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LUFKIN'S

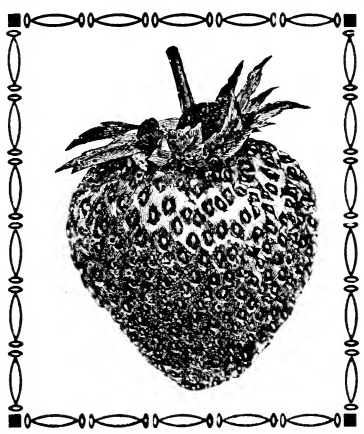
1916

CATALOGUE

of

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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Department of Agriculture



Glencove Strawberry Nurseries,
Pleasant View Farm,
Box 125, R. F. D., Rockland, Maine.

No. 213.

State of Maine

Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF
NURSERY STOCK

This is to certify that the nursery stock of **Pleasant View Farm**, growing at Rockport, State of Maine, was examined July 17, 1915, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Public Laws of 1907, as amended, and found to be apparently free from San Jose scale and other injurious insects or diseases.

This certificate expires June 30, 1916.

W. T. Guptill,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Augusta, Maine. July 20, 1915.

Greeting.

Again I take pleasure in presenting my annual catalog to those interested in small fruit culture. I thank my many customers for their liberal patronage the past season, and for their words of appreciation regarding the stock. It is gratifying to know that a pleased customer passes the word along to friends who also become pleased customers.

I would call your attention to the fact that, for several reasons it is the best policy to order plants early. Do not delay your order until you are ready to set your plants and then discover that your favorite variety has been sold. Make your plans early for your strawberry bed, have your selection of plants ordered and do not neglect to set them as early as the ground can be got in readiness in the spring, if possible. The early set plants are usually the most successful as they get rooted in advance of the dry weather, and put out early, strong runners for the next season's fruiting. It is a common practice to do all of the spring planting and other work first, and set strawberry plants any time, and this is the cause of many failures. Some even set plants after they have commenced to fruit. They may have fairly good results, but the plants are weakened by the blooming process and cannot do as good work as the earlier set plants. Get the plants while they are small and let them make their growth in your soil, and you will have better results than if they have to be transplanted after making their growth.

If you care to see the stock before purchasing; the farm at Glencove is easily reached by electric cars, being only one fare from Rockland and two fares from Camden.

You will find the telephone call listed as LUFKIN, PLEASANT VIEW FARM. on the Rockland exchange.

We have rural mail service daily. I am glad to answer inquiries regarding the stock.

Be sure to write your name and address plainly, and always state how the goods are to be shipped. When plants are ordered by mail, always include enough money to cover the cost of postage; otherwise the plants will be shipped by express. If too much is sent, the balance will be returned. Orders are acknowledged as soon as received.

I endeavor to have all plants true to name, but will not be held responsible for more than the first cost of the plants. I will gladly rectify any mistake if one should occur, if I am at fault. I cannot replace plants that die caused by careless setting or bad weather conditions. Plants are freshly dug and in good growing condition when sent out and are shipped promptly. They should nearly all live if sufficient care is exercised after they are received. When setting, be sure that the roots do not come in contact with commercial fertilizer, as it is almost sure to cause disaster.

If for any reason your order cannot be filled, all money that may have been advanced will be returned.

Plants are carefully packed for shipment. They are usually put up in bunches of 25 and packed in damp moss in light baskets. Large orders are shipped in crates. Plants sent across the continent were received in good shape. I have sent plants to Florida and the Pacific coast.

Spring is without doubt the best time to set, but I have had excellent results with plants that were set in the fall.

When they are set in the spring they should not be allowed to bloom the first year. Place the runners so they will make the rows the desired width, and clip all surplus runners. If the rows are kept quite narrow the result will be better fruit. Cultivate between the rows often

and keep the plants free from weeds. In preparing ground for strawberry plants, a good manure should be spread broadcast and mixed well with the soil. It is a good plan to have the land plowed in the fall, spread on the manure in the winter and harrow it several times in the spring. It is best to use land that has been planted one season to some hoed crop, so there will be no sod to contend with. There are several ways of setting strawberry plants. The way I recommend is to set the rows 3 1-2 feet apart, and set the plants about fifteen inches apart in the row. Some varieties however, can be set farther, as some kinds make runners more freely than others.

A good way on a small plot is to fasten a line to two stakes and set plants along the line. Straight rows give the garden a much better appearance. It is a good plan to prune the roots before setting if the plants have been dug any length of time, by cutting off one fourth to one third of the length of the roots before opening the bunches. They will be easier to set and new roots will start more readily.

