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A Home Orchard

for Health -- Profit -- Beauty -- Security



Compliments of
Stark Bro's Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

For Health -- Profit -- Security

In a nation-wide radio broadcast on Sept. 22nd, The Happy Farmer, sponsored by Firestone Tire & Rubber Sales Company, **urged every farmer** to plant a Home Orchard to insure plenty of fresh fruit for his family. In this broadcast it was pointed out that the Home Orchard not only supplies fresh fruit which furnishes the **vitamins** so necessary to **perfect health**, but that it is a sound investment from a **money-making standpoint** — it saves on doctor's bills, loss of time from school or work, in **lowering the cost of living** — and it adds to the enjoyment, beauty and profit of the home, thus adding to the value of your property. Furthermore, the Home Orchard actually requires very **little time** and very **little care** — so simple that any boy or girl can easily do it. The sale of the surplus fruit **in only one year** often pays for the orchard and its care. **Stark Trees Bear Young.**

“The farm, of all places, is where we expect to find an abundant and constant supply of fruit — fruit to insure health, to add variety to the diet over the whole year, to increase the cash income and to make life on the farm more enjoyable.”
— **says J. R. Cooper, Nationally Known Writer** and State Horticulturist, Arkansas University.



“The best market in the world for the products of our Home Orchard is our own children.” These Starking apples contain health - giving vitamins.

“Plant a Home Orchard NOW”

“Probably no time in the last 50 years has there been more reasons than now for planting a Home Orchard — Every farm should have its Home Orchard.

— says L. A. Niven, Hort. Editor Progressive Farmer

“Most of the larger towns and cities of the South are not well supplied with tree-ripened, locally grown fruit. More and more is this being recognized by those living near such places and profiting thereby. Not every one should plant a commercial

orchard but **every farm should have its Home Orchard.** It is a literal fact that no piece of ground on the place will be **more profitable** or satisfactory than that planted to a Home Orchard of **high quality** fruits.”

“Fruit Trees Increase in Value Yearly--Bear Young”

“Six years ago I decided to set every foot of space around my house to fruit trees, and it has been a paying investment for me because I sell every bushel of fruit I can spare right at my door.

“For packed apples I get \$3.00 to \$3.25 a bushel. All of my trees came into bearing young. A Home Orchard increases in value each year, and naturally **increases the value of the home grounds.** Aside from the profit derived from a Home orchard the

pleasure and health from having plenty of fresh fruit for your own family makes it a big paying investment. **I should like to see fruit trees in every back yard in America”.** W. E. Buss, Colorado.

“Home Orchards Bring Greater Returns”

— Writes a Nationally Known Authority.

“A Home Orchard of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 acre will assure the farm family **all the fresh fruit they can eat**, with plenty for canning and winter storage, says Prof. T. J. Talbert, Head of Horticulture, University of Missouri, and Asso. Editor American Fruit Grower.

“No similar area on the farm will bring such **great returns** in producing the **family's yearly food supply.** Then, too, the care of a Home Orchard now is relatively a simple matter — and requires very little time.

“It is a deplorable situation that the average farm family which should have plenty of delicious, healthful fruit is actually short of fresh fruit which is so necessary for their health. This condition can and should be remedied by planting Home Orchards on the farms of America”, further states Prof. Talbert.

“A Major Tragedy Affecting YOU”

says Meta Given, National Food Authority in October Farmer's Wife Magazine.

“One of the **major tragedies** of the twentieth century is that **modern children** go for snacks to five-cent candy bars **instead of juicy apples**, and that mother no longer remembers what **her mother** did to make apple pies a fit subject for poets, essayists, and even eminent divines.”





Home Orchard of G. B. Mays, a railroad conductor. "This little Orchard-Vinyard, says Mr. Mays, has netted me \$700.00 a year for many years".

Vitamins Essential To Life and Health

Medical and dietary authorities have learned that the free use of true **natural foods** is the secret to much of the health problem.

"In artificially refining and processing nature's foods," says Dr. Ira A. Manville, Clinical Instructor in Medicine, University of Oregon School of Medicine, "much of the health-giving qualities have been lost. Fruits which reach the customer in their full natural state are the best example of natural foods.

The apple has been called "The Perfect Natural Food" and recent discoveries by nationally known medical authorities have brought to light many new facts about the apple which give the scientific explanation for the age-old saying "An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away."

Grow Your Own Vitamins in Your Fruits — It's Easy

You can easily and cheaply grow — right in your own back yard — the **Vitamins** your whole family must have for good health.

"Just 26 years ago Casimir Funk won fame when he discovered a force necessary to life which he called Vitamine" says C. Houston Goudiss, noted food authority.

"That was the first step in learning the elements which are essential in our diet for long life and perfect health. The next step was to determine which foods contained these health-giving, life-saving elements."

"After 12 years of research by the great Universities of the World, our knowledge of vitamins has progressed so far that it is now possible for medical authorities to state the exact requirements for most of the Vitamins and to name the foods which contain them".

"A Complete Diet in Delicious Fruits"

"The important elements needed in a complete diet — calcium, chlorine, copper, iodine, iron, magnesium, phosphorous, potassium, sodium, sulphur, and zinc — all of these necessary elements to health, can be supplied in delicious, fresh fruit." These fruits you can **easily and cheaply grow** in your own back yard.

