

ALLEN'S

BOOK of BERRIES

1931



"PREMIER"
*Early - Unequaled
as a Money Maker*

The
W. F. ALLEN CO.
SALISBURY
MARYLAND





Good plants, well-rooted, true-to-name, ready to grow

You Can Get Them

We expect to have available an adequate supply of good True-to-Name Strawberry Plants, fully up to our usual standard, for all our old customers and friends who receive this catalog. A survey of all the plant growing sections including growers in Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Arkansas and North Carolina indicates that there is not now in the hands of growers much over 50% as much stock as these growers actually sold in the spring of 1930. Our own yield per acre of good plants is certainly not over 50%.

In view of this situation we are practicing some economies in order that the price increase necessary to help meet the additional cost of production may be held as low as possible. For instance, we are reducing our advertising expense by buying less space in the farm papers. Also, as you have probably observed, this catalog is less expensive than last year's. Furthermore, it is being sent to less than one half our total list of names, going only to those who have bought plants from us or made inquiries about them during the last two or three years.

You will note some increase in our prices for this season on page 15. We pledge you here and now that if the growing season of 1931 is anywhere near normal our prices for the fall of 1931 and spring of 1932 will average no higher than they were in 1929.

We hope sincerely that you who receive this Berry Book, who are mostly old customers and friends, have not been hit severely by the Nation-wide drought last summer, but it is inevitable that a great many of you have been. At any rate we wish for you all a most happy and prosperous 1931.

Our reasons for believing that Allen's plants are the best you can buy are detailed on the next page. Please read these over, and consider further that we are the only large plant growers who handle strawberry plants exclusively. Look at other catalogs. Most of these firms are entirely reputable and honest, but we do feel that W. F. Allen and his three sons spending all their time in this business and handling no other nursery products, that somewhere in the process of cleaning, grading, packing and promptly shipping, we can usually do a little better than the man or firm who handles a little of anything. Consider also the severe drought in all plant growing sections this summer, which has inevitably made a larger percentage of under-grade plants in the beds than usual. In a situation like this the willingness to grade carefully and the facilities for seeing that it is done are more important than usual. We like to believe that in our forty-seven years experience in selling strawberry plants, we have built up a reputation for sending out only True-to-Name plants that are dependable in quality and results. You will find the plants we send you this season fully up to our usual standard, strong, well rooted plants, True-to-Name, ready to grow, dependable in results. May we have your order?

It's Worth Thinking Over

Before deciding to dig plants from your own fruiting beds this spring and thus save cost of plants and transportation, its worth considering that you lose in all or part of the following ways:

1. The trouble and expense of digging and cleaning your own plants, especially where you are inexperienced at this kind of work and the soil is heavy and hard.

2. The money you would receive for the berries produced by the plants you dig, including the second crop where they are kept over.

3. The invigorating effects that often come from a change of soil and climate. There is often a very marked gain.

4. The convenience of having plants right at hand when you want them.

5. The other things you might do in rush of spring work during the time it takes to dig the plants.

6. The beneficial results of early planting are well known. You can take advantage of the first "open spell" (in the north) by setting Allen's plants instead of digging your own.

7. Well cleaned plants, with evenly bunched, straightened roots make setting easier, quicker and better.

8. Allen's plants are grown for plants, in a light sandy loam soil. Many of the best strawberry soils are heavy and plants dug there are short rooted and knotty, making them hard to set and less resistant to drought or mechanical disturbances. In many such cases Allen's plants are better plants than your own and will give you better results.

We stated these facts in our last catalog. They apply even more this year, especially in regard to item two (2) above. If you were at all affected by the great drought last summer and fall your plant beds are thinner and narrower than usual, and it would require many more rows to dig a given number of plants for setting. Also, with a decreased acreage of berries in the country, many old beds killed outright by the drought and many young ones weakened, the chances for getting unusually good prices for your berries this season are excellent. See next page.

Plants of Greatest Value

Are Those Which Produce The Best Results

On opposite page is a group of vigorous, well-rooted, true-to-name plants. They are the equal of any plants you will find anywhere and greatly superior to plants less vigorous and well rooted. Allen's plants are grown in a sandy loam soil in which such roots as you see above are developed and from which the plants can be removed without breaking off great numbers of roots. We do not claim to be the only plant growers who can and do produce such plants, but we do believe that you get your money's worth with our plants. Even if two lots are equally vigorous, and grown in the same kind of soil, greater value can be added or maintained by the way they are handled.

1. True to Name. Plants that are true-to-name should be kept that way and not mixed by careless handling.

2. Fresh and Moist. Plants should be kept fresh and moist while digging and handling—and not allow sun and wind to make them dry and withered.

3. Well Cleaned. They should be well cleaned and bunched evenly. Dead and decaying leaves tend to prevent plants from reaching you in good condition. And well cleaned plants, bunched evenly, with roots straightened, make setting easier, quicker and better.

4. Full Count of Good Plants. Plants should be selected and any weak, poorly

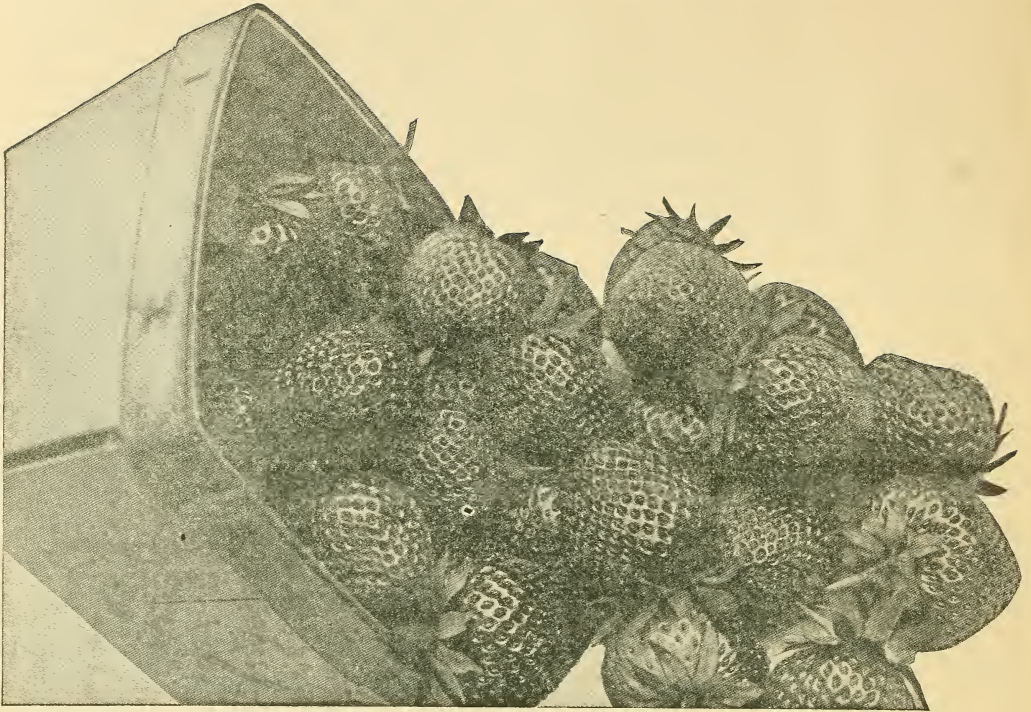
rooted ones discarded. There should be full count of good plants.

