

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.47

NOV 1 1910



WILLIAM P. STARK

GUARANTEED
TREES & PLANTS

STARK CITY

MISSOURI



1917

APR 8 1917

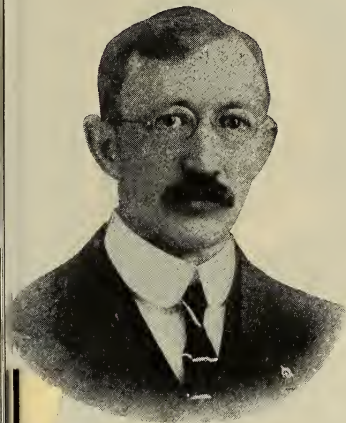


THE J. H. HALE PEACH

THE J. H. Hale reigns supreme in size, color, texture, flavor, keeping, shipping qualities, hardiness, and adaptability. No other peach so fully satisfies every market demand. No other peach offers growers such remarkable profits. Read the reasons below. Then study the full description on the inside pages.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| Size | Averages $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Elberta. Weighs 12% more to the bushel. | Color | Rich, deep golden yellow. Overlaid with brilliant carmine blush. | Flesh | Solid and meaty as a cling, yet perfect freestone. Fine texture — no stringiness. Won't "squash down." Fuzzless as an apricot. Luscious flavor. | Shipping | Stands shipping almost like apples. Longest keeping peach known. Only peach ever shipped in a barrel. | Ripening | Ripens 45 days after May-flower and 5 to 7 days before Elberta. Fully colored before ripe — hangs long. |
| | | Canning | Holds shape, doesn't "rag;" clear, brilliant syrup. Large, easy and cheap to handle. | Hardiness | Hardier than Elberta in bud and wood. Blooms later; will stand more winter cold. | Tested | A proved success in every peach-growing section, fruiting in thousands of orchards from coast to coast. | Profits | A measured acre brought Mr. Hale \$1420. Never sold below \$2.00 per bushel. Heavy yielder, greatest market peach in existence. |

To My Fruit-Growing Friends:



William P. Stark

MY whole life has been devoted to the propagation of vigorous, healthy trees for the planter and to the development of bearing orchards. Everyone associated with our business has a keen personal interest and pride in the work and in maintaining the highest possible standard — a standard which has become recognized among the fruit growers of this country.

Each one, from the smallest boy in the nursery to the men at the head of the different departments of the work, takes pride in doing things right. The men packing and handling the trees do not drop their work the minute the bell rings, but if trees are being dug they work until the trees are properly packed away. During the busy season the folks in the office will work half the night, if necessary, to handle your orders promptly.

We offer you trees direct from the nursery to the orchard, and save you all the in-between profits. We grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them to you direct at the lowest possible price. We give you accurate, careful information to aid you in selecting the best trees for your own special requirements and locality.

We furnish you special planting directions and are interested to keep in touch with you after you have bought our trees and plants and to help you secure the best results with the least amount of work and expense.

Come and see us—see the way we grow and handle the trees; the manner in which each variety is given the soil and treatment best suited to its growth and development; see our expert, efficient handling and packing of trees after they are dug.

My experience, and that of my associates, is at your service. Tell us about your plans and let us help you in any way possible.

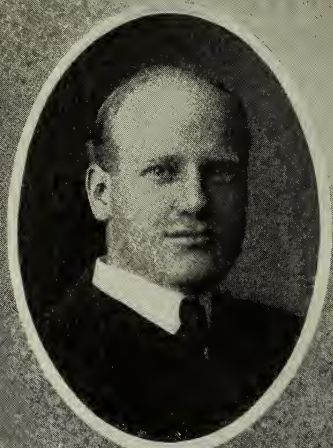
William P. Stark

We are not connected with, nor successors to, any other nursery. William P. Stark was one of the original brothers, an officer and director of the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company.

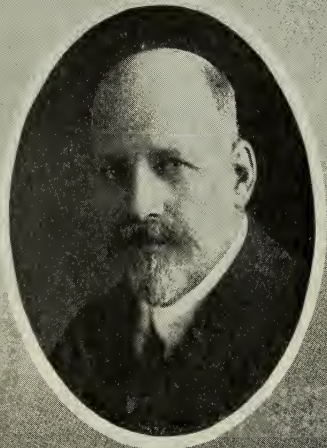
But he left that Company and with his son, W. H. Stark, founded the William P. Stark Nurseries at Stark City, Mo., for the purpose of carrying out a policy that has proven most satisfactory and economical to their customers and themselves, particularly in eliminating the expense and unsatisfactory results of selling trees through agents.



