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1918

Fruit Trees and Plants

Guaranteed to Grow



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 Department of Agriculture.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND
 ORDERS TO THE COMPANY
 NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

William P. Stark Nurseries

NEOSHO
 MISSOURI

No Agents Direct-From-Nurseries Only



J. H. HALE

It is appropriate that we should here express our appreciation of our friend, our counselor, and our associate. We now understand more fully the lines of the old poet:

"Oh for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

Yet we do feel and know that what Mr. J. H. Hale said and did and was still lives in the hearts and minds of those who knew him.

John Howard Hale was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in November, 1853, and at the time of his death, October 12, 1917, was manager of the J. H. Hale Company of Glastonbury and the Hale Orchard Companies of Seymour, Connecticut, and Fort Valley, Georgia.

Starting as a poor farm-boy working at boys' wages, he began raising peaches at the age of sixteen and came to be the most noted peach-grower in the world. He was also the largest grower of apples east of Illinois and north of Virginia. Along with Professor Powell, he undertook experiments that were so successful that the Southern Pacific Railroad invested a million dollars in precooling plants to preserve perishable fruits in transit. He was

one of the first to ship peaches to Europe.

He lectured and wrote on horticultural subjects, distributing freely the knowledge his hard toil had won for him.

He found time to serve as president of the American Pomological Society, president of the American Nurserymen's Association, as horticultural agent of the eleventh United States Census, and initiated special investigations, notably in horticulture, semi-tropic fruits, and nut and seed farms. He was at various times master of the Connecticut State Grange, a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College, a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, and a Public Utilities Commissioner in his home State, etc.

No man can tabulate the good done by a citizen like Mr. Hale. Full of native wit, with strong common sense, fearless to expose shams or errors, Hale has left a trail of happy memories which reach to every corner of the country. He has left the world full measure of inspiration and hope. Happily, the indomitable spirit of such men lives on after they have gone.

But the first thought which comes to the minds of those who knew him is best expressed in the words of Forrest Crissy written some five years ago: "Hale is so human that you feel warm about the heart the minute you meet him."

His influence is still living and working for happiness in our lives and in the lives even of those who never saw or heard of him.

OFFICERS
WILLIAM P. STARK
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. STARK
VICE PRES
JOSIAH J. HAZEN
TREAS

William P. Stark Nurseries

DIRECTORS
WILLIAM P. STARK
WILLIAM H. STARK
EDWARD W. HAZEN
JOSIAH J. HAZEN
J. H. HALE

Stark City Mo.

ADDRESS AND NAME ARE BOTH THE SAME

NURSERIES AND OFFICE
STARK CITY MISSOURI

PACKING HOUSE AND OFFICE
NEOSHO MISSOURI

January, 1918.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

So many of our customers want more of our nursery stock and ask for our new Catalog that we are this year anticipating their requests. We hope you will find this book interesting and useful.

In the belief that good patriotism and good business is a good combination, you will naturally agree with Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who said:

“It of course would be unfortunate if, through concentration of effort on the production of quick-yielding staple food products, serious interruption in the normal planting of fruits should result.”

Mr. Houston also calls attention to the fact that interplanting of tilled crops between the rows of young trees is now a general practice.

As a matter of fact, the demand for fruit trees is quite active, and even now there is a shortage in some kinds and varieties.

Owing to an unusually favorable growing season, we were able to produce not only our usual amount of high-grade nursery stock, but also several “war” crops—corn, oats, potatoes, etc. And we are glad to say that we are able to offer the majority of our trees and plants at lower prices than last year. This is the case even with the Delicious apple and the J. H. Hale peach.

We have also made our guarantee of satisfaction even broader. This is in harmony with what we have aimed to do for our customers in the past. If we have succeeded in pleasing you, no doubt you will be glad to hand the enclosed card to a friend. If by any chance you have cause for dissatisfaction, kindly let us know.

We take this opportunity to thank you for past favors and to express the hope that if we can serve you in any way, you will not hesitate to write.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES.

We have no Agents, but sell Direct-from-Nursery only.

POST CARD

PLACE
1 OR 2
CENT
STAMP
HERE

STARK CITY,

MISSOURI

**WILLIAM P. STARK
NURSERIES**

**NEWTON
COUNTY**

BC PLEASE HAND TO AN INTERESTED FRIEND

Send me your New Fruit Tree and Plant Book Free. I am interested in growing Fruit for Home Use ; for Local Market ; for Distant Market .

PLEASE NOTE

We will replace without charge any tree or plant which does not reach you in prime condition; which does not prove true to name; which does not make the growth you have the right to expect.

¶ We have no agents, but sell direct from Nursery only.

¶ We have no connection with any other Nursery.

Name _____

Address _____

(Please give Street or R. F. D. Number and County.)

I ENCLOSE 10c FOR THIS BOOK.

(Money Back if Not Satisfied)

Beginners and Experts too say this book is: "A Wonderful Help to Fruit-Growers," "Most Practical," "Concise," "Reliable," "Helpful," "Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing."



80 pages illustrated. It tells how to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, fertilize, dynamite; about cover crops, thinning fruit, why trees do not bear, etc.

"Send me 12 copies for my foremen in charge of my various orchards.

"SEN. H. M. DUNLAP, Illinois."

This book is free to every customer.

I ENCLOSE 10c FOR THIS BOOK

(Money Back if Not Satisfied)

Many a home, many a farm has brought a higher price because the owner has spent a little time and money in planting ornamentals, trees, shrubs, etc.



You can make your place more attractive to yourself and others with little expense and trouble. This book makes it simple and easy.

"I feel it is only right to tell you that while I received many much more expensive books yet none in which the subject is treated as interestingly and practically.

"W. S. FORBES, Winchester, Mass."

This book is free to every customer.

TO OUR FRIENDS OLD AND NEW

When two people are interested in the same subject, they enjoy talking about it and exchanging experiences and ideas about it. And usually it helps both.

We naturally assume that you are interested in trees and plants for fruit or for ornamental purposes. Of course we are interested; otherwise we would not be in the business.

So we are talking to you about it, and what we have to say is the result of many years of experience and study. We have sought the truth where it may be found—in our own fields and orchards, in the records and experiences of fruit-growers, large and small, in the experiences of horticultural experts. The result is printed in this booklet, in "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing,"* and in "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds."*

We realize that a grower's success depends largely upon himself. He wants to know these things, which are told in detail in our books:

1. What kinds and varieties to plant.
2. Where to plant them.
3. When to plant them.
4. How to get good trees and plants.
5. How to plant them.
6. How to take care of them, etc.

Fruit-growers, large and small, and horticultural experts, in many different sections of this country, pronounce our books to be "Up-to-date," "Reliable," "Concise," "Easy to read," etc. So we feel that we have given in these books helps that the grower wants. We make no charge to our customers for any of these books.

Now as to our nursery stock. It is to our interest as well as to yours that anything you buy from us should be high-grade, true-to-name, and should

*See page 12.

reach you dormant, in prime condition for planting and at a reasonable price.

Our confidence in our ability to give you satisfaction is shown in this guarantee:

We will replace any tree or plant

1. That does not reach you in prime condition.
2. That does not prove true-to-name.
3. That does not make the growth you have the right to expect. This means that if you think the failure of any tree or plant is due to any fault of ours, we will send you another without charge for the tree or plant.

When you send us your order, you trust us to give you full value for your money. We also trust you not to blame us for any failure which should not be laid to us—for instance, failures due to exceptional weather, to damage by animals, to neglect, etc.—but you are to be the judge.

In closing, let us explain our idea, our conception of our relations and obligations. We look upon the customers, the employees, the officers, and the stockholders of this company as members of one family. All of these members have a common interest. If any member is not happy in his relations with the other members, he will soon cease to be a member. If it is the fault of the other members, they too will be unhappy. If the unhappiness of any member is due to his own fault alone, the other members cannot justly be blamed.

So we feel that the happiness, the welfare, the satisfaction of this family depend upon the happiness, welfare, and satisfaction of each member.

We want your order, large or small, that we may prove the quality of our Nursery stock and the value of our service.

Wm. P. Stark Nurseries,
Stark City, Mo.

We have no connection with any other Nursery.

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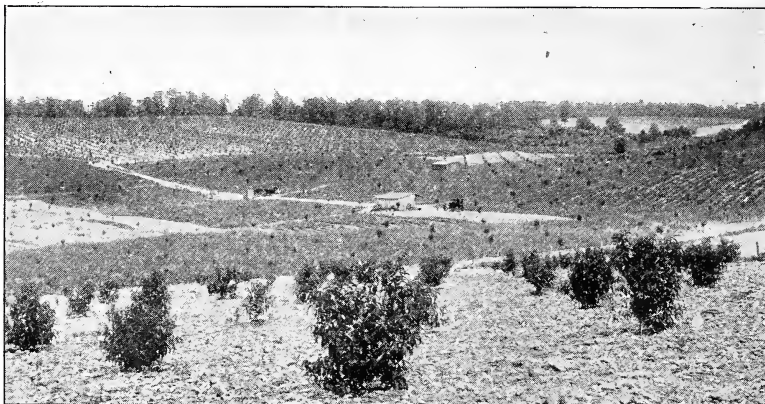
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SUCCESS IN FRUIT-GROWING

Fruit-growing is neither difficult nor expensive, especially when compared with the rewards it brings. Fresh fruit from your own trees or vines is a luxury you might just as well enjoy if you have even a small bit of land. Some kinds and varieties are planted in the lawn or along the fence for ornamental effect as well as for fruit.

Fruit-growing for profit brings greater rewards than any other crop. Of course the man who puts his heart into it, who studies the right principles and methods and puts them into effect, will have the greatest success. This the commercial grower must do.

Our book "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing," which is sent free with every order, explains in detail the principles of planting and care of different fruit trees and plants, but these are briefly outlined as follows:

A Good Site.—A good site is reasonably free from late spring frosts and well drained, with soil deep enough to nourish the trees and prevent injury by summer drouth and severe winters. There are very few places that will not grow some kind of fruit.

The Ground.—To insure the best growth, the ground should be put in good condition before the trees are set. If planting a regular orchard, plow deep, because you will never again be able to work the ground immediately under the trees. For fall planting, plow in the late summer; for spring planting, it is better to plow in the fall, unless your orchard is to be on a steep hillside that will wash badly. After plowing, the ground should be thoroughly worked with a disk harrow, gone over several times with a spike-tooth harrow, and smoothed with a plank drag.

Choice of Varieties.—Choose varieties that are adapted to your particular requirements as well as to your soil and climate. Varieties that will be highly satisfactory for home use and a market close at hand may not necessarily be suited for distant markets, because they are not good shippers. Select varieties that will ripen at the season when prices are the highest. For home use, your selections should include early, medium, and late varieties, so as to cover as long a ripening season as possible.

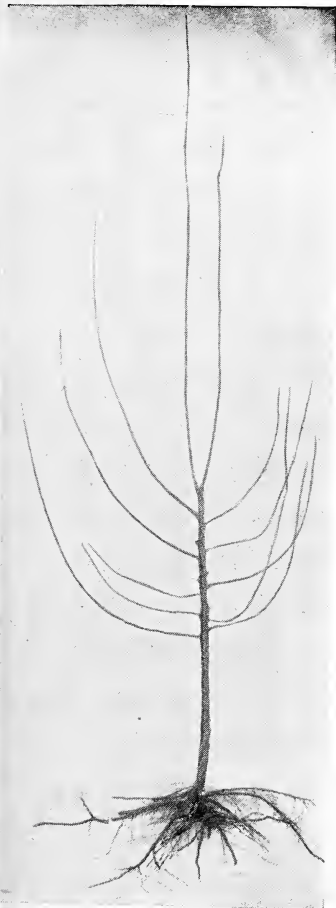
Buy First-Class Trees.—A well-known authority says: "This is one point at which parsimonious economy is like dropping money down a well." "A saving of \$2.00 to \$3.00 in the price of nursery stock may be lost one hundred times over before the first crop is gathered."



One-year Large Size Stark City Apple Tree

How to Know Good Trees.—"Trees should have a good healthy look, clean bark, and size enough to indicate a good, free growth. Size of top is not so desirable as well-matured wood and plenty of roots." A poorly-rooted tree may eventually make a satisfactory orchard tree, but it will be several years longer coming into bearing.

When to Plant.—In most parts of the country trees are planted in the spring. Fall planting is advantageous where newly-set trees are not apt to be injured by the drying effects of the cold winter. See the map shown on page 15. Spring planting is best in any of the districts indicated by the following numbers: 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18. Either fall or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 3, 4, 15; fall, winter, or spring planting is satisfactory in districts numbered 5, 6, 7, 16, 17.



Two-year Extra Large Apple Tree as trained in the Nursery at Stark City.

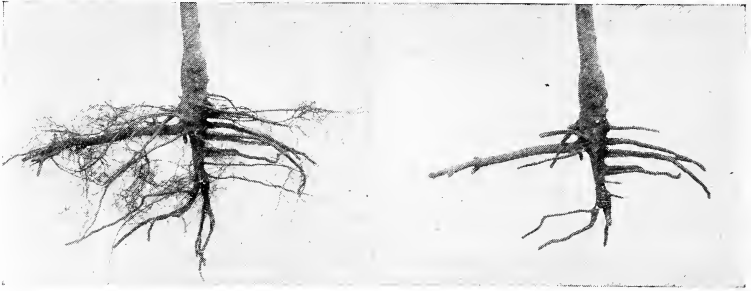
The above shows an ideal two-year-old tree as trained in the Nursery. This is the most important period in the training of the tree, for if it is started right, it will take much work later to develop a perfect orchard tree that will bear the best possible amount of fruit.

When We Can Ship.—We can ship fruit trees, vines, shrubs, etc., about the middle of October. We do not dig until the trees are thoroughly dormant and mature. The earlier the trees are planted the better growth they will make, but it is better to plant late than to lose an entire year. We can ship to the southern districts, where winter planting is advisable, practically all through the winter, and we can ship to all districts as late as May. Strawberry plants are usually shipped in the spring. We can forward them any time after the latter part of February. The earlier they are planted, after the ground is in shape, the better growth they will make.

Order Early.—For fall or spring planting, trees should be ordered as soon as your plans are definite. Some sizes and varieties are always sold out before the end of the season.

When Your Trees Arrive.—Don't leave your trees in the express or freight office a single day. See if they are in good shape. If there is the least doubt, report the condition immediately. If possible, plant them at once. If it is very cold, the box or bundle should be put in a cool cellar or barn and covered with straw. If the weather is warm, but you are not ready to plant, unpack immediately and heel-in or place them in a cool cellar, covering the roots with damp packing from the box or bundle, and spread old sacks or canvas over them.

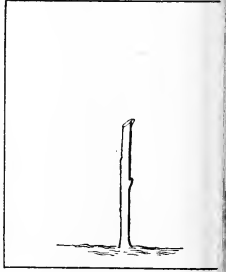
Plant in Straight Rows.—Straight rows make the care of the orchard easier.



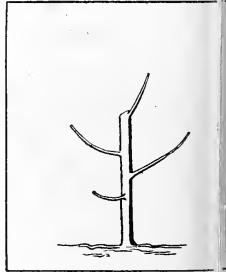
Before and After Pruning the Roots.

How to Plant.—Cut off all the small dead fibre roots and any bruised or broke roots with a smooth cut. Remove all of the small, thread-like roots. When the tree are taken out into the field, cover the roots with wet sacks or packing out of the box in which they came. If the weather is hot and the buds swell, be particularly careful not to get any water on the buds.

The trees should be set usually at about the same depth they stood in the nursery. In very sandy soils they should be set two to four inches deeper. In the fall trees may be set several inches deeper than in the spring. The holes for the trees should be large enough to take all the roots in their natural position. Balance the tree on your hand and the heavy side will naturally roll toward the ground. This side should be planted toward the prevailing wind.



(1) Pruning one-year tree at planting.



(2) The way that a two year-old tree from the nursery or a one-year-old tree that has made one season's growth in the orchard should appear after pruning.

Sift the top-soil dirt about the roots; then they take their natural position and are surrounded by fine dirt. Press the dirt firmly about the roots; when they are well covered, but before the hole is full, several gallons of water should be added, if the ground is at all dry. Mound the dirt up about the trees three or four inches high; do not press this down. Remove the wire labels from the trees as soon as they are planted.

Pruning at Planting-Time.—Train the tree now in the way it should grow according to its kind and your requirements: low-headed for commercial purposes, high-headed for the home garden. See "Inside Facts" for particulars.

Care and Cultivation.—It does not take a great deal to supply the requirements of the trees for the first year or two. In the meantime the entire field can be built up by proper rotation of cover-crops and use of fertilizers, and the soil enriched as the orchard grows.

Fillers and Inter-Crops.—When an orchard is planted the trees must be set far enough apart so that the trees will have enough room when grown. However, the young trees do not require all the room the first few years. Many successful fruit-growers plant fillers and sometimes inter-crops in the orchard between the young trees. Fillers and inter-crops will pay at least a part of the expense of developing the orchard.

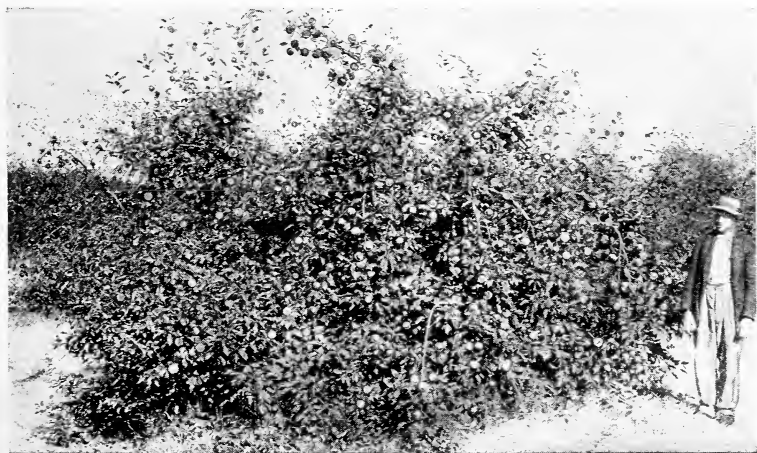
A filler is a young bearing tree, which is set in the orchard between the permanent trees. Young bearing varieties of apples, such as Wealthy, King David, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, McIntosh, Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Wagener, and Black Ben, make good fillers. Peaches are also especially good for this purpose, as they bear young. The filler trees produce a number of crops before they have to be removed to make room for the permanent trees.

An inter-crop is some suitable crop grown between the young trees. Early potatoes and beans are especially good. Corn is also satisfactory, if not planted too close to the trees. Garden-truck is often very profitable near the larger cities. The small fruits also make good inter-crops—strawberries especially, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and asparagus. Do not plant a grain crop, as it does not permit cultivation and takes a great deal of the moisture from the soil.

If the soil is poor and lacking in fertility, such crops as cow peas, soy beans, rye, vetch, and, under certain circumstances, clover, should be grown between the rows of trees and plowed under to enrich the soil.

The Critical Period.—The first two years is the critical period in the life of a tree. Give it thoughtful care and pruning, particularly during its babyhood.

We do not replace without charge any tree or plant which does not make the growth the planter has the right to expect. Of course, no customer expects us to insure him against carelessness, negligence, or unusual weather conditions; but he is the judge.



A heavily loaded Black Ben apple tree in William P. Stark Nurseries orchards at Rolla, Missouri. Note the low, open head, with the main trunk and all the large branches shaded against the hot rays of the sun.



This picture was taken about two miles from Neosho, where our packing houses and main office are located. A cherry orchard and a vineyard have been planted on the hillside in the foreground. The valley below, like most of those in the Ozark region, was cut out by the water.

Neosho is the county seat of Newton County and the shipping center for a growing fruit-raising section. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, grapes, peaches and apples are shipped out in large quantities every year. About 100 cars of strawberries alone are sent out from Neosho annually. The strawberry-growers receive from \$250 to \$650 net profits from single-acre tracts. One grower of grapes realized \$210 an acre, and our apple-growers treasure a gold medal and several silver medals by their exhibits at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco.

But our main nurseries are located about eleven miles east of Neosho, at Stark City on a high rolling plateau about 1,000 feet above sea-level. This site was chosen because of especially favorable soil and climate. The soil is of a rare highland limestone formation with the right amount of grit. The climate is also ideal—a long growing season of sunny days and cool nights, with open frosty autumns, so that the wood hardens at maturity naturally.

The result is evident in the unusually heavy root systems and the thick bodies of our trees. Wherever you are, if fruit trees are grown there, our trees will prove hardy and will thrive as well as trees grown in any other section. Experiment stations and horticultural investigators have proved by numerous tests that nursery trees from one part of the country will thrive equally well in all localities. Professor F. A. Waugh of Massachusetts, says: "Experience seems to show conclusively that the best tree will make the best growth, regardless of where they spent their infancy." This has also been proved by the experience of our customers in every State and also in many foreign countries.

Note.—We grow one-year trees only in crabapple, peach, dwarf pear, quince, and apricot, but both one and two-year trees in apple, standard pear, and cherry. Which you should choose is largely a matter of personal preference, influenced by conditions of soil and climate. Experienced orchardists in buying two-year trees insist upon stock that has been properly trained in the nursery.

To one who is not familiar with the nursery business it may seem a small matter to produce a good fruit tree; but it is not like planting a kernel of corn and picking an ear of the same variety of corn some months later. If you plant a seed of the Delicious apple, it will not produce a Delicious apple tree. In almost every instance a tree grown from the seed is unlike its parent. This is true of most other fruits.

To secure a tree that will produce fruit of a particular variety, it is necessary to take a section or bud from a tree of the desired variety and combine it with a growing tree by some process of grafting or budding. There is no secret about it, but the quality of the tree when it is ready to transplant depends upon the experience, skill, and care of the individual nurseryman.

Let us see what has to be done to propagate and grow a Delicious apple tree for the orchard.

To produce a grafted tree, we first take a small seedling tree, grown from the seed of a wild apple, and cut off the top just above the root. Then we take a scion (a five-inch piece of branch) from a Delicious tree. This scion and the root of the seedling are joined together so smoothly that the line of union can hardly be seen. This graft is then wrapped with twine as smoothly as a spool of thread. Early in the spring the graft is planted in ground that has been properly fertilized and prepared. (Of course, some soils, such as we have at Stark City, are particularly adapted to producing heavily rooted, vigorous trees.) The scion and root grow together as firmly as if they were not parts from two separate trees; at the same time a bud from the top of the scion puts forth a shoot and grows up, forming the top of the tree. The ground is cultivated throughout the season, and every care given to the young tree. Here again there is no

secret, but a great deal depends upon knowing just what to do and when.

In the fall of the second year after the "graft" is planted we have a two-year Delicious apple tree. The top has grown two seasons and has a well-trained system of branches that have been shaped and pruned to form the open vase-shaped head, preferred by experienced fruit-growers.



Apple Seedling.