★ **Leading Authorities on Health, Food and Horticulture Have Joined in a National Movement to Urge More Home Orchards and More Fruit Consumption.**

VITAMIN "A" — The Anti-Infection Vitamin

"Vitamin "A" promotes growth and builds resistance to disease. "The absence of Vitamin "A", says Dr. F. T. H'Doubler, "causes lack of resistance and therefore a susceptibility to infection."

"Vitamin "A" influences the health of the hair and skin. It is necessary in the diet to prevent a serious eye disorder known as night blindness. It is essential for the formation of healthy teeth.

Apples are rich in Vitamin "A". Vitamin "A" is also found in milk, butter, egg yolk, cod liver oil, thin green leaves and vegetables such as carrots, sweet potatoes, **peaches, apricots** and **bananas** and other yellow fruits" (including Golden Delicious apples).

"VITAMIN "B" helps to Keep the Nerves Healthy

"Vitamin "B" promotes appetite, aids digestion, prevents a serious nerve disorder. It is essential to the maintenance of a good digestion, Growing children, and working men and women require very generous amounts.

"Apples are recommended as a source of Vitamin "B". It is also found in yeast, whole cereals, milk, fresh and dried peas and beans, spinach, cabbage and other greens, egg yolk and liver.

VITAMIN "C" — For Beautiful Teeth

"Vitamin "C" is vital in keeping bones and teeth sound and body normal. It prevents the dread disease of scurvy. **Apples** are a good source of Vitamin "C". It is also abundant in fresh green leaves, such as green cabbage. It is also found in onions, potatoes, tomatoes, green peppers, bananas, strawberries, etc. In most foods it is easily destroyed by heat — that is why it is so necessary to include **fresh raw fruit** in your daily diet."

VITAMIN "G" — The Fountain of Youth

"Vitamin "G" is necessary for growth and for the maintenance of health and vigor at all ages. It helps to ward off old age. It is essential to the health of the skin. **Apples** are rated as a good source of Vitamin "G". Yeast, liver, egg yolk, milk, cheese and green vegetables also contain it."

Vitamin "C" is Necessary for Beautiful Teeth. Dentists and Doctors Recommend Eating from 2 to 6 apples a Day





Growing Cultivated Crops (such as gardens, corn, potatoes, soy beans, cow peas, etc.) between the tree rows assures good cultivation which is a benefit to the young trees. Crops should not be planted closer than five feet on each side of the tree the first season, leave wider space as the trees grow. Do not cultivate trees after August 1, on account of danger of encouraging late sappy growth which is liable to be injured by early freezes.

Roadside Markets Give Most Profits

Each year the popularity of the Roadside Market is increasing. Folks from town like to drive out and buy **freshly picked fruits and vegetables** and will pay **good prices** for high quality products. This method of marketing brings the grower **more money** for his product and at the same time gives his children, who often have complete charge of the stand, **business experience**, and teaches them the **art of selling** which enters into **any business** or profession they may later enter.

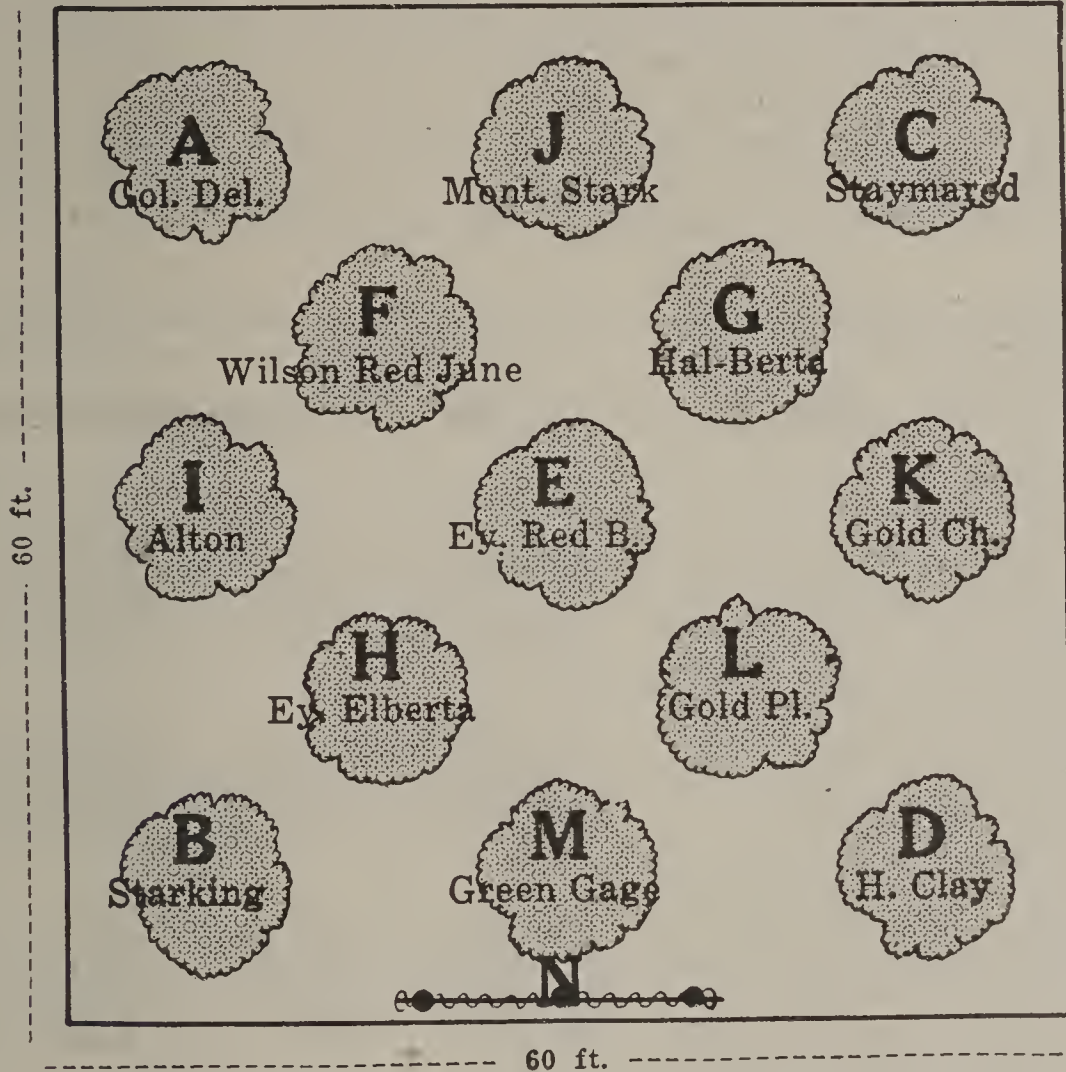
“Roadside Markets” says R. P. Atherton in Rural New Yorker “**not only give extra cash to the farmer but teach his children the value of money and gives them needed responsibility.**”