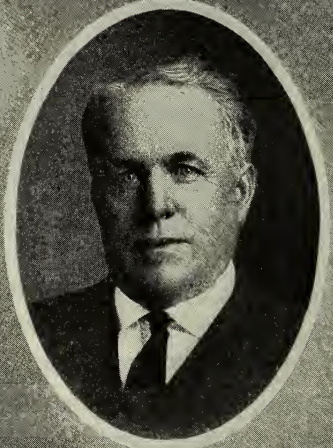
WM. H. STARK



J. J. HAZEN



E. W. HAZEN



J. H. HALE

Officers and Directors of the William P. Stark Nurseries

These men have had a wide experience with the three great forces which affect commercial fruit growing: First, what varieties of fruit to grow; second, how to grow them, and third, how to market them after they are grown. It is only natural that they should be associated together in a business which is the very foundation of the fruit-growing industry.

William P. Stark has long been recognized as America's foremost nurseryman for the improvements which he has made in nursery methods, his work for better State and Federal horticultural laws, and in disseminating better varieties of fruits; his son, William H. Stark, has fitted himself by study and practical work in the different fruit-growing districts of the country.

J. H. Hale, the Peach King, has over 2,000 acres in bearing peach and apple orchards in the North and East. He is the best authority on commercial varieties and improved methods of production.

Edward W. Hazen is a fruit grower and a business man whose work has been to study the problems of marketing and distribution. J. J. Hazen has had a wide experience in the same field.

Why We Sell Direct Only

Every dollar's worth of our business is done direct with you, the orchardist.

We have never had any agents; we have none now.

We want you to have complete satisfaction. Moreover, we want to know you are satisfied. Through the agency system, our relations with you would be second-hand.

You are entitled to draw on our long experience and wide knowledge of the fruit business. Such information can rarely, if ever, be given by the agent himself.

Our trees and plants leave the packing house in first class condition. They are packed to carry safely 3,000 miles further than they actually have to go. Through an agent's ignorance or carelessness, your trees might be unpacked and left standing in warm temperature, in drafty barns or in dry places, and thus lose their vitality and vigor. It takes such trees a year or two longer to come into bearing—a serious loss to the grower.

Careless agents have been known to mix tags so that customers received the wrong varieties.

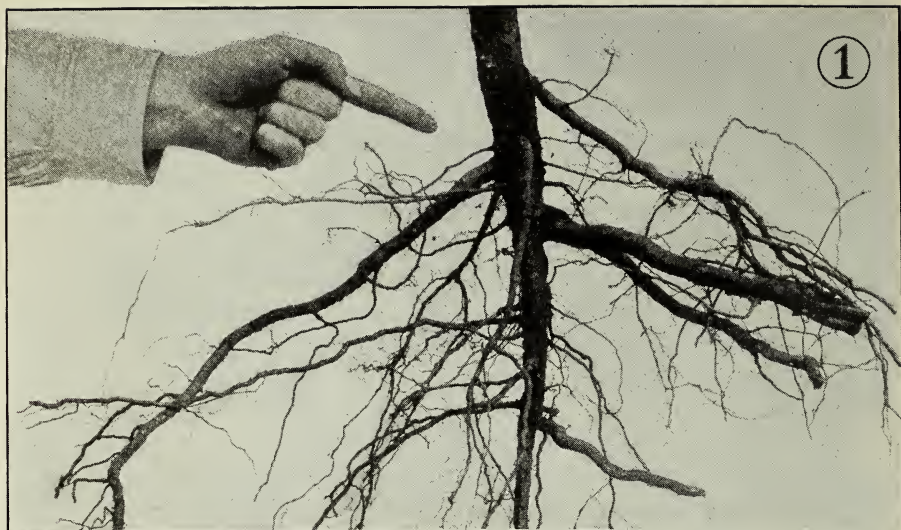
Even if all agents were reliable, conscientious, and experienced in the nursery and fruit growing business, that method of selling would cost you more.

We would have to add the agent's commission of 30 to 50 percent to our prices. You would have to pay this whether or not the agent gave you any real service.

In selling to you direct, our responsibility is direct. It enables us to give you better trees, better service, better satisfaction. Our customers have found this the ideal way to buy trees. Each year we get more and more re-orders from these former buyers. And these folks tell their friends. A large percentage of our business comes in this way.