Stark City Two-year Apple.



Grafts Ready for Planting.

Now for budding: The principles are the same, and if the trees are equal in all other respects, a budded tree is just as good as the grafted. In the case of budding the small seedling tree is planted in the nursery row in the spring. Some time during the summer we take a bud from a Delicious tree and insert it under the bark of the seedling



Inserting the Bud.

about two inches above the ground. Raffia is carefully wrapped about the bud to hold it in place until it unites with the seedling. This bud does not develop that summer, but the following spring the top of the seedling is cut off just above this Delicious bud; then the bud starts to grow, and from this one bud, which was taken from a direct descendant from the original Delicious tree, the entire top of the tree is developed. In the fall of the second year after the seedling is planted we have a one-year budded tree with a one-year-old top, but the root is three years old. These tops are often straight whips, but in some cases they may carry a number of side branches.

Crabapple, pear, and quince trees are propagated either by grafting or budding; peach, plum, apricot, dwarf pear, and cherry trees are budded only. The principle is the same for each kind of fruit, but they all have peculiarities calling for special training and experience.

Grape vines are propagated by cuttings. Part of a one-year-old cane from the vineyard is especially treated so as to form a callous and is planted in the nursery row in the spring. The roots grow from the lower end of this "cutting" and vines from the top. The blackberry is grown from root cuttings.

In all of these operations each kind of tree or plant requires treatment and care according to its kind and sometimes according to the different varieties. Certain trees and plants require spraying at certain seasons, others require pruning at a particular time. Cultivation must be stopped at a certain time on some kinds to permit the wood to mature, as the trees must be thoroughly dormant before they are dug from the nursery.

We usually start digging the middle to the last of October—depending upon the condition of the trees rather than upon the demands for early fall shipment. A tree that is dug too soon loses part of its vitality. You could not see the difference except by observing the growth after the tree is transplanted in your orchard.

After the trees are dug, the culls are left to be burned, and the good trees placed in the packing-house, carefully graded and inspected. Please note that our trees are graded and listed by diameter, a better measure of value than height, although we also give the approximate height. Experienced commercial growers buy by diameter or caliper.



Stark City One-year Apple.

Now we are ready to fill your order. The items you require are properly labeled and brought together in the shipping-room. First they are inspected and checked to make sure that each tree or plant is up to our standard and is the kind, variety, and size you have specified; then they are packed with damp moss or shingle-tow about the roots, wrapped in straw or paper, and sewed in burlap. Freight orders are packed in boxes lined with paper.

Our method of packing assures the safe arrival of your trees. It enables us to make good our guarantee of safe arrival wherever you are. Skill and care in propagation enable us to make our guarantee that the trees are healthy and sound, free from injurious insects and diseases, and true to name; but we also guarantee the growth you have a right to expect.



Final inspection before packing for shipment.

These guarantees are of great value to you, but they are also beneficial to us. They are an additional incentive to us to exercise every care to supply our customers with first-class nursery stock in prime condition and also to give them adequate information in the care of their trees and plants.

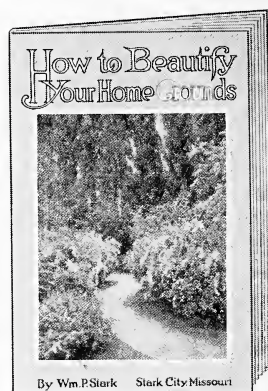
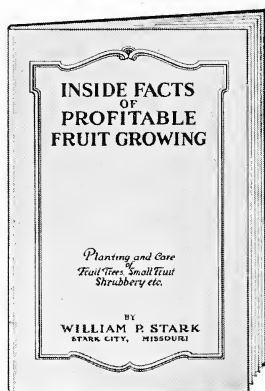


Packing for shipment.

"Last spring I set 600 trees. They have all made a splendid season's growth twenty inches [in many instances; but none of them show such splendid thrift and vigor as the ten Baldwin trees I bought, as a venture, from you. Most people who have seen them believe they were extra large three-year-old trees, but I believe they were but two-year-olds, as you said they were, and that their very remarkable size and vigor is due to their marvelous root development, with proper credit to the good culture which I have given them this season."—CHAS. DUNN, JR., Maine.

"The trees which I bought of you in the spring of 1914 are doing fine, considering the care they have had. Outside of cultivating the ground among the trees in corn, they have had practically no other care. The trees will average ten feet to top of head stem, so you will know about what thickness they are and how the branches are spreading. I am sure proud of them and of the growth they have made. I owe the success to the William P. Stark Nurseries system of rooting their trees. A tree must have roots to grow and they have sure grown. I always recommend your trees to any of my neighbors whom I know are interested, and will gladly show any of them the trees."—VINCENT S. RICHARDSON, Illinois.

These books were written to help you. They give just the information you want. Beginners find them simple and easy to understand. But they are complete, being used as reference books by students in many schools and universities.



Beginners and Experts too say this book is: "Most Practical, Concise, Reliable, Helpful, Up-to-date Guide to Fruit-Growing."

It contains 80 pages, many pictures, drawings and diagrams.

It tells:

- How to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, dynamite, fertilize, etc.
- How to help pay for orchard with fillers.
- About cover crops, thinning fruit.
- Why trees do not bear.
- How to grow strawberries and other fruits.

What Growers and Horticultural Experts Say.

"Exceedingly useful to every fruit-grower fortunate enough to possess a copy."—**PROF. W. L. HOWARD**, University of California.

"This little volume is intensely valuable to fruit-growers."—**DR. J. C. WHITTEN**, University of Missouri.

"Send me 12 copies for my foremen in charge of my various orchards."—**SENATOR H. M. DUNLAP**, Illinois.

"Just the advice and information I have been hunting for, but knew not where to find."—**IVAN WHITE**, Kansas.

"It carries the practical work of a horticultural college to the homes of the people."—**R. FLICKINGER**, Iowa.

"Wouldn't take \$1.00 for the book and be without it."—**R. M. McMILLEN, M.D.**, West Virginia.

Price 10 Cents Each. Money Back if Not Satisfied. Free to Customers.

It is surprising at what little expense and trouble a place can be made attractive to the owner and to other people, too. This little book makes it simple and easy. It contains 48 pages and 66 pictures and diagrams.

It tells:

- What, where, when, and how to plant how to prune and care for your shrubs; etc., at planting time and after the attain full size.

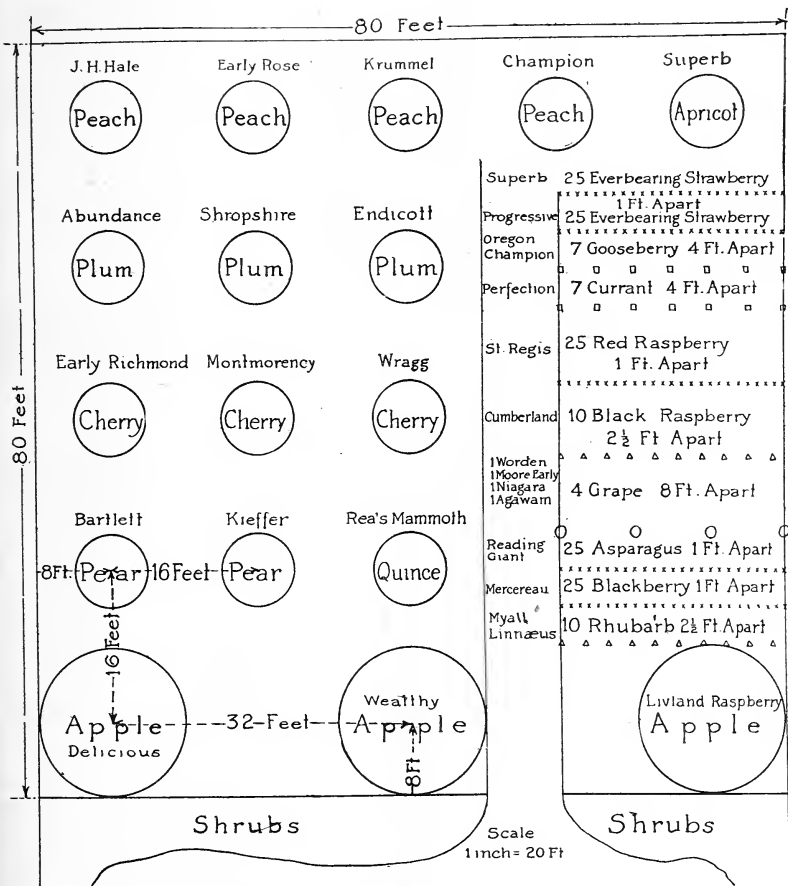
What to use for hedges, for screens to provide seclusion and to shut out undesirable views.

What to use for borders, in the corners of your lot, and along the foundation of your house and other buildings.

"I think it is one of the most comprehensive little works on the elements of good taste in planning and good methods in succeeding with ornamental plants that I have ever seen. Several of our students who are interested in developing good home places have read it and have expressed a similar opinion on it."—**DR. J. C. WHITTEN**, University of Missouri.

"I feel it is only right to tell you that while I received many much more expensive books, yet not in which the subject is treated as interestingly and practically as you have done in your book, 'How to Beautify Your Home Grounds.'"—**W. S. FORBES**, Massachusetts.

If our nursery stock and our service is pleasing to you, we would appreciate the names and addresses of interested friends. If you have any cause for dissatisfaction, tell us. We want to do everything possible to insure your success.



SOMETHING MONEY CANNOT BUY

Home-grown fruit is a luxury that almost anyone can have, but very few are able to buy—it just isn't for sale. The fruit grown in large commercial orchards cannot be allowed to hang on the tree until it is fully ripe. Grow it yourself, if you want fruit that tastes as it did when you were a boy. Some of the highest quality varieties are not good shippers and so are never found on the usual markets.

You don't know what you are missing. Anyone with a few square feet of ground can have at least one tree and several berry bushes and vines, while a plot 80x80 feet, as shown above, will produce several barrels of apples, a number of bushels of peaches, many gallons of plums and cherries, as well as all the grapes, berries, etc., that a family can use fresh, and with enough more to can for the entire winter.

You can have everbearing strawberries this coming summer and fall if you plant this spring. Standard strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants bear the second year. Rhubarb and asparagus can be cut to some extent the second year. Plums, peaches, apricots, and cherries bear the third or fourth year. Apples and apples produce in the fourth to the eighth year—according to the variety, the soil, climate, weather, and other conditions.

NOTE.—The ground between the fruit trees can be used for the first few years for vegetable or an additional planting of strawberries, etc. These will begin bearing the second year, and produce a number of crops before they have to be taken out to make room for the fruit trees. If preferred, more apple trees can be planted in place of other trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR SHRUBS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

Ft.	Ft. In.		Feet	
1 x 3	8	- - - - -	11,880	10 x 12 - - - - - 3
2 x 3	8	- - - - -	5,940	12 x 12 - - - - - 3
2 x 5	-	- - - - -	4,356	12 x 16 - - - - - 2
3 x 3	-	- - - - -	4,840	16 x 16 - - - - - 1
3 x 6	-	- - - - -	2,420	18 x 18 - - - - - 1
3 x 8	-	- - - - -	1,815	20 x 20 - - - - - 1
4 x 4	-	- - - - -	2,722	20 x 30 - - - - -
4 x 6	-	- - - - -	1,815	24 x 24 - - - - -
5 x 5	-	- - - - -	1,742	25 x 25 - - - - -
5 x 8	-	- - - - -	1,089	30 x 30 - - - - -
6 x 6	-	- - - - -	1,210	32 x 32 - - - - -
6 x 8	-	- - - - -	907	34 x 34 - - - - -
8 x 8	-	- - - - -	680	36 x 36 - - - - -
8 x 10	-	- - - - -	544	38 x 38 - - - - -
10 x 10	-	- - - - -	435	40 x 40 - - - - -

To determine the number of trees per acre for any given distance, multiply the distance between the trees in the row by the width of the row. Take the resulting answer and divide 43,560 by it. The resulting figure will give you the number of trees per acre.

For example: To determine the number of trees, planted 30 x 30, required to set one acre $30 \times 30 = 900$.

$43,560 \div 900 = 49$ trees per acre.

THE RIGHT DISTANCE TO PLANT

Apple	- - - - -	24 feet to 40 feet
		Usual distance 32 to 36 feet
Apricot	- - - - -	16 to 20 feet each way
Asparagus	- - - - -	1 to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart
Blackberries	- - - - -	2 to 5 feet between plants, in rows 5 to 7 feet apart
Cherry, Sour Sorts	- - - - -	16 to 20 feet each way
Cherry, Sweet Sorts	- - - - -	20 to 30 feet each way
Currant	- - - - -	4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart
Gooseberries	- - - - -	4 feet between plants, in rows 5 feet apart
Grape	- - - - -	8 to 10 feet apart each way
Hedge Plants	- - - - -	1 to 2 feet apart

Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about 2 feet apart, hedge plants about 1 foot, other shrubs about one-third to one-half their height when full grown.

Peach	- - - - -	16 to 20 feet each way
Pear, Dwarf	- - - - -	10 to 15 feet each way
Pear, Standard	- - - - -	20 to 30 feet each way
Plum	- - - - -	16 to 20 feet each way
Quince	- - - - -	On good soil, the strong-growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 feet.
Raspberries, Black	- - - - -	10 to 16 feet each way
	- - - - -	Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 feet.
	- - - - -	3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart
Raspberries, Red	- - - - -	2 to 3 feet between plants, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart
Rhubarb	- - - - -	3 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart
Strawberries (usual distance)	- - - - -	1½ to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart
Walnut	- - - - -	35 to 40 feet each way



What is more beautiful than an orchard in full bloom?



Fruit-growing Districts of the United States and Canada.

WHERE VARIETIES THRIVE

The question most often asked of a variety is, "Will it thrive in my locality?" The map and tables answer that question in a way that is impossible in a description of varieties. The table is easy to understand and we urge that you use it in making out the list for your planting.

Refer to the map and see in which of the eighteen fruit-growing districts you are located. These districts have been divided with reference to the influence of latitude, elevation, prevailing winds, and influence of the ocean and other large bodies of water upon fruit-growing.

Having determined the district in which you are located, refer to the tables giving the names of the different varieties. Where a variety is known to succeed in a given district, it is indicated by a single asterisk (*) opposite the name of the variety in the column with the number of the district at the top; two asterisks (**) indicate that it is well recommended; three asterisks (***) indicate that it is highly successful; if it is considered promising and worthy of trial, it is indicated by a dagger (†); a dotted line (..) indicates that we cannot make any definite recommendation or that the variety is unsuited.

The map and tables cover only the suitability or adaptability of a variety to your locality. A variety may succeed perfectly at your place and yet may not be just what you want.

Other factors to be considered when making your selection are the ripening season, quality of the fruit, color, flavor, productiveness, and the ability to stand shipment, etc. For information on these points, see other parts of the Catalog.

Whenever possible, consult with your neighbors who have had experience in your immediate locality. We can never hope to make these tables perfect or final. Recommendations are made from time to time, and it will be a great favor to us and a help to many other fruit-growers if you will write us of your experience with the different varieties.

SUGGESTION.—The descriptions of the different varieties are given in other parts of this catalog. It will save time if you will mark the descriptions with a pen or pencil, showing the commendation as given in the following tables for your particular district.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

APPLE	District Numbers																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baldwin	***	***	**	**	†	...	**	†	**	**	**	**	†	**	*
Black Ben	*	**	***	***	**	†	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Delicious	***	***	***	***
Duchess	***	***	***	***	**	†	**	***	***	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	†	***
Gravenstein	***	***	***	***	***	***	†	†	**	***	***	***	***	***	***
Grimes' Golden	***	***	***	***	**	†	**	***	***	**	†	**	†	***	***	***	†	***
Jcnathan	...	***	**	***	*	***	**	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	**
King David	...	***	***	***	***	*	***	**	†	*	**	***	*	**	***	***	***	***
Livland	***	***	**	**	†	†	...	*	**	***	*	**	***	**	**	**
Maiden Blush	...	***	***	***	***	**	***	**	***	**	***	***	**
McIntosh	***	***	*	***	***	†	***	**
Melon	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	*	**	***	**	...	**	**	**
Northern Spy	***	***	**	**	**	*	*	**	**
Paragon	†	**	***	***	**	†	**	***	***	***	***	***	*	***	***	***	***	***
Red Astrachan	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
R. I. Greening	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Rome Beauty	...	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***
Spitzenburg	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Stayman	†	**	***	***	**	†	**	***	***	***	***	*	***	**	***	***	***	***
Wagner	**	***	**	**	†	**	†	**	*	***	†	***	***	***	**	**
Wealthy	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Wilson Red	†	**	***	***	†	†	***	**	†	*	**	†	†	**	***	***	***	***
Winesap	...	**	***	***	**	†	**	***	***	**	***	**	***	**	***	**	**	**
Winter Banana	†	***	**	*	†	**	†	†	†	***	*	***	***	***	**	**
Yellow Newton	...	***	***	***	***	**	**	...	***	***	***	***	***
Yellow Transparent	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	**	**
York Imperial	...	**	***	***	†	†	**	***	*	***	***	***	...	**	**	†	†	**

CRABAPPLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Excelsior	**	***	***	***	**	...	*	***	†	*	**	**	*	*	***	***	***	*
Florence	**	***	***	***	**	**	***	***	**	***	***	*	***	***	***	*
Hyslop	**	***	***	***	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	**

QUINCE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Orange	**	***	***	***	**	***	**	**	...	*	***	***	***	**
Rea's Mammoth	†	***	***	***	**	***	**	**	...	*	***	***	***	**
Van Deman	†	***	***	***	**	***	**	**	...	*	***	***	***	**

APRICOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Blenheim	...	**	**	*	†	†	***	***	***	***	***
Royal	...	***	***	*	**	*	**	...	***	***	***	***	***
Superb	...	***	***	**	†	†	**	**	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Tilton	...	†	†	†	†	†	**	***	***	***	***

CHERRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bing	†	**	*	*	†	†	†	*	...	***	***	***	***	***
Black Tartarian	**	***	**	**	***	...	*	**	...	†	†	**	...	***	***	***	***	***
Dyehouse	***	***	***	***	***	*	...	*	**	...	*	**	**	**	**
Early Richmond	***	***	***	***	***	...	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
English Morello	**	***	***	***	***	...	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Lambert	†	**	*	*	†	†	†	*	...	***	***	***	***	***
Montmorency	**	***	***	***	**	...	**	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	***	***
Napoleon	†	**	***	**	**	...	†	**	...	†	†	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Duke	***	**	**	**	**	...	†	**	...	†	†	***	...	†	***	***	***	***
Schmidt	**	***	**	**	**	...	†	**	...	†	†	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Wragg	**	***	**	**	**	...	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

PEAR	District Numbers																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Anjou.....	**	***	***	**	***	***	*	...	***	...	***	***	***	**	**
Bartlett.....	**	***	***	***	***	...	**	***	**	***	...	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Clapp Favorite.....	***	***	**	**	†	**	*	†	...	*	...	***	***	***	***	***
Comice.....	†	***	***	***	†	**	*	**	...	***	***	***	***	***
Duchess (dwarf).....	**	***	***	***	**	...	**	**	**	**	*	**	...	**	**	...	**	†
Garber.....	†	**	*	**	***	***	***	***	*	**	...	**	**	**	**	**
Kiefer.....	*	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	**
Lincoln.....	†	**	***	***	***	*	**	***	**	***	...	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Seckel.....	**	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	...	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Winter Nelis.....	**	***	**	**	**	...	**	***	...	**	**	**	**	**
PEACH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Alton.....	...	***	**	***	***	**	***	***	...	*	†	*	...	**	***	***	***	***
Arp Beauty.....	...	***	***	***	**	***	***	***	...	†	†	**	...	†	***	***	***	***
Belle of Georgia.....	...	***	***	***	***	**	***	***	...	†	†	**	...	†	***	***	***	***
Carman.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	†	**	***	...	**	***	***	***	***
Champion.....	...	***	***	***	**	*	***	***	...	†	**	***	...	**	***	***	***	***
Crosby.....	...	***	**	**	†	...	**	***	...	†	**	***	...	**	***	***	***	***
Early Elberta.....	...	**	**	**	†	...	†	**	***	***	***	***	***
Early Rose.....	...	***	***	***	***	**	***	**	...	†	†	†	...	†	***	***	***	***
Elberta.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	**	***	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Elberta Cling.....	...	***	***	***	**	†	***	***	...	**	***	***	...	**	***	***	***	***
Eureka.....	...	**	***	***	***	*	***	**	...	**	**	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Greensboro.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	**	***	...	†	*	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Heath Cling.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	...	*	†	**	***	***	***	***
Hiley.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	...	†	†	**	...	†	***	***	***	***
Illinois.....	...	***	***	***	***	*	***	***	...	†	**	***	...	†	***	***	***	***
J. H. Hale.....	...	***	***	***	*	*	***	†	...	*	†	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Krummel.....	***	***	**	***	***	*	†	***	***	***	***
Late Crawford.....	...	**	***	***	*	...	**	***	...	**	***	***	***	***	***	***
Late Elberta.....	...	†	†	***	†	†	†	***	...	†	†	†	...	†	†	†	†	†
Lola.....	...	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	†	**	***	...	**	***	***	***	***
Mayflower.....	...	**	***	***	**	***	**	**	**	**	***	***	***	***
PLUM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Vbundance.....	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	***	†	**	...	**	*	**	**	**
America.....	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	***	†	**	...	†	†	†	†	†
Burbank.....	*	***	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	***	†	**	...	***	***	***	***	***
Endicott.....	...	†	†	***	†	†	†	***	...	†	†	†	...	†	†	†	†	†
French Damson.....	...	***	**	**	*	***	...	**	***	***	**	**	**	**
Green Gage.....	...	**	***	**	**	**	...	**	**	**	...	**
Italian Prune.....	*	***	†	**	**	...	**	***	**	...	***	***	***	**	**
Lombard.....	**	***	**	**	***	***	**	***	**	...	*	**	**	**	**
Omaha.....	†	**	**	**	†	†	†	***	...	†	**	†	...	†	**	**	**	**
Red June.....	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	**	†	***	...	**	**	**	**	**
Shropshire.....	...	***	**	**	*	***	...	***	***	***	**	**	**	**
Wild Goose.....	...	**	***	***	***	†	**	***	*	***	**	**	...	†	†	†	†	†
BLACKBERRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Early Harvest.....	...	**	***	***	***	**	***	***	...	***	**	**	...	**	***	***	***	***
Early King.....	...	**	***	***	***	**	**	**	...	***	**	**	...	**	***	***	***	***
ElCorado.....	...	**	***	*	†	†	*	**	...	**	**	**	...	**	***	***	***	***
McDonald.....	...	†	***	***	***	***	**	*	...	**	†	**	...	†	***	***	***	***
Mercereau.....	...	***	***	***	***	**	**	***	...	**	**	**	...	**	***	***	***	***
Snyder.....	...	***	***	***	**	**	**	***	...	**	**	**	...	**	***	***	***	***
DEWBERRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lucretia.....	...	**	***	***	**	**	***	***	...	***	...	***	...	**	***	***	***	***