The "Home-Yard" Orchard Plan For Front or Back Yard

The side, back or front Home Yard in city, town or country — a small plot — any patch of ground — can be beautified, and at the same time made to yield the greatest returns in luscious fresh fruit during the season — plenty to put up — and in most years some to sell.

Plan Shows Location of Varieties in Collection No. 51.



Fine Big Trees

Delicious Fruit
From Spring
To Winter —
Ripening From
Earliest To
Latest

You
Save
\$5.95

The plan above shows the best arrangement for a 60 ft. square or any yard of approximate size. (Note that letters on the spots indicate the kind of trees listed at right). But your Home Yard Orchard need not be this size or shape. The important thing is to select kinds Ripening From Earliest to Latest — and plant in proper distances. See Planting Distance Chart — Page 8.

Read and follow carefully the complete directions for planting and care, that come with your STARK Trees.

\$13 Collection No. 51

- A—Golden Delicious Apple
- B—Starking Apple
- C—Staymared Apple
- D—Henry Clay Apple
- E—Early Red Bird Apple
- F—Wilson Red June Apple
- G—Hal-Berta Giant Peach (U. S. Patent)
- H—Stark Early Elberta Peach
- I—Alton Peach
- J—Mont. Stark Cherry
- K—Stark Gold Cherry
- L—Gold Plum
- M—Stark Green Gage Plum
- N—3 Grapes

Should our stock of any variety in these Collections become exhausted our experts will select another variety of equal value.

Here's a Yearly Profit-Maker for ONLY \$40

Full 1-Acre Complete Farm Home Orchard and Vineyard

The **Farm Home Orchard** of an acre or more can easily be made BY FAR THE MOST PROFITABLE GROUND ON THE WHOLE FARM, when planted to New and Improved **Stark Record-Bearing Strain Trees**.

This fact is attested in thousands of reports from Stark Orchard owners. Many have taken cheap steep rough hillside land worth scarcely \$25 an acre — covered it with STARK Trees — and made it worth \$1,000.00 an acre on its cash returns. Nothing enhances values of property so quickly as fruit trees.

Not only does the Stark 1-Acre **Farm Home Orchard and Vineyard** supply the home with all the most luscious fresh fruits and grapes it can use from Earliest to Latest with plenty to put up for the winter — it enables the owner to bring the market TO him for quick cash sales at top prices. Cash sales totaling \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre of STARK New Improved and U. S. Patented Fruits are not infrequent. Yields bringing from \$20.00 to \$40.00 and more per tree are common occurrences in orchards throughout America.

\$40 for \$56.95 Worth of Trees -- You Save \$16 95

No. 47 Collection — plenty of trees to plant a full acre all yielding luscious fruits from Earliest to Latest—Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes — All Best trees — Big Top Size. Should our stock of any variety in these Collections become exhausted, our experts will select another variety of equal value.

PLANTING DISTANCES

You can follow any one of three following plans in making your planting.

1. The plan illustrated at the right allows equal space between all of the trees with plenty of room for vegetables and cultivated crops, also Berries and Grapes to be planted between the rows of trees.