5. Proper Packing—with roots in layers of moist sphagnum moss and the tops to the outside of the crate, with bunches firm enough to prevent shaking around but not tight enough to cause heating. Plants should be packed to reach you in good growing condition—fresh and moist—but not rotten nor dried up.

6. Prompt Service. Plants to be of greatest value should reach you when you want them and not after your best planting season has passed. Prompt shipment from freshly dug plants.

A falling down in any one of these things would detract from the value of the plants and an assurance that they are done properly maintains to the utmost their capacity for getting results.

It is on the dependable quality of our plants for producing results that we again base our request for your orders.



The Fruits of Allen's Plants

Is There Any Money In Growing Strawberries?

Our answer to that question is, Yes. We believe the probabilities for good profits and the possibilities for large profits are greater than with any other crop we know about. One grower in this county told us recently that he felt his season was below par if he did not clear up \$400.00 or \$500.00 per acre. He grows mostly Chesapeake. Another grower in the same section told us that he actually made over \$1500.00 from two acres of Lupton in 1930. They are both in what might be called a late strawberry section. We have received many reports of high yields and high profits with other varieties, especially Premier. Most of the record yields and profits are made with this variety.

We do not feel justified in leading our friends and prospective customers to expect from \$800.00 to \$1000.00 per acre profit from their strawberries. We do feel that with good land, good care, and a good market from \$300.00 to \$600.00 per acre is a reasonable expectation. If conditions are unfavorable even the low figure may not be reached, but there is always a possibility of reaching the high profits per acre which you see blazing forth in advertisements and many plant catalogs. We have had customers who have cleared up \$800.00, \$1200.00, \$1500.00 and even as high as \$2000.00 per acre. As a mark to shoot at, with the explanation that they are exceptional, these great successes are valuable, but to persuade anyone to go into strawberry growing with the idea that these figures are average is not fair.

As we see it this year the situation looks good. According to Government estimates the strawberry acreage is down about 20%. The great drought has killed out a great many of the carrying over, or two year patches. On very high land, or very hard land many of the young fields have been hit so hard as to be a negligible factor in fruit production this season. There are, of course, many good fields but a great many of those that can be rated good for this year are still not up to standard. With this situation so general we certainly look to see good prices for berries this season, and as mentioned on page 3 it would certainly seem inadvisable for a grower to use his own plants this season, even with a somewhat increased price for the plants he would buy. It would take more rows than usual to dig a given quantity of plants, and the chances are that berries produced by those rows would command a higher price than usual.

Of course spring 1931 planting means 1932 fruiting. But with an actual shortage of plants and somewhat increased prices for them it seems reasonable to expect a considerable reduction in acreage for 1932 fruiting which should mean good prices.

Big Crops From Allen's Plants

If you have figured about how many fancy berries you can sell, or how many you have the facilities and labor for picking and marketing, or how many you need to supply your family and have some for doing up and for friends, it is desirable to know about what yield to expect from plants. A good "Rule of Thumb" to go by is that with good plants, under average good conditions, you should expect approximately one quart of fruit per plant set. Notice how this figure, or better, runs through the experiences of the growers quoted below who have used our plants.

5,000 Quarts from 5,000 Plants

Washington Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1930—I certainly had a fine crop of berries off my patch last year. Nearly 5,000 quarts. They were very large and fine quality. They were Allen's plants. (5,000 plants set).
Perley H. Wagner.

Another Nice Yield

Potter Co., Pa., April 30, 1930—Last year I bought 60 of your Premier plants and picked from the 60 plants 73 quarts of berries.
Guy Scott.

Over Quart Per Plant and Well Pleased

Rockingham Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1930—In 1928 I bought 750 plants from you, 250 each Premier, Big Joe and Chesapeake. From the 750 plants I got from you I picked 25 thirty-two quart crates (800 qts.) of the finest berries you most ever saw. The Premier is away ahead in quarts. Produced as many berries as Big Joe and Chesapeake combined. I certainly was well pleased with your plants and I trust that I will receive just as nice plants this year.
W. R. Showalter.

700 Plants—906 Quarts Fine Berries

Rockbridge Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1930—Last season we gathered 906 quarts of very fine berries from the 700 plants we bought from you in 1928. The plants always come in fine shape.
J. G. Monroe.

Premier Holds Most of the Records

Walker Co., Ga., Nov. 4th, 1929—Thinking that you might be interested to know how the strawberry plants that I bought from you last year turned out. On March 15th, 1928 I set out 1,000 Premier plants that I bought from you on first year new ground. This

past season I gathered and sold 52 crates of berries of 24 quarts each, 1248 quarts, and owing to bad weather as it was very wet and rainy nearly every day, am satisfied that I lost as many as 12 crates of berries or 288 quarts and we had all the berries that we wanted for our home use. I could sell them where the buyers would turn down other berries for 25 and 50c more per crate than others were asking for Klondyke's. Everyone that saw them said they never saw so many berries on such plants.
W. N. McCullough.

Good Results—Best Berries

Penobscot Co., Me., Feb. 19, 1930—I wish to thank you for your "Book of Berries." I also want to tell you of the good results I got from the plants that I obtained from you two years ago. The plants arrived in fine shape. I picked 1608 quarts and sold practically all in my own store. Everybody thought they were the best berries they had ever seen.
P. C. Sloat.

Must Have Allen's True-to-Name Plants For Record Yield

Clinton Co., Ohio, March 4, 1930—Find inclosed check for \$47.50 for which please send me 9,500 Premier Strawberry plants. I am trying for a yield of ten thousand boxes per acre and if I succeed I know I must have Allen's True-to-Name plants.
John Harland.

Bumper Crop and Still Picking Every Day

Chester Co., Pa., June 16, 1930—Enclosed find check for plants received. Have just finished harvesting my strawberries and had a bumper crop. Have picked 190 crates to date from 9,000 plants and still picking every day.
Charles L. Piersol.

A Strawberry Garden Is Worth The Effort

We gain nothing worth while without some effort, but that spent on a small strawberry garden is certainly well repaid. A small plot with from 200 to 500 plants will assure you of many things.