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

	District Numbers																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
STRAWBERRY																		
Aroma.....	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	***	***	*	***	***	***	***	***
Brandywine.....	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	***
Bubach.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	***
Chesapeake.....	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	†	†	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
Climax.....	†	**	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	†	*	†	*	*	*	*	*
Crescent.....	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	***	***	***	***	***
Dr. Burrill.....	†	***	†	†	†	†	†	***	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Gandy.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Haverland.....	***	***	***	***	*	†	†	***	***	*	†	***	***	*	***	***	***	***
Klondike.....	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	***	*	***	***	***	***	***
Lady Thompson.....	†	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	***	***	†	*	***	***	***
Marshall.....	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Michel.....	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Ozark Early.....	†	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sample.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Senator Dunlap.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Son's Prolific.....	†	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Warfield.....	**	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	*	***	*	*	*	*	*
EVERBEARERS																		
Americus.....	†	***	***	***	†	†	†	***	*	†	†	†	†	*	***	***	***	***
Progressive.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	*	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Superb.....	**	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Frances.....	†	***	***	***	†	†	†	***	*	†	†	†	†	*	***	***	***	***
RASPBERRY																		
Columbian.....	***	***	*	*	*	...	*	*	***	*	*	...	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cumberland.....	†	***	***	***	***	...	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	***	***	***	***	***
Cuthbert.....	***	***	***	***	***	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	***	***	***	***
Kansas.....	**	***	*	*	*	...	*	*	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	***	***
St. Regis.....	**	***	***	***	***	...	*	*	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	***	***
GOOSEBERRY																		
Downing.....	***	***	*	*	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
Houghton.....	***	**	*	*	*	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
Josselyn.....	**	***	*	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon Champion.....	***	***	*	*	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CURRENT																		
London Market.....	**	***	*	*	***	***	*	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perfection.....	***	***	*	*	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
Red Cross.....	**	***	*	*	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
White Grape.....	**	***	*	*	***	***	***	*	***	*	*	*	*	*	*
GRAPE																		
Agawam.....	†	***	***	***	*	*	*	***	*	*	*	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Barry.....	†	**	*	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	...	†	***	***	***	***
Brighton.....	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	*	*	*	*
Campbell Early.....	†	***	***	***	*	†	...	***	***	*	*	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Concord.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Delaware.....	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Diamond.....	**	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	***	***	***	***
Herbert.....	**	*	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	***	***	***	***
Moore Early.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	***	***	***	***	***
Niagara.....	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	...	*	***	***	***	***
Wilder.....	...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	*	...	*	***	***	***	***
Worden.....	**	***	***	***	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	*	***	***	***	***

THESE COMPANION EARLY MATERS IS EASIER FOR YOU TO SELECT VARIETIES FOR YOUR PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS AND TO CHOOSE AN ASSORTMENT THAT WILL GIVE YOU APPLICABLE THE YEAR ROUND IF YOU HAVE A COOL CELLAR. WINTER VARIETIES ARE PICKED WHEN MATURE, BUT BEFORE THEY ARE RIPE ENOUGH TO EAT. MATURITY CAN BE TOLD BY THE CHANGING FROM A HARD DEAD GREEN COLOR TO WARMER REDS AND YELLOWS, BY THE SEED TURNING BROWN, AND BY READINESS WITH WHICH THE STEIN SEPARATES FROM THE TWIG.

Varieties	Color	Quality	Size	Use	IN NORTHERN STATES			IN SOUTHERN STATES			
					When to Pick	When Ripeness Enough to Eat	Latest Cold Storage Limit	When to Pick	When Ripeness Enough to Eat	Latest Cold Storage Limit	
EARLY SUMMER											
Livland Raspberry	Red striped	Very good	Medium	Dessert-Cooking-Market	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	1 Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15	
Yel. Transparent	Yellow	Good	Medium	Cooking-Market	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	1 Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15	
MIDSUMMER											
Red Astrachan	Red striped	Very good	Med. to large	Cooking-Dessert-Market	July 22-Aug. 25	July 30-Sep. 3	3 Sep. 20	July 17-Aug. 15	July 23-Aug. 3	Sep. 1	
Melon	Red	Very good	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	July 23-Aug. 26	Aug. 6-Sep. 17	Jan. 1	July 15-Aug. 20	Aug. 1-Sep. 5	Dec. 1	
Wilson Red	Deep crimson	Good	Large	Cooking-Dessert-Market	July 29-Sep. 1	Aug. 15-Sep. 15	15	July 9-Aug. 9	July 24-Aug. 9	9	
Duchess	Red striped	Fair	Medium	Cooking-Market	Aug. 1-22	Aug. 5-26	Sep. 15	July 12-26	July 16-30	Sep. 1	
FALL											
Gravenstein	Orange & red	Very good	Large	Cooking-Dessert-Market	Aug. 22-Sep. 22	Aug. 26-Sep. 26	Dec. 11	Aug. 3-25	Aug. 9-Sep. 1	Oct. 15	
Maiden Blush	Yellow & red	Good	Medium	Cooking-Market	Aug. 20-Sep. 10	Sep. 5-Oct. 15	Dec. 15	Aug. 10-Sep. 1	Aug. 25-Sep. 15	Nov. 1	
Wealthy	Red striped	Very good	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Aug. 2-Sep. 5	Aug. 16-Sep. 17	Jan. 13	July 25-Sep. 1	Aug. 10-Sep. 15	Dec. 15	
EARLY WINTER											
King David	Dark red	Very good	Medium	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 6-Oct. 2	Oct. 1-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 14-Sep. 2	Oct. 1-10	Dec. 1	
McIntosh	Bright red	Good to best	Med. to large	Dessert-Market	Sep. 3-22	Oct. 15-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 13-Sep. 13	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 1	
Grimes Golden	Golden yel.	Good to best	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 8-Oct. 28	Nov. 1-10	Jan. 15	Aug. 23-Sep. 18	Oct. 5-15	Dec. 15	
Wagner	Red & yellow	Very good	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 20-Oct. 6	Nov. 15-25	Feb. 1	Aug. 31-Sep. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Dec. 15	
Jonathan	Bright red	Good to best	Medium	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 20-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 1	Aug. 28-Sep. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 5	Feb. 1	
WINTER											
Black Ben	Bright red	Fair	Very large	Cooking-Market	Sep. 28-Oct. 28	Dec. 1-10	May 1	Aug. 30-Sep. 30	Nov. 1-10	Mar. 15	
R. I. Greening	Green & yel.	Very good	Large	Dessert-Market	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 20-30	Apr. 1	Aug. 28-Sep. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Mar. 1	
Delicious	Red striped	Best	Very large	Dessert-Market	Sep. 30-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 5-Oct. 5	Oct. 20-30	Feb. 15	
Winter Banana	Yellow & red	Good	Medium	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 3-17	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	Sep. 18-25	Oct. 20-Dec. 5	Feb. 15	
Winesap	Dark red	Very good	Medium	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 18-Nov. 3	Dec. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sep. 24-Oct. 13	Nov. 20-Dec. 5	Mar. 1	
Spitzenburg	Yellow & red	Good to best	Large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 4-23	Nov. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sep. 13-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 15	Feb. 15	
Rome Beauty	Red striped	Good	Large	Cooking-Dessert-Market	Oct. 6-25	Dec. 1-10	Apr. 1	Sep. 10-30	Nov. 5-15	Mar. 1	
Stayman Winesap	Red striped	Very good	Large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 15-25	Apr. 1	Sep. 10-Oct. 5	Nov. 20-Dec. 5	Mar. 1	
York Imperial	Red striped	Fair	Large	Cooking-Market	Oct. 6-30	Jan. 1-10	Apr. 1	Sep. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 25-Dec. 5	Mar. 1	
Northern Spy	Red striped	Very good	Large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 18-Oct. 4	Dec. 5-15	Apr. 15	Aug. 30-Sep. 18	Nov. 15-25	Mar. 15	
Paragon Winesap	Dark red	Very good	Large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 4-Nov. 3	Jan. 1-10	Apr. 15	Sep. 18-Oct. 18	Dec. 5-15	Mar. 15	
Baldwin	Bright red	Good	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Sep. 23-Oct. 23	Dec. 1-15	May 1	Aug. 29-Sep. 23	Nov. 6-21	April 1	
Yellow Newtown	Yellow	Very good	Med. to large	Dessert-Cooking-Market	Oct. 5-29	Jan. 20-30	May 1	Sep. 22-Oct. 17	Jan. 1-5	April 15	



The home orchard supplies something that money cannot buy.

APPLES

Good apples are regarded as a luxury by many, but they are really one of the cheapest and most wholesome foods. A family could easily use ten barrels of choice apples in a season, but there are not enough of that kind to go around. More orchards should be planted to apples for nearby markets. More apple trees should be planted in home orchards. What tastes better than fruit from your own trees? What equals the health-giving satisfaction of spicy Yellow Transparent, Livland Raspberry, Wilson Red, and Duchess in the summer; red, juicy Wealthy, McIntosh, Jonathan, and Grimes Golden in the fall; and then Delicious, Stayman, or Baldwin during the long spring?

No agricultural investment is safer or will pay more than a good apple orchard, favorably located. The United States Chamber of Commerce reports that the average returns per acre from fruit for the United States are \$110; the average returns from cereal crops are \$13.17 per acre.

The figures for 1917 will naturally be higher, and the margin in favor of fruit will be lower, but the prices of good fruit will undoubtedly remain at a high level longer than those of cereal crops. Production of cereal crops can be increased more quickly than that of fruit.

Grow high-quality fruit, clean and unblemished, from sprayed and cultivated orchards, and you will find a ready market at higher prices.

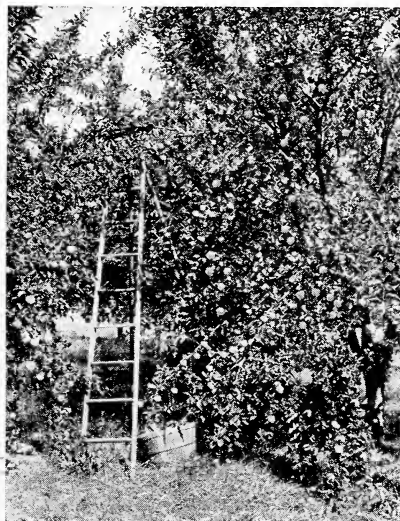
BALDWIN Baldwin is a staple market apple grown extensively in the Northeastern United States and to a less extent in other parts of the country. It is a bright red winter apple, medium to large size, roundish shape, attractive color. Flesh is firm, brittle, yellow, juicy to very juicy; good quality when grown under favorable conditions. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; long-lived and hardy; stands the winters in Southeastern Canada along the lakes, but not quite hardy enough for the unprotected regions of Northern Maine. Bears abundantly after the seventh year. Forms a thick round head as it grows older and requires thinning and pruning to prevent light crops every other year. The Baldwin is one of the leading commercial varieties for the Northern and Eastern United States and is to be recommended where a good late-keeping winter apple is wanted for home use.

BLACK BEN Combines all those qualities which make it a favorite with the general public.

It has been described as "beautiful as any that have grown in the Garden of Eden." It is a dark, solid red with light yellow where it has been shaded. Very large. The flesh is beautiful, white, firm, juicier than Ben Davis, mild, sub-acid, fair quality. Tree is hardy, vigorous, bears about the sixth year, producing enormous crops annually



Delicious, as grown by C. S. Witherell, Addison County, Vermont.

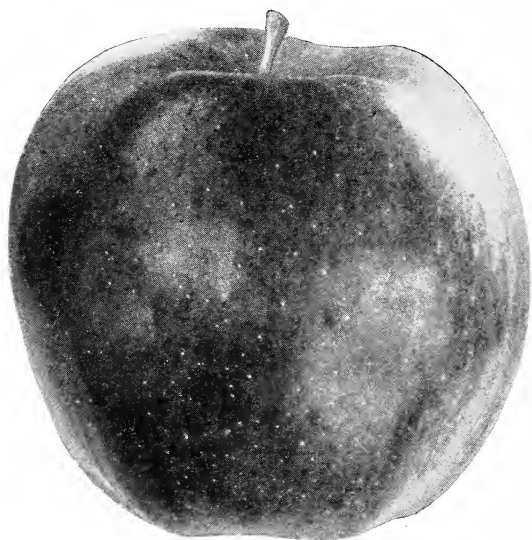


Delicious, in Newhall Orchards, at North Manitou Island, Michigan.



Delicious, at Missouri State Experimental Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. A heavy bearer.

NOTE.—There are several thousand different varieties of apples, but you will note we list only twenty-seven, which have proven their worth by actual test. Our choice of varieties in other fruit trees and plants is also the result of many years of experience and study.

**DELICIOUS**

The great national dessert apple.

DELICIOUS The great national dessert apple, striped and marked with dark red, (Winter) almost solid crimson on the side next to the sun with a light blue bloom. The apples are large, uniform in size, unique shape, round and long, broadly ribbed, tapering with five distinct knobs on the blossom end. Very highest quality, crisp and juicy; mild in flavor, but it is not a sweet apple. No two people describe its flavor alike—some say it tastes like a pear; it reminds others of the banana, and various tropical fruits; but all agree that it has an unusually high flavor and that there is nothing that really compares with it, except another Delicious. The skin is thin but tough, so that it stands handling without injury.

Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower and naturally forms a perfect head with strong, arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads of fruit. Bears fourth to seventh year; thrives in practically every part of the country and in all kinds of soils where apples can be grown. It is unusually productive and a regular bearer.

"In regard to the Delicious apple, all that I have said in favor of it in the past—and that is a good deal—has been fully confirmed by recent experience. It has now been tested over almost all of the apple-growing regions of the United States, and in scarcely an instance has it failed to sustain its high reputation. From the New England States southward, through Tennessee, North Carolina, and north Georgia, it grows to perfection. There is no variety that I know of that is adapted to so wide a range of climate and soil as the Delicious."—G. B. BRACKETT, late United States Pomologist.

APPLE PRICES

	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
One-Year—							
Medium size.	5-16 to 7-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	\$ 99.00
Large size.	7-16 to 1-2 in.	4 to 6 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Two-Year—							
Medium size.	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	99.00
Large size.	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Extra large.	11-16 in. and up	5 to 7 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c	153.00

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG Attractive yellow apple, almost covered with red stripes. One of the most profitable summer varieties. (Midsummer)

The flesh is firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair quality. Medium size. Tree is a moderate grower; can be planted close. Comes into bearing young, often third or fourth year. Bears heavy crops annually; great market apple and especially good cooker. **We can supply one-year only this season.**

✓ **GRAVENSTEIN** A rather flat and broad, large, orange-yellow apple, heavily striped with light and purplish red. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, high flavor. Very good quality. It ripens irregularly, (Fall)

requiring a number of pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for home garden and local market. Tree is large, vigorous, upright, and spreading. Very productive and hardy, and is widely grown in many parts of the country. Bears sixth to eighth year.

✓ **GRIMES GOLDEN** The best quality, profitable yellow apple; rich golden color, (Early Winter) often showing a pinkish blush. Flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, and juicy; very good to best

quality; medium to large; an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker. Tree is a hardy, vigorous, upright, spreading grower and heavy regular cropper. Bears about the fourth year. We especially recommend the Grimes Golden as being the highest quality yellow apple and one of the best for home use and commercial planting.

✓ **JONATHAN** Bright solid red apple, which turns a deep red on the sunny side. (Early Winter) Flesh is whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp

and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice which is full of snap and sparkle. Medium size; very good to best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, long-lived, upright grower. Bears third to fourth year. Produces good crops regularly.



Jonathan—Director Paul Evans of Missouri Experimental Station examining heavily loaded tree

✓ **KING DAVID** Enormously productive, bearing heavy crops year after year. Uniform (Early Winter) shape, tapering toward the blossom end. Medium size; very dark, rich, garnet red, showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side.

Flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, very good. Tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, comes into bearing about the fourth year. It is recommended by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York, as succeeding better than Jonathan in the Northeastern States.

✓ **LIVLAND RASPBERRY** Beautiful red and yellow apple; may be described as a (Early Summer) Red Transparent. Medium size; flesh is snow-white, tender, fine grain, crisp and juicy. Very good. Tree is a

strong, vigorous grower; bears enormously, like the Duchess. Thrives everywhere. Bears fourth to sixth year. Less subject to blight than Yellow Transparent.

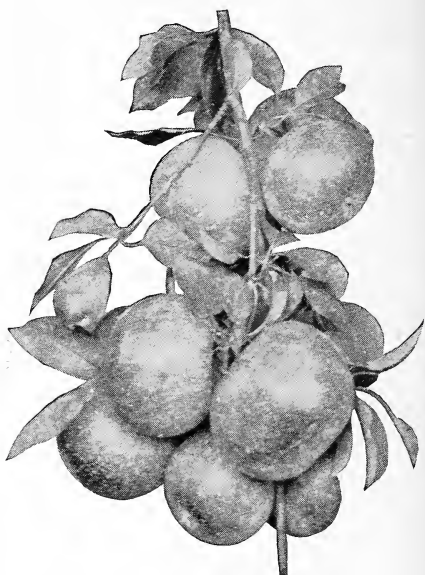
✓ **MAIDEN BLUSH** Striking, highly colored, yellow apple with a deep crimson blush (Fall) on one cheek. Round, flat, medium size, flesh white, crisp, tender, very juicy; good eating and cooking apple. Tree is vigorous, spreading, and open.

You can plant it successfully throughout the United States. Usually bears fourth to fifth year. Splendid staple apple. **We can supply one-year only this season.**

"The Stark City grown trees shipped us for planting on the Experiment Station grounds were of exceptional quality, and came in splendid condition. Despite the dry summer, they have done well and made a very satisfactory growth during such a dry season."—J. C. WHITTEN, Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri.

"I have planted trees for thirty years, but never did I obtain trees with such perfect root systems and plenty of fibrous rootlets as yours. The care with which you form the tops of your two-year-old trees will certainly recommend them to experienced planters. The fruits you list in your Catalogue contain practically all the varieties that have proved their worth, and the descriptions are the most accurate and complete of any I have ever seen."—JOSEPH GERARDI, Illinois.

McINTOSH } One of the best early
(Early Winter) winter apples for North-eastern States; noted for its high quality and delightful fragrance. Medium to large size, roundish, slightly flattened at the stem end. Beautiful deep crimson, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy blue bloom. Crisp, snow-white flesh; is very tender and juicy, entirely different from the "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. Very delicate, almost dainty. Makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit. Tree is long-lived, a strong, vigorous grower with an open, spreading head, and very hardy. Bears fourth to fifth year. McIntosh is one of the best apples of its season, both for home planting and commercial orchards.



McIntosh Apple

MELON A late summer apple which resembles Wealthy, but succeeds farther south and a heavier bearer; medium to large; striped with red and yellow; flesh is juicy, very good quality. Tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears the fifth year.

NORTHERN SPY Attractive, red-striped winter apple; large, roundish, and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. Flesh is firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Tree is a vigorous and unusually healthy grower. Bears eighth to tenth year. An old-time favorite.

PARAGON WINESAP Paragon has the large size and very good quality of the Stayman combined with the dark red color of the old Winesap. The true Paragon was introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, of Lincoln County, Tennessee, and has been largely planted under name of Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. Tree is equal in every respect to Winesap; more vigorous, open grower. Bears sixth to seventh year; thrives wherever Winesap can be grown.

"An improvement on Winesap. Larger and better. The tree is a stronger grower and is more productive."—Approved by Mr. FRANK FEMMONS, California.

RED ASTRACHAN Red Astrachan is the best general-purpose late summer apple for home use and market. Nearly covered with light and dark red stripes, overspread with bloom like a plum; large, roundish, white flesh tinged with red, flavor aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, very good. Enjoyed by people who prefer a dessert apple, especially good for eating fresh out of hand when fully ripe; an ideal cooker. Tree is hardy, the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading; suitable for planting in all parts of the country. Bears fourth year.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING A large, roundish, green winter apple, yellow when fully ripe. It is tender and crammed full of sparkling juice that has a richness of flavor surpassed by few apples. It is one of the best dessert apples and an excellent cooker. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, with wide spreading branches, drooping and dense; bears the fifth year.

APPLE PRICES		Approx.	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
One-Year—		Diameter	Height				
Medium size_	5-16 to 7-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	\$ 99.00
Large size_	7-16 to 1-2 in.	4 to 6 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Two-Year—							
Medium size_	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	99.00
Large size_	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Extra large_	11-16 in. and up	5 to 7 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c	153.00

"The 3,000 apple trees bought from you three years ago were magnificent specimens of nursery stock. Although they were held on the road for over a month by the flood of 1913 and planted out during the driest season we have ever had in our section, I do not think we lost one-half of 1 per cent, and the trees have made magnificent growth to-day."—B. G. PRATT, New York.

ROME BEAUTY Large, roundish, oblong apple, handsomely colored and striped with a bright red; one of the most beautiful and profitable late winter apples. Flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and of good quality. Splendid storage apple. Tree is a vigorous, upright spreading grower; hardy, except along the Canadian border. Very profitable in the central United States, Rocky Mountain country, and Southern States; dependable bearer. Bears fourth to fifth year.

SPITZENBURG Large, handsomely colored, bright purplish-red apple, shaded with yellow and striped with darker red; flesh firm, tinged with yellow; moderately juicy, spicy, very best quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, spreading. Thrives in favored localities. Should be planted on deep fertile, well-drained soil. Bears about the seventh year.

STAYMAN WINESAP The largest of the Winesap family.

Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling Winesap, except that the color is not quite so brilliant; flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly pleasant, with a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone. Very good quality. Tree has a dark, heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; thrives on thin dry soil where Winesap would fail. Reliable, annual cropper; bears the fourth to fifth year.

WAGENER Bright red apple, strongly contrasting yellow background color; medium to large; whitish flesh, tinged light yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, very good quality. Tree is straight, vigorous, upright grower; enormously productive, usually bears third to fourth year.

WEALTHY A most dependable and widely planted fall apple; bright red striped; medium to large size; white, crisp, flesh tinged with red; very good quality. Tree is a free grower, very hardy; bears fourth to fifth year. Adapted to many soils and climates, but especially suitable for Northern planting where extreme hardiness is necessary. Good shipper; holds up well in storage; especially recommended for home use and commercial planting.

"Wyoming is the happy home of the Wealthy. It flourishes in every county of the State."—AVEN NELSON, Secretary Wyoming State Horticultural Society.

"The Delicious apple leads on the market here. But this is the apple for everybody here—Wealthy. I am reserving a large acreage for it. It has not quite the beauty and quality and selling proclivities of Delicious, but oh, my! it bears—never fails—one crop right after another here. Wealthy, Delicious, and Rome Beauty make the best team here for fancy apples."—C. A. CUMMINS, Montana.