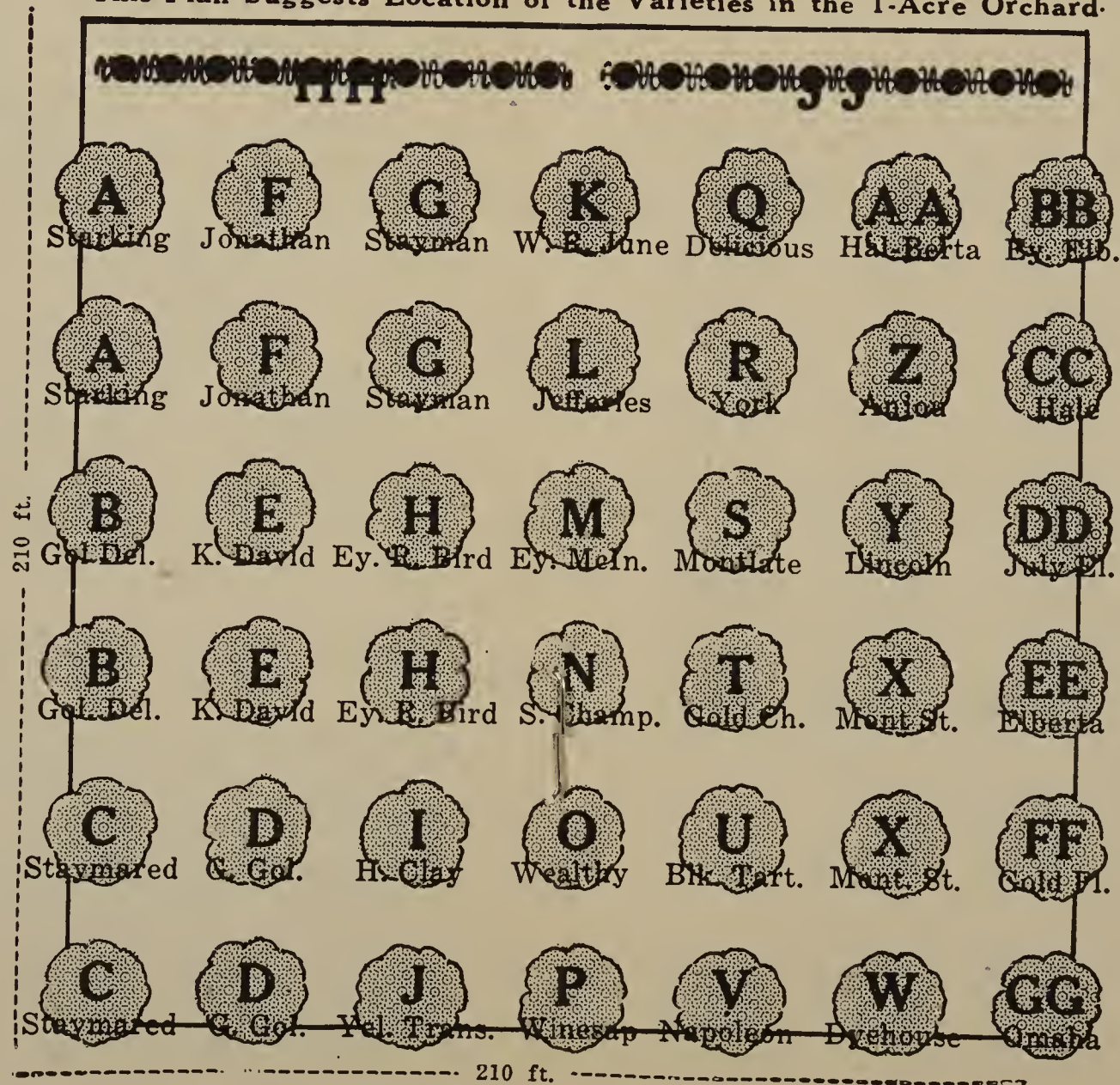
2. Another plan would be to plant your **Apple** and **Pear** trees 30 to 40 feet apart each way. **Peach, Cherry, Plum,** and **Apricot** 15 to 20 feet apart each way. You can plant each kind of fruit together in a separate row.

3. Another excellent plan, particularly in locations where space is limited and you want to get biggest production per acre, is to follow the system on Page 15 — planting the **Permanent** (Apple and Pear) trees 40 feet apart; the **Semi-Permanent** (**Cherry, Plum** and **Apricot**) trees in the center of squares between the **Apple** trees and then plant the **Peach** trees as **Fillers**.

GRAPE—8ft. apart in rows 10 ft. apart.

RASPBERRIES OR BLACKBERRIES — 3 ft. between plants, in rows 6 to 8 ft. apart.

This Plan Suggests Location of the Varieties in the 1-Acre Orchard.



This lay-out is for one acre 210 x 210 feet and shows all of the trees planted an equal distance apart so that vegetables or small fruits may be planted between the rows. This is a good practice because you cultivate the trees when you cultivate the garden. Other plans explained at left.

\$40 Collection No. 47

- A—Starking Apple (2 trees)
- B—Golden Delicious Apple (2 trees)
- C—Staymared Apple (2 trees)
- D—Grimes Golden (Dbl.-Life) Apple (2)
- E—Stark King David Apple (2 trees)
- F—Jonathan Apple (2 trees)
- G—Stayman Winesap Apple (2 trees)
- H—Early Red Bird Apple (2 trees)
- I—Henry Clay Apple (1 tree)
- J—Yellow Transparant Apple (1 tree)
- K—Wilson Red June Apple (1 tree)
- L—Jefferis Red Apple (1 tree)
- M—Early McIntosh Apple (1 tree)
- N—Summer Champion Apple (1 tree)
- O—Wealthy Apple (1 tree)
- P—Winesap Apple (1 tree)
- Q—Stark Delicious Apple (1 tree)
- R—York Imperial Apple (1 tree)
- S—Montlate (U. S. Pat.) Cherry (1 tree)
- T—Stark Gold Cherry (1 tree)
- U—Black Tartarian Imp. Cherry (1 tree)
- V—Napoleon Cherry (1 tree)
- W—Dyehouse Early Cherry (1 tree)
- X—Montmorency Stark Cherry (2 trees)
- Y—Lincoln Pear (1 tree)
- Z—Anjou Pear (1 tree)
- AA—Hal-Berta Giant Peach (1 tree)
- BB—Stark Early Elberta Peach (1 tree)
- CC—J. H. Hale Peach (1 tree)
- DD—Burbank July Elberta Peach (1 tree)
- EE—Elberta, Stark Strain, Peach (1 tree)
- FF—Gold Plum (1 tree)
- GG—Omaha Plum (1 tree)
- HH—Concord Grapes (10 vines)
- JJ—Diamond Grapes (10 vines)

