 year, 2-3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	....
1 year, 3-5 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	....
2 year, 4-5 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	....
2 year, 5-6 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00	....
Apples, Crab.				
3-4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$14.00	....
4-5 ft.....	.23	2.00	17.00	....
5-6 ft.....	.30	2.60	22.00	....
Apples, Dwarf.				
First Class Trees.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	.....	....
Apricots. All varieties except Blanche and Baby Lewis.				
3-4 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$20.00	\$150
4-5 ft.....	.30	2.70	25.00	200
5-6 ft.....	.35	3.20	28.00	240

	Each	10	100	1000
Apricot, Blanche.				
3-4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00	....
4-5 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00	....
5-6 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00	....
Apricot, Baby Lewis.				
3-5 ft., 1st Class.....	\$1.00	.....	.....	....
Compass-Cherry.				
3-5 ft., 1st Class.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00	....
Cherry, all varieties.				
1 year, 2-3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00	\$150
1 year, 3-5 ft.....	.33	3.00	26.00	230
2 year, 3-4 ft.....	.25	2.20	18.00	150
2 year, 4-5 ft.....	.33	3.00	26.00	230
2 year, 5-6 ft.....	.40	3.70	32.00	280
Peaches. All varieties except Hottes Elberta and Japan Dream.				
2-3 ft.....	\$0.14	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$ 70
3-4 ft.....	.17	1.40	12.00	90
4-5 ft.....	.20	1.70	15.00	120
5-6 ft.....	.25	2.20	19.00	160
Peach, Hottes Elberta.				
2-3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$15.00	\$120
3-4 ft.....	.25	2.20	19.00	160
4-5 ft.....	.30	2.70	24.00	200
5-6 ft.....	.35	3.20	28.00	230
Peach, Japan Dream.				
2-3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.70	\$24.00	\$200
3-4 ft.....	.35	3.20	28.00	230
4-5 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250

Prize Delicious

THE production of \$1,007.50 of milk and cream in three years, recently won a thorobred Jersey the title of champion dairy cow of the British Empire.

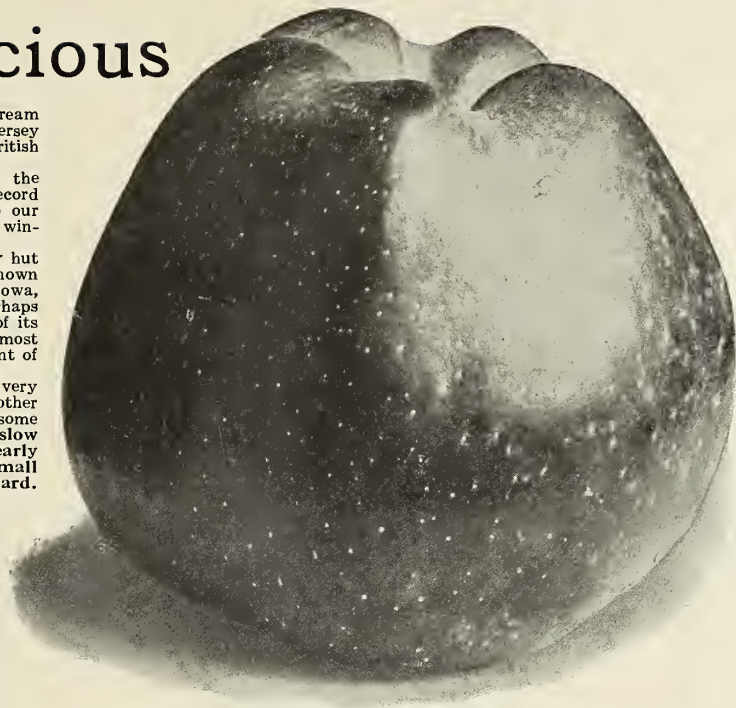
These rare performance records occur in the orchard as well as the dairy. It was such a record as this that first brought Prize Delicious to our attention and placed it among the blue ribbon winners of the apple orchard.

Prize Delicious is not a new variety but simply an extraordinary type of the well-known Delicious, originated by Jesse Hiatt of Peru, Iowa, over twenty years ago. Delicious is now perhaps the most popular and widely planted apple of its time. How important then to get trees of the most fruitful type—trees that will give good account of themselves in your orchard.