Wealthy—Young trees bear heavy crops.



Stayman Winesap.

Rome Beauty.

Paragon Winesap.

FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT

William P. Stark Nurseries.

WILSON RED (Midsummer) A deep, solid crimson, like a Red June; large; firm white flesh; good quality. Tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, bears young. Most beautiful of its season; good shipper.

WINESAP (Winter) Splendid bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish-red; standard apple in the central United States from Virginia to California. Flesh is tinged with yellow; very firm, juicy, very good quality. Medium size; a favorite with everyone. Tree is a vigorous, spreading and open grower. Hardy, adapted to planting in every part of the country, except in the extreme Northern States. Will succeed on many different kinds of soil, preferring a deep loam. It is a heavy, regular bearer. Produces the first crop about the fifth year.

WINTER BANANA (Winter) A very showy, bright yellow apple with a pinkish-red cheek;

noted for its brilliant, transparent, waxen appearance; medium size; good quality, with a rich, spicy flavor. Tree is a good average grower, adapted to many conditions; flat, spreading top; hardy, except in extreme North; regular cropper; bears about the fifth year.

YELLOW NEWTOWN (Winter) A medium to large, beautiful, yellow apple; flesh very firm, meaty, brittle, juicy; highest quality; tree is a good grower, but must have fertile soil and good air drainage. Hardy; bears the fifth year.

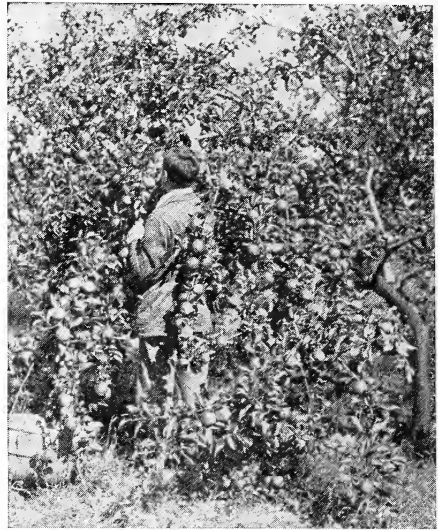
YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Early Summer) Extremely hardy; a beautiful,

clear yellow apple with smooth, waxen, brilliant skin, which gives it a transparent appearance. Fine-grained, white flesh, sprightly sub-acid, pleasant, good quality for eating and very good for cooking. Medium size. Tree is a moderately vigorous, straight, upright, and compact grower; usually bears third to fourth year. A reliable cropper. Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and requires several pickings. A profitable commercial apple and excellent for home planting in all parts of the country.

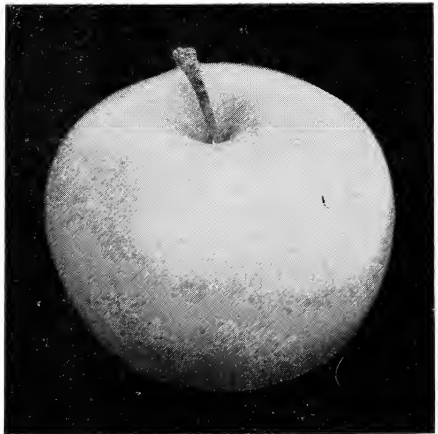
It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South, and is very extensively planted in the North because of its iron-clad hardness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds well on thin soils.

APPLE PRICES		Approx. Height		Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
One-Year—		Diameter	Height					
Medium size	5-16 to 7-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	\$ 99.00	
Large size	7-16 to 1-2 in.	4 to 6 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00	
Two-Year—								
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	99.00	
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00	
Extra large	11-16 in. and up	5 to 6 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c	153.00	

"My foreman at Flora, Ill., says the apple trees received from you are the best that we have had from any nursery, and he is exceedingly well pleased with the quality of the stock. The trees set out last spring grew fine."—HENRY M. DUNLAP, Illinois. (Senator Dunlap has about 1,500 acres in apple orchards.



Winter Banana—A heavy bearer in Newhall orchards, North Manitou Island, Mich.



Yellow Transparent

YORK IMPERIAL (Winter) Bright pinkish-red apple, striped with dark red; firm, crisp, meaty flesh, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and fair quality. It is a large, chunky apple, generally lopsided; however, it shows up well, and, because the tree is a very strong, vigorous grower and enormously productive, it is a profitable apple, which has been widely planted in the Virginias and Central West. A heavy regular bearer, beginning about the seventh year; seldom fails.

APPLE PRICES

	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
One-Year—							
Medium size	5-16 to 7-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	\$ 99.00
Large size	7-16 to 1-2 in.	4 to 6 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Two-Year—							
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c	99.00
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c	126.00
Extra large	11-16 in. and up	5 to 7 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c	153.00



Excelsior—The largest and best crab for eating fresh.

CRABAPPLE TREES

Include crabapples in every fruit garden. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, and jellies, and the Excelsior is a delicious apple for eating fresh out of hand. The Florence is also good. They are very ornamental both in bloom and fruit and make satisfactory yard trees.

EXCELSIOR (Fall) This is the largest crab, being nearly as large as a medium-sized apple. Rich yellow, almost covered with bright red. No other fruit has such a spicy, pleasant flavor. Tree is large, vigorous, hardy, coming into bearing young.

FLORENCE (Late Summer) A highly colored pinkish-red, faintly striped with a darker red. Wherever shaded, it shows a deep yellow. Flesh is yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Tree is upright, spreading, very hardy. Bears very young. Naturally a dwarfish grower.

HYSLOP (Early Winter) A brilliant carmine to dark purplish-red, overspread with a thick blue bloom. Roundish uniform shape, good size for crab. Flesh yellow; very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Especially good for jellies and other cooking purposes. Tree is vigorous, hardy, upright spreading.

CRABAPPLE PRICES

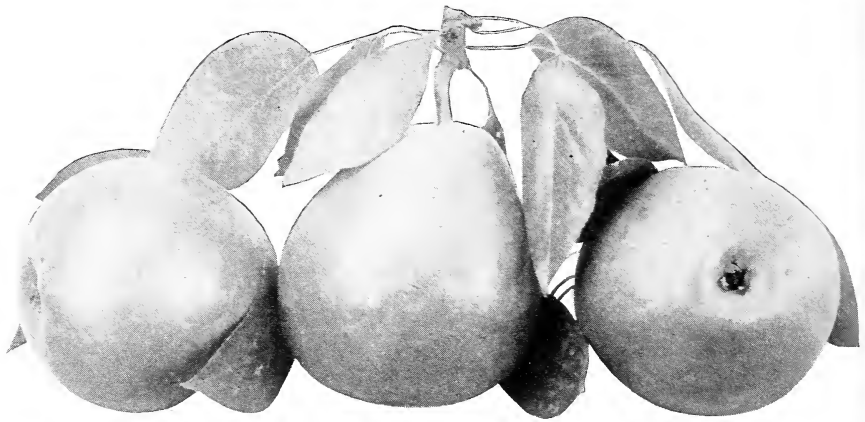
	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c
Extra large	11-16 in. and up	5 to 7 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c

"I am greatly pleased and impressed by the fine roots of your berry plants and trees. I never saw any so large and strong."—WALDO H. SARGENT, New Hampshire.

"I planted 2,000 trees from several nurseries and the ones you furnished me easily 'copped' the prize."—MRS. J. B. USHER, New York.

"You are surely experts in wrapping trees for shipment. I have never seen trees with such perfect root systems and so securely packed."—J. M. HOYRUP, Utah.

"The care with which you form the tops of your two-year-old trees will certainly recommend them to all experienced planters."—JOSEPH GERARDI, Illinois.



Seckel—A little, golden russet pear; the sweetest of them all.

PICKING, RIPENING, AND STORAGE DATES FOR PEARS

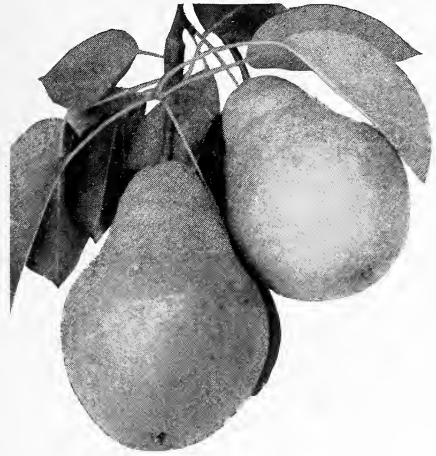
Varieties	IN NORTHERN STATES			IN SOUTHERN STATES		
	When to Pick	When Ripe Enough to Eat	Latest Cold Storage Limit	When to Pick	When Ripe Enough to Eat	Latest Cold Storage Limit
Summer						
Clapp Favorite	July 24-Aug. 13	Aug. 13-Aug. 23	Sept. 1-15	July 14-Aug. 3	Aug. 3-14	Aug. 20-Sept. 5
Lincoln	July 29-Aug. 18	Aug. 29-Sept. 8	Sept. 15-25	July 19-Aug. 8	Aug. 19-31	Sept. 5-15
Bartlett	Aug. 4-Sept. 17	Sept. 10-20	Oct. 1-15	July 24-Sept. 7	Sept. 1-10	Oct. 1-15
Fall						
Garber	Sept. 4-26	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 1-15	Aug. 26-Sept. 16	Sept. 26-Oct. 10	Nov. 10-25
Anjou	Sept. 15-20	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-10	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 25
Comice	Sept. 15-23	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-13	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Angouleme	Sept. 16-25	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 6-15	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Seckel	Sept. 17-Oct. 3	Oct. 6-15	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 7-23	Oct. 15-25	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Winter						
Bosc	Sept. 23-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 13-23	Oct. 15-25	Dec. 1-5
Kieffer	Sept. 26-Oct. 7	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 16-27	Oct. 15-26	Dec. 1-5
Winter Nelis	Oct. 3-20	Nov. 6-15	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 23-Oct. 10	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	Jan-Feb.



Anjou—A very productive, high quality pear.

PEAR TREES—Standard

The pear is one of the highest quality fruits. In nothing else that grows, and in no confection made, can you get the refreshing acid, the rich spices, the honeyed sweetness, and delicacy of flavor which you find in the favored varieties of pears that you may grow in your own garden or orchard. The pear tree is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best fruit trees for yard planting. Pears thrive best in the northern half of the United States. The "blight," which is the only serious handicap to pear-growing, can be controlled by the methods given in our "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing." (See page 12.)



Bartlett Pear.

- ✓ **ANJOU** Anjou is one of the best general-purpose pears, combining a high quality (Fall) with hardiness and dependability. Fruit is large, heavy, yellow, with a chunky neck. Tree is hardy, long-lived, productive. The hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality, and richness make it one of the best pears for eating and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East.
- ✓ **BARTLETT** (Late Summer) The best known high quality pear. Famous for dessert and canning. Large, yellow, waxy skin, rich, juicy highly perfumed, refreshing. Tree hardy, regular, bears young.
- ✓ **CLAPP FAVORITE** (Summer) High quality, early ripening pear, large size, best of its season. Tree productive and dependable.
- ✓ **COMICE** (Fall) An excellent high quality pear. Often planted with Bartlett to give fruit over a longer season. Good cropper; tree vigorous and productive; said by some to be a more regular bearer than Bartlett.
- ✓ **GARBER** (Fall) Very large, yellow pear. Hardy, productive, dependable, fair quality, especially recommended for Central and Southern States where other varieties do not thrive.
- ✓ **KIEFFER** (Winter) Extra large, heavy; profitable variety everywhere, but especially good for Central and Southern States where other kinds do not succeed. Fair quality—good quality if picked when mature, but before entirely ripe. If allowed to ripen on the tree, the flesh about the core becomes coarse. This is true of all varieties of pears, especially Kieffer and Garber. Tree hardy, very vigorous, resistant to blight.
- ✓ **LINCOLN** (Summer) Large, yellow, high quality, similar to Bartlett, but more resistant to blight. Succeeds farther south than Bartlett can be grown. It has stood the severest tests of intense, moist, summer heat and low altitudes of the climate at Lincoln, Ill., where it was originated by W. E. Jones.
- ✓ **SECKEL** (Fall) Small, golden russet pear, sweetest and best quality of all. Hardy, regular bearer. Tree a dwarfish grower, dependable, productive.
- ✓ **WINTER NELIS** (Winter) The latest, best keeping pear. Can be held in cold storage until spring. Winter Nelis is a medium-sized, roundish, yellow pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh fine-grained, sweet, aromatic; perfumed, highest quality when well ripened. Tree is hardy, has wide adaptability, and is a regular bearer.

PEAR PRICES	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
One-Year, Medium size...	5-16 to 7-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c
Large size.....	7-16 to 1-2 in.	4 to 6 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c
Two-Year, Medium size...	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c
Large size.....	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c
Extra large.....	11-16 in. and up	5 to 7 ft.	30c	25c	20c	17c

DWARF PEAR TREES

The pear can be grown more satisfactorily as a dwarf than other fruits. It is especially good for planting in small yards and gardens, but it is also profitable commercially. It is propagated on quince roots, which makes the tree a slow, dwarfish grower. The fruit is the same as that of the standard tree; the dwarf, being a slow grower, and less subject to blight than standard pear trees. The fruit is the same as that of standard trees.

They come into bearing young, often in the second or third year, are very productive, and last a lifetime. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet apart; hence they are particularly good as fillers in an orchard of standard trees, and are especially valuable for home gardens and small yards, where they are ornamental as well as useful. They should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

DUCHESS (Fall) This variety of pear is successful only when grown as a dwarf. The largest of all pears; white flesh, rich, high quality.

ANJOU, BARTLETT, AND SECKEL can all be furnished as dwarf trees. For description of these varieties, see under Standard Pear, page 29.

DWARF PEAR TREE PRICES

	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
Medium size.....	3-8 to 1-2 in.	2 to 3 ft.	20c	17c	14c	11c
Large size.....	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	25c	20c	17c	14c
Extra large.....	5-8 in. and up	4 ft. and up	30c	25c	20c	17c

QUINCE

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade and cooked fruit, giving them a delightful perfume. Trees thrive on well-drained soil, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gardens.

ORANGE Golden color, large, roundish shape, short neck. Can be kept until January or February.

REA'S MAMMOTH Rich, orange color, roundish, pear shape, tapering neck. Very good quality for flavoring other fruits and for baking; almost fuzzless.

VAN DEMAN Unusually large, often weighing one pound or more; rich orange color; round, chunky shape; heavy, firm flesh; especially good quality; bears young, often second or third year on fertile ground.

QUINCE PRICES

	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate
Medium size.....	3-8 to 1-2 in.	2 to 3 ft.	20c	18c	15c	12c
Large size.....	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	25c	22c	19c	15c
Extra large.....	5-8 in. and up	4 ft. and up	35c	31c	26c	21c



Anjou Pear Orchard—Pear trees thrive in sod



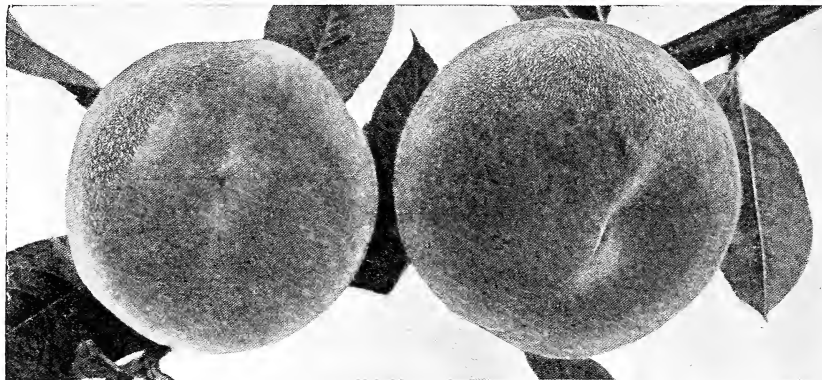
PEACH TREES

Peach-growing offers such large profits, the trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country that many people rush blindly into commercial growing. But the rewards are just as great and more certain than ever for those who put their hearts into it, study the best methods of growing, grading, marketing, etc., and put them into effect.

Peaches are a luxury that you can grow for yourself at very little expense. Everyone with a back yard can have a few trees. They thrive on heavy clay soil or on soil that is nine-tenths coarse sand. They can be grown nearly as far north as the apple and will succeed farther south. The least you can do is to plant a few trees—early, medium, and late varieties. They will pay you a thousand times over, giving fresh, ripe, home-grown peaches throughout the season of nearly three months.

The table shown below will enable you to make your selection. Elberta is used as a standard for comparing the ripening dates, as it is so widely known. Plant largely of the midseason and late varieties, as they are the best, but include enough of the very early and very late kinds to supply you with abundant fresh peaches throughout the season. You can never know just how good peaches are until you have picked them fully ripened from your own trees.

VARIETIES IN SEASONS	FLESH	SIZE	QUALITY	DAYS AHEAD OF ELBERTA
VERY EARLY				
Mayflower	White—Semi-cling	Medium	Fair	50
EARLY				
Greensboro.	White—Semi-free	Medium	Fair	40
Arp Beauty	Yellow—Semi-cling	Medium	Good	38
Early Rose	Red and White—Cling	Medium	Very good	35
Eureka	White—Free	Large	Good	30
Carman	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	24
Lola	White—Free	Large	Very good	24
MIDSEASON				
Alton	White—Semi-free	Large	Good	18
Hiley	White—Free	Large	Good	15
Champion	White—Free	Medium	Very good	15
Illinois	White—Free	Large	Very good	15
Belle of Georgia ...	White—Free	Large	Very good	8
J. H. Hale	Yellow—Free	Very largest	Very good	5
Early Elberta	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	3
Elberta Cling	Yellow—Cling	Very large	Good	2
Elberta	Yellow—Free	Very large	Good	
LATE				
Crosby	Yellow—Free	Medium	Very good	5
Late Crawford	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	8
Late Elberta	Yellow—Free	Very large	Very good	20
VERY LATE				
Krummel	Yellow—Free	Large	Good	30
Heath Cling	White—Cling	Large	Good	40



Alton (Minnie)—Larger than Carman, less subject to rot than Champion. —Photo from "Peaches of New York."

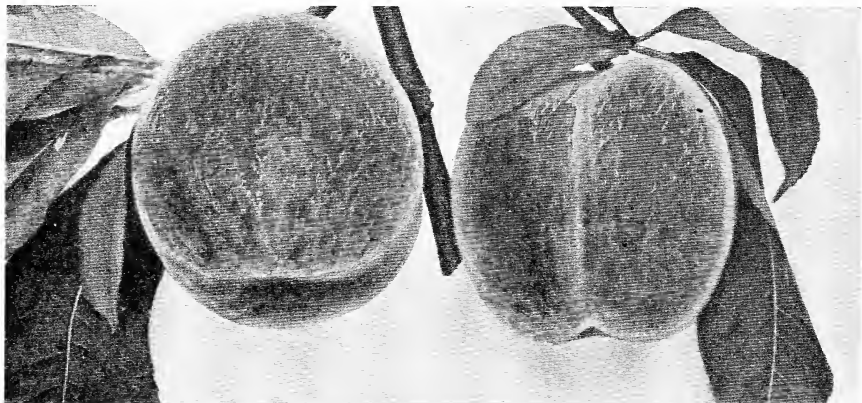
ALTON
(White Semi-freestone)
(Midseason)

An early midseason, white-fleshed peach of Carman type, noted for its large size, good quality, and beauty. It is larger and a little later than Carman. The tree is a very large, vigorous grower; hardy.

ARP BEAUTY
(Yellow Semi-clingstone)
(Early)

Earliest ripening yellow peach. It is round oval shape; juicy, sweet, and rich. The tree is vigorous and so productive that it is sometimes necessary to thin the fruit to prevent overbearing. An excellent peach for home garden

and market.



Arp Beauty (Dixie Queen)—The earliest good yellow peach. —Photo from "Peaches of New York."

BELLE OF GEORGIA
(White Freestone)
(Midseason)

The best white peach for home use and market. Belle is to white varieties what Elberta is to the yellow kinds, except that it has quality, which Elberta lacks. It is roundish oval, creamy white, with a bright red blush on the sunny side. Very little fuzz. Flesh is firm, melting and juicy; rich sugar-sweet. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, open spreading top, hardy and productive. We especially recommend the Belle as the best white peach of its season for home use and commercial planting.

"In the thirty-two years of my fruit-growing here, I have had trees from quite a number of nurseries, but your trees have grown ahead of all the rest. Your prices, too, are among the lowest."—J. H. LANGILLE, Maryland.

"I wish to thank you for your prompt and satisfactory adjustment of our differences."—C. C. HOUGH, Oklahoma.

"For the past two years I have used your stock and am very well satisfied. Your trees have lived better for me than any I have ever tried."—J. N. HAYNER, Michigan.

"My foreman remarked as he was setting them out that they were the finest-looking trees that he had ever seen. They certainly look nice."—S. F. GARRISON, New Jersey.



Belle of Georgia—The best white peach.

—Photo from
"Peaches of New York."

✓ **CARMAN**
(White Semi-freestone)
(Early)

One of the hardiest, most widely planted early white peaches. Brilliant red, splashed with darker red on creamy back, ground; flesh is tender, juicy, good quality for a peach of its season. Its chief asset is a constitution which enables it to

stand a trying climate both North and South; thrives on a great variety of soils.

✓ **CHAMPION**
(White Freestone)
(Midseason)

An exceptionally high quality, hardy white peach. Champion has long been known as a white-fleshed peach par excellence in quality. It is not a good shipper, but the tree is almost perfect in every respect, and this with its quality makes it an

ideal peach for home use and local markets.

✓ **CROSBY**
(Yellow Freestone)
(Late)

The best quality late peach for Northern planting. Noted for its hardiness in tree and bud. Golden-orange color, firm but tender; very good quality; medium size. A good canner.

✓ **EARLY ELBERTA**
(Yellow Freestone)
(Midseason)

Very large, high quality, lemon-yellow peach. Flesh is fine-grained, sweet, good; fair shipper; splendid tree for home use and local market. Tree is a strong grower of Elberta type. A good bearer under favorable conditions, moderately hardy.

PEACH PRICES

	Diameter	Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
Medium size_	3-8 to 7-16 in.	2 to 3 ft.	15c	12c	9c	7c	\$ 63.00
Large size_	7-16 to 9-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	18c	15c	12c	9c	81.00
Extra large_	9-16 in. and up	4 ft. and up	22c	19c	16c	12c	108.00

"The trees came in perfect order and they are doing well. Your packing is very good."—J. Ivison, Yokohama, Japan.

"Your packing was perfect. The trees came in splendid condition, are planted, and have started to grow."—J. L. Wilson, Portugal.

"If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman, he will save expense of middleman or agent, and is less liable to the mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling."—United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 113.