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

When you receive our trees or plants, you will be pleased with their condition, with their clean, healthy looks, and their heavy root systems. We use care in growing our stock and we use care in getting it to you in good condition, because we want you to succeed. And we are interested in hearing from you after the trees are planted. Our aim is to see that you get complete satisfaction with anything you buy from us.



1. Roots of Stark City
peach tree



2. Roots of Stark City
apple tree

3. Roots of Stark City
cherry tree



The Best Foundation for Your Orchard

In setting out an orchard you are planting the trees for just one purpose—fruit.

You are not buying trees for the sake of the trees, but for what those trees will produce.

So it is of the utmost importance to plant the right kind of trees.

—Propagated from the choicest strains possible to secure.

—With large, heavy roots, so they will grow fast and come into bearing young.

—Specially trained in the nursery rows, so they can be cared for with the minimum of pruning after planting.

—Guaranteed absolutely true to name, so you get the exact variety you ordered.

Such trees spell success to the fruit grower. We want you to succeed—because your success means our success, too.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS Here at Stark City we have the right combination of soil, climate, and shipping facilities. Stark City is in the heart of the Ozark Mountain country, on a high, rolling plateau. Conditions are most favorable for growing trees that meet the requirements of exacting orchardists.

THE BEST SOIL This soil is of a highland limestone formation, with just the right amount of grit. It is a rare type, and nowhere else is there an extensive body of it near good railroads. Better trees, with more and heavier roots, can be produced here than on ordinary corn land or bottom lands.

A PERFECT CLIMATE The trees grow extra large and heavy during our long season of bright, sunny days and cool nights. The autumns are open but frosty and the growth is retarded gradually and naturally. The wood matures and hardens thoroughly in a normal manner. When winter comes the trees are perfectly dormant and full of vitality. They are the hardiest fruit trees grown.

THRIVE EVERYWHERE Stark City trees are growing and thriving in every state in the Union. Experience has shown conclusively that it makes no difference where a tree is propagated so long as the tree is grown right.

EXPERT OPINION Experiment stations and horticultural investigators have proved by numerous tests that nursery trees from one part of the country will thrive equally well in all localities.

Professor Sears, of Massachusetts, says: "The writer is thoroughly convinced of the fact that it makes little or no difference where the tree was grown so far as climatic conditions are concerned, but it does make a difference in having good, thrifty stock."

Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the University of Massachusetts, says: "There is a prejudice in many parts of the country favoring locally-grown nursery trees. It is doubtful if it has any foundation whatever. Experience seems to show conclusively that the best trees will make the best growth, regardless of where they spent their infancy."

EARLY BEARING The fruit bearing period of a young orchard tree begins when it reaches a certain stage in its development. Age has little to do with it. A tree bears young if it has been trained properly in the nursery, if it has the right kind of roots to start with, plus proper care after planting.

You can bring your orchard into bearing very young—you can save one to three years' time and expense by planting and caring for such trees.

William P. Stark Nurseries' trees are famous for their early bearing, long life, and productiveness. Ask any prominent fruit-grower in your section about them. The reason is scientific training and culture in the nursery and delivering these trees in prime condition for planting.

First Class Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



The above shows the strong, mature buds on trees from the William P. Stark Nurseries Co. They start growth as soon as the tree is planted.



Our special method of training two-year-old apple trees. The branches are arranged along the upper 14 to 16 inches so as to avoid weak forks as the tree gets older



Prof. Leonard Haseman, Chief Inspector of Missouri, examining a block of two-year-old apple trees at Stark City

What Makes a First-Class Tree

Following is a brief outline of the manner of growing and handling trees and our method of propagation, which we give for the benefit of the planter who has only a vague idea of what constitutes a first-class tree:

ROOTS Trees from the William P. Stark Nurseries have unusually heavy, vigorous roots. The Stark City soil is such that the trees are encouraged to develop very heavy roots. Every scientific method is used to further this development. The vitality stored in these roots enables the newly-transplanted tree to establish itself quickly and take nourishment from the soil. This root-vitality makes possible a rapid and continuous growth during the first season. A good start is half the battle.

TOPS The trunks and main branches of the William P. Stark Nurseries' trees are heavy and full of reserve energy. The first leaves are dependent on this reserve. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, and it is necessary to have a lusty leaf growth if the trees are to be brought into bearing young.

TRAINING Such trees as two-year apple, one and two-year cherry, and one-year peach, have well developed systems of branches as they come from the William P. Stark Nurseries. They have been trained in the nursery row so that after they are planted in the orchard no time is lost in reshaping them.