1. Plenty of luscious berries over a long season, right fresh off the vines.
2. All you want for table use, "sugared down," or otherwise.
3. Strawberry shortcake, strawberry ice-cream, cool drinks from strawberry juices—and other ways.
4. Plenty of berries to can and preserve for winter use.
5. Enough to share with your friends.
6. Ready money from the Salable Surplus.
7. With the Everbearers, plenty for table use all through the last summer and fall.

Order the plants now for your strawberry garden. We will send them when you say. You'll be surprised how little it takes for so much benefit and pleasure. Read below how well pleased these folks are with their strawberry garden from Allen's plants.

A Big Dividend From a \$3.60 Investment

Buncombe Co., N. C., Feb. 15, 1930—Our last shipment of berries, Big Joe, Premier and Chesapeake were all we could ask for. We sold \$47.80 worth, canned and ate all we wanted. The Premier were far above expectation. 24 to 30 filled a quart basket. We only had 600 plants of Premier, Big Joe and Chesapeake. All were fine and fruited nicely.
J. A. Woods.

And She Had Never Set One Before

Otego Co., N. Y., March 1, 1930—I have a small bed of your plants and last year had more than we could use so sold some. After that they tried to get them all. People would stop me on the street and say they had heard I had the best strawberries anyone ever ate. They were large size and wonderful flavor. Never lost a plant and I had never set one before. It snowed the day after I set them out. I am ordering some more.
Mrs. Robert Briggs.

Berries Every Day Until Late in November

Floyd Co., Ind., Jan. 10, 1930—The 1,000 Premiers we received from you last spring look wonderfully good as do the Mastodon and New York. We picked a few ripe berries from our Mastodon every day until late in November. The plants were always full of Blooms and berries. One doesn't have to order as many plants from Allen's as every plant is certain. I don't believe we lost a single plant.
Mrs. E. M. Jenkins.

Cultural Suggestions

Selecting and Preparing the Land. No one should hesitate to set strawberry plants on account of climate or soil. They are grown successfully in semi-tropical Florida and as far north as Canada and Alaska. They are grown successfully on light sandy types of soil and on heavy clay soil, altho, like most other crops, they respond very quickly to fertile, well drained soils that are full of humus and retentive of moisture.

If your neighbors or others in your locality can grow strawberries, you can, too. But even if no one in your section does grow them, that is no reason why you should not attempt it. It may even be an added reason why you should, because it might leave a better market for your crop or surplus over what you need for home use.

In selecting a soil, keep in mind that any good garden soil will produce strawberries successfully. If planting a larger acreage, it is well to select a field that has been planted to some hoed crop such as potatoes, beans, cabbage, where the growth of grass and weeds has been kept down and not allowed to go to seed.

It is also well to remember that one of the most essential requirements for strawberries at fruiting time is plenty of moisture. Any soil that has had good crops of cow peas, clover, rye, or any other cover crop turned under will be full of humus and therefore more retentive of moisture, as well as looser and more easily worked in the case of heavier soils.

Sod land should be avoided if possible as the white grubs winter over in such land and cut off the young plants soon after they are set the following spring. If you have no other land available, plow the land in the fall, harrowing it during the winter and early spring as often as you can, and many of the grubs will be killed out.

The land selected should be plowed in early spring. If the field has been selected the preceding fall and rye planted, a heavy sod of rye plowed under in early spring will help, altho, of course, it is not necessary. After the ground is plowed in the spring it should be harrowed thoroughly. If stable manure is to be used (see manure and fertilizer below) we like it best spread broadcast on the land just after it is plowed. Then the land, either with or without the manure, should be disced thoroughly, and, if necessary, dragged to level it up so that a nice, soft, even planting bed is available.

Our ideal one year's preparation for a given piece of land for strawberries would be to broadcast the land as heavily as possible for the preceding crop. In this section, that crop would be sweet potatoes, because they are usually kept free of weeds and grass, and when dug there is a very helpful quantity of leaves and vines left in the ground. If dug early, there is also opportunity to plant rye and have a good sod to turn under in spring. The special point we want to make here is that the residual effect of stable manure (especially if quite coarse) applied to previous crop has given us just as good (perhaps better) results as when applied same year plants are set.

Another point. If you want to plant strawberries and have no field following a hoed crop available, plow down grass and weeds before they go to seed and while they are still green. Green weeds and grass plowed under are valuable in adding humus and retaining moisture but dried out growth is of little benefit. If this kind of land is used, though, watch the hoeing closely the following summer.

Setting the Plants. Where commercial fertilizer is to be used under the plants, rows should be run out 3 or 4 inches deep with a one-horse plow, the fertilizer drilled into these rows and thoroughly worked in. Then the soil should be thrown back into these furrows and again leveled off. Where considerable acreages are planted, a horse drawn transplanter such as is used for sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, etc., is often used. To do a good job this way, however, requires skill and experience, if the crowns of the plants are to be left at the proper level with the roots extending straight into the ground and not set on a slant oftentimes near the surface of ground. A spade, trowel or dibble are the tools most often used in setting the plants. Where one of these is used, they are set down the prepared row with the roots of the plants spread out as much as possible and the bud of the plant just at the surface of the ground. It is also important to press the ground firmly against the roots and to see that enough dirt is filled in near the crown of the plant so that the top of the roots will not be left exposed. Where the fertilizer is not put under the plants, the rows can merely be laid off with a marker and the plants set by any of the methods suggested down the marked row instead of down the fertilized row.

Clipping the roots is not necessary nor helpful if you can get the roots of the plants in the soil without being doubled up. It is better, however, to clip the roots somewhat than to have them doubled up in the ground. Where a horse-drawn transplanter is used, it is probably better to clip the roots any way to expedite handling the plants, unless they are very small.

TIME TO SET PLANTS

Early Spring is the logical, natural, most successful and satisfactory time to set Strawberry plants. So don't neglect setting some plants this Spring thinking you can make it up by early Fall planting. It can't be done.

How early, Just as soon as weather permits getting ground ready. In the South, February and March and early April. In the Middle States, March and April. In the Northern States, April.

Be sure to order early enough so that plants can be right at hand as soon as your ground is ready. Early setting pays big—the plants start quicker, grow better and make better beds than plants set late.

When a plant grower in the latitude of New York or Massachusetts can dig plants, berry growers in those sections should be setting their plants. This is a big advantage we can give growers in those latitudes. We can dig and ship plants earlier and have them right at hand for early planting.

Cultivation and Training. The plants should be cultivated and hoed soon after they have started growth after being set out. It is important at the first hoeing to uncover the buds of any plants which might have been planted too deep. If this is not done very early, these plants will not recover in time to amount to anything, even though they might live along all summer. Cultivate often enough to keep the surface of the ground from becoming crusted and to keep down the grass and weeds.