After the plants are set, I usually go along the rows and scatter commercial fertilizer around the plants, and work it into the soil with a hoe. This is usually done when the plants are given their first hoeing. The rains will soak the fertilizer down where it is needed without injuring the roots as would be the case if the fertilizer was used before planting. Strawberries need a good percentage of potash, which cannot be had this year in the commercial fertilizers, so it will be advisable to use as much stable manure as possible.

The three elements most necessary for good results in strawberry culture are potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. Bone flour will give a good percentage of phosphorus. Plowing under a crop of peas will add nitrogen and humus

to the soil. Poultry droppings are an excellent plant food.

Perfect blooming or staminate varieties will fruit if set by themselves. Imperfect or pistilate varieties should have some perfect variety which blooms at the same time, planted near them to fertilize them.

Late in the fall or early winter the strawberry plants should be covered with spruce or fir boughs, pine needles, meadow hay, straw, fine corn stalks or something similar, to hold the snow in winter and to keep the ground from thawing and freezing in early spring. If straw is used, it can be saved to mulch the plants with, to keep the berries clean, and retain the moisture in the soil.

Fall Setting.

When setting plants in the fall, it is best to do it just as soon as the new plants are ready for transplanting, if the season is not too dry. Plants are usually ready to set the middle of September. If it should be a wet season, some varieties might be ready by the first of September.

In the fall I set plants 8 or 9 inches apart in double rows. This gives a nice fruiting row for the next season, and the second year it can be used as a wide matted row. Plants can be set in the fall on land where early crops have been harvested. Plants are about 25% higher in price in the fall than they are in the spring. Wishing each of my customers a prosperous season, I am

Very respectfully,



NEEDHAM, MASS., SEPT. 11, 1915.

"Enclosed find check for plants. They came in excellent condition and are fine plants."

LEONARD O. PACKARD.



Charles I.

This is one of the earliest varieties, coming before the market is overstocked with fruit. The plants are large and thrifty, with perfect bloom. It is a very productive variety of large, light red berries regular in form. The flesh of the berry is almost white, the flavor is good.

Every home garden should contain a few plants of this variety.

Senator Dunlap.

This is one of the best known and universally liked varieties. No garden is complete without it. It is a perfect flowering plant, rich in pollen and will fruit well if planted alone. It is an excellent kind for fertilizing the pistillate varieties. The plants are small compared with many of the pistillate varieties, but what is lacking in the size of the plant is made up in the yield of the fruit. It is surprising what a large amount of fruit can be harvested from a small plot of Dunlaps. The plant grows tall and puts out numerous blossom stems which give a long season of fruiting, and being upright, the berries are kept away from the ground. Clean berries is an object to be considered. It begins to ripen with the earliest, and brings a good price on the market, being one of the best for flavor and of beautiful appearance in the basket. The fruit is dark red tinged with scarlet, and is very glossy and has good shipping qualities. It is of good size and shape, the flesh is bright red and very juicy. For preserving it has no equal. The Dunlap stands the severe

winters well, and is usually very free from rust. It makes runners freely and care should be taken that they do not mat too thickly, as better berries will result if they are confined to narrow rows.

Corsican.

Here is a variety that must be seen to be appreciated. The foliage is very large and tough, protecting the berries from the sun. The fruit which is irregular in shape, is immense in size and very sweet. It is a mid-season variety and is wonderfully prolific for a yielder of so large fruit. The bloom is perfect. For a number of years I have had berries of which 18 would fill a quart, and the past season I selected 13 berries of this variety that filled a quart basket rounding full. Pickers like to get among the rows of Corsican's. For eating out of the hand the fruit has no competitors as it is sweet enough without sugar. It produces strictly fancy fruit, and brings a price to correspond. At this writing I have a good supply of as nice plants as I ever had, but the call is usually so large that it is well for you to place an early order.

Writing me in July from Vinalhaven, Maine, Mrs. Elroy Arey has this to say in regard to the Corsican.

"I want to tell you about my success in growing berries. I think the Corsican beats them all. I raised a berry which measured 7 1-2 inches around, and one stalk had 28 large berries on it, and I picked 34 berries which weighed one pound."

Glen Mary.