Only \$17.50 for a Whole 1/2 Acre Orchard

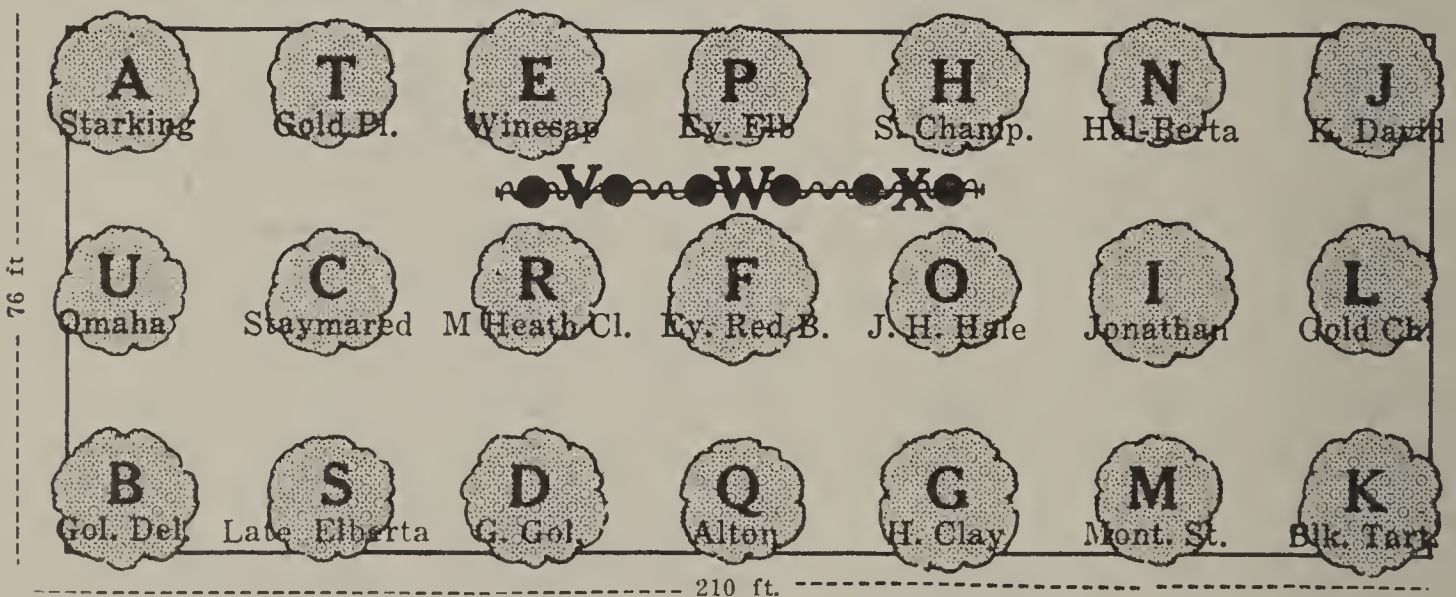
\$27.85 Worth of Stark Trees Collection No. 86-- You Save \$10.35

When you plant this half-acre orchard of Stark High Quality Fruit Trees you will be assuring your family an abundance of delicious fruit from Early Summer through Fall — with a bountiful supply for canning and storing for winter use.

These — the World's Best Varieties — the best of their class and season are selected by experts, and you can grow this Home Orchard right in your yard at very little expense with a life long supply of fruit for the children and all the family.

The plan herewith is for a lot 210 x 76 feet and allows space between the rows of trees for vegetables, berries, etc. However, the lot can be of any shape and size. If vegetables are not grown between the trees, follow the PLANTING DISTANCE CHART on Page 8 for proper spacing.

This Plan Suggests Location of the Varieties in the 1/2-Acre Orchard.



Bargain Collection No. 86 Only \$17.50

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A—Starking Apple | M—Montmorency Stark Cherry |
| B—Golden Delicious Apple | N—Hal-Berta Giant Peach |
| C—Staymared Apple | O—J. H. Hale Peach |
| D—Grimes Golden Double-Life | P—Stark Early Elberta Peach |
| E—Winesap Apple | Q—Alton Peach |
| F—Early Red Bird Apple | R—Mam. Heath Cling Peach |
| G—Henry Clay Apple | S—Late Elberta Peach |
| H—Summer Champion Apple | T—Gold Plum |
| I—Jonathan Apple | U—Omaha Plum |
| J—Stark King David Apple | V—Blue Grapes (2) |
| K—Blk. Tartarian Imp. Cherry | W—Red Grapes (2) |
| L—Stark Gold Cherry | X—White Grapes (2) |

Should our stock of any variety in these Collections become exhausted our experts will select another variety of equal value.

Fresh Fruit from Early to Late

You will want fresh fruit from early in the Spring until late Fall. For your guidance we are giving you below the list of Apples, Peaches, Pears, etc. in order of ripening.