Several years were spent in search of the very highest type of bearing Delicious trees, real mother trees worthy of propagation. We ran across some planters, who told us their Delicious were slow coming into bearing, so we looked for an early bearing orchard. Other growers reported small yields, so we sought a heavy producing orchard.

In the orchard described below we finally discovered what we were looking for—trees well cared for, free from disease—trees bearing heavy crops every favorable year—fruit true to type and perfect size, in flavor, color and quality.

In this orchard of 200 trees one tree was a marvel—always head and shoulders above all the others in performance. A prize tree in a prize orchard. Surrounded on all sides by Delicious trees—on the same soil and with the same care—it outstripped every companion, year after year, in the race for Quality and Quantity. This tree, called by its owner the Double Circle tree, we named Prize Delicious. Read its record.



PRIZE DELICIOUS

Photograph of the Natural Fruit Picked from the Double Circle tree.

You can always recognize Delicious by the five distinct knobs on the blossom end.

The Three-Year Performance Record of Prize Delicious

1911 Record

200 selected Delicious trees, six years old, thrifty and healthy in every way. Out of this number 36 trees show remarkable qualities. These trees began bearing at four years old, and this year (1911) produced an average crop of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per tree.

Fruit is very highly colored, evenly distributed and of wonderful uniformity. In size and quality simply ideal. Has withstood lowest temperatures without injury. The trees are strong, vigorous growers, built to carry heavy loads. Free from all indication of disease and insect injury. An orchard of great promise.

1912 Record.

Every marked tree made a good record again this year. The eight special ones, went beyond all expectation; growth perfect; load of evenly distributed fruit wonderful; uniformity, color, and quality simply marvelous.

The Double Circle tree produced six hoxes and every apple packed out fancy. Never saw a more handsome lot of Delicious—the quality apple. Six apples from this tree won the grand prize at the fair here this fall.

1913 Record.

Same trees have again the lead—not one having gone back. Not one has approached the performance of the Double Circle tree. I believe, beyond a doubt, that this tree has stronger individuality—capable of stronger growth, and of producing more and better fruit annually. Eight trees averaged eight bushels per tree this season, while the Double Circle tree produced better than ten bushels.

And here's a letter dated Jan. 14, 1914, from the owner of this orchard: "Delicious all sold at \$3.50 a hox. Could sell twice as many more at a higher price."

If You Want an Orchard Without Drones Plant Prize Delicious

WE have secured exclusive control of the huds and scions from the Double Circle tree or Prize Delicious. This season we offer our customers a limited number of trees propagated direct from the Prize Delicious tree. Each tree will be labeled Prize Delicious and marked with a double circle. This is for your protection.

There is growing within a short distance of our nursery a Delicious apple tree, nearing its seventh year. Tho receiving the best of care, it has never set an apple. We have observed others like it—either a late-bearing or non-fruitful type. Trees budded from these types will no doubt produce trees very much like them. You don't want trees like that in your orchard.

Prize Delicious bore $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels its sixth year, 6 bushels its

seventh year, and 10 bushels its eighth year. If you want an early-bearing strain of Delicious—if you want trees that with proper orchard care, will bear good fruit regularly and abundantly, plant Prize Delicious.

Prove in your own orchard, that it pays—and pays big—to plant fruit trees with a performance record behind them—trees grown the Moncrief Way. It's the only way to eliminate the drones.

Remember that in addition to Prize Delicious, we also offer a big stock of the regular Delicious, all guaranteed pedigreed stock, at the same low prices as the general list of apple. Prize Delicious costs a little more, but results will many times repay the slight difference in first cost.



Ragan Apple

THE apple that fills the pocket book and never disappoints. Its great size, handsome color, and superb keeping qualities make it a favorite on every market. Bears young and every good year brings a crop. Succeeds wherever apples grow. Plant it with Prize Delicious and Winfield Stayman, and you have the three greatest apples. The Ragans shown on this page reproduced from the natural fruit of our own orchard.

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WINFIELD NURSERIES
WINFIELD, KANSAS