We believe in the well-spaced matted row system of training strawberries, and with this system the first runners from the plants should be encouraged to take root, forming from 10 to 20 or even more young plants from each plant set, paying some attention as the hoeing is done to see that the plants do not become crowded too thickly on the bed. If the plants can be spaced in training them so that each plant is a few inches from any other plant, but with a well filled-in row 15 to 18 inches wide, you will have a very favorable condition for getting large crops of fancy berries. Of course, a wider bed is O. K. where the rows themselves are set 4 feet or more apart, and a narrower bed might be more desirable where the rows were only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. But in any case, make sure of your fruiting bed by letting the first runners root, cutting off surplus late runners if desirable.

If you desire to use the hill system, the plants should be set considerably closer together and all the runners kept off. We feel that the hill system, if used at all, should be only in cases where the ground is very limited or perhaps with the Everbearing varieties.

Manure and Fertilizer.—Barnyard manure spread broadcast on the land after it is plowed and thoroughly disced in is the best thing you can do to add fertility to the land to get a better growth of strawberry plants and fruit. However, this is not necessary. Green manure crops and fertilizer will give very good results. We have had some remarkable results in plant growth from using a mixture composed of 1,500 pounds dissolved bone and 500 pounds of acid phosphate. The analysis of this mixture is about 3-10-0. Use about 500 or 600 pounds of this per acre in the drill before the plants are set, or alongside of the plants, and thoroughly work in with hoe or cultivator soon after setting the plants. Where applied in the drill, it should be worked in thoroughly, going at least twice to each row with a horse and cultivator to mix it in. If applied broadcast, 1,000 pounds per acre of this mixture thoroughly harrowed in before the plants are set, can be used to advantage. Not more than 500 or 600 pounds of this mixture should be used per acre in the drill. We have seen 1,000 pounds per acre used in the drill and not thoroughly mixed with the soil, with the result that a great many of the plants were killed by the fertilizer.

As a top dressing to be used in late summer, or in early spring before growth starts, we have seen 4-8-4 and 7-6-5 fertilizer give excellent results. In a very dry season on very light soil, we have seen fertilizer applied in early spring cut down the yield by producing a heavy growth of foliage which sucked out the scanty supply of moisture. Moist soil, full of humus or naturally springy, would have made the fertilizer application a paying investment even that year.

Nitrogen and phosphorus seem to be the most necessary elements for plant and fruit growth, but potash probably helps with the coloring of the berries and their shipping qualities, although this has not been definitely proved.

Except in very acid soil, lime should not be used for strawberries. An excess of lime in the soil is likely to have a very detrimental effect on the growth of the plants.

Perfect and Imperfect Varieties. Perfect flowering varieties planted alone will mature a crop of perfect fruit. Imperfect flowering varieties should have perfect varieties planted with them, at least one row for every five or six. When two varieties are used in equal amounts, they are often alternated three or four rows of each. In our price-list, perfect flowering varieties are followed by "per" and imperfect varieties by "imp."

Mulching. A mulch is applied for one or all of three reasons: First, to protect the plants from freezing and thawing of the soil in winter; second, to keep the soil cool and moist during the season when fruit is being produced; third, to keep berries from being spattered with dirt by rain during fruiting season.

The mulch should be applied in the fall. In the spring when plants begin to start, this is raked to the center of the rows and there serves the purpose of retarding the growth of weeds and grass, keeping the ground loose and moist and the fruit clean. Use marsh grass, rye straw, wheat straw or similar material. Coarse manure can be used but any heavy lumps must be beaten up or they will smother the plants in the spring.

Distance to Plant. We recommend setting the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, or even as much as $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, if the soil is very fertile. The plants should be set 15 to 20 inches apart in the row, depending on the varieties set, the width of the rows themselves and the fertility of the land. Free growing varieties like Dunlap, Missionary and Aroma which make large number of plants should be set farther apart than varieties like Chesapeake, Mastodon, Lupton and others that make larger plants, but not so many of them. When set in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart and spaced 18 to 20 inches apart in the row, it requires about 8,000 plants per acre.

Care of Plants. Set plants promptly on arrival if possible. It will help if roots of the plants can be dipped in water and allowed to "plump up" for sometime before setting, perhaps over night. At any rate have them thoroughly moistened when planting. If anything prevents immediate planting and the weather is cool, the top of the crate should be taken off and the plants loosened in the crate, still keeping the roots covered with the packing material. Placed in a cool place, plants will keep like this for two or three days. If weather is too warm to keep plants, or too cold to set them out they should be heeled in in some shaded or protected place. Dig a V-shaped trench, open the bundles, spread them out in thin layers with buds just even with the surface of the ground and firm the soil back against the roots of the plants. If necessary several layers of plants can be heeled in the same place with one or two inches of soil between each layer. Wet the soil and plants thoroughly when heeling is done.

Good Words For Allen's Plants. From Those Who Have Tried Them

YEARS OF SATISFACTION

Always Satisfactory

Cumberland Co., Maine, June 6, 1930—This is to acknowledge receipt of my order for strawberry plants. They were set rather promptly and when they had started well I counted 1580 live plants (1500 ordered). I appreciate your treatment and plants as you have always proved satisfactory in past dealings with you.
Alfred Ware.

Allen's Plants Beat Them All

Douglas Co., Nebr., Jan. 20, 1930—I gave your Book of Berries to a friend. I am sure they will become customers of yours. The plants I receive from you beat them all.
Bruno Wagner.

Always Fine and True to Name

Morris Co., N. J., April 14, 1930—We have used your plants for several years. I have always found them to be very fine and True to Name.

John H. Vanriper & Sons.

20 Years of Satisfaction

Orange Co., N. Y., April 12, 1930—Have grown your berries for 20 years or more, have always given satisfaction, true to variety, full in count, well developed, plenty of root, never lost a plant, prolific and fine flavored, none better.
Rev. E. Frank Fowler.

From Father to Son

Hamilton County, Ohio—Enclosed you will find my order for some strawberry plants also some Asparagus roots, together with check to cover same. I hope the Asparagus roots prove as satisfactory as your strawberry plants have in the past. My father was the first one in this neighborhood to try Chesapeake berries having set some the first year you introduced them and I have never found a berry their equal since.
Verne E. Stevens.

Growing Good for 10 Years

Centre Co., Penna., April 14, 1930—Have been buying plants from you for about ten years and they always come in fine shape and good grow.

John R. Schneck.

A Customer for 20 Years

Rutland Co., Vt., March 25, 1930—Mr. Allen, I have had berry plants from you some twenty years past and gone. They were very fine stock and I want some more.
Wm. L. Glynn.