EARLY ROSE The best
(Red and White early peach.
Clingstone) Flesh is tender
(Early) and has
a delicious,

rich, sweet flavor; dark-red color, almost like a cherry—qualities lacking in other early peaches. It has a fragrant aroma beyond all comparison with any other varieties. The tree is a very hardy and dependable bearer. It is a medium grower, rather stocky, and, while in no sense a dwarf, it never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman. It has been grown by the carload by Mr. Hale for a number of years and has fruited for ten years in succession without a single failure. The best early peach for home use or commercial planting.



Early Rose—The highest quality, most beautiful early peach.

ELBERTA
(Yellow Freestone)
(Midseason)

Elberta is a very large golden-yellow peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek; flesh is firm, rich, yellow, fair quality. Tree is a moderately vigorous grower, very productive, yielding large quantities of uniform, highly colored fruit; moderately hardy in wood and bud, but its adaptability to all soils, its prolific bearing, and the tendency to color well before fully mature has made it the great market peach.

ELBERTA CLING
(Yellow Clingstone)
(Midseason)

The best yellow clingstone, especially fine for canning, preserving, and pickling; large, yellow, round, good for dessert. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive.

EUREKA
(White Freestone)
(Early)

Very large for an early peach; good quality, white with a distinct red blush on one side; round; flesh is tender, but firm. Tree is above average size, spreading, hardy, exceptionally productive.

GREENSBORO
(White Semi-freestone)
(Early)

Second earliest ripening peach; larger than Mayflower. It is a handsome creamy white, oblong oval peach; fair in quality as compared with later varieties. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower; bears young. Succeeds everywhere.

HEATH CLING
(White Clingstone)
(Very Late)

The latest-ripening peach grown. The best for pickles and preserves; widely planted in the Central and Southern States, where the season is long enough for it to reach maturity. It is creamy white with very firm, meaty, but tender and sweet flesh. Large size and unusually good keeper and shipper. Can be stored until late in the autumn. Tree is one of the largest and healthiest and hardiest varieties known.

HILEY
(White Freestone)
(Midseason)

Hiley is the earliest commercial freestone white-fleshed peach; better in quality than most of its competitors; very closely resembles its parent, Belle of Georgia. Flesh is firm, sweet, good quality. It is a good shipper. Tree is medium size, open, spreading, not quite so fast a grower as the Belle of Georgia; hardy; productive.

ILLINOIS
(White Freestone)
(Midseason)

Similar to Champion, but larger, better quality and a better shipper. It not only makes an exceptionally good peach for home use, but for market. It is a creamy white color with a dark red crimson cheek; firm flesh, juicy, very sweet and high quality; large size. Tree is an upright, spreading grower, moderately vigorous; hardy.

"The fruit trees I received from you a year ago were decidedly the best I ever received from any nursery. I am a strong booster for you."—H. A. DUFF, Pennsylvania.

"I think it only fair to say they were the best-rooted and finest-sized yearling trees I ever saw."—JOHN M. HAMPTON, Illinois.

"I received the order of trees last spring in fine shape. I am proud to say that all the trees I received are doing fine. I have not lost a single tree. My brother bought his trees from an agent and lost over half of them and paid nearly twice as much. I recommend your trees to all my neighbors, and send you some names of those in the market."—FRED COER, Indiana.



A half-bushel basket of J. H. Hale Peaches.

J. H. HALE
 (Yellow Freestone)
 (Midseason)

"It is over thirteen years now since I have been continuously fruiting this peach, and it has been steadily improving in value from year to year, each year being better and better, until now I can stake my life-long peach reputation, not on a new and

untried variety, but upon one tried, tested, and proved as the greatest and best peach the world has ever known, and I am willing at last that a peach such as this should have my name."

Size and Color "The J. H. Hale is enormously productive, fruit of largest size, fully one-half larger than Elberta, globular, like best specimens of Reeves' Favorite, only far larger than that showy variety when at its very best. Color a deep, golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine, except a very little on underside. Smooth, solid, thick skin, tightly drawn over the solid flesh, a peach without the fuzz, absolutely distinct in this respect. This one feature alone puts it in a class by itself, always to be remembered."

Flesh and Quality "Flesh deep yellow, firm, fine-grained, and as solid as a cling, yet parting as freely from the pit as the freest of the free. Flesh tender, without grain or stringiness, and most delicious peachy flavor, such as is seldom found in a yellow peach; all together a combination of productiveness, size, beauty, solidity, texture, and flavor that I doubt will be duplicated in a hundred years, if ever."

The Export Peach "In its normally matured condition, fully ripe, it's almost as solid as an apple, and I have often said it was firm enough to ship in barrels if need be. In 1909, to test fully its shipping qualities, I mailed nearly two

hundred single specimens, weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces each, to horticultural friends in twenty-four States, including Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon,

PEACH PRICES	Diameter	Approx.		Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
		Height	Height					
Medium size	3-8 to 7-16 in.	2 to 3 ft.	15c	12c	9c	7c	\$ 63.00	
Large size	7-16 to 9-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	18c	15c	12c	9c	81.00	
Extra large	9-16 in. and up	4 ft. and up	22c	19c	16c	12c	108.00	

"I have fruited the Hale peach for two years. It is one of Nature's most wonderful products. To my mind, the following points are essential to a peach tree: First, vigorous growth; second, reasonable hardness as to frost and freezing; third, good flavor; fourth, prolific bearing; fifth, beauty of color, combined with good size. In all these requirements the Hale peach measures up to the highest standard. I do not think that, all in all, Nature has ever contributed a better peach for the world's use and comfort." - BENNETT H. YOUNG, Kentucky.



Mr. J. H. Hale and the J. H. Hale Peach.

and all reported having kept them from ten to eighteen days after they were received. One was kept in California three days and then returned, and was received here in sound, eating condition, fully convincing me of its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities."

Ripening Season "Ripens three days to a week ahead of Elberta. Its commercial value is greatly enhanced by the fact that it colors up all over a week or ten days before fully grown and matured, and that these undeveloped fruits are of larger size than big Elbertas, and if picked will in time mellow up and become good, edible peaches, so that an extra early picking can be started. Owing to the solidity and firmness of flesh, fully matured specimens can be allowed to remain much longer upon the tree than can any other known variety. The season is therefore extended at both ends."

Hardy Trees "It's a strong, vigorous-growing tree of the Elberta type, rather more stocky, drooping, and branching. Fruit buds the hardest of any large, fine, yellow peach, a few buds having escaped twenty-seven or more below zero, when Belle, Carman, Fox, Hill's Chili (all extra hardy varieties) in the same great orchard were killed."

Exclusive Contract with William P. Stark Nurseries "Convinced of its great commercial value and that the horticultural world was entitled to share with me in the joy and profit of growing it, I looked among my many nursery friends for one who by long experience, broad acquaintance, strict integrity, and strong financial ability, was in the best condition to propagate and distribute this great peach to all the world. None so well answered all requirements as did my old friend, William P. Stark, of Stark City, Missouri, who, having associated with him his son, William H. Stark, a "chip off the old block," only more so, and with a great nursery located on ideal soil almost in the center of the United States, seemed to me the one firm above all others to spread the gospel of this wonderful peach to every corner of the earth where peaches can be grown."

"This season's experience sustains all you claim for the J. H. Hale. Two-year-old trees produced more than twice as many peaches as Elbertas. The fruit uniform, 11½ inches in circumference, hung on the trees fully two weeks after it could have been picked for market; then picked and placed in ordinary ice chest, and kept for two weeks or more without loss. A remarkable variety for the large commercial planter, since its picking season may be extended to more than twice that of the Elberta."—W. S. PERINE, President Illinois Horticultural Society, 1916.

To show you what I think of the J. H. Hale peach, I am preparing my land to plant **500 trees next spring**.—Dr. E. L. MORRIS, Tennessee.

Contract "Therefore, I have contracted with them to propagate and distribute it.

In the J. H. Hale peach lies a wonderful opportunity for fame and fortune to some one or more peach-growers in every peach-growing neighborhood. For those with faith and courage to do so, the way to success is plain and sure. To make assurance doubly sure, I have agreed in my contract with the William P. Stark Nurseries to cut the buds for propagating direct from my fruiting trees in my own orchards, thus guaranteeing the purity of stock and the integrity of a name I value and often sign."

Yours truly,

J. H. Hale
(TRADE-MARK)

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK



The Wm. P. Stark Nurseries only can furnish J. H. Hale Registered Trade-Marked Peach Trees. It will be too late to protect yourself after your trees come into bearing.

EXTRACTS FROM CONTRACT

In consideration of the agreement . . . John H. Hale and the J. H. Hale Company do hereby grant, assign, and set over unto William P. Stark and William H. Stark the exclusive right and control of the propagation and sale of the said "J. H. Hale Peach."

Said J. H. Hale agrees to personally supervise the cutting from bearing trees of said J. H. Hale peach all such propagating wood and buds as may be requested from time to time.

We have many interesting letters from orchardists in all parts of the country who have fruited the J. H. Hale. They say it is "better than Mr. Hale claimed." The following is taken from the "Peaches of New York," by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York:

"Indeed, it is one of the sensations of the pomological world, the variety having many merits to commend it, and the name and fame of the originator and of the introducers, together with extensive advertising, helping much to bring the peach to the attention of fruit-growers. Elberta is now the standard commercial peach, and since J. H. Hale must make its way in competition with the variety in command of the markets, we can best set forth the characters of the new sort by comparing it with Elberta, with which all are familiar. The comparison is easy to make, for the two peaches are of the same general type, Elberta probably being one of the parents of J. H. Hale.

"In size of fruit, J. H. Hale averages larger—all things considered, a trifle too large, when the trees are at their best. The flesh of J. H. Hale is firmer and heavier and the peaches will ship and keep longer than those of Elberta. In shape the fruit is almost a perfect sphere, its symmetry being scarcely marred by the suture, so that it is more shapely than the oblong Elberta and can, of course, be packed to better advantage. The color-plates of the two peaches show the differences in shape very well. In color of fruit there is no choice—both peaches are voluptuously handsome. The skin of J. H. Hale is less pubescent and possibly a little firmer and tighter, characters adding to the appearance and shipping qualities of the fruit. It is but an invitation to argument to say which is the better in the characters that go to please the palate—flavor, aroma, texture, and juiciness."

KRUMMEL
(Yellow Freestone)
(Very Late)

Latest-ripening yellow freestone; the best of its season. A deep golden-yellow, splashed with carmine. Flesh is firm, melting, sub-acid, refreshing; good quality; good keeper and shipper, better and a more dependable peach than Salway. Tree is hardy and

vigorous. Some years the fruit will mature in Connecticut, but other years the season is too short.

LATE CRAWFORD
(Yellow Freestone)
(Late)

It is best of the Crawford family, long famous for quality and size. It has had to give way to Elberta because of the greater production of the Elberta tree and more attractive color of fruit, but Late Crawford is an excellent variety for the home garden and it is profitable commercially in certain favored localities.

PEACH PRICES	Diameter	Approx. Height	Approx.				
			Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	
Medium size	3-8 to 7-16 in.	2 to 3 ft.	15c	12c	9c	7c	
Large size	7-16 to 9-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	18c	15c	12c	9c	
Extra large	9-16 in. and up	4 ft. and up	22c	19c	16c	12c	
							Per 1000 \$ 63.00
							\$ 81.00
							108.00

"Last July Mr. W. S. Perrine, of Centralia, Mr. R. M. Simpson, of Vincennes, Ind., and myself paid a visit to the J. H. Hale peach orchards at Fort Valley, Ga. The purpose of our trip was to study the methods of growing peaches in that section, and very especially to find out something about the qualities of the J. H. Hale peach. We were very much pleased with our trip, and all of us are very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the J. H. Hale variety. Personally, I think it is the coming peach—one that will be planted extensively in southern Illinois."—A. J. GUNDERSON, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois.

LATE ELBERTA A large, high quality, golden-red peach, better quality than Elberta and especially desirable, as it ripens about twenty days later, when there are no other good yellow kinds. The Late Elberta is a distinct variety which we found fruiting near Stark City. We have never been able to determine whether it was new or a named variety propagated in the past and lost sight of. It has averaged larger, better color and quality than Elberta growing in the same orchard. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, sometimes bearing when Elberta fails.

LOLA (White Freestone) (Early) Lola is the best peach of its sason; higher quality than Carmen; larger, better shipper than Champion; hardier than either. Beautiful creamy white peach, speckled and splashed with carmine; good shipper. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading; hardy and productive; a dependable bearer.

MAYFLOWER (White Semi-clingstone) (Very Early) Earliest peach to ripen. Good size and quality for such an early variety. The popularity of the Mayflower is due to its extreme earliness. It is creamy white with dark splashes of red; very juicy; fruit ripens unevenly through a long period, making it especially good for home use. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading, and bears very young.

PEACH PRICES	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
Medium size	3-8 to 7-16 in.	2 to 3 ft.	15c	12c	9c	7c	\$ 63.00
Large size	7-16 to 9-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	18c	15c	12c	9c	81.00
Extra large	9-16 in. and up	4 ft. and up	22c	19c	16c	12c	108.00

APRICOTS

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots succeed in many localities and will stand more winter cold than peaches, although the bloom is more apt to be injured by spring frost.

BLENHHEIM (Freestone) Large, oval-shaped top, orange color, very firm, juicy, high quality, Late-ripening. Tree is vigorous, spreading grower, round and productive.

ROYAL (Freestone) Color, light yellowish-orange. Flesh light yellow, very rich, sweet, and highly flavored. The leading variety in California, where it is used for drying and canning; ripens midseason. Tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy.



Superb Apricot.

SUPERB (Freestone) The best apricot for Eastern planting; medium size; roundish oval; smooth, light salmon color with numerous red dots; flesh is yellow, firm; sub-acid; very good. The tree is a very hardy Russian type, a vigorous grower; very productive and the latest-blooming apricot; is adapted to peach regions.

TILTON (Freestone) Large, symmetrical, attractive; one of the best shippers. Tree is a strong grower, vigorous, hardy, and productive.

APRICOT PRICES	Diameter	Approx. Height	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
Medium size	3-8 to 7-16 in.	2 to 3 ft.	20c	18c	16c	12c	\$108.00
Large size	7-16 to 9-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	25c	22c	19c	16c	135.00
Extra large	9-16 in. and up	4 ft. and up	35c	31c	26c	21c	189.00

"The trees I bought from you have made as much progress in one year as the trees which came from another nursery have made in three years."—HENNING CHAMBERS, Kentucky.
 "And the trees—well, they simply cannot be excelled, they are beauties. The great cluster of roots to each is sufficient proof of their strong vitality and vigor."—WM. W. WILES, Ohio.
 "I haven't seen such fine, well-developed trees and plants in twenty-five years. Every one started growing—like touching an electric button."—W. C. CARROLL, Illinois.
 "Your trees have lived better for me than any I have ever tried. They certainly stand our winters."
 —J. M. HAYNER, Michigan.

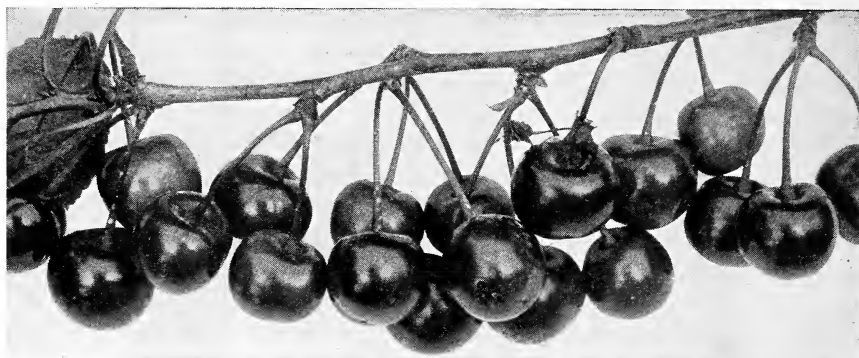
PLUMS

- ABUNDANCE** (*Prunus triflora*) A pinkish-red plum, covered with a thin bloom. Medium size, roundish oval. Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, very good. Tree is large; exceptionally vigorous grower, hardy and wonderfully productive. Midseason.
- AMERICA** (*P. Munsoniana* and *P. triflora*) The America is an improved Gold, originated by Burbank; beautiful waxen yellow with a lustrous currant-red cheek. Flesh is yellow, juicy, sweet, and very good. The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top; extremely hardy and productive, and succeeds where others fail. Midseason.
- BURBANK** (*P. triflora*) Burbank is a dark red, roundish plum, better quality and shipper than Abundance. The flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic, and sweet. The tree is healthy, but not quite as fast a grower as Abundance. Has a flat, spreading top. A week later than Abundance.
- ENDICOTT** (*P. triflora*) (*P. domestica*) Endicott combines the high quality of the European with the hardiness and adaptability of the Japanese. It is one of the sweetest, juiciest plums we have ever eaten. It averages very large in size, roundish, slightly flattened at the end, dark garnet-red with a faint bloom. Flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. Midseason. Mr. Endicott wrote of this plum: "I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact, it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur I have grown them two inches in diameter."
- FRENCH DAMSON** (*P. insititia*) Dull purplish-black color. Flesh very juicy, tender, sweet, pleasant, and extra high quality. Ripens a little later than Shropshire. Tree very large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, and productive. We can supply the medium size only.
- GREEN GAGE** (*P. domestica*) Large, roundish, oval plum; light greenish-yellow. Firm but tender, sweet, mild, especially juicy, extra good quality. Tree is large, open, spreading grower, vigorous, hardy. Thrives best on light sandy soils. It is also sold under the name of Reine Claude.
- ITALIAN PRUNE** (*P. domestica*) The Italian, or Fellenburg, is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all plums. Long, oval shape, rich purplish-black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet, and very high quality. Succeeds everywhere, except in the more southern States. Late season.
- LOMBARD** (*P. domestica*) The Lombard is the most widely planted plum in America; noted for hardiness and dependability. It is medium to large size and oval shape; purplish-red or reddish-violet color, overspread with a thin bloom. Flesh is yellow, firm, fair to good quality. Good canner. Midseason.
- OMAHA** (*P. triflora* and *P. Americana*) Omaha is a large, round, brilliant, coral-red plum. Flesh is firm, yellow, juicy, and sweet. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. Early.
- RED JUNE** (*P. triflora*) Red June is a large garnet-red, heart-shaped plum, pointed at the tip. Flesh is light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic. Tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower; very hardy and productive. Should be planted with other varieties for cross-pollination. Midseason.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON** (*P. insititia*) The most widely planted Damson. Oval shape, purplish-black, covered with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, firm, and tender, sprightly, pleasant. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, quite hardy; fruit ripens late over a long season.
- WILD GOOSE** (*P. Munsoniana*) An old-time favorite; very early, bright red plum. Medium size; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. Tree is a very large, strong, flat-topped grower; hardy and most productive. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollination.

PLUM PRICES	Diameter	Approx.	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate	500 Rate	Per 1000
		Height					
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 5 ft.	15c	13c	11c	9c	\$ 81.00
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	25c	21c	17c	14c	126.00
Extra large	11-16 in. and up	5 to 6 ft.	35c	30c	25c	20c	180.00

"The trees I bought of you last spring were all good trees and all grew. I have sold my farm to a city man for a country residence. For your encouragement, I would say that a young bearing orchard of mixed fruit, making a good showing last fall, was a big factor in making the sale."—F. A. SNOOK, Ohio.

"I am especially pleased with your care in packing. They arrived in much better shape than some from a nearby nursery, which came only fifty miles."—W. S. DUGUID, New Jersey.



Montmorency—The largest and best "sour" cherry. Hardy.

CHERRY

Cherry trees grown in a yard or garden without cultivation will produce large loads of luscious fruit year after year. They are so dependable and so easily grown that it is hard to understand why everyone who has room for several trees does not have at least one cherry. The so-called "sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous, and frost-resistant. They are late bloomers and will grow wherever apples succeed. Sweet cherries can be grown very successfully and easily in nearly all parts of the country if the trees are sprayed throughout the season to protect the foliage from mildew. Black Tartarian, Schmidt, and Napoleon are especially recommended for States east of the Rocky Mountains. Do not plant cherry on low, wet ground.

- ✓ **BING** One of the largest, black, sweet cherries; high quality; extra shipper and firm flesh. The tree is upright, spreading, very productive, and hardy; adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries can be grown. Widely planted in the Northwest. Midseason.
- ✓ **BLACK TARTARIAN** Most widely planted sweet cherry east of the Mississippi. Beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe. Medium size for sweet cherry. Flesh purplish-red, firm, tender, pleasant flavor, sweet, and mild; very best quality. The tree is a very large, vigorous, upright grower; adapts itself to different soils and climates. Enormously productive. Early.
- ✓ **DYEHOUSE** The earliest sour cherry of all, ripening a week ahead of Early Richmond. Fruit medium size; roundish, dark red. Tree is a small, but vigorous grower, spreading, drooping branches, hardy and productive.
- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND** The favorite early sour cherry, and next to the Montmorency the most popular of all cherries. Grown everywhere. Fruit is medium size, roundish shape, flattened at the end, flesh light color, tender, and sprightly. The Early Richmond is a good canner, but not so firm as Montmorency. Tree is medium size, vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive, and long-lived.
- ✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO** The latest cherry to ripen. Very dark red. Medium size, roundish, heart-shaped. Will hang on the tree long after ripe. Resistant to Brown Rot. Flesh is dark red with a dark colored juice, tender; sour unless it is fully ripe. One of the best cherries for pies and sauces. The tree is a small grower, with upright, spreading limbs and drooping, willowy branches, and forms a dense top. Very productive and hardy. Can be planted 4 to 8 feet closer in the orchard. Especially good for gardens where a small-growing tree is desired.
- ✓ **LAMBERT** Lambert is a very large reddish, almost black, sweet cherry. It has very firm, dark red flesh and is an excellent shipper. A favorite variety in the Northwest. Tree is large size, vigorous, upright, spreading, and productive. Fruit ripens about ten days after Black Tartarian.

May 29, 1917: "The trees were fine, and we are more than pleased." October 29, 1917: "We have, as you know, 1,500 of those sweet cherries out, which did fine, some of them making a growth of 18 inches or more, and in going over the field we cannot find a dead one."—Co-operative Orchards Company, Wisconsin. (These were our one-year cherry trees.)

MONTMORENCY The best, most popular sour cherry. More Montmorency trees are planted than all others put together. It is the largest, most profitable of all the so-called sour cherries. The fruit is roundish, plump, flattened at the end, and a beautiful glowing red. It hangs in clusters, making picking easy.

The fruit does not crack or rot even in very hot, rainy weather. It hangs on without dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is rich, sprightly, and pleasant; flesh is reddish color, tender, and melting, but firm, making it a good shipper and a good canner. Does not mash down in the box.

The tree is the largest, most vigorous grower of all the sour cherries. Round, spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive; a very reliable cropper. Bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late spring frost or severe winter freezes. The Montmorency can be grown in practically every part of the country, except the low lands of the extreme South. No other cherry is adapted to as great a variety of soil and climate or succeeds so well under adverse condition as Montmorency. We grow the improved strain, which has proved to be the largest and most productive of all. Midseason.