BUDS The buds on the main trunk as well as along the branches of William P. Stark trees are all strong and healthy and can be depended upon to produce thrifty, new shoots when the tree is transplanted in the orchard. In the William P. Stark Nurseries each tree is given a great deal of room. The leaves grow large and luxuriant and the new buds which form at the base of the old leaves are plump and well developed. The trees stand in the nursery until they are thoroughly dormant, and the new buds have reached a proper stage of development before the trees are taken from the nursery row.

CULTIVATION This is an art which has been highly developed by the William P. Stark Nurseries. Many different implements are used in the cultivation to keep the trees growing steadily and continuously without stimulating them to grow too fast or at the wrong time. We grow the large, heavy trees demanded by the orchardists and we grow them in the shortest possible time.

All fruit trees are sold either as one or two year olds. The experienced orchardist wants large trees but they must be young trees that will stand the shock of transplanting readily. Three and four year old trees are no longer desired by the fruit-growing public.

SPRAYING The foliage on the trees in the William P. Stark Nurseries is protected by spraying at the right time. We invented and built a special type of sprayer which does the work thoroughly and quickly. The trees are healthy and free from any injurious insects and fungous diseases.

"The root development is marvelous, even almost beyond belief." — WALTER G. TURLY, New Mexico.

"The best root system I ever saw on yearling trees." — R. D. McMURRY, Missouri.

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

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

"Remarkable trees. Fine, clean, straight trunks and fine tops." — WM. J. ANDERSON, Massachusetts.

"Yours is the only nursery I know which heads trees according to my notion. Others are usually too high." — H. A. DUNSAR, Massachusetts.

"If I have ever seen better looking trees, I can't recall the time." — OLIVER TAYLOR, Tennessee.

"I haven't seen such fine, well-developed trees and plants in twenty-five years. Every one started growing—like touching an electric button." — W. C. CARROLL, Illinois.

"The one-year-old Delicious apple trees are doing fine. They made a remarkable growth, some are 6 and 7 feet tall." — CHAS. B. PIERCE, Rhode Island.

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

"My trees are making rapid growth, proving the result of setting well-grown, well-rooted stock." — J. M. CARTER, Texas.

"All of the trees and vines, the best I ever planted. Highly pleased for it is seldom one can buy from an advertisement such as I did and have every tree in the order more than meet expectations." — JOHN A. RAPELYE, New York.

"The 2,000 J. H. Hale peach trees are the finest trees I have ever bought." — GLEN A. RECTOR, Michigan.

"The trees you sent me were received in fine shape and the best I ever saw for the age." — C. F. BAUMGARDNER, North Carolina.

"I am delighted with the clean, healthy look of the stock." — G. R. WOOD, New York.

"The trees I have had from you were the nicest, cleanest, thriftiest young stock I ever received from a nursery." — H. B. BEATTY, Ohio.

Packing Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



THE WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES' 3,000 MILE PACKAGE

1. Packing trees in shipping cases, lined with heavy paper, with cypress fibre around the roots. They are not injured by the cold and shipments put up in this way have been sent successfully to New Zealand, Australia, Siberia, and the European countries.

2. Shipment for expressing, baled in specially prepared rye straw, paper, and burlap. Baling does not make as heavy a package as boxing, and such shipments have been on the road thirty days and more and reached destination in perfect condition.

3. Mailing size trees packed for parcel post shipment. When put up in this manner, they can be sent to any part of the United States successfully.

4. Mixture of moss and shingletow is packed in firmly about the roots. This prevents drying out.

INSPECTION William P. Stark Nurseries are regularly examined by the State Inspector and our own entomologists repeatedly inspect the nurseries throughout the season, so that the trees not only reach you in healthy condition, but you get trees which have never been stunted by the attacks of insects and diseases.

MATURE TREES We do not dig until the trees are dormant and fully matured. We would refuse your order if you should insist on our shipping the trees in the fall, before they should be dug. We will ship your fall order as promptly as the conditions of the trees will permit digging — usually about the second week in October. After that date we can send your trees whenever you want them.

DIGGING AND HANDLING The trees are dug by a special tree digger which runs deep in the ground, going completely under the row and trimming the longer tips without injury to the main roots. The trees are placed on wagons and immediately covered and hauled into the packing houses where they are graded and packed for shipment. At no time are they exposed to sun or wind.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL GROWTH Young trees stand the shock of transplanting from the nursery to the orchard better than old trees. Young trees that are large trees are good. Otherwise they could not make a large growth in one or two years. But vigor is more important than size. A three or four-year-old tree might be larger than a two-year-old tree, but it will not give satisfaction. It will not come into bearing as soon. It has remained in the nursery row too long and has been stunted by overcrowding. A stunted tree, like a stunted calf, will not make a good after-growth. The one secret is to buy virile young trees, selecting the most vigorous. Size without vigor is a handicap.