APPLES

(in order of ripening)

Early Red Bird	Wealthy	Senator
Henry Clay	McIntosh	Scarlet Staymared
Yellow Transparent	King David	Staymared
Duchess	Grimes Golden (Double-Life)	Stayman Winesap
Summer Champion	Jon-a-red	Golden Delicious
Wilson Red June	Jonathan	Paragon Winesap
Crimson Gravenstein	Starking	Winesap
Jeffries Red	Stark Delicious	Red Rome Beauty
		Black Ben

CRAB APPLES

Florence	Stark Gold
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PEARS

(in order of ripening)

Tyson	Bartlett	Stark Seckel
Lincoln	Anjou	Duchess
	Kieffer	

PEACHES

(in order of ripening)

World's Earliest	Champion	Burbank's Giant Freestone
Red Bird Cling	Burbank's July Elberta	J. H. Hale
Early Rose	Illinois	Hal-Berta Giant
June Elberta	Stark Early Elberta	Flaming Gold Nectarine
Golden Jubilee	Belle of Georgia	Hardy-Berta
Eureka	Golden Elberta Cling	Late Elberta
Alton	Elberta	Mammoth Heath Cling
		Krummel October

SOUR CHERRIES

Montearly	Early Richmond	Suda Hardy
Dyehouse	Montmorency	Montlate

SWEET CHERRIES

Governor Wood	Burbank's Honey Heart
Black Tartarian Improved	Napoleon
Burbank's Black Giant	Stark Gold
Bing	

PLUMS

(in order of ripening)

Red June	Burbank's Great Yellow
Burbank's June Blood	Gold
Early Gold (Shiro)	Burbank's Honeymoon
Burbank's June Red Skin	Indian Blood (Duarte)
Santa Rosa	Omaha
Burbank's Mammoth Cardinal	Tatge (Lombard Improved)
Abundance	Late Goose
Burbank's Purple Plumcot	Burbank's Red Ace
Burbank	German Prune
Wild Goose Improved	Damson (Big Mackey)
Burbank's Flaming Delicious	Burbank's Elephant Heart
America	Green Gage

Planting the Home Orchard

In selecting the site for your Home Orchard, practically any place or soil will be satisfactory. You will probably want it near the house, and you will want **good drainage**, as trees do not like "wet feet". If your soil is thin, just use some manure.

After you have decided on the place for your Home Orchard, put the ground in good condition, just as though you were going to plant a garden or a farm crop. Plow it early in the season before planting if possible. There are several methods of laying out your land, and it is probable that one of the plans shown in this book will fill your needs.

PLANTING

Do not plant too deep. Set the tree in center of hole at a depth about two inches lower than it stood in the nursery row, using the **good top soil** to sift in about the roots. Fill the hole three-fourths full of earth and **tamp soil firmly** with your feet to hold tree in upright position. Then pour in two gallons of water and allow the water to soak in before filling balance of hole. If possible use only the rich top soil to entirely fill the hole. See that tree is standing upright. Leave the surface

of the soil loose. A small amount of **well rotted manure** if thoroughly mixed with the soil in the top third of the hole may be used in planting. **Fresh manure should not be used in the hole** but can be used as a mulch or surface dressing. Commercial fertilizers should be put on top of the soil only after tree is planted, and starts to grow, otherwise it may injure the tree roots. Make record of the tree location at once, then **remove label wires to prevent cutting limbs.**

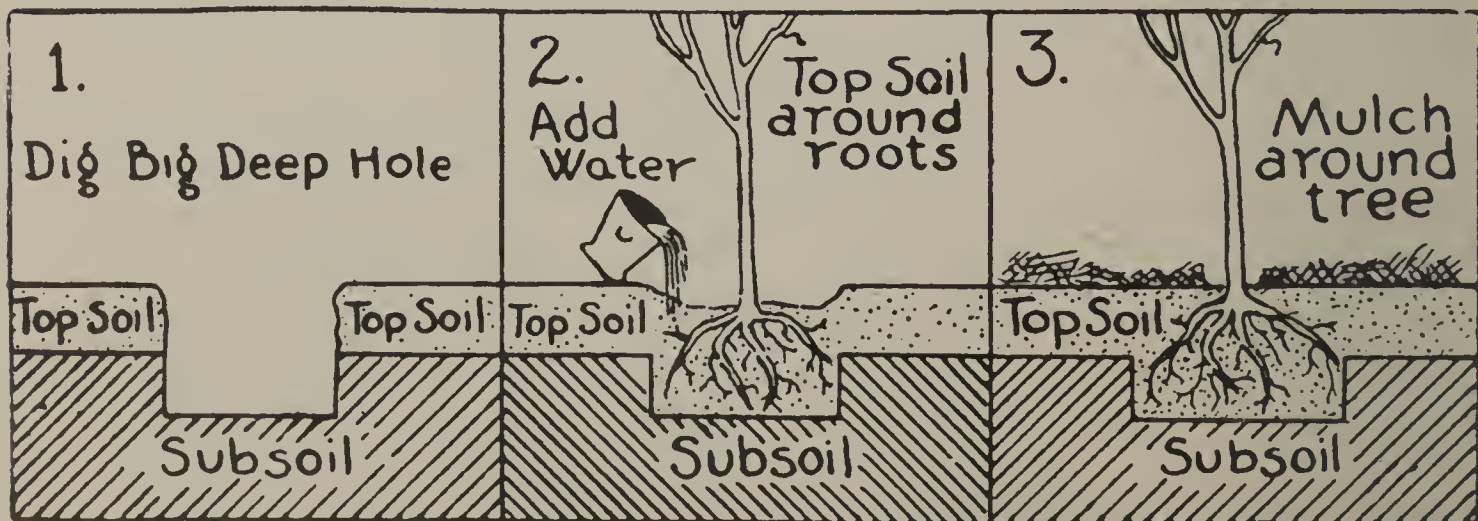
Proper Planting of Trees

1. Dig wide deep holes in order to accommodate roots without crowding, keeping top-soil separated from sub-soil.

2. Place tree in hole, about 2 inches deeper than it stood in nursery — spread out roots. Work in good rich top soil **around roots and tamp in solid** until hole is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Leave no air pockets around roots. Pour

in 2 or 3 gallons of water and let soak in.