NAPOLEON The best yellow cherry. It is an attractive (Royal Ann) yellow, with a bright red cheek; very large; long, heart-shaped, firm flesh. Meaty, crisp, mild, and sweet. Tree is a hardy vigorous, upright grower, strong, sturdy limbs.

ROYAL DUKE Royal Duke is half way between the sweet and sour. It is the best of all the Duke family, which is made up of a number of crosses between the sweet and sour cherries. The fruit is a bright red color, roundish oval, slightly flattened at the end. Flesh is tinted with red, full of pinkish juice, pleasing, good quality. Delicious to eat fresh when fully ripe. Tree is medium size, vigorous, upright grower, resembling the sweet varieties, but having the adaptability of the sour kind; hardy, vigorous, productive. Midseason.

SCHMIDT One of the largest of the black, sweet cherries; almost as large as the Bing and Lambert, and thrives better in the East, as Eastern planters find it less subject to cracking than other firm-flesh varieties. It is short, heart-shaped, flattened at the stem end; glossy, bright color when ripe; flesh is dark ruby-red, juicy, crisp, sweet; delicate flavor.

WRAGG The Wragg is a late, dark-fleshed sour cherry, pronounced by most of the leading horticulturists as identical with the English Morello, both in fruit and tree. For description, see that variety.

CHERRY PRICES		Approx.	Each	10	100	500	Per 1000
One-Year—	Diameter	Height		Rate	Rate	Rate	
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	2 to 3 ft.	25c	22c	19c	15c	\$135.00
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	3 to 4 ft.	35c	30c	25c	20c	180.00
Two-Year							
Medium size	1-2 to 5-8 in.	3 to 4 ft.	25c	22c	19c	15c	-----
Large size	5-8 to 11-16 in.	4 to 5 ft.	35c	30c	25c	20c	-----
Extra large	11-16 in. and up	5 to 6 ft.	45c	37c	31c	25c	-----



Professor J. C. Whitten, Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri, inspecting a field of our one-year branched cherry trees at Stark City, said: "I don't understand how you do it. They are the finest one-year cherry trees I ever saw."

"The apple and cherry trees all lived and made a very satisfactory growth. I received stock from four different nurseries last spring, and must say that your trees did better than the average."—A. C. HAINLEN, Indiana.

"I never saw better packing than yours. The bundle would have gone ten times as far and been in as good condition as when I received it."—EDWIN A. BROOKS, New Hampshire.



GRAPE

The grape is a winning fruit. The vine adapts itself to nearly all soils. Almost anyone can grow a bushel of grapes anywhere. You can not stop Concord, growing wild over fences and trees, from producing a good crop. Vines trained over arbors for shade will yield heavily, and they can also be trained over buildings to keep out the heat. While the bunches of fruit will not be perfect, they will be of good quality and very satisfying.

The earliest varieties of grape start ripening about the last of July in the South and the first of September in the North. The season extends over a period of four weeks in the South and about six weeks in the North.

AGAWAM (Red) (Labrusca Vinifera) Agawam is the best, most widely planted red grape. It is large, round, dull purple-red, with a lilac bloom; translucent flesh, juicy and good quality. Ripens after Concord. Bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose. The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive, self-fertile. It is one of the Rogers Hybrids and most resistant to mildew of its class, although it must be sprayed to prevent injury during wet weather. We recommend Agawam as the most dependable and easiest grown red grape for home use and market.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.03
2-Year, Each, .11	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .04½

BARRY (Black) (Labrusca Vinifera) Barry is one of the highest quality black grapes. Colors up with Concord; should remain on the vine a while longer. It is a splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollination. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive; requires spraying.

1-Year, Each, \$.16	Ten rate, \$.12	Hundred rate, \$.10	Five hundred rate, \$.08
2-Year, Each, .24	Ten rate, .18	Hundred rate, .15	Five hundred rate, .12

BRIGHTON (Red) (Labrusca Vinifera) Brighton is an exceptionally high quality red grape. A little better quality than Agawam, but requires more attention. The berry is large, roundish, dark, glossy red, covered with a lilac bloom; flesh sweet and tender. Vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive. Plant near other varieties for cross-pollination. Ripens earlier than Concord.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.04
2-Year, Each, .12	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .06

CAMPBELL EARLY (Black) (Labrusca Vinifera) One of the most dependable and profitable of the high quality black grapes. It is a large, round, purplish-black grape with a heavy blue bloom. High quality. Vine is very productive, vigorous, and hardy. Blossoms are usually self-fertile, but it is advisable to plant every fourth row to some other variety for cross-pollination. It is an early grape, ripening before Agawam and two weeks before Concord. It colors up very early, but should not be picked until mature.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.04
2-Year, Each, .12	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .06

CONCORD (Black) (Labrusca) Concord is the most widely planted grape in America, three-fourths of all grapes grown being Concord. It succeeds everywhere, producing large quantities of fruit in spite of neglect. Fair quality. It is a round, glossy, black grape covered with blue bloom. The bunch

"I will say that it was the finest bunch of nursery stock that I ever bought and I have bought of several firms. It was the best job of packing I have ever seen. I am well pleased with everything."—J. T. MCKANNA, Missouri.

"Thanks to you for honest dealing. Satisfied customers are the secret to success, so success to you."—A. G. McLARTZ, Arkansas.

"Stock received last year all did nicely. I am very much pleased with it. Your book 'Inside Facts' is a great help."—ROBERT H. MARTIN, District of Columbia.

is large, uniform, broad, and tapering. Keeps and ships well. Vine is vigorous, hardy productive, and resistant to disease. Midseason.

1-Year, Each, \$.06	Ten rate, \$.04	Hundred rate, \$.03	Five hundred rate, \$.02
2-Year, Each, .09	Ten rate, .06	Hundred rate, .05	Five hundred rate, .03

DELAWARE (Red) (Labrusca, Bourquiniana, Vinifera) The highest quality grape grown in America. It is a beautiful little light red grape with thin skin; small and very compact bunch. The vine is hardy, reasonably productive, and a slow grower; a valuable grape for home use and market, both North and South. Commands highest prices. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord.

1-Year, Each, \$.12	Ten rate, \$.09	Hundred rate, \$.08	Five hundred rate, \$.06
2-Year, Each, .18	Ten rate, .14	Hundred rate, .12	Five hundred rate, .09

DIAMOND (Green) (Labrusca Vinifera) Considered equal if not superior in quality to Niagara. The Diamond is a large, yellowish-green grape; round oval berry; bunches very broad, cylindrical. Vine is vigorous; hardy; productive; and thrives in as many localities as Concord. Ripens early.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.04
2-Year, Each, .12	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .06

HERBERT (Black) (Labrusca Vinifera) One of the handsomest high quality black grapes; ripens mid-season. Large dull black grape covered with a thick blue bloom. Like others of the Rogers Hybrids, it is very high quality. Vine is vigorous, productive, and hardy, except in the extreme North. Season same as Concord. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollination.

1-Year, Each, \$.16	Ten rate, \$.12	Hundred rate, \$.10	Five hundred rate, \$.08
2-Year, Each, .24	Ten rate, .18	Hundred rate, .15	Five hundred rate, .12

MOORE EARLY (Purplish-Black) (Labrusca) Moore Early is to the early what Concord is to the midseason grapes. Ripens two or three weeks before Concord. It has the dependability, hardiness, and ability to bear under all conditions which make Concord the most popular grape grown. Like the Concord, it is not an ideal grape. Quality is only fair, but it has proved to be the best money-maker of its season, and the most generally planted extra early grape grown in the commercial vineyard. Berries are large, glossy black with a blue bloom. Vine is hardy and gives best results on fertile, loose soil, but succeeds on rocky, hilly ground where others fail.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.03
2-Year, Each, .11	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .04½

NIAGARA (Green) (Labrusca Vinifera) The most widely planted green grape. Ripens early. The berry is round, pale yellowish-green; larger than Concord. The bunch is also larger and is long, broad, and compact. Quality fair to good. The vine is vigorous, productive, not quite as hardy as Concord, but of wide adaptability. Many growers pick Niagara before it is ripe, a practice which not only hurts its reputation, but that of all other green grapes.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.03
2-Year, Each, .11	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .04½

WILDER (Black) (Labrusca Vinifera) Very large, high quality, black grape, and the most dependable of the Rogers Hybrids, similar in size and quality to its parent, Black Hamburg; extra large; beautiful, glossy black. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive. Ripens with Concord, or earlier.

1-Year, Each, \$.12	Ten rate, \$.09	Hundred rate, \$.08	Five hundred rate, \$.06
2-Year, Each, .18	Ten rate, .14	Hundred rate, .12	Five hundred rate, .09

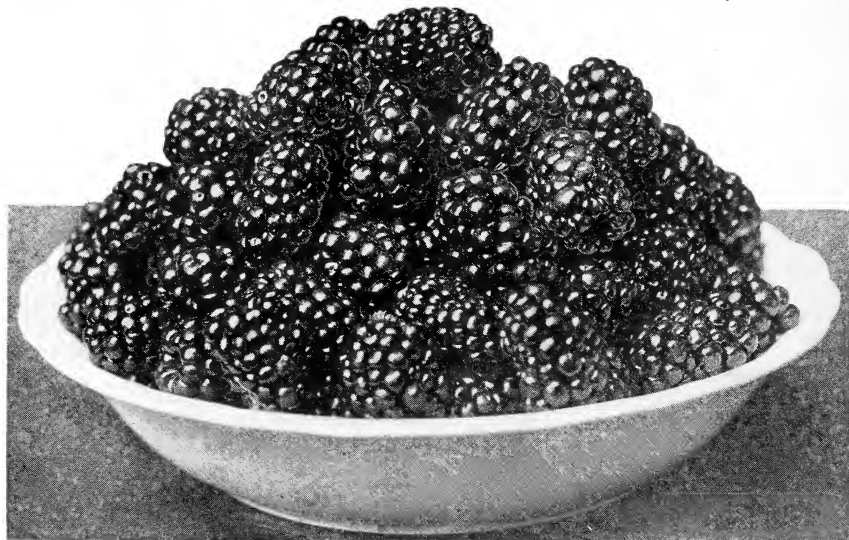
WORDEN (Black) (Labrusca) The best grape. Combines all of the good qualities to a greater degree than any other variety. It is a large, dark, purplish-black grape, and has high quality, which is the one weak point of the Concord. The flesh is translucent, juicy, firm, fine-grained, sweet, mild, and very good. The vine is just as hardy, healthy, and productive as that of the Concord and will thrive even better under some conditions. It ripens a week to ten days earlier.

We recommend it for home use as well as commercial planting, because it is of larger size, finer appearance, and very much better quality. It is without an equal

"Worden with us is a very heavy yielder of grapes, considerably larger than the Concord, of finer flavor than the Concord, and yet striking everyone not an expert as a particularly fine strain of Concord—in fact, we have always called it the 'Glorified Concord,' and hence dropped this long-time commercial favorite from the list."—H. B. FULLERTON, Editor *Long Island Agronomist*, New York.

1-Year, Each, \$.08	Ten rate, \$.06	Hundred rate, \$.05	Five hundred rate, \$.04
2-Year, Each, .12	Ten rate, .09	Hundred rate, .07	Five hundred rate, .06

NOTE.—On orders for 1000 or more grape vines we give a discount of 10 per cent on the 500 rate.



McDonald—The earliest and heaviest bearing blackberry.

BLACKBERRY

The blackberry has a rich spicy flavor and is one of the best fruits for canning, preserving, and cordials. It is not surpassed for eating fresh when fully ripe. However, it takes on color and is often sold on the market before it is ripe, so that many people have never had the opportunity of eating ripe blackberries.

The Cornell Bulletin by Professor C. S. Wilson gives a summary of survey made in western New York of thirty farms which had an average of 1.7 acres of blackberries per farm, with an average income per acre of \$231.13.

The blackberry bears the second year, producing enormous quantities of fruit over a long period of years. It is very easily grown, and no fruit will give more satisfactory results with as little work.

EARLY HARVEST (Very Early) The Early Harvest is the first to ripen, except the McDonald. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblong. Tender, juicy, mild, and good quality. It is a great favorite with commercial growers

An excellent shipper, and preferred by many in the garden because of its earliness.

EARLY KING (Early) The Early King ripens a few days after Early Harvest and a week before Snyder. It is only a fair shipper, but excellent for the garden and nearby markets because of its high quality and size.

ELDORADO (Midseason) Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry, tender, sweet, and juicy. The Ohio Experiment Station reports it equal to Snyder in every way and a little larger and better in quality.

McDONALD (Very Early) McDonald is a cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness, and productiveness of the dewberry. It is large, oblong, and very good quality, equaling the best late varieties in flavor and juiciness. It outyields any known variety of blackberry and ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest. The bush is drouth-resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows eight to ten feet apart. The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long canes of unusual length. It is moderately hardy and has successfully withstood ten degrees below zero.

Important: Plant every fourth row to Lucretia dewberry, as McDonald requires a pollinizer in order to develop perfect berries.

Prof. L. R. Johnson, the well-known horticultural writer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., says: "I feel that in the McDonald there has arisen the greatest of all the Blackberry family, the most valuable of its group, both as a market and family berry. The McDonald is the most productive of all. Its berry averages larger than those of any other variety, being twice the size of Early Harvest. It brings higher prices than blackberries. It is an extremely vigorous grower, surpassing in this respect all of our standard varieties. Notwithstanding we had an all-summer

drouth here, the McDonald brought its great crop to perfection and then made its usual vigorous growth." "Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either blackberries or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia or any other tame variety that I have."

Mr. Paul Knod, Sr., of Arkansas, says: "The McDonald is very firm, a fine shipper—colors up several days before ripe. I start shipping about May 15th. My average yield is 300 to 500 crates per acre."

MERCEREAU (Midseason) One of the best berries for Central and Northern States. Very large size, oval shape, jet black color; sweet, melting, rich; very best quality. It is a seedling of Snyder, but hardier and larger. Drouth-resistant.

SNYDER (Midseason) A large, roundish blackberry; sweet, juicy, good quality; very firm and an excellent shipper. Grown in all parts of the United States, except the extreme South. A long-time favorite.

BLACKBERRY PRICES

Per 10, \$.35 Per 25, \$.70 Per 100, \$2.25 Per 500, \$9.00 Per 1000, \$16.20

DEWBERRY

LUCRETIA (Very Early) Lucretia is the best of all dewberries; glossy black; very large; coreless, juicy, and sweet. A good pollinizer for McDonald. Dewberry vines trail on the ground, instead of standing erect like the blackberry. Fruit ripens ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest. Hardy.

DEWBERRY PRICES

Per 10, \$.35 Per 25, \$.70 Per 100, \$2.25 Per 500, \$9.00 Per 1000, \$16.20

RASPBERRY

Red and black raspberries have a lusciousness that requires no cooking and seasoning to make them tempting. They will not stand rough handling or long-distance shipment. They require reasonably fertile soil and should have care and attention for best results. They bear the second year.

COLUMBIAN (Purple) (Midseason) The best purple raspberry. Large, uniform, juicy and sweet, firm. Canes tall, vigorous, and productive.

CUMBERLAND (Black) (Early) The best black raspberry for general planting. Extra large, oval, rich, juicy, best quality. Firm and stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive, and hardy.

CUTHBERT (Red) (Midseason) The highest quality red raspberry of its class. Scarlet-crimson; large, conical, handsome, firm, juicy. Canes strong, vigorous, upright, and hardy.

KANSAS (Black) (Late) Extremely hardy. Excellent quality; large; round; firm and juicy; canes strong, vigorous, and productive.

ST. REGIS (Red) (Everbearing) The only successful Everbearing or "two-crop" raspberry, as it is sometimes called. Gives fruit for a period of nearly four months, beginning with a crop in the spring which is equal to that of any other standard red raspberry; produces some fruit through the summer, with another moderate crop the latter part of the season. Fruit is borne on the old canes in large quantities the first of the summer. After that period the berries begin to ripen on the new canes of that season's growth, which produce fruit in increasing quantities until fall.

The berries are brilliant crimson; very large, juicy, high quality, and sweet; ship and keep well. Have a delightful fragrance. Canes are strong, vigorous, and hardy.

"With the appearance of the St. Regis, one of the new, everbearing, varieties, the problem of growing raspberries in the South seems to be solved. The St. Regis appears to be doing well in all parts of the South in which it has been tried. It bears a good crop of berries in the early summer, and in August the new shoots develop clusters of blossoms on their tips, which mature for the second crop. These tip clusters are sometimes a foot or more in length and are covered with berries. After the fall crop has been produced, the tips of the new canes are cut off below the bearing-point and the same canes produce the first crop of the next season."—*Country Gentleman*.

"We are having raspberries to eat, all we want, at this time, October 27th. The St. Regis bushes which I got from you, on account of the very favorable weather, are now bearing fruit plentifully."—BENNETT H. YOUNG, Kentucky.

RASPBERRY PRICES: Per 10, \$.40 Per 25, \$.75 Per 100, \$2.25 Per 500, \$7.00

"I was so pleased with the McDonald blackberry I ordered from you that I am sending you another order."—MRS. L. PARKINSON, Arkansas.

"I am very much pleased to know that I have been dealing with a firm that is as good as their advertisements, and that ship orders when ordered."—JOHN E. McVAUGH, New Jersey.

"The blackberries I had of you this spring have sent out canes eight feet in length. It is almost impossible to believe that they are but one season's growth. The grape vines have done wonderfully well."—GERTRUDE IDE WOOD, Long Island.



Oregon Champion—The most productive gooseberry.

- GOOSEBERRY**
- DOWNING** (Midseason) Roundish oval; whitish green color; medium size (about three-fourths of an inch). Very good quality. The bush is vigorous and hardy.
- HOUGHTON** (Early) Small size; dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet, excellent; succeeds in the South where others fail.
- Bush is hardy, free from mildew; very productive. We can furnish only ten to one customer.
- JOSELYN** (Late) Bright green; light red when ripe; very large; oval shape; highest quality. Bush is hardy and productive.
- OREGON CHAMPION** (Midseason) An improved variety which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing with the productiveness and vigor of the Houghton, with the additional advantage of being more easily picked, as the berries grow on the outside of the bush; similar to Downing in appearance and quality. Bears young and heavily.

No. 2, Medium, Each, \$1.10 Ten rate, \$.07 Hundred rate, \$.06 Five hundred rate, \$.05
 No. 1, Large, Each, .15 Ten rate, .10 Hundred rate, .08 Five hundred rate, .07

CURRANT

- LONDON MARKET** (Midseason) Light crimson; larger berry and better quality than Fay. Bush vigorous, upright, and very productive.
- PERFECTION** (Midseason) One of the best and most profitable currants. Brilliant, transparent red. Large clusters of big berries. Highest quality, mild, rich flavor. The bush is strong, vigorous, upright, and hardy. Resistant to mildew.
- RED CROSS** (Midseason) Lustrous, large red berry, large clusters; mild sub-acid; high quality. Bush unusually vigorous and productive.
- WHITE GRAPE** (Midseason) Best white currant. Large, translucent; white clusters; finest quality. Bush slender, productive.
- No. 2, Medium, Each, \$1.10 Ten rate, \$.07 Hundred rate, \$.06 Five hundred rate, \$.05
 No. 1, Large, Each, .15 Ten rate, .10 Hundred rate, .08 Five hundred rate, .07

GARDEN ROOTS

RHUBARB

- RHUBARB** (Pieplant) (Myatt Linnæus) Ideal for pies and sauces in early spring when fresh things are scarce. Grows from the roots each spring. Thrives everywhere.

Each, \$1.10 Per 10, \$.60 Per 100, \$4.50 Per 500, \$17.50

ASPARAGUS

- READING GIANT** Immense, crisp, tender spears. Grown by us from especially selected seed of a strain that has been improved by the president of the Massachusetts Asparagus Growers' Association under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Per 10, \$.25 Per 25, \$.50 Per 100, \$1.50 Per 1,000, \$10.00

"The stalks of this asparagus are universally large, universally tender, and practically every hill a good yielder. Although a year younger, from the start it has beaten out a planting of the very best two-year roots we could purchase of the regulation strain of Argenteuil or Palmetto."

—H. B. FULLERTON, Editor *Long Island Agronomist*.

- CONOVER'S COLOSSAL** A large, high quality variety.

Per 10, \$.20 Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$1.00 Per 1,000, \$7.00

"I ordered small orders this year, from several nurseries in order to find out where I wanted to place my future orders. Of the various orders placed, yours came the best packed and in the best condition of any, and the trees are certainly the finest nursery stock I have ever seen."—CHAS. P. WICKHAM, JR., Ohio.



It is easy to grow our strawberry plants if you set them at the right depth and press the dirt firmly about the roots. The above photograph illustrates this, also shows something of the size and vigor of our plants. Complete planting directions sent with each order.

ABOUT THE PLANTS

The strawberry plant has a fleshy crown just at the surface of the ground. The roots extend from the lower end of the crown and the leaves from the upper end. Runners also grow out with the leaf stems from the crown, and when they are a few inches long they strike root, forming new plants. In most systems of strawberry culture (excepting the stool method) the mother plants are set out, and the new plants formed by runners are depended upon to bear the fruit.

The size of the crop depends on the number of new runners formed. You can readily see the necessity of having strong, vigorous mother plants that are grown right and delivered to you in good condition. Our strawberry plants are grown near Stark City in the heart of the Ozark Mountain strawberry country, where many carloads of fine berries are produced every season. Our soil is mellow and fertile, of a loamy quality which produces large, vigorous plants with heavy crowns and roots.

SHIPPING Strawberry plants are usually shipped by express, but if you live some distance from the town, parcel post may be preferable. We can ship the strawberry plants with trees by express. They are packed separately, but are fastened together and go as one shipment.

GUARANTEE We guarantee the safe arrival of your order when shipped by express. Any plants lost or injured en route will be replaced without charge if we are notified promptly. We also guarantee satisfactory results, which you have a right to expect. Strawberry plants have shallow roots and are more apt to suffer from drouth or neglect than are fruit trees, and it is not our purpose to insure you against loss from drouth or improper planting, but we do guarantee our plants to be 100 per cent good, and you are to be the judge whether they give the satisfaction that you have the right to expect.

WHEN TO PLANT Early spring is the best time to set strawberry plants. We can ship from the first of March to the latter part of May, but urge setting the plants as early in the spring as conditions will permit. The sooner you set your plants, the stronger and more numerous runners they produce and the larger, more vigorous fruiting rows you will have.