3,000-MILE PACKAGE Each shipment is packed so that it will carry not only to the destination but 3,000 miles further if necessary. This gives a wide margin of safety and assures every shipment reaching destination in perfect condition. The William P. Stark Nurseries' method of packing is the same as that used by the United States Government explorers who travel all over the world, sending back new plants and trees from foreign countries.

LARGER FREIGHT SHIPMENTS are packed in wooden cases strongly braced and corners fastened with metal strips. These cases are specially lined with water-proof paper to prevent any drying out. A layer of damp cypress fibre is put in the bottom and along the sides of the case. A layer of trees is placed in the box. The roots are packed firmly with the damp fibre and dry straw is placed around the tops. Additional layers of trees are put in until the box is filled. Shipments packed in this way will go around the world and arrive in perfect condition after weeks and even months on the road.

"Your trees are the hardiest, best rooted stock we receive, well packed and in good condition. Were I to order trees for myself, I would order from your nursery." — H. B. M. HALL, Quarantine Inspector, California.

"My foreman with 45 years of experience says that he never saw better quality in trees nor more careful preparation in shipping." — W. K. JAMES, Missouri.

"The trees you sent me in November are extra fine. I could not have done better if I had picked them out myself." — JAMES KEARNEY, Missouri.

"I have never handled trees that showed better care in being removed from the nursery." — C. E. SETTERTHWAITE, Penn.

"I received my order in as good condition as when the trees left your packing house." — W. J. DOUGHERTY, New Jersey.

"I have been growing fruit for 32 years and your way of handling nursery stock beats them all." — MARION CALDWELL, Kentucky.

"The trees I bought from you have made as much progress in one year as the trees which came from another nursery have made in three years." — HENNING CHAMBERS, Kentucky.

"Your trees have lived better for me than any I have ever tried. They certainly stand our winters." — J. M. HAYNER, Michigan.

"Your trees are outstripping those I bought from other nurseries." — R. H. ROBINSON, Massachusetts.

"The growth of our trees is an exception in this locality where others set out are practically dead. The stock was hardy to start with." — J. F. McDONALD, New York.

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

"The trees arrived in good condition." — HENRY S. ISELIN, France.

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

"The trees were packed to secure minimum weight and perfect safety in transportation." — W. E. WARNER, Illinois.

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

"The trees were packed so nicely they came out of the box as if only packed yesterday." — L. B. SHERMAN, New York.

"Never saw trees better packed and I am a crank on packing." — J. S. BENNETT, Arkansas.

First Class Trees



SMALLER SHIPMENTS to be sent by express and parcel post are baled. The trees are tied together in a bundle with a mixture of the cypress fibre and sphagnum moss packed in between the roots and along the outside. This moss is the best known substance for retaining moisture, and yet it is extremely light. The bundle is then wrapped with a heavy, tough craft paper. Outside of this there is a covering of heavy burlap cloth and rye straw specially grown and cut for this purpose. These are the genuine William P. Stark Nurseries' 3,000-mile packages and, like the freight shipments, will carry 3,000 miles further than destination in good shape.

GOOD TREES THE BEST INVESTMENT We have told you how we grow and ship trees that you may understand why our trees make the ideal foundation for your orchard. The experienced fruit grower is able to judge the size and shape of a nursery tree, but many of the qualities which go to make a good tree do not appear on the surface. The experienced grower, as well as the beginner, must trust the nurseryman for the vitality which he cannot see, and he should consider the way the trees have been grown and handled. A man who knows a good tree and then plants a second-class one because it is a few cents cheaper, is to be pitied. Cheap trees are seldom, if ever, a bargain. At best they are risky, and you cannot afford to lose one to three years' time and incur unnecessary expense in bringing your orchard into bearing.

"The trees you sent by express came this morning and were in fine shape and perfectly satisfactory."
—GEO. H. M. BARRETT, Maine.

"Trees sent by parcel post arrived safely and I am much pleased with them. They were packed so carefully not a root or a bud was injured."
—J. B. HERSHEY, California.

"Trees, bushes, and vines arrived just five days after placing order."
—P. G. TERHUNE, North Carolina.

"Thanks for the prompt delivery of my order. I have never had trees put up in so fine shape before."
—J. STRUBBLE, Illinois.