There is a great demand every year for Glen Mary plants, as it is a very popular variety I have to refuse orders for thousands each spring. My supply of these plants this season is larger than usual and I hope to be able to fill all orders. The plants are thrifty, yielding an abundance of large, choice fruit of good flavor. It is a staminate variety, but is a little weak in pollen and will

do better if planted near Corsican. As a commercial berry it is a favorite. Owing to the long roots it is a great drouth resister. A good picker can pick over a hundred baskets of Glen Mary in a day.

Superb. EVER-BEARING. (Perfect.)

One of the most wonderful varieties yet produced. Berries from June to November. This variety is no longer a novelty, but has proved its worth. As the name implies, it is simply superb. The fruit is large, of good form and has a gloss which would almost cause one to think that it had been varnished. The berry is very firm and the flavor is delightful. The fruit sold for 30 cents per quart during August, September and October. Plants which fruited the previous fall bore fruit almost continuously the past season, only the fruit was smaller than on the new plants. When setting the ever-bearing in the spring, pinch off all of the first buds, and they will put out new ones that will give the first fruit about the first of August, and continue until after frost.

Progressive. EVER-BEARING. (Perfect.)

The Progressive is another wonder. It is similar to Superb. The berry is a little different in shape and not quite as large, but is a prolific continuous fruiting variety. Both the Progressive and Superb yield occasionally on the new runners that have hardly rooted. Last season I picked ripe berries from my Progressive as late as Thanksgiving Day, and there were green fruit, blossoms and buds when the plants were covered for winter. I have tried several kinds of ever-bearing in the past, which have not been profitable for anything more than a novelty, but the two varieties which I now offer are winners.

Price of either of the Ever-Bearing, 4 cents per plant. and worth it.

Rewastico.

I have not yet fruited this variety, but have every reason to believe it is one of the best. It comes very highly recommended with the following qualities: fruit large, highly colored clear through, very productive, uniform in size, rich aromatic flavor somewhat tart, firm enough to ship. The plant growth is vigorous and healthy with perfect bloom. I have some splendid plants of Rewastico, and I think you will make no mistake if you include them in your order.

Sweetheart.

This is another variety that I shall fruit for the first time this year. I have a few hundred nice plants to offer. Some of the high claims of superiority are vigor and productiveness of plant, high quality and good size of fruit, which is of a bright carmine color and very firm. It is perfect in bloom and the fruit ripens early. C. A. Green calls it the most productive berry on earth.

Warren.

This is a new one with me, but from the few plants which I allowed to fruit last year I think it will fully come up to my expectations. The plant growth is very large with dark green foliage, and attracted considerable attention last summer. A mid-season staminate variety which yields a splendid crop of large, highly colored berries of excellent quality and firmness.

Pocomoke and Gibson.

These two are so near alike that I do not think they can be told apart, and I will give the same description for both. Thrifty dark green foliage, large perfect flower, good sized fruit, prolific yielder, long roots resisting drouth, berries regular in shape and quite firm.

William Belt.

A prolific yielder of large fruit of the finest flavor. If it is quality that you want, add a few Wm. Belt's to your order. The foliage is light green with a perfect bloom.

Haverland.

A well known pistilate variety yielding immense quantities of long, tapering, light red, juicy fruit. This variety should be mulched, as the stems cannot hold the large clusters of berries from the ground. They are easy to pick, and look very attractive in the basket.

Aroma.

A large and hardy plant, producing very large, firm, late berries of a rich color and delightful flavor. Perfect.

I have some nice mixed plants where two varieties come together. If you are not particular to keep the varieties separate, these will do you good service. Some persons prefer mixed plants, as they think they will yield better. These will be sold for 10% off the regular prices. For example:— Glen



*The way we ship our
Choice Strawberry Plants.*

Mary and Corsican mixed would cost 10% off of 85 cts., making 76 cts. per 100. A mixture of Progressive and Superb would cost \$4.00 less 10%, making \$3.60 per 100.

LAKELAND, FLORIDA, Dec. 20, 1915.

"We arrived here last Saturday. The strawberry plants came and looked fine. Have set them this last week. Every plant was perfect, and start growing in this warm soil and climate. The first strawberries sent from here netted \$1.10 a box. Just commenced to ripen here."

H. S. HOBBS.

PRICE OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Spring, 1916.