3. Fill up hole with good loose soil, leaving **surface soil loose**. A mulch of manure, straw, leaves, etc. around the tree will conserve soil moisture. Prune tree or shrub promptly after planting. **Frequent watering and cultivation is very important especially during the first season and in dry weather.**



Pruning is Simple

The chief requirement of good pruning is the making of a proper start. In fact, in the best pruning practices there is very little pruning recommended between the initial shaping of the tree and the time when the tree reaches bearing age. In other words, the less pruning a tree receives, provided it is properly started, the sooner it will reach bearing age and the better results it will give thereafter. Slight, corrective, annual pruning is best.

Prune your trees as soon as you plant them. Head your fruit trees low.

Apple and Pear. If head of apple or pear tree is already formed, remove all except three to five limbs, which will form a well balanced head. Cut back each of these branches, leaving 10 to 14 inches long. (See diagram at the bottom of the page).

Peach. Prune peach heavily — cutting back twenty to thirty-six inches above the ground, removing all except four or five branches which should be cut back to stubs one or two inches long.

Sour Cherry needs only slight pruning — removing scarred or broken branches and leave balanced head.

Sweet Cherry and Plum should be pruned like an apple tree.

Authorities now recommend that only **very light pruning** be done after the first and second years, mostly corrective pruning. After the second year prune very moderately — mainly to remove dead wood, to take out crossed or interfering branches or to correct weak crotches. This light pruning work can be quickly done in several hours during the late winter or **early spring** months when farm work is not rushing. Remember, the most severe pruning a fruit tree should ever have is that which comes at the time it is planted. (See diagram below).



Diagram to show method most popular for the pruning of an apple tree into what is called a modified leader tree. This drawing shows an apple tree pruned properly for the first four years. At the left, the first year, at the time the tree is planted—it is merely cut back to within about 36 inches of the ground in the spring, removing all side branches. Second year shows growth made and cross marks show where leader and side branches are cut back. The letters A, B, and C on the four diagrams represent the place where each year's growth is cut back. Very little pruning is required after the second year, just enough to keep the top of the tree balanced.

Spraying the Home Orchard

Many people think that a spraying program is too complicated for a home orchard, but at the present time there are so many easily handled preparations on the market, so many efficient types of small sprayers available that it is no more trouble to spray the home orchard thoroughly than it is to keep the home garden in good condition. And just a small amount of spraying will make a tremendous difference in the quality and amount of fruit produced.

It is best to have a dormant spray at least once every 2 or 3 years before trees come into bearing. This spray can be applied any time during the winter in mild weather. Commercial Lime Sulphur at the rate of 1 gallon to 8 gals. of water is standard strength. Also dormant oil sprays are good.

However, in order to simplify spraying by having one mixture, to follow the dormant spray, and give fair results on all kinds of fruit trees in the home orchard, we are suggesting the following all purpose home orchard spray. This is a milder spray than is recommended for certain conditions but it should give satisfactory results. The materials are — Arsenate of Lead, 1¼ lbs. to 50 gallons of water (or ¼ lb. to 10 gallons). To this mixture add a mild form of sulphur product (often called "wettable sulphur") offered by various manufactures under different trade names, such as Flotation, Kolofog, Mike" Sulphur, etc., using the strength recommended by the manufacturers. These are called "Mild Sulphurs". Apply throughly.

The time of application and number of sprays to be used is dependent upon many factors, but the following should be a good general program for application of this spray.

- 1 - Just before the blossoms open.
- 2 - Just after the blossoms drop.
- 3 - Ten to fifteen days after the second spray.
- 4 - Eight or nine weeks after the blossoms drop.

FERTILIZING

At planting time, manure or fertilizer may be used around **young trees** on top of soil or slightly worked in the top soil (not near roots). Nitrogen is an essential plant food and in most soils it is the most necessary clement needed to assure you vigorous growth. Nitrogen is usually supplied in the form of manure, cover crops and Nitrogenous compounds such as Nitrate or Soda, or Sulphate Ammonia. Either of these is a good, quick acting fertilizer. Cyanamid is another form of Nitrate. This is usually applied in the Fall after growth stops. Furthermore, some Experiment Stations are recommending Fall applications of all three above named nitrogen fertilizers, although most growers still apply Sulphate of Ammonia and Nitrate of Soda in the Spring as mentioned above. It is applied at the rate of ¼ of a pound for newly planted trees, increasing ½ of a pound each year until maximum amount of 5 pounds is reached when trees are about 15 years old. **Sulphate of Ammonia** is similar to nitrate of soda but contains about 20% more available nitrogen and should be used in correspondingly smaller amounts. Applications of these fertilizers should be made about **2 weeks before blooming time**, and should be broadcast over surface of ground covered by branches but not close to trunk of tree.

The use of the so-called complete commercial fertilizers containing Nitrogen, Phosphate, and Potash in various forms are also beneficial to many soils. They will increase the growth of the cover crop which automatically increases the available plant food when the cover crop is plowed under.

CULTIVATION It is very important to cultivate — particularly newly planted trees. However, mulching is a good substitute for cultivation. The ideal arrangement is to plant your Home Orchard and grow vegetables and other cultivated crops between the rows of the trees. Regular cultivation of the vegetables will automatically cultivate the trees. Keep the soil cultivated, particularly after rains, so that no crust will be allowed to form.