"We will never get trees from any other nursery. It would not pay us to run the risk."
—C. P. ALBRIGHT, Arizona.

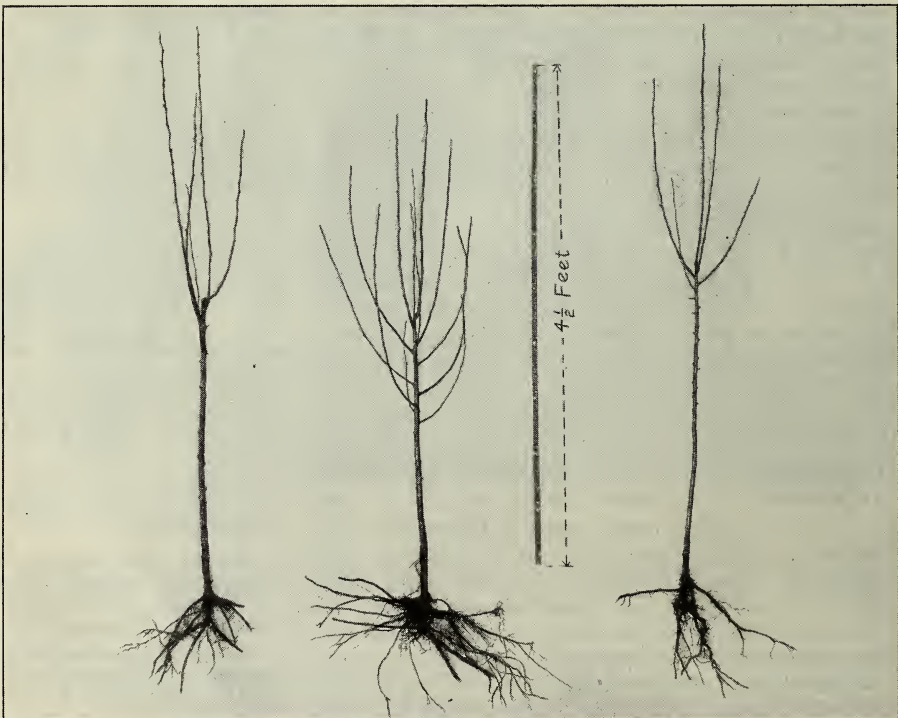
"Your trees started right off and they are much larger than some I have had out three years."
—W. W. WOODRUFF, Pennsylvania.

"The peach trees I bought from you grew 100 percent."
—W. L. TREICHLER, New Jersey.

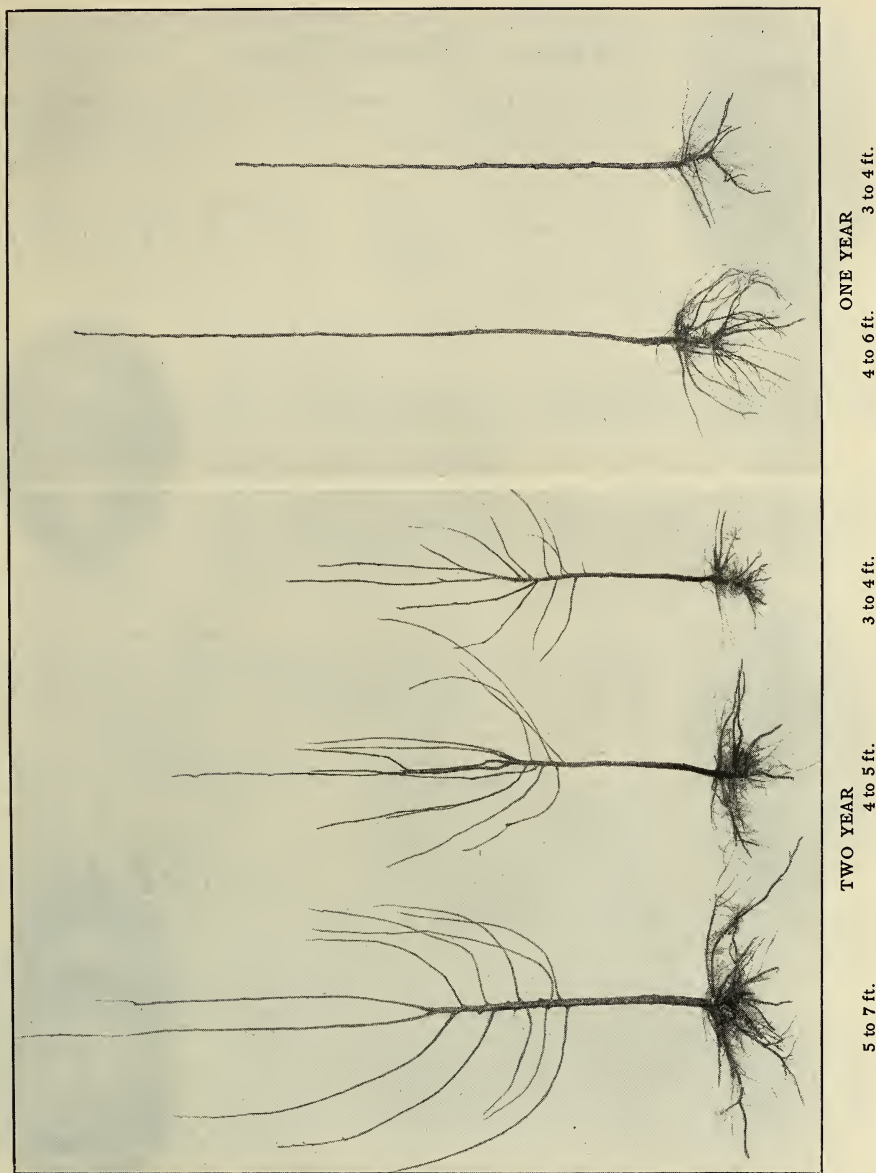
"I have been handling trees for forty years and I don't think I ever saw a better lot."
—T. W. COLBERT, Indiana.