FULL COUNT OF GOOD PLANTS

Fine Plants, Count Ran Over

Floyd Co., Ind., April 7, 1930—I received your postal on the 3rd and received the plants on the 4th and set them all out on the 5th. The plants were all in good order and were fine plants, and the count ran over.
F. L. Watkins.

Thanks For the Extra Plants

Hunterdon Co., N. J., April 16, 1930—Your strawberry plants arrived Saturday O. K. Thank you for the extra plants. I have never seen as nice plants as these were. If you want to raise good berries you want to set out a small patch every year.
Wm. J. Hoagland.

Extra Plants

Medina Co., Ohio, May 15, 1930—I received the strawberry plants in good condition on the 5th. They are all doing fine. Thanks for the extra plants.
Mrs. Byron Yoder.

Plants Perfect and Count Generous

Montgomery Co., Md., Dec. 31, 1929—I set a few strawberry plants every year for home use, and include a small order. Your plants are always perfect and the count generous. Please send your catalog to the following and I will tell them how fine your plants are.
F. F. Weston.

PLANTS THAT GROW AND PRODUCE

None Better Than Premier

Armstrong Co., Pa., April 11, 1930—I am sending you a small order for strawberry plants. I certainly do like your plants and I think there are none better than Premier.
Mrs. S. H. Stever.

Wonderful Producers

Madison Co., Ala., March 7, 1930—Your strawberry plants have proven wonderful producers. Plant them any time, anyway, and they grow and produce fruit far exceeding your fondest hopes.
Clarendon Davis.

1,000 Plants; 1,600 Quarts of Premiers

Yadkin Co., N. C.—I ordered 1,000 Premier strawberry plants from you two years ago this spring, and last spring sold over 400 gallons (1600 quarts). Premier is the best all-around berry I have ever seen and I believe the best of all berries.
Rufus Fishel.

Perfect Stand

Harrison Co., Ohio, February 10, 1930—I bought 2,000 plants of you a year ago. They grew so good I have almost a perfect stand. This encourages me to come back.
J. S. Culverhouse.

Premier Again Proves Its Worth

Harford Co., Md., November 26, 1930—The 4,000 plants bought of you in 1929 yielded 5200 quarts. My new bed (set spring 1930) is looking very well considering the dry summer.
Howard C. Coale.

FINE PLANTS—MUCH PLEASED

Plants Nicely Packed

Frederick Co., Va., April 10, 1930—I received my strawberry plants in excellent condition, in good time, a good count and nicely packed. Thank you for your kindness.
Nellie S. Lockhart.

Plants Well Cleaned

Northampton Co., Pa., April 16, 1930—The plants arrived in perfect condition and I am very well pleased with them. I have never seen plants as clean as these during my time of planting.
Thos. E. Ealer.

Plants Put Up In Fine Shape

Allegheny Co., Pa., April 4, 1930—The plants I got from you last year were wonderful. I did not lose a plant. You surely put up plants in fine shape. Our mail man had got plants from you and he said they came in fine shape.
R. M. Huston.

Wonderful Root System

Hampshire Co., Mo., April 12, 1930—I had expected to plant a small bed from my old one but find the plants have such a small root system that I think best not to try to use them but to get plants from you. Yours have such a wonderful root system that it is no trouble to get them started.
Mrs. C. M. Purnell.

Finest Plants Ever

Suffolk Co., Mass., April 15, 1930—The strawberry plants arrived and were in fine condition. Finest plants I ever saw all set and a nice warm rain followed. To say the least I am very much pleased.
A. F. Knox.

Superior to Any

Frederick, Co., Md., April 4, 1930—Strawberry plants received today and planted. I want to thank you for the fine plants you sent me as they are far superior to any I have ever bought before, and I paid much higher prices and received much poorer stock.
J. C. Garman.

DEPENDABLE

Truthful Descriptions

Clay Co., S. Dakota, Jan. 6, 1930—Your Book of Berries received and many thanks for same. I always enjoy reading your catalog as it contains so much valuable information. I like your truthful description of varieties, and the pictures as the camera sees them.
Wm. D. Burr.

Whiteman Co., Wash., Jan. 11, 1930—Please accept my thanks for your catalog which I have just received. I have always found your description of varieties about the most dependable of any published.

O. M. Morris.



Mastodon, the Supreme Everbearer

Mastodon---Everbearing

Large and Productive:—This variety is supreme among all the Everbearing varieties, holding the same place in this group as Premier does among the early spring bearing varieties. The berries are much larger in size than any other Everbearing variety. Mastodon will bear a heavy crop of large berries which are firm enough to ship or haul moderate distances to market, handsome enough to sell well, and the quality is good, perhaps not quite as sweet as Champion but superior in every other respect.

Better Than We Claim:—Mr. John R. Willson of Ontario County, New York, wrote us as following about Mastodon plants bought from us in the spring of 1930. "The first blossoms were not allowed to set fruit. We picked the first berries about August 1st and the last ones were picked yesterday, November 10th. The hard freeze last night finished the crop for this year. The plants are well filled with blossoms and berries, some of the fruit up to 1½ inches in diameter. I have picked eleven ripe berries from one plant at one picking. We find the quality of the berries better than you claim for them."

Quart Per Plant:—We recommend keeping the blossoms from the plants until after the first or middle of July as Mr. Willson has done. The plants will commence fruiting early in August and continue bearing until

freezing weather. Good plants under favorable conditions should produce a quart of berries for each plant during the summer and fall, although not as many at any one picking as the spring bearing sorts.

Hill System:—It is our belief, based on several years' observation, that you will get more and better berries from your Mastodon plants if the runners are kept cut off. Set the plants not over 15 inches apart and in rows about 2½ feet apart if you intend to follow this system. Big strong individual plants always seem to have more berries than those which make runners. Where space is limited we recommend setting the plants close together as suggested above and cutting the runners.

Berries Only A Few Weeks After Plants Are Set:—As a profit maker we have never pushed any Everbearing variety. We do feel however, that with Mastodon there are good possibilities of profit where growing conditions are good and a ready market at hand. For the home garden, Mastodon is a great success and we feel that you should not fail to have some of your own if you and your family like strawberries. Set Mastodon plants in March or April and enjoy big, luscious strawberries from your own garden from the last of July until the snow flies. Place your order early, as our stock of plants is less than one half as many as we sold last year. Price list, page 15.

Set Mastodon plants now and enjoy luscious berries all Summer and Fall.

Early Varieties

Blakemore

The promising new strawberry introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture last year. We have fruited one crop from plants of this variety and it has been fruited two or three times in New Jersey, North Carolina, and other places. Our description is based on results obtained from our own planting and from other places where it has been tested by government men. Blakemore is outstanding in many respects. No variety is more prolific in setting a good bed of plants and none is more healthy. In North Carolina it commences ripening from two to four days ahead of Missionary. In Maryland and in New Jersey it is about with Missionary and Premier. Blakemore is more productive than Missionary and much more productive than Klondyke, and one grower in New Jersey told us that he picked more berries from Blakemore than from an equally well bedded lot of Premier. It was not quite as productive as Premier in the test with us.