MULCHING A mulch of manure, straw, dried grass or similar material to conserve the moisture during latter part of summer can be used instead of cultivation. Use plenty of manure around young trees.

Plant ONLY High Quality Sorts

It takes no more space to grow a tree which bears high quality fruit which will bring you good prices for any which you have to sell than it does to grow an inferior variety.

In these Special Bargain Orchards offered in this book we have included the leading varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, etc. In the event, however, that none of these Bargain Collections fills your needs, write to us and we will be glad to work with you in planning a planting which will bring you both pleasure and profit.

Order Your Trees Early

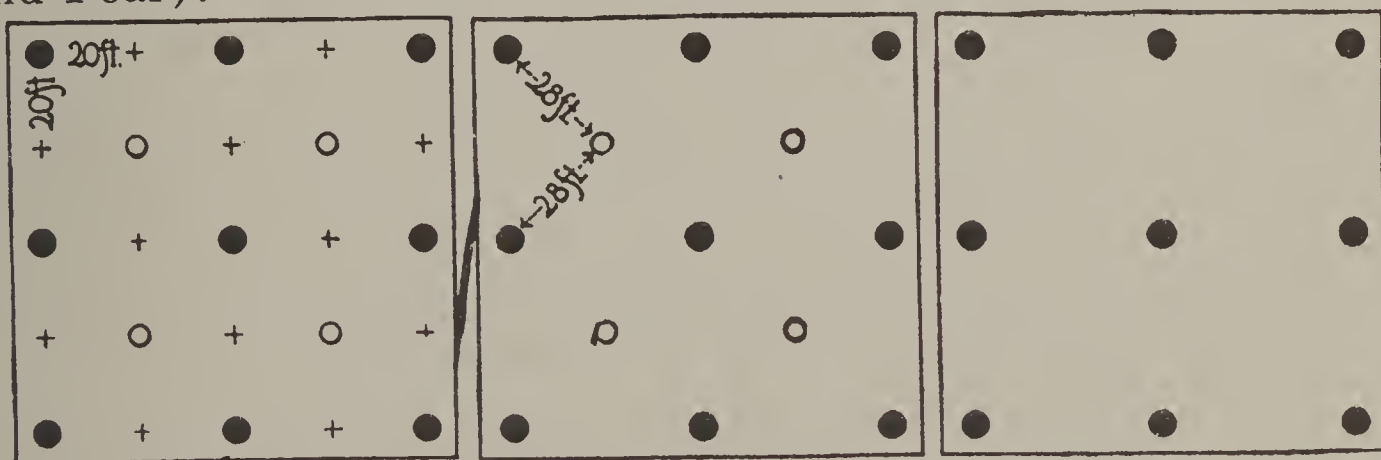
After you have decided what varieties you are going to plant, get your orders in early.

You can plant trees in the **Fall** or in the **Spring** to suit your own personal convenience — unless you live in the far North, in which event Spring planting is recommended. Whether you decide to plant in the Fall or in the Spring be sure to get your order in early so that your trees may be reserved. We will ship the trees to you at the proper time for planting in your section.

Filler System

If the Planting Plans illustrated on Pages 7 to 10 do not fit your needs you may want to use the plan known as the Filler System illustrated below — especially if your space is limited, as it will give you double production for 15 to 25 years.

After 12 to 15 years the Filler (Peach) trees may be removed and then at the end of 20 to 25 years remove the Semi-Permanent (Cherry and Plum) trees, leaving your Permanent (Apple and Pear).



The "Permanent and filler" method of planting trees. Dots indicate locations of permanent trees (apple and long lived fruits). Circles indicate semi-permanent trees (cherry, young bearing varieties of apple, pear, etc.). X's indicate fillers (peaches and other shorter lived fruits). Diagram at left; the original planting arrangement. Center diagram; after filler trees have been removed, usually done when the orchard is from 15 to 18 years old. Diagram at extreme right; after both semi-permanent and filler trees have been removed. This is not necessary for many years. In the meantime, the filler and semi-permanent trees have produced many profitable crops and paid for the orchard.



Beauty -- Health -- Profits -- Security

There are many folks who plant fruit trees for their beauty alone. What is lovelier than an apple, cherry, plum or peach tree in bloom? What fragrance is more delightful than that of apple blossoms? Also a tree in fruit is a glorious picture.

Fruit make ideal lawn trees, especially for the rear lawn or outdoor living room. When a small tree is needed along the boundary, or corners of your yard why not let it be a fruit tree?

Home Grown Fruits Taste Better

Fruit which is **fresh-picked** and **tree-ripened** has a better, more delicious, richer flavor. Plenty of delicious fresh fruit will assure your family the necessary Vitamins so essential to perfect health — **good teeth, strong bones, beautiful skin, freedom from colds and other ailments.**

First will come the **Berries** and **Cherries** — the sweet ones for eating out of hand and the tart ones for those mouth-watering pies, followed by the **early apples.** Then will come the **Peaches, Plums, Pears,** followed by **Grapes** and **Fall and Winter Apples.**

The Home Orchard is a big factor in **solving the high cost of living problem.**

Probably after you have furnished your family with all the fruit they need for eating fresh, storing for winter, canning and for making preserves you will have a surplus for selling at your door or at your local market. Many Home and Farm Orchard owners are making **hundreds of dollars** in extra profits each year from the surplus fruit they sell.

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