"Out of eight nurseries where I bought this spring, you have treated me the best."
—L. C. WARNER, Indiana.

"The trees all lived even though the past summer was the driest one in twenty years in this section."
—R. L. SANDERSON, Ohio.



Note that all three trees are about the same height—but what a wonderful difference in the size and development of the bodies, branches, and roots. The middle tree was grown in the William P. Stark Nurseries



APPLE TREES

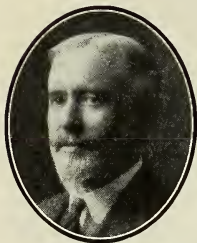
These views show the relative size of the two-year and of the one-year trees. The two-year 5 to 7 ft. tree is about $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; the 4 to 5 ft. is $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; the 3 to 4 ft. is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The one-year 4 to 6 ft. trees are very heavy and stocky—the actual diameter varies with character of growth of the different varieties. The 3 to 4 ft. has a thick, strong body and is equal to the largest size one-year tree offered by most growers.

Notice that all sizes are well shaped and vigorous—they are all of the best quality.

Endorsements



What Exacting Fruit Growers Say of William P. Stark Trees



J. C. Whitten

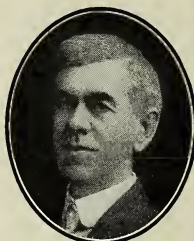
"The Stark City grown trees shipped us for planting on the Experiment Station grounds were of exceptional quality and came in splendid condition. Despite the dry summer they have done well and made a very satisfactory growth during such a dry season. I am convinced the J. H. Hale peach is destined to take a leading place in commercial peach growing, and in introducing it you are making peach history."

(Dr. J. C. Whitten is Professor of Horticulture at the University of Missouri, and has been for many years the foremost horticultural investigator of the West.)

J. C. Whitten

Savoy, Illinois

"My foreman at Flora, Illinois, says the apple trees received from you are the best that we have had from any nursery and he is exceedingly well pleased with the quality of the stock. The trees set out last spring grew fine."



Henry M. Dunlap

(Senator H. M. Dunlap is one of the largest fruit growers in the West, with 1,500 acres in apple orchards, operating in three counties in central Illinois.)

Henry M. Dunlap

Noroton Heights, Conn.

"The trees I purchased from you, 10,000 J. H. Hale peach, 5,000 Delicious apple, 1,000 Endicott plum, cherries, pears, crabapples, etc., were the finest trees that ever came into the East. Several prominent orchardists and nurserymen viewed the marvelous root-systems with wonder. The trees are doing splendidly, have taken hold quickly and shown a marked growth—haven't lost a single tree out of the 10,000 peach planted. I cannot refrain from expressing to you my full appreciation for the fair and honest treatment you have shown me, and am convinced that I will have one of the finest orchards in the United States from these William P. Stark grown trees. Please refer to me at any time.

(Dr. Gilbert T. Smith, formerly surgeon to the International Boundary Commission, of the Alaska-Canada Survey, has planted an orchard of 20,000 Wm. P. Stark trees at Chestertown, Md., and is making this one of the foremost orchards of the Atlantic Coast States.)