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of Blakemore is its firmness and ability to stand up in shipping. It seems to us that this variety should certainly replace Klondyke because where it has been tried it is better than Klondyke in every way, being a better shipper and going into market with a brighter, fresher look than Klondyke or Missionary.

It has been found also that Blakemore will mature its crop of fruit and be through in a much shorter season than Missionary or Premier, and the average size has been considerably better than Missionary.

The season here in 1930 was very dry, and in common with several other varieties we had several rows or parts of rows set for plants only in a high, light, sandy soil which had no fertilizer added in the spring before fruiting. The season was unusually hot as well as dry. We had a long piece of row of Blakemore. A few berries were picked during the season for photographing and by different observers for testing the quality, firmness, etc., but the greatest part of the crop was left until the end of the season. Practically all of this crop was picked at one time and there were very, very few berries too ripe to use. We do not recommend this as a practice with any variety, but it seems to us that a variety should be valuable which can be left without picking one or two or three days if weather conditions or shortage of held makes this necessary, and still not lose the berries due to being too ripe and too soft. Don't fail to try a few. Price list, page 15.

Howard 17 (Premier)

This variety is identical with Premier and the same description applies. Many growers feel that Mr. Howard, who originated this variety, has not received the credit due him for it, but the facts are that it was first introduced as Premier and advertised extensively under that name so that most growers know it and buy it as Premier. It is significant, however, that in all their experimental work the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture consistently refer to this variety as Howard 17 and not as Premier. Under whatever name you buy it you will get the best early berry there is. Price list, page 15.

Red Gold

First introduced by the Gardner Nursery Company of Iowa and very highly recommended by them. After having fruited it one season we would describe it as follows: Ripens early; medium in productiveness; berries average medium to large in size; somewhat oval in shape, and very, very fine in quality. To many growers who remember the old "Americus Everbearing" variety, we would say that the foliage resembles that variety and the berries have something of the very excellent and distinctive quality of that variety. Red Gold makes plants freely and is well worth trying in your garden. Price list, page 15.

Medium Early Varieties

Missionary

Leading berry in Florida and popular in Southern States. Missionary will do well on almost all soils, but will do better than most on the lighter soil types. The berries are medium in size, dark red in color, rather tart quality, and attractive in appearance. It is a very good shipper and is also a favorite with the "cold pack" or "juice" men. Price-list, page 15.

Dr. Burrell (Sen. Dunlap)

An old stand ard that has been widely grown in the middle and northern states for many years. It is gradually being replaced by Premier because Premier, is earlier, larger, firmer, better quality, and handsomer in appearance.

Dunlap is still grown by many of its old friends and we have a few good plants for those who know it and want it. The berries are medium in size, bright red clear through and fair to good in quality. Price list, page 15.

Sen. Dunlap (Dr. Burrell)

This variety is either identical with Dr. Burrell or so near like it that there is no reason for growing them as separate varieties. In most berry catalogs that list them separate you pay more when you buy them as Dr. Burrell. All seem to agree that if there is any difference, Dr. Burrell is a slightly improved Sen. Dunlap. For description, see Dr. Burrell. Price list, page 15.

PREMIER

THE GREATEST PROFIT-MAKER IN STRAWBERRY HISTORY

Premier is still unchallenged as the real money maker among early varieties of strawberries. It has given more general satisfaction than any other variety every introduced. For the home garden, for local market, or for shipping moderate distances it outclasses them all. For long distance shipping, Premier does not seem to be quite as popular as some of the smaller, firmer varieties, but for heavier production of large, high-quality, fine appearing berries, Premier has no equal. Premier is the one variety that excels in so many respects that we feel we can talk enthusiastically without danger of exaggeration in telling about it.

Soil. Premier responds wonderfully to good soil and good care, but will do better than other varieties on poor soil and with indifferent care. Where other varieties fail Premier will probably succeed. Where other varieties are good, Premier is better.

Productiveness. The plants are immensely productive, ripening early and bearing through a long season. No variety yields more quarts per acre. This is especially important where land is limited and the maximum quantity of fancy berries is desired.

Growth. Premier makes an abundant growth for a good fruiting bed, making a plentiful number of nice strong plants rather than great numbers of small, weak ones which require extra labor in thinning and hoeing, although on very rich soil it is sometimes necessary to keep the plants thinned somewhat.

Appearance. The berries are beautiful in appearance, having uniform shape and a glossy, rich, red color, extending clear through the berry.

Attractiveness. The berries have a bright green cap which stays green to the end of the season even in dry weather. This is not oversize, but just right to add the proper touch of beauty to the fruit. This attractiveness makes for a larger selling price.

Quality. The berries are delicious in quality, equalled only by the very best ones like Chesapeake, William Belt, Big Late, and Red Gold.

Firmness. Premier berries are firm enough to stand shipment considerable distances and arrive in good condition. Most of the local Premier however are shipped on trucks running from one to three hundred miles. It is probably true that where berries must be shipped in iced cars for two, three, four days, or even longer, some of the smaller, more solid berries would carry better. In wet seasons it is best to keep Premier picked up closely but if growers get behind with their picking of Premier occasionally in wet seasons most of them seem to remember that they can lose quite a few from over-

ripeness or even rotting and still pick from two or three times as many good berries from them as they can from Klondyke and some of the other "shipping" berries.

Frost-Proof. Premier and Chesapeake seem to be the nearest frost-proof of any varieties grown; Premier, because of its very hardiness and persistent blooming, and Chesapeake because of the fact that it blooms very late, usually after the frost period is over. You are practically sure of a good crop of fruit regardless of late frosts. In many sections where formerly early berries were not profitable because of late frosts they are now growing Premier and finding it even more profitable than their later varieties. In this section there has not been a crop of Premier lost, or even materially cut down by frost since it was introduced into this section more than ten years ago. This has not been true of any other variety grown locally except of Chesapeake.

Size. Premier berries average large in size and hold their size well throughout the long bearing season, being much better in this respect than any variety we grow which approaches Premier in productiveness. Chesapeake yields a medium crop and sizes up practically all of them. Premier yields a tremendously heavy crop and sizes up a very large percentage, but will run down somewhat toward the end of a very dry season.

Healthy Foliage. For any variety to produce a big crop of berries healthy foliage is essential. Premier and Chesapeake, equalled only by Blakemore, have the healthiest foliage of any two varieties we are growing, and this, we believe, is largely responsible for their outstanding success as profit makers.