PRICES Prices printed with each variety are net cash with order. On larger quantities we allow discounts as follows:

5% on 3,000 to 5,000 plants	15% on 10,000 to 15,000 plants
10% on 5,000 to 10,000 plants	20% on 15,000 to 20,000 plants



Everbearing strawberries after corn harvest. These berries were from plants set in the spring.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Everbearing strawberries are a great success. They have made good in home gardens and local markets in widely varying parts of the country. "Everbearers" are being grown more extensively commercially each year, as the growers realize their value and learn how to care for them.

BEAR THE FIRST YEAR Everbearers bear fruit the same season they are planted.

BEAR ALL SUMMER The heaviest crops come early in the season at the same time as ordinary varieties, and again late in summer, when it is cooler and there is sufficient moisture.

NEVER FAIL A crop failure is impossible. If frost or drouth destroys one set of bloom, another is formed immediately.

BRINGS EXTRA PROFITS The crop they produce in the fall commands high prices—25 and even 50 cents per box.

EASY TO GROW Everbearing strawberries are easier to grow than standard kinds and succeed in nearly all soils. All strawberries must have moisture and fertility to produce the largest and best berries, but the Everbearers can be planted on the more fertile lowlands where frost threatens and where standard sorts cannot be grown.

BEST GROWING METHODS The Hill or Stool system is best. Set the plants from one to one and one-half feet apart in the rows, the rows to be three to four feet wide. For the home garden set in beds four to five feet wide, with the plants one foot apart each way. Pinch off the first lot of bloom and cut off the runners as fast as they form. The plants will form a crown, or stool, and by preventing the formation of new runner plants the "stool" can be thoroughly cultivated throughout the season. The Everbearers will ripen fruit continuously throughout the summer if they have sufficient moisture and fertility. To get the maximum returns during the summer and fall, they should be planted on fertile ground and cultivated, and also watered during a drouth.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries four months after planting.

AMERICUS (S) The Americus is especially prized as a garden berry by those who want extra quality and will give it special care and attention.

(Everbearing) Berries are bright red, medium to large in size, with an unusual aromatic, spicy flavor, even better quality than the Marshall. It is a fair shipper, will hold up as well as Warfield. The first crop ripens in the spring with the extra early varieties and continues through a period of about six weeks. It blooms continuously throughout the summer and the fruit will develop whenever there is sufficient fertility and moisture in the soil.

The Americus thrives on strong, fertile loam soil. They will do well on sandy and rocky soil, but the berries average small. The berry clusters are borne on long, stout stems, which hold the fruit from the ground, keeping it clean. It has a staminate or perfect bloom. It is a moderate plant-maker, does not send out as many runners as Progressive or Superb, but puts out a great many shoots from the central crown, forming a large stool. The plants have a spreading habit, the foliage hugging close to the ground.

Per 25, \$.50 Per 100, \$1.40 Per 500, \$4.50 Per 1000, \$7.00 (See page 47)

PROGRESSIVE (S) The Progressive is the most generally planted Everbearer, combining more good qualities than any other. It is very sweet, high quality, better than most standard varieties; flesh is firm, smooth, and velvety. Rich flavor, mild and pleasant. Berry is round, tapering slightly toward an oval point. Surface lustrous and a dark brilliant red, which extends to the center of the berry. This dark red type of berry with its contrasting golden seed appeals to everyone. The Progressive is a cross between Pan-American and Senator Dunlap, and the fruit resembles Senator Dunlap in many ways. Equally good, if not a better shipper, and, like its parent, is good for canning and preserving.

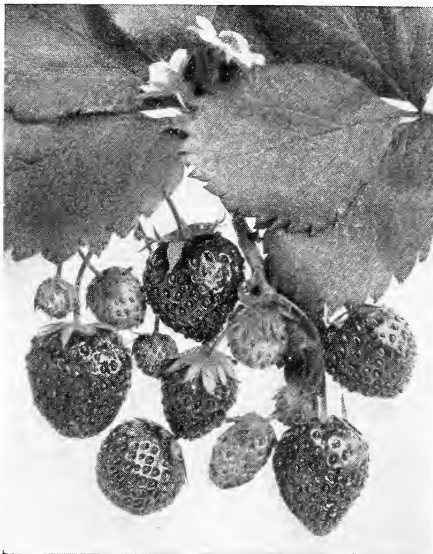
The plants of the Progressive are among the strongest and most vigorous. They make a number of runners. Foliage stands erect, protecting the berries from the first frosts in the autumn. It is very productive. The first or June crop, which lasts over a period of about six weeks, equals that of the standard varieties. The plants do not have to be nursed to get results. However, if too many runners are allowed to set, or if the ground is not cultivated, the berries will be small. The plants are hardy and will stand a great deal of freezing and drouth. It can be grown profitably as a commercial variety for nearby markets. The Progressive produces a spring crop equal to the best quality standard varieties for home planting, with the additional advantage of fruit in the fall and during the summer whenever conditions will permit.

Per 25, \$.50 Per 100, \$1.40 Per 500, \$4.50 Per 1000, \$7.00 (See page 47)

"I am writing to let you know how I succeeded with strawberry plants which I got of you last spring. The Progressive did fine. I kept the blossoms picked off until the last week of July and since then they have been showing what they could do. The plants are just loaded with green and ripe berries and innumerable blossoms. I would never have believed that they would do what they have if I had not seen it. You may know that I am more than pleased with these plants."—JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Connecticut.

"I received from your nurseries late this spring sixty strawberry plants, ten of them were Americus and ten Progressive, both of them have done far better than I could expect. The facts are, it was so late before I ordered the plants that I didn't expect them to bear this year at all; but, to my surprise, they have borne, and we have had strawberries for the last six weeks."—W. L. JOHNSON, Iowa.

SUPERB (S) Superb is the largest, (Everbearing) firmest, and best shipping Everbearer. Good for home planting and especially profitable for commercial planting where a large-sized shipper is needed. It is only fair in quality, not equaling Americus and Progressive in this respect. Berry is extra large, not pointed, but rounding and flat at the tip. Flesh is dark red almost to the center and very firm. The plant is strong, vigorous, upright-growing, hardy, and has proven especially good in Michigan and New Jersey, where the soil is sandy and inclined to be rather thin. We have also found it a prolific bearer on clay and loam soil. It bears a very heavy crop in the spring and another crop in the fall. Does not bear as much throughout the summer as Progressive.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry—one of the best for home use.

Mr. Kille, a strawberry-grower of New Jersey, writes:

"I would compare it with Gandy, the standard commercial variety for this locality. Gandy makes more plants freely on low ground. Superb does equally well on low ground and far better on light, high ground.

"Gandy makes no berries the first year set. Superb produces large, luscious berries in abundance on parent plants the first year set and keeps bearing until freezing weather.

"Gandy makes no berries the fall of the second year from planting. Superb makes berries the fall of the second year from planting. There will be an abundance of these berries, but if the plants get too thick in the row or get choked with grass and weeds, the berries will not be as large as those from the spring crop. In other words, the spring crop will come and be a satisfactory one, even under neglect: but for securing the finest fall berries the second season, they should be kept clean and free from weeds.

"Gandy is a very firm berry and a splendid shipper. Superb does not surpass the Gandy in firmness, but it goes in the same class with the Gandy and the Chesapeake.

"Gandy makes large berries. Superb berries are no larger, but they go in the same class."

Per 25, \$.50 Per 100, \$1.40 Per 500, \$4.50 Per 1,000, \$7.00 (See page 47)

FRANCES (S) Frances is (Fall-Bearing) one of the largest

Everbearing strawberries. Dark red, very glossy surface, as if it were varnished. Very good quality, rich, spicy. The Frances was introduced by Mr. Rockhill at the same time as the Americus. The plants are small at first, and for this reason it has not been propagated as extensively by nurserymen as the other varieties.



Superb Everbearing Strawberry plant four months after it was set in the garden.

Per 25, \$.50 Per 100, \$1.40 Per 500, \$4.50 Per 1,000, \$7.00 (See page 47)

"On November 3d I exhibited some of my strawberries and I won a prize for them. The plants I bought from you bore fruit until the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day."—SADIE VOGT, New York.

"I have tried these Everbearing strawberries in New Brunswick, and they did splendidly last summer. I don't know how our B. C. climate will agree with them, but I will try a few of them."—J. FRED HUME, British Columbia.

"I received them on the 20th day of April. They commenced to bear in August, and we had berries then up until October; the early frost had no effect on the bearing whatever. I think you have as fine a flavored berry as I ever ate."—P. A. YOUNT, Ohio.

"Our strawberries are doing just fine. We got the best picking of the season last Monday, November 8th. Vines still full. This is the Progressive."—S. J. ARMSTRONG, Kansas.

STRAWBERRIES—Standard Varieties

NOTE.—Varieties marked "S" are "staminates" and have perfect blooms. Those marked "P" are "pistillates" and have imperfect blooms. Large fields of staminate varieties can be planted alone. But for every three or four rows of pistillate varieties there should be a row of a staminate variety alongside. Do not plant pistillate or imperfect-flowered varieties alone.

- ✓ AROMA (S) Aroma is very large and roundish, having the ideal strawberry shape, (Late) smooth surface, medium-sized calyx. It is bright scarlet, glossy, with prominent yellow seeds like specks of gold in crimson wax. Flesh is firm, velvety smooth, and solid texture, withstanding a great deal of handling. Its rich, sprightly juiciness and beautiful appearance make the Aroma one of the most alluring berries for home use and for market. The Aroma is a splendid canning and preserving berry. It is the ideal berry for home use because it does well on many soils and often thrives where other varieties can not be grown.
The plants are very strong, vigorous growers with open, spreading crowns that let in the sun, thus preventing rot and giving the berries a beautiful, even color. It is a late bloomer and unexcelled as a pollinizer for pistillate varieties. It is a good plant-maker.
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ BRANDYWINE (S) Brandywine is a large to extra large, roundish berry; deep; (Late) blood-red color. Flesh bright red with prominent yellow seed; very good and firm, juicy. Plants vigorous, productive, hardy, especially popular for home use.
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ BUBACH (P) A thick, broad, irregular berry; bright red color. Famous for its (Midseason) productiveness and large size. Moderate plant-maker; thrives best on fertile soil.
Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ CHESAPEAKE (S) Planted everywhere; uniform, round shape; dark, rich scarlet (Late) color; flesh light red; good quality. Moderate plant-maker. Should be well cultivated. Late bloomer.
Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ CLIMAX (S) A very good medium-sized, conical berry; bright, glossy red. Deli- (Early) cious flavor, rich and juicy. Especially attractive and high quality. Strong, vigorous grower. Succeeds in practically all soils and climates.
Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ CRESCENT (P) One of the oldest and best known strawberries; medium, wedge- (Early) shaped; bright red; deliciously tart strawberry with firm flesh, especially good for canning and shipping. Plants make numerous runners and thrive under adverse conditions.
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ DR. BURRILL (S) Dr. Burrill is one of the most promising new strawberries, orig- (Midseason) inated by Dr. J. R. Reasoner, of Urbana, Illinois, who also orig- inated the Senator Dunlap, one of the most widely planted, popular berries. It can have no higher recommendation than that of coming from the man who gave the strawberry-growers of this country the Senator Dunlap. It is a cross between Senator Dunlap and Crescent.
Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ GANDY (S) A well-known standard of comparison, medium to large size; roundish, (Late) oval berries, deep red to scarlet; bright red flesh and excellent berry with a brisk, pleasant tartness. One of the best market varieties. Plant is moderately vigorous; does well on all soils except those of a dry, sandy nature.
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ HAVERLAND (P) Very long, regular, pointed berry; medium to large size; bright (Mammoth Beauty) red, prominent yellow seed. Thrives everywhere, especially in the Northern and Eastern States. Plants strong, vigorous. (Midseason)
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ KLONDIKE (S) Large, round, uniform, ideal strawberry shape; beautiful, rich (Midseason) blood-red color. Delicate flavor that is neither rich nor sour, but delicious and juicy. Noted as an extra good shipper. Plant is vigorous, with tall leaves; enormously productive.
Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)
- ✓ LADY THOMPSON (S) Round, uniform berry, tapering toward a rounding point; (Early) medium to large size; handsome bright red. Flesh firm, solid, rich, and good quality. Lady Thompson is a splendid shipper and a good market berry.
Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)

MARSHALL (S) Marshall is one of the largest berries; handsome dark red color; (Midseason) fancy berry; rich, juicy, deliciously sweet; one of the best for home use and local markets. The plants are healthy; sometimes affected by Rust; moderately productive.

Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)

MICHEL (S) One of the best extra early varieties; medium size berry; round-pointed; splendid early berry for table use. Plants are very rank, heavy growers. Thrives best on light, warm soils that are not too rich.

Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1000, \$3.00 (See page 47)

OZARK, EARLY (S) The Ozark is especially popular in Northern and Central States because of its very large size for such an early berry.

Round, oval shape; unusually dark, rich red color; one of the firmest-fleshed berries grown. Moderate plant-maker; dark green foliage; healthy and vigorous; thrives best on fertile soil.

Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)

SAMPLE (P) An excellent late berry. Very dark red, attractive color; good quality. Its firm flesh and ability to stand shipment make it a very popular berry. Plants are strong, thrifty, making a number of runners; planted largely in the Northeastern section.

Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)

SENATOR DUNLAP (S) Senator Dunlap is to the Northern and Eastern States what the Aroma is to the Central States. It is one of the most widely planted and popular varieties. Enormously productive and noted for its dependability. It is a large, handsome berry of the Warfield type, uniform in size and appearance. A deep, glossy red color, far above the average quality, exceedingly juicy and tender. Delicate flavor; flesh is firm and stands shipping and handling; one of the best for preserving and canning.

The plants make unusually heavy crowns; foliage is tall, upright, with long leaves. Not only one of the hardiest, but adapts itself to all kinds of soil and climates and thrives under any system of management.

Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)

SON'S PROLIFIC (S) Son's Prolific is a cross between Aroma and Bubach, combining the good qualities of both. It resembles Aroma very closely in appearance and quality. It will not thrive on thin, rocky ground, where Aroma succeeds, but is preferred by many who have fertile soil and want the Aroma type of berry.

Per 25, \$.35 Per 100, \$.80 Per 500, \$2.50 Per 1,000, \$4.00 (See page 47)

WARFIELD (P) A great favorite. Medium to large size, beautiful, regular shape, highly colored; spicy, sub-acid flavor; especially desirable for canning and preserving because it holds its beautiful color. Warfield

is a very persistent plant-maker, and the plants must be thin to get the best results. Should have a staminate (S) variety planted every other row, in order to give thorough cross-pollination. It is enormously productive.

Per 25, \$.25 Per 100, \$.60 Per 500, \$2.00 Per 1,000, \$3.00 (See page 47)



SHRUBS

Shrubs give quick results and are especially valuable for those who are in a hurry to improve their places. They are permanent, long-lived, and, once established, require little attention. There are many different shades of green in leaves and all colors in flowers, while a variation in bark color gives an entire new change after the leaves drop. A well-planted succession of blooming shrubs about a house makes it a home, a never-ending source of pleasure. It becomes more beautiful and attractive every year.



Syringa, or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius*).

ALTHEA Large, single, bell-shaped, white flowers, somewhat resembling (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) the hollyhock; eight to twelve feet tall; blooms late in the summer; hardy.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI Dense spreading shrub, upright branches, loaded with clusters of small, double, white, bell-shaped flowers early in the spring. Three to four feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER Upright shrub, taller than *Deutzia Lemoinei*, with large, double, white flowers. Blooms in early spring about two weeks ahead of *Deutzia Lemoinei*; succeeds in the shade; hardy.

3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

DOGWOOD (*Siberian Red Osier*) Attractive foliage, bright red bark, and blue berries. Especially suitable for winter effects. Grows ten feet tall; thrives in the shade. Small flowers. Do not confuse with the Dogwood tree, described on page 42.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

GOLDEN BELL The earliest blooming shrub. Covered with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers before leaves. The canes curve over, touching the ground. Six to eight feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY Resembles common Snowball, but has large clusters of red berries, which remain all winter. Grows eight to twelve feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

SHRUBS—Continued

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH (*Lonicera Morrowii*) Very rapid-growing, dense, round shrub; bears profusion of typical honeysuckle flowers early in May and June, that are followed by red berries. One of the best "all-season" shrubs. Thrives in the shade; five to six feet tall.
 2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow) Huge, white, dense balls made up of many small flowers; blooms in midsummer; grows four to ten feet tall; earliest-blooming Hydrangea; hardy.
 2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14

HYDRANGEA (H. Pan. Grandiflora) (Large-flowered) Immense, conical, white flower heads a foot long. Blooms late in summer, lasts until frost; grows eight to ten feet tall.
 2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER (*Kerria Japonica*) Graceful, light green foliage with profusion of bright yellow flowers. Grows four to eight feet tall.
 1 to 2 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14

PRAIRIE ROSE (*Rosa Setigera*) Beautiful wild rose used as a shrub; large dark red single flowers, borne in clusters; blooms in July and August. Also see *Rosa Rugosa*, page 41.
 Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum Opulus Sterile*) An old-time favorite; large round balls of little white flowers; grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June.
 2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*) Small pink flowers in May, followed by large clusters of snow-white berries, which hang until winter. One of the most attractive shrubs; four to five feet.
 2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

SHRUBS—Concluded

- SPIREA** (S. Van Houttei) The best of all the Spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South, and West. Its graceful, drooping branches, laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers, are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could plant only one shrub, that one should be Spirea. For shrubby border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.
3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10
- SUMAC** (Rhus Canadensis) Fern-like foliage; long clusters of dark-red berries, which remain throughout the winter; grows three to eight feet tall. Also see Staghorn Sumac, page 61.
2 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12
- SUMAC** (Rhus Glabra) Rich, fern-like foliage, giving a tropical effect; very rapid grower; ten to fifteen feet tall.
5 to 7 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14
- SWEET SHRUB** (Calycanthus Floridus) Small, velvety flowers; dark dull-red; has a peculiar sweet odor that is very pleasant; blooms in June. Grows three to six feet tall.
2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.14
- SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE** (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers with yellow stamens; resembling orange blossoms; blooms in June. Upright growth; seven to ten feet tall; a great favorite.
2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10
- WEIGELA ROSEA** (D. florida) Rose-colored flowers; trumpet-shape, like honeysuckle; borne in long, graceful sprays. Best flowering shrub of its season. (Rose-colored) Thrives everywhere. About six feet tall.
3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12



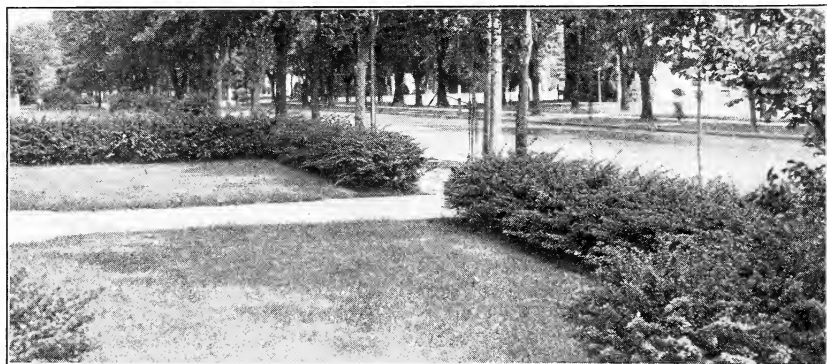
Weigela Rosea (D. Florida).

LILAC

- LILAC, Old-fashioned Purple** (S. Vulgaris) Old-fashioned purple, known everywhere; very fragrant; grows eight to ten feet tall. Upright, hardy, suitable for hedges or shrubbery planting.
2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.10
- LUDWIG SPATH** (Budded) Dark reddish-purple. The plumes are long and made up of single, perfectly formed little flowers, the inside darker than the outside; six to eight feet tall.
3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30
- MADAME ABEL CHATENAY** (Budded) Pure white; very large trusses of plumes made up of small double flowers, the best white; grows six to eight feet tall.
3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30
- PRESIDENT GREVY** (Budded) Light blue; double; trusses unusually large and perfect; blooms in May or June. Grows six to eight feet tall.
3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

HEDGES

The hedge takes the place of a disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. There are hedges for all kinds of surroundings and for all purposes.



Barberry (Japanese). The best low-growing protective Hedge—requires no attention.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (Berberis Thunbergii) Graceful, arching twigs. Red foliage and berries in the fall. Very hardy; quick grower; three and one-half feet tall. Has small thorns that prevent trespassing.

1 to 2 feet, Each, \$.15 Ten rate, \$.10 Hundred rate, \$.08

HONEYSUCKLE, Japan Bush (Lonicera Morrowii) Dense, gracefully rounded hedge; very rapid grower; five to six feet tall; hardy.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica) Bright scarlet flowers in May; shiny green foliage; stands clipping; grows six to seven feet tall; very hardy.

1 to 2 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA (Ligustrum Ovalifolium) Bright, smooth green foliage; stands severe pruning. Moderately hardy; eight to ten feet tall; most widely planted hedge.

1 to 1½ feet, Each, \$.10 Ten rate, \$.08 Hundred rate, \$.05 Five Hundred rate, \$.03
2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.15 Ten rate, \$.10 Hundred rate, \$.08 Five Hundred rate, \$.05

PRIVET, IBOTA Dark, glossy green foliage. Stands clipping and is hardy; succeeds farther North than California Privet.

1 to 1½ feet, Each, \$.15 Ten rate, \$.10 Hundred rate, \$.08 Five Hundred rate, \$.05
2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10 Five Hundred rate, \$.07

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI See page 38 for description. Makes a most graceful, decorative hedge.

3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.17 Ten rate, \$.13 Hundred rate, \$.10



Spirea Van Houttei. Makes a very graceful, free-growing Hedge.

CLIMBING VINES

Vines add to the beauty of the place without taking up room. They can be used for pergolas, arches, and to cover unsightly fences and buildings, telephone poles, etc.

BOSTON IVY Bright, attractive foliage; clings to walls by little discs, covering the first and second stories of buildings with a dense mass of foliage. Does not injure woodwork.
(*Ampelopsis Tricuspidata* Veitchii)

Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

CLEMATIS, JAPANESE Bright foliage with countless little star-shaped white flowers, very fragrant; blooms late. Support on trellis; grows ten to fifteen feet.
(*C. Paniculata*)

Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S Shiny green foliage, pure white trumpet-shaped flowers (with sweet perfume); can be used to cover fences, embankments, arbors, etc. Blooms in June, August, and late fall. Hardy.
(*Lonicera Japonica Halliana*)

Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

TRUMPET VINE Long, trumpet-shaped, orange-colored flowers; beautiful foliage, clings to the support by little rootlets. Covers the first and second stories of buildings; especially good for covering walls, fences, and embankments. Hardy.
(*Trumpet Honeysuckle*)
(*Bignonia Radicans*)

Each, \$.20 Ten rate, \$.15 Hundred rate, \$.12

WISTERIA, JAPANESE Beautiful foliage, long clusters, pea-like flowers; makes heavy vine; grows very tall; requires strong support.
(*Wisteria Multijuga*)

Each, \$.50 Ten rate, \$.40 Hundred rate, \$.25

For other climbers, see under Roses.