	25	50	100	1000	5000
Senator Dunlap	.25	.40	.75	\$6.50	\$30.00
Gibson	.25	.40	.75	\$6.50	—
Pocomoke	.25	.40	.75	\$6.50	—
Haverland	.25	.40	.75	—	—
Corsican	.30	.45	.85	\$7.00	\$32.50
Glen Mary.	.30	.45	.85	\$7.00	\$32.50
Charles I.	.30	.45	.85	—	—
Warren	.30	.45	.85	—	—
Rewastico	.30	.45	.85	\$7.00	—
Sweetheart	.30	.45	.85	\$7.00	—
William Belt	.30	.45	.85	—	—
Aroma	.30	.45	.85	—	—

Superb and Progressive, (Ever-bearing) 4 cts. each, \$4. -100.

500 plants of the same variety go at the 1000 rate. 5 per cent discount on orders for strawberry plants amounting to \$5.00 or over. Get the prices right, and save delay. The above list is for 25, 50, 100 or 1000 plants of each kind, and not of a collection of different kinds. Figure each variety separately. Prices subject to change without notice. Remittance must be made before plants are shipped. The above prices do not apply to plants in the fall.

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, MAR. 25, 1915.

“Please send me a catalog of your strawberry plants. Would like some more this spring. Those I bought of you two years ago, did fine.”

CHAS. E. WETHERELL.

OLD ORCHARD, ME., MAR. 20, 1915.

“The plants I received last year were so satisfactory that I take great pleasure in giving another order this season.”

JOHN A. GUILFORD.

I have many testimonials, but have not space to print them.

Raspberries. Plants 50 cts. per doz.,
\$2.00 per 100.

Cuthbert. I think the Cuthbert is without doubt the best all around raspberry. The cane growth is thrifty, yielding an abundance of large, dark red, firm, delightfully flavored fruit. It is a berry that always satisfies customers, and one for which they are willing to pay a good price. The plants stand the winter well. The fruit is a little later than some varieties.

Saint Regis. This is a red raspberry that is called Ever-bearing. I prefer to call it a fall bearer. It fruits a little earlier than the Cuthbert, and fruits again in the fall on the tips of the new canes if the season is long enough. It is quite a novelty. The berry is not quite as large as the Cuthbert, and is a little lighter in color. I have some fine plants for sale, and have reduced the price so that they sell for the same as Cuthbert.

Raspberry plants should be set about 2 feet apart in the row, and the rows should be about 5 feet apart.

Set Gooseberry and Currant about 4 feet apart each way.

Gooseberries.

Downing. Considered the best.
2 year old plants, 15 cents each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Currants.

Red Cross.

New Diploma. Both A 1 varieties.
1 year old plants, 7 cents each. 75 cents per dozen.

Please place orders for all plants early. It pays.

Gladiolus.

Gladiolus or Sword Lily. This is my favorite flower. Last summer I had a beautiful display of these delicately tinted flowers through August and September. The blossoms on many of the kinds measured about 4 inches across. I usually cut the spikes when the first two lower flowers have opened. The remaining buds will open in the house giving fresh flowers for more than a week, if the stems are shortened a little each time the faded flowers are removed, and the water is changed occasionally. For best results, there should be a liberal amount of well rotted manure forked into the soil. Add some poultry droppings, and watch the plants grow. The bulbs should be planted about 4 inches apart in the row, in double rows about 15 inches apart, and covered from 4 to 6 inches deep according to the size. Bulbs should be set the first of May for early flowers. By setting a few every week or two, one can have a long season of bloom.

America. Beautiful light pink, large. Bulbs 6 cts. each. 50 cts. per doz. 25 for \$1.00. 50 for \$1.75. 100 for \$3.00.

Mixed Varieties. 5 cts. ea. 45 cts. doz. 25 for 85 cts. 50 for \$1.50. 100 for \$2.75.

If you are interested in **Dahlia Bulbs**, write for information regarding varieties and prices.

Glencove Strawberry Nurseries,
Pleasant View Farm.

W. C. LUFKIN,
BOX 125, R. F. D., ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb is the earliest plant to supply the acids that are so beneficial to the human system, being ready for market about a month in advance of the strawberry which is the first of the fruits that can be used. Our rhubarb is a quick grower, tender, juicy and of good flavor. The color is a beautiful red, called by some strawberry rhubarb. It is excellent for pies and sauce. A few plants should be in every garden. The roots should be set from 15 to 20 inches apart in the row.

Price of Rhubarb roots 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen. If ordered by mail, add 3 cents per plant extra.

Horseradish

Horseradish will grow year after year in the same soil. It should be planted in deep, rich soil for best results. It makes a wonderfully good relish with baked beans or cold meats, when finely ground, with vinegar and sugar added.

Price of Horseradish Sets 25 cts. per dozen. \$1.50 per 100.