Profit. If you are going to raise strawberries at all you cannot afford to leave out Premier. If you can make any profit at all from most other varieties you can make a good profit with Premier.

Plants are not so plentiful as last year so write early and place your order. We'll save them for you. Price-list, page 15.

Mid-Season Varieties

Big Joe

No mid-season berry that we have ever grown come as near to being a worthy running mate for Premier, the best early berry, and Chesapeake, the best late variety, as does Big Joe. This variety does well on all types of soil, but, like most others, responds quickly to good care and fertility. When grown for local or nearby markets where the shipping distance is not too great, Big Joe is one of the best money-makers we have. Locally, it comes in with fine, handsome berries just as many of the early varieties are beginning to run down, and brings a premium of a dollar or two per crate on anything then being offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, very healthy and very productive. The berries are large in size and have a large, bright green cap which increases their attractiveness. They are, also, very fine in quality. Market gardeners who retail their berries, those who sell at the farm or on roadside markets or, in fact, anyone who can get a premium for large, handsome, high-quality fruit should include Big Joe in their plantings. Price-List, page 15.

Aberdeen

A strong grower, making plenty of healthy, dark foliage. Plants are immensely productive, of good size, good looking berries, but from our experience the plants should be kept thinned for best results. Popular in parts of New Jersey but until further trial we cannot say that it should be planted to replace either Big Joe or Premier. We have a small stock of very nice plants for those who want to try it. Price list, page 15.

Beauty

A new variety that is a dandy. The berries are real beauties, uniform in shape and with more gloss and shine than any variety we know of except possibly Big Late. The plant makes a vigorous root and top growth and is tremendously productive. The flesh of the berries is a pale red rather than a deep red color. The berries are very good in quality and firm enough to ship or haul moderate distances. If Big Joe doesn't suit you as a mid-season

berry and the light color of the flesh is no draw-back, try Beauty. It surely will fill the bill. Very resistant to late frosts. Try some. Price-list, page 15.

Fruitland

A new variety, making vigorous, healthy plants. Quite productive. Berries larger than Klondyke or Missionary and firmer than Premier. Recommended for trial as a shipping berry. Price-list, page 15.

Harvest King

A new variety about which the introducers are very enthusiastic. They say: 1. It is the greatest canning berry on record. 2. Unusual vitality makes crops certain. 3. Sells by actual experience above other good varieties. 4. Resembles Premier in size, color, shape, quality, productiveness. 5. Like Premier it defies late frosts. Not so good with us in a very small plot last season. It had no chance under conditions we had it. Try some. Price-list, page 15.

Late Varieties

Aroma

One of the best late shipping berries. Has been, and still is, an old favorite on account of its vigor and productiveness, but most especially due to the large, average size, bright attractive appearance, and excellent shipping quality of the berries. We recommend Aroma in some cases where soil conditions do not seem to suit the Aristocratic Chesapeake and to others who know from experience that Aroma is a real money maker. Price-list, page 15.

Big Late

If the blossoms were perfect and a little more hardy, Big Late would be equal to Premier in all respects. Foliage strong and vigorous and the berries are the glossiest and prettiest of any variety we ever saw. Plants are tremendously productive and the berries unsurpassed. For growers who know how to handle imperfect varieties we doubt if any late variety will prove more profitable, not even Chesapeake or Aroma. Price-list, page 15.

Gibson

(Parsons Beauty) An old favorite in many strawberry growing sections. Plants very productive, berries very good in quality and excellent for canning. Price-list, page 15.

Lupton

A fancy late shipping berry. One grower of this section told us that he made \$1500 clear from less than two acres of Lupton in 1930. Lupton is sometimes grown where growers have trouble in getting a satisfactory bed of Chesapeake plants. It usually, though not always, makes plants more freely than Chesapeake. It is similar to Chesapeake in many respects, the berries are just as large, and like Chesapeake are very attractive in appearance. The quality is only fair, being mild and rather dry. If for any reason you cannot grow Chesapeake, then Lupton should be one of the very first varieties to try out as a fancy large, high selling, market berry. Price-list, page 15.

William Belt

The standard of quality by which most other good varieties are compared. No strawberry was ever better to eat than a well-grown William Belt. It is at its best in the middle and northern states where it has many friends. Grown for its own sake and also to replace Chesapeake where that variety does not make enough plants for a good fruiting bed. When grown in the home garden or for local market where real eating quality is appreciated, William Belt should not be left out. Price-list, page 15.



Chesapeake, the Aristocrat of Strawberries, Always Sells Well

Chesapeake

Chesapeake is the aristocrat of strawberries. It will not stand a-buse, but given suitable conditions and good care Chesapeake is the equal in all around worth of any berry we have ever seen. This holds even for Premier. In one big strawberry producing center near us, growers always make money if they have been able to make a fruiting bed and in that section they can grow Chesapeake to perfection. A black, sandy loam seems to be the most uniformly successful, although highly manured soil of any type suitable for making a good garden will usually grown Chesapeake successfully.

Size: The berries are very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. In this respect, it is the best berry known.

Quality. Chesapeake is delicious in flavor, equalled only by a few of the very best ones like Wm. Belt and Big Late.

Firmness. The berries are firm enough to stand shipment to distant markets. In fact, they will ship better than any large berry we have ever grown.

Growth. To get sufficient plants for a good fruiting bed Chesapeake needs land that is well manured, and needs good care.

Healthy Foliage. This is essential for profitable crops. Chesapeake, Premier and Blakemore have the healthiest foliage of any varieties on our list, Big Joe almost as good.

Frost-Proof. Chesapeake and Premier are both practically frost-proof; neither ever misses a crop on this account.

Productiveness. The plants do not set enormous numbers of small berries, but they do set plenty for a fine crop, and for this reason they can size them up better and hold the size throughout the season better than if larger numbers of small berries were set.

Profit. We believe growers who have learned to grow Chesapeake right average at least \$100 more per acre per year than most growers realize from any variety. Well-bedded Chesapeake will produce an abundantly large crop of berries and the size, quality, firmness and appearance of these berries make them sell at highest market prices. Price-list, page 15.

Late Varieties

Gandy A fancy late shipping berry, Large, solid, handsome, moderately productive. Needs liberal fertilization. Berries sell with Chesapeake. Makes plants freely but need springy land for big crops. Price-list, page 15.

Washington A new late variety. Introduced very enthusiastically. He says, "It is a good plant maker, big cropper, berries large, glossy, deep rich red like Black Heart Cherries. Keeps very well." Seems worthy of a thorough trial. Price-list, page 15.

Asparagus Roots---Mary Washington

Washington asparagus is generally recognized to be the best variety, and Mary Washington the best strain of that variety. Leading Asparagus growers say that it starts earlier, produces more and larger stalks, possesses the highest rust-resistance, and will net more money per acre or more satisfaction to the home garden. We have a nice lot of well-grown, 2-year-old roots. Price-list, page 15.