HARDY PERENNIALS

The hardy perennials, the Peony, the Iris, and the Phlox, are plants of permanent beauty. They will very nearly take care of themselves. They grow from the roots each spring.

PEONY

COURONNE D'OR White; very large; semi-double, compact flower. Fragrant. For cut flowers and landscape; one of the best. Late.
(*Crown of Gold*)

DELACHEI Purple-crimson. Large, full, semi-double flower; pleasant odor. Best dark red. For cut flowers and landscape work. Late midseason.

DORCHESTER Light pink, creamy center; perfectly double; rose-shaped bloom; sweet-scented; very good for cut flowers. Late.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS White, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur-white collar. Very fragrant. Long stiff stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers. Early bloomer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA White, often with a few central petals tipped with carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. Long, stiff stems. The best of all. Medium early.

JEANNE D'ARC Delicate pink with light yellowish-white center, spotted with carmine. The best and most popular of the tri-colored peonies. Fragrant, profuse bloomer; good for cut flowers. Midseason.
(*Joan of Arc*)

MADAME LEBON Bright cherry pink; showy; compact bloom; very large and full. Fine for cut flowers or landscape. Midseason.

NIGRICANS Dark crimson; round compact bloom; showy; good for cut flowers and landscape planting. Midseason.

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark red. Semi-rose-shaped bloom. Very large, strikingly beautiful for cut flowers or landscape. Moderately late.

Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

THE IRIS—THE RAINBOW FLOWER

BLACK PRINCE Dark purplish-blue; medium size; flower eighteen inches; early blooming.

CELESTE Pale lavender, uniform color; one of the largest—three feet tall.

FLAVESCENS Creamy white, uniform color; two to three feet tall; sweet-scented.

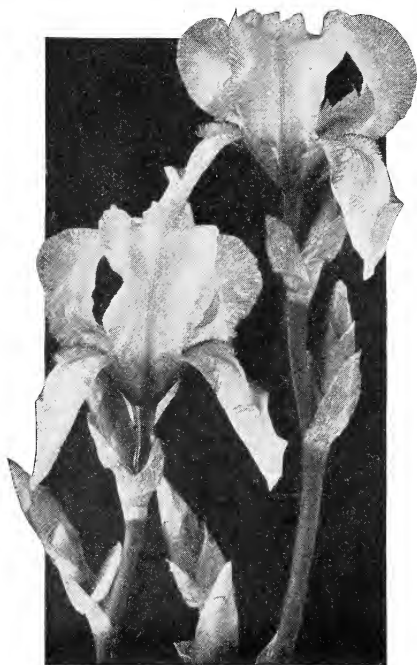
MADAME CHEREAU White petals, frilled with border of blue; one of the most beautiful. Large flowers; two to three feet tall; long blooming season.

QUEEN OF MAY Lilac with rose tint that is almost pink. Large flowers; tall stem.

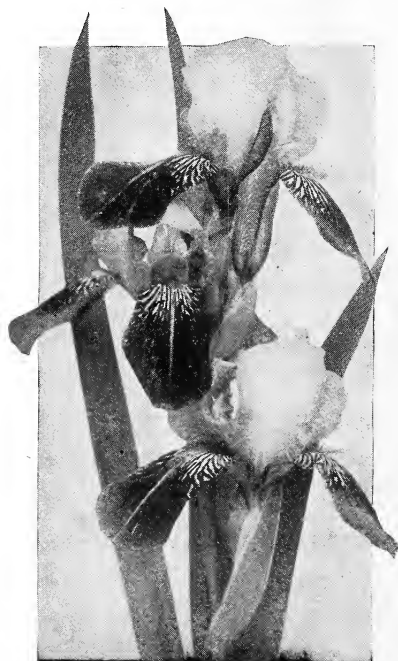
SANS SOUCI Canary-yellow upright petals, drooping petals dull maroon. Very showy, small size.

SIBERIAN BLUE Intense blue. Small flowers, long stem, grass-like foliage.

Each, \$.10 Ten rate, \$.08 Hundred rate, \$.05



Madame Chereau. White, frilled with blue.



Sans Souci. Canary yellow, dull maroon.

PHLOX

COQUELICOT Red like geranium; medium height.

FRAU VON LASSBURG White; medium to tall grower. Good for cut flowers.

LE MAHDI Violet; medium height; very large flower.

MISS LINGARD White with very light pink center. Spicy fragrance; almost an everbloomer; the best for cut flowers.

RICHARD WALLACE White with a bright crimson center; tall.

Each, \$.15 Ten rate, \$.10 Hundred rate, \$.08

THE ROSE

Flowers of rare beauty, with their most varied forms and sweetest perfumes, may be had now from frost to frost in one glorious succession. Such loveliness is worth many times the care of cultivation and of providing deep, well-drained beds in a sunny, sheltered spot, free from the ravaging roots of nearby shade trees.

ANNIE MULLER (Pol. H.) Brilliant shining pink flowers, medium size, constant (Border and Bedding Rose) bloomer. Far superior to Baby Rambler as a bedding rose; hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T.) Bright scarlet rose, borne singly, resembling American Beauty parent in form and color. Unlike most climbers, it is suitable for cut flowers. Hardy

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large clusters of bright, medium size, semi-double flowers. One of the most popular climbers; hardy and vigorous.

Large size, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20



Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. Wich.) (Climber) Beautiful shell-pink flowers; bright, glossy foliage. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more elegant, larger, and somewhat fragrant. Hardy; resistant to mildew.

Large size, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) (For Cut Flowers) Bright, shining, scarlet-crimson; fragrant; "General Jack" is a celebrated, all-around rose; very hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. Ben.) (For Cut Flowers, Shrubs, or Hedge) Dazzling scarlet; fragrant; one of the best deep red roses for continuous bloom; hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

ROSES—Concluded

MAMAN COCHET (T.) The best of the tea roses; moderately hardy; rosy coral-pink; large, exquisitely tapering buds and very fragrant; continuous bloomer. North of St. Louis and Philadelphia the Cochet should be given winter protection.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

MARSHALL P. WILDER (H. P.) Deep dark red; large perfect flowers; vigorous grower; fragrant; hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) (For Bedding in Masses and Cut Flowers) Bright clear pink; the largest rose of all. Fragrant, tall, vigorous; very hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Briar) A deep golden yellow. Sweetly fragrant; blooms early. The best hardy yellow rose.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese) Large, single flowers; beautiful dark foliage; extremely hardy; used as a shrub rather than as a rose for cut flowers. (We can furnish both white and red forms.)

Large size, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

SNOW QUEEN (Frau Karl Druschki) Pure snow white; very large; tapering buds. (H. P.) (For Bedding and Cut Flowers) Best white rose. Hardy.

Large size, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Every member of the family should plant at least one tree in the yard, which should be known as his tree. Trees add charm to a place that nothing else can give it. Plant them now. Time will do the rest. If you are in a hurry, plant fast-growing kinds between slow-growing but more permanent trees.

BECHTEL DOUBLE-FLOWERED CRAB (Malus Ioensis) Best of all the double-flowering crabs. In the spring the tree is covered with clusters of very sweet-scented, beautiful pink flowers two inches in diameter. Twenty to thirty feet tall.

3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra) One of our best native shade and nut trees. Open, spreading top, grows sixty to one hundred feet on fertile soil.

3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.15

DOGWOOD, COMMON (Cornus Florida) Trees covered early in the spring with large white flowers three to four inches across. Flowers followed by clusters of scarlet berries; grows twenty to thirty feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

ELM, American White (Ulmus Americana) One of the best native shade trees known, and planted everywhere. Beautiful for avenues and can be planted close to houses, as the high-arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

GOLDEN RAIN TREE—VARNISH TREE (Koelreuteria Paniculata) One of the most popular decorative trees from China. Valued for its attractive lace-like foliage. Grows fifteen to thirty feet tall.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

GREEN ASH (Fraxinus Lanceolata) One of the most beautiful and easily grown of all shade trees. Broad, round top, spreading branches, long life, rapid grower. Grows everywhere and thrives where others fail. Grows sixty to seventy feet high.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

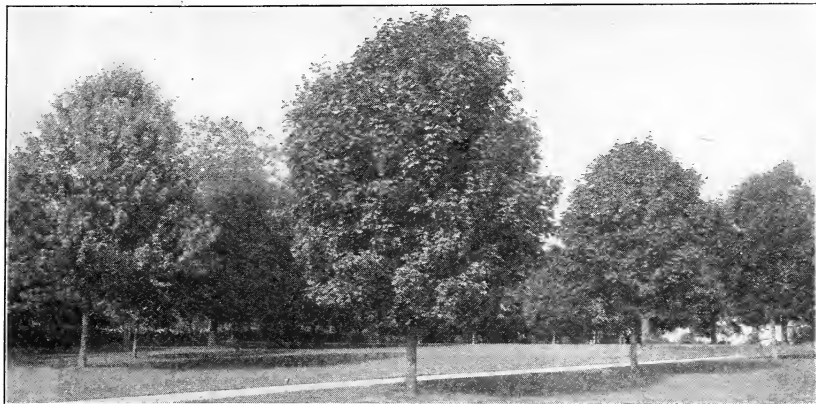
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES—Concluded

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*) A good tree for shade in parks, roads, and city planting in the North and Eastern United States, where it thrives best. Grows sixty to eighty feet tall.

4 to 5 feet, Each, \$.45 Ten rate, \$.35 Hundred rate, \$.30

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*) Large, rounded trees, foliage dense, dark green, glossy. One of the best and longest-lived trees, though a slow grower; grows one hundred feet tall.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.60 Ten rate, \$.50 Hundred rate, \$.45



Norway Maple (*Acer Platanoides*).

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (*Acer Dasycarpum*) White or Silver Leaf Maple is a large, fast-growing tree. Plant alternately with the slower-growing but more permanent Sugar or Rock Maple. Grows to one hundred and twenty feet.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.15

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer Saccharum*) The Hard Maple is the best park or shade tree of all. Beautiful foliage, moderately fast-growing, but hardy and long-lived. Grows to one hundred feet.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.60 Ten rate, \$.50 Hundred rate, \$.45

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*P. Carolinensis*) Fast-growing tree, slender, tall, sometimes one hundred feet high. Shiny bright leaves. Brittle wood, comparatively short-lived; should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid States.

5 to 7 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.15

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Nigra Italica*) One of the most picturesque trees, a tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing sixty to one hundred feet straight up. Not as fast-growing as the Carolina, but more permanent.

5 to 6 feet, Each, \$.25 Ten rate, \$.20 Hundred rate, \$.15

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Oleaster*) (*Elæagnus Angustifolia*) The Russian Olive is a large shrub or small tree, and belongs to the Willow family; has glistening silvery foliage; grows twelve to twenty feet, sometimes forty feet.

2 to 3 feet, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

STAGHORN SUMAC (*Rhus Typhina*) Resembles the Sumac shrub, but forms a small tree of twenty to thirty feet. Rich green fern-like foliage, giving tropical effect. Hardy everywhere.

6 to 8 feet, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN (*Platanus Orientalis*) (*Oriental Plane*) Large, round-headed, wide-spreading tree, regularly formed, usually with short, heavy trunk; grows eighty feet tall; succeeds where others fail.

3 to 4 feet, Each, \$.30 Ten rate, \$.25 Hundred rate, \$.20

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

If you will get your friends and neighbors to order with you and the total number of trees amounts to 100 or (500), each one of you will be entitled to the 100 or (500) rate on each kind or variety.

Send in their names. We will send a new Catalog and order blank to each one, and tell them it is at your suggestion.

Let each one fill out his individual order—with our advice if desired; then you can send them in with your order.

These orders will be put up in separate packages; they will then be shipped all together in one packing-case to anyone you wish for distribution, which will effect a saving to each one of you on transportation charges, or they can be shipped to each buyer separately.



Stark City Two-year Apple.

Diameter 11-16 in. and up.

Diameter 5-8 to 11-16 in.

Diameter 1-2 to 5-8 in.

THE MEASURE OF A TREE

Experienced orchardists buy their trees according to the diameter or caliper about two inches above the bud or graft, as that is a better indication of value than the height. Our trees are graded by diameter, but we also state the approximate height.

Any tree that does not come up to our standard is burned. We have no "second class" grade.



Mailing-sized trees delivered by prepaid parcel post. They are satisfactory for commercial planting as well as for the home garden.

TREES AND PLANTS BY PARCEL POST

For the convenience of those who live a long distance from express or freight office, we have what we call our Parcel Post size. These trees and plants are smaller than "medium size," but they are healthy and vigorous, and will make large, thrifty orchard trees and ornamental shrubs, although it may take a little longer. We stand back of our Parcel Post trees and plants just the same as with our other sizes. See page 64.

Note.—All shipments of trees to Canada must go by express or freight.

MAILING-SIZED TREES AND PLANTS—POSTPAID

	Each	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
APPLE TREES.....	\$.20	\$1.70	.....	.....
CRABAPPLE TREES.....	.20	1.70	.....	.....
PEAR (STANDARD) TREES.....	.20	1.70	.....	.....
PEAR (DWARF) TREES.....	.20	1.70	.....	.....
QUINCE TREES.....	.20	1.70	.....	.....
PEACH TREES.....	.18	1.50	.....	.....
APRICOT TREES.....	.18	1.50	.....	.....
PLUM TREES.....	.18	1.50	.....	.....
CHERRY TREES.....	.30	2.70	.....	.....
GRAPE—Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Diamond, Moore Early, Niagara, Worden.....	.10	.80	.....	.....
GRAPE—Barry, Campbell Early, Delaware, Her- bert, Wilder.....	.15	1.25	.....	.....
BLACKBERRY.....	.....	.35	\$.70	\$2.25
DEWBERRY.....	.....	.35	.70	2.25
RASPBERRY.....	.....	.40	.75	2.25
CURRANT.....	.10	.70	.....	.....
GOOSEBERRY.....	.10	.70	.....	.....
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal.....	.....	.20	.35	1.00
Reading Giant.....	.....	.40	.80	2.00
RHUBARB.....	.10	.60	.....	.....
SHRUBS.....	.25	2.00	.....	.....
HEDGE PLANTS.....	.17	1.30	.....	.....
LILAC.....	.45	3.50	.....	.....
CLIMBING VINES.....	.20	1.50	.....	.....
ROSES.....	.30	2.50	.....	.....
PEONY.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
IRIS.....	.10	.80	.....	.....
PHLOX.....	.15	1.00	.....	.....

"The mailing trees came to-day all in good shape, condition fine; finest trees and best rooted I have ever bought."—S. A. SMITH, New Jersey.

"The trees and plants arrived safely by parcel post and are satisfactory. The roots are fine."—F. W. CONRAD, California.

"The four J. H. Hale peach trees sent by you through parcel post arrived safely and I am very much pleased with them. They were packed so carefully that not a root nor a bud was injured. Just as soon as weather conditions permit, they will be set out in their California abode."—K. B. HENNEY, California.

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True to Name.—We will refund the purchase price plus transportation charges on any tree or plant that does not prove true to name, or replace such tree or plant without charge, at your option.

Safe Delivery.—We will replace without charge any tree or plant that does not reach you in prime condition for transplanting.

Sound, Healthy Trees and Plants.—We will replace without charge any tree or plant that is not free from disease or injurious insects.

Satisfactory Growth.—Furthermore, we will replace without charge any tree or plant that does not make the growth you have the right to expect. Of course, exceptional weather conditions, or neglect or carelessness on the part of the planter, are beyond our control; but in any case you are the judge.

Directions for Planting, Etc.—Every purchaser of fruit trees and plants will receive free our book "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing" (see page 12). Every purchaser of ornamentals will receive free our book "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds."

Prices.—The prices printed in this Catalog are the lowest we make to any planter and the same to all—according to the kind, number, and sizes purchased. Our prices are f. o. b. Neosho, where our packing-houses and main offices are located (except on the prepaid parcel post sizes, see page 63). The quantity rates apply on all kinds or varieties in the same department—fruit trees, small fruits, strawberries, or ornamentals. For instance, 4 apple, 3 peach, 2 cherry, and 1 pear tree, making a total of 10 in the Fruit Tree Department, entitles the buyer to the 10 rate on each tree. If you order 100 (or 500) trees or plants in the same department, you will be entitled to the 100 (or 500) rate.

Transportation Charges.—The purchaser pays the express or freight charges upon arrival. We guarantee safe arrival.

Express Shipments.—The best method of shipment is usually by express. It is quicker and for the average order is as cheap or cheaper. Express charges are made according to the exact weight of your package. Moreover, express packages are delivered in cities and towns.

Freight charges are made according to actual weight on 100 lbs. or more. Any package weighing less than 100 lbs. costs for freight as much as one that weighs 100 lbs. Moreover, the railroads do not deliver at your address even in cities and towns.

A 35-lb. package is carried at as low or lower cost by express than by freight. The following table gives the express charges on 35 and on 100-lb. packages from Neosho to various points:

	On 35	On 100		On 35	On 100
	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
To Kansas City, Missouri..	\$0.57	\$1.26	To Denver, Colo.....	\$1.05	\$2.60
To Chicago, Illinois.....	.87	2.09	To St. Paul, Minn.....	1.05	2.60
To Cleveland, Ohio.....	.96	2.37	To New Orleans, La....	1.01	2.52
To New York City.....	1.21	3.08	To San Francisco, Cal..	2.59	7.02

The approximate weights of express packages of 100 "large size" trees of various kinds is as follows:

100 Peach Trees,	$\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ -inch,	"Large Size".....	72 lbs.
100 Apple Trees,	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,	"Large Size".....	111 lbs.
100 Cherry Trees,	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,	"Large Size".....	113 lbs.
100 Pear Trees,	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch,	"Large Size".....	144 lbs.

Freight Shipments.—Large shipments go by fast freight and in refrigerator cars during severe weather. We guarantee safe arrival.

Prepaid Parcel Post.—We prepay transportation charges only on mailing-size trees and plants at prices given on page 63.

Packing.—Our method of packing is like that used by United States Government explorers in sending back new trees and plants from foreign countries. Freight shipments are packed in wooden cases, strongly braced with metal strips at the corners. The inside is lined with heavy water-proof paper. A layer of cypress is put on the bottom and along the sides and between layers of trees.

For express and parcel post shipments, the roots are enclosed in moss and fibre, wrapped in straw or paper, and tied into a bale. The larger bales are sewed in burlap.

Diamet

E2
two in
height.
At
class"

ORDER BLANK

B

P-30-24-20-16-12-10-B

Date _____ 191 _____ Cash Enclosed \$ _____

Don't Write Here

Express

State how you want goods shipped by placing X in proper square.

No. _____

Amt., \$ _____

Cash _____

Shipped _____

Billor _____

Inspector _____

Freight**NOTE—PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS.**
We prepay postage on all trees under Special Parcel Post Prices. See page 63. If you desire larger size trees or plants shipped by parcel post, cost of mailing will be collected when package is delivered. If package is too large to mail, it will be sent by express.**Parcel Post**

ROUTE

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order or Check should be made payable to William P. Stark Nurseries. If coin or paper money is sent, the letter should be registered.

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

Give Shipping Point if Other than Post Office.

Name _____

(Give name here only when shipment is to be made to another party. If to yourself, leave space blank.)

Shipping Point _____

R. F. D. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

County _____ State _____

Railroad Co. _____ Express Co. _____

Write here when you want shipment made; otherwise we will ship this order at the earliest favorable date.

William P. Stark Nurseries STARK CITY, MISSOURI

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting fruit trees, berries, or ornamentals.

Name _____

Town _____ State _____

Street No. _____ R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____

Please Write Your Order on the Other Side.

We have no connection with any other Nursery.

HOW TO ORDER

Order Blank.—Having decided the kinds, varieties, and sizes you want, tear out the order blank and put down the number of each variety required. If more convenient, use any paper you have. All items in the same department should be kept together.

How to Send Money.—Send the money with your order by post-office or money order, by bank draft, by personal check, or by cash in a registered letter. Liberty bonds and certificates will be acceptable as cash.

Sizes of Trees.—The diameter or caliper of a tree is the best measure of its value. Experienced orchardists buy by diameter. Therefore our trees are graded and listed by diameter, although we also state the approximate height.

When We Can Ship.—Trees and plants can be shipped from about the middle of October to about May 15th.

Where We Can Ship.—Wherever you are, our guarantees insure your satisfaction. We have satisfied customers in every State and in many foreign countries—China, Australia, etc.

How to Ship.—State on your order how you want it shipped. If you leave it to us, we will ship the best and cheapest way—usually by express.

When to Plant.—Spring planting is preferable in the Northern States and is also satisfactory in the South. If your winters are mild, it is often advantageous to plant in the fall, when you have more time for the work.

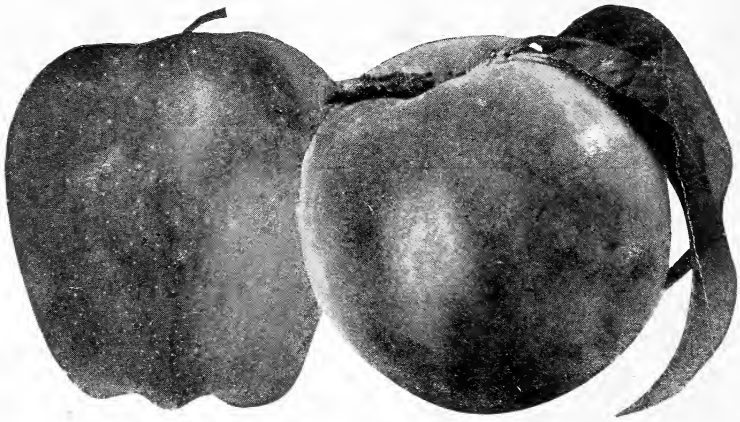
Order Early.—It is to your advantage to order early; it helps us too. Shipment will be made when you want it, or, if left to us, at the proper time—according to weather conditions. If you order late, we may be out of some of the particular varieties or sizes you prefer. In that case, unless you mark your order "*No Changes*", we will assume that you want us to fill your order according to our best judgment, with the understanding that any dissatisfaction will be promptly adjusted.

Plant Early.—The early-planted tree makes a quicker, better start and is more likely to give you the best results. You cannot plant early if you order late.

Telegraph address: William P. Stark Nurseries, Neosho, Mo.



Loading express shipments of trees direct into through express cars, at our packing-houses at Neosho, Mo., where we have superior shipping facilities.



The Delicious Apple

The J.H.Hale Peach

“While we all give credit to the men who originate new varieties, especially when such varieties are brought about by deliberate crossing and breeding, after all, the hard struggle in giving to the world the use of a new variety is put up by the man who disseminated it.

“William P. Stark has taken so prominent a place in the accomplishment of this very thing that I presume fifty or a hundred years are likely to go by before the final and just appreciation will be realized.”

J. C. Whitten

Prof. of Horticulture, University of Missouri.