Instructions To Purchasers

When to Order. As soon as you have decided what varieties and how many you want.

Remit by Money order, Bank draft or cash in Registered Letter.

Write Plainly so that we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgment of order and delivery of plants.

Packing. No extra charge made for packing at prices quoted on opposite page.

Time of Shipment. We ship plants from November 1st to May 1st, see paragraph on Page 6, "Time to Set Plants."

True to Name. We take every precaution to have all plants true-to-name and we will refund your money if any prove otherwise, but we will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the plants.

Late Shipment. All plants ordered shipped after May 1st will be packed and shipped in best possible condition but at purchasers' risk.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee all plants ordered shipped before May 1st to reach you in good growing condition. If they are found to be otherwise, either through a slip on our part or delay or mistreatment in transit, notify us immediately so that we can refill your order. Any claim for poor condition must be made immediately on receipt of plants as we cannot be responsible for

drought, floods, insects, etc., which may affect the plants after their arrival as these things are entirely beyond our control.

Early

Order Early and let us save the varieties you want. **Set Plants Early.** Experience has proven many times that it makes a great difference in the growth of the plants. Early setting certainly pays. Read on page 6 under "Time to Plant."

Now Is The Time

Don't neglect to order plants this spring, thinking you can make it up by fall setting. It can't be done. You cannot get good plants then, and the chances would be against them even if you could get good plants. We make no shipments in Summer or Fall until November 1st.

Prices

Our prices are somewhat higher than last year. This was made necessary by the reduced yield per acre of plants this summer. You will find, however, that the plants are fully up to our usual standard and are well worth the money. And we pledge again that with a normal growing season in 1931 our prices for next year will be no higher than in 1930. You will at all times get your money's worth with Allen's plants.

How To Ship

Express is generally satisfactory and the best way to ship plants if your order is large, or if the distance is great.

Parcel Post. Generally cheapest and most satisfactory for small shipments and with larger shipments in adjoining and nearby states.

Strawberry plants packed for shipment weight approximately 4 pounds per 100 plants. Make up your order, calculate the approximate weight and if you do not know your zone from Salisbury, Maryland, use distances given here with, or ask your postmaster.

With the zone rate published here you can easily calculate the amount of postage to send. Be sure to send postage enough. If you should send more than is required, the excess will be returned.

If sufficient amount to pay parcel post charges is not sent with the order, the plants will be sent by Express collect, or by parcel post, C. O. D., for the amount of postage due, as we cannot keep accounts and send bills for small items of postage.

Zone	Miles	1st Pound	Additional Pounds
1st	0 to 50	7 cts.	1 ct. for each or fraction
2nd	50 to 150	7 cts.	1 ct. for each or fraction
3rd	150 to 300	8 cts.	2 cts. for each or fraction
4th	300 to 600	8 cts.	4 cts. for each or fraction
5th	600 to 1000	9 cts.	6 cts. for each or fraction
6th	1000 to 1400	10 cts.	8 cts. for each or fraction
7th	1400 to 1800	12 cts.	10 cts. for each or fraction
8th	1800 up	13 cts.	12 cts. for each or fraction

Picking The Winners

Premier The outstanding profit-making early variety. No other is even close to it in all around worth.

Big Joe Not as outstanding as Premier, but still the best all around mid-season berry we have found, after trying out all the leading standard and new varieties.

Chesapeake The Aristocrat of Strawberries. Where it grows well no variety, not even Premier, will surpass it as a profit maker.

Mastodon This variety stands supreme among the Everbearers. Excellent for the home garden, and about the only Everbearer worthy of planting for profit.

Lupton. Where the soil is not unusually fertile and well suited to Chesapeake, Lupton is the best bet as a fancy late variety where berries are to be shipped or trucked considerable distances.

Wm. Belt and Big Late are outstanding where attractiveness and quality are the most important considerations, although our stock this year of these two varieties is very small.

Blakemore, the new introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, is recommended for trial where a very early and very firm berry is wanted for shipping or trucking considerable distances.

Gandy and Aroma are fancy late shipping berries, and **Missionary** is an excellent variety for Florida, and is an early shipping berry for other Southern states.

Harvest King, while not so promising in one very dry seasons trial, with us, is very highly recommended by its introducer for productiveness and canning quality.

Other good varieties which we expect to continue growing, but which we cannot offer this year because of shortage of stock, are **Cooper, Klondyke, Glen Mary, Haverland, New York, Sample, Orem, and Champion.**

Price List of Strawberry Plants

	25 Plants Price	50 Plants Price	100 Plants Price	200 Plants Price	300 Plants Price	400 Plants Price	1000 Plants Price	5000 Plants Price
Early Varieties								
Blakemore (Per) ----	\$.55	\$.85	\$1.50	\$2.60	\$3.60	\$4.40	\$10.00	\$45.00
Premier (Per) -----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Howard 17 (Per) ----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Red Gold (Per) -----	.70	1.10	2.00	3.60	5.10	6.40	15.00	----
Med. Early Varieties								
Fruitland (Per) ----	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	37.50
Missionary (Per) ---	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	2.10	2.40	5.00	25.00
Sen. Dunlap (Per) --	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Dr. Burrell (Per) ---	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Mid-Season Varieties								
Aberdeen (Per) -----	.55	.85	1.50	2.60	3.60	4.40	10.00	----
Beauty (Per) -----	.70	1.10	2.00	3.60	5.10	6.40	15.00	----
Big Joe (Per) -----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Harvest King (Per) -	.55	.85	1.50	2.60	3.60	4.40	10.00	----
Late Varieties								
Aroma (Per) -----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Chesapeake (Per) ----	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	35.00
Big Late (Imp.) -----	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	37.50
Gibson (Per) -----	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	----
Lupton (Per) -----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Parsons Beauty (Per)	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	----
William Belt (Per)	.60	.95	1.70	3.00	4.20	5.20	12.00	----
Very Late Varieties								
Gandy (Per) -----	.45	.70	1.20	2.00	2.70	3.20	7.00	32.50
Washington (Per) ---	.70	1.10	2.00	3.60	5.10	6.40	15.00	----
Everbearing								
Mastodon (Per) -----	.70	1.10	2.00	3.60	5.10	6.40	15.00	65.00
Asparagus Roots								
Mary Washington 2-yr.	.50	.75	1.30	2.20	3.00	3.60	8.00	35.00



"BLAKEMORE"
A
 promising New
 Variety -
 Very Early
 - Solid -

"LUPTON"
A Fancy
 Late Shipping
 Berry



The W.F. ALLEN CO SALISBURY MARYLAND