Gilbert T. Smith

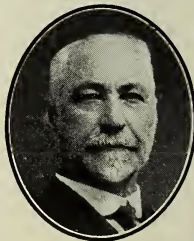


Gilbert T. Smith

Belding, Mo.

"I had the pleasure of placing an order last fall with The Wm. P. Stark Nurseries for over 1,100 trees. Their trees are well rooted, grown in fresh new soil, and absolutely free from disease so far as I could observe. The fact that their holdings are in new territory, in new soil, is a great benefit in growing nursery stock, in my judgment. Every man about the place seemed to be qualified to handle his department in a practical and scientific way and a man cannot go wrong in placing his order with this firm."

(Mr. Weston is a commercial apple grower of prominence in northwestern Missouri, having over 4,000 bearing apple trees in orchards.)



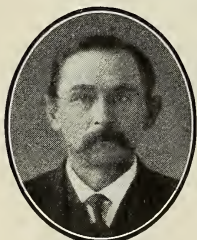
Joseph Weston

Joseph Weston

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

(Mr. Gerardi is not only one of the most successful fruit growers in Illinois, but stands high as an authority on fruit-varieties, and has made the testing of new fruits his life work.)

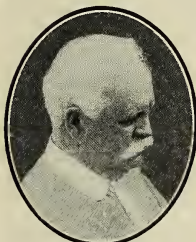
Joseph Gerardi



Joseph Gerardi

"I have fruited the Hale peach for two years. It is one of Nature's most wonderful products. To my mind the following points are essential to a peach tree: One—Vigorous growth. Two—Reasonable hardness as to frost and freezing. Three—Good flavor. Four—Prolific bearing. Five—Beauty of color combined with good size. In all these requirements the Hale peach measures up to the highest standard. I do not think that, all in all, Nature has ever contributed a better peach for the world's use and comfort."

Bennett H. Young



R. Morrill

"The 4,000 J. H. Hale peach trees have made a surprising growth in our orchard. I am convinced the J. H. Hale will increase our shipping radius by a thousand miles over Elberta, and as far as color and quality are concerned, it is as much ahead of that splendid variety as that was ahead of the old varieties. It is very hardy—not one tree was killed, while Elberta trees alongside showed 50 percent dead. We also found it the most resistant to curl leaf of the entire list. The J. H. Hale has proved superior in every test to any other variety grown here. I only wish I had a thousand acres in bearing now."

(Roland Morrill is one of the oldest and largest peach growers in the central West. He has probably had more experience in growing and marketing fruit than anyone else in this section. His word is sought as authority by thousands of fruit growers who know his high reputation and knowledge.)

R. Morrill

I have on several occasions received nursery stock of various kinds from you and invariably found it well-rooted and of extra vigorous growth for the grade, indicating unusually favorable soil and cultural conditions.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Johnson



B. G. Pratt

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

(Mr. B. G. Pratt is President of the B. G. Pratt Co., makers of the famous "Scalecide" spray, and owns extensive fruit orchards in West Virginia.)

B. G. Pratt

"Personally, we have been well satisfied with our purchases from you. We do not incline to "cheap" stuff and considering the intelligent care and expense required to develop an orchard, we would regard cheap stock as a dear investment—even as a gift. We have easily lost two if not three years on some stock we got from another nursery."—ROWAN COUNTY FREESTONE CO., Rowan County, Ky.

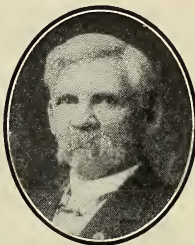
"Every tree and vine lived and did fine, although I kept them in my cellar for five or six weeks."—JAMES PEARSON, Illinois.

"I never saw better packing. The bundle would have gone ten times as far."—E. A. BROOKS, New Hampshire.

"You have a reputation for doing business on the square and I shall be a booster for you."—C. C. BEAN, Indiana.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the fine condition of the trees, also the manner in which they were packed."—G. P. BRORSTROM, New York.

Louisville, Ky.

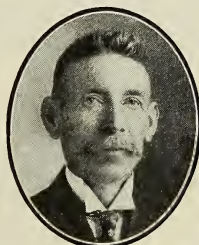


Bennett H. Young

(Gen'l Bennett H. Young, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veteran Association, noted for his many lines of endeavor, is doing a valuable work in testing and developing new varieties of fruits.)

Benton Harbor, Mich.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.



L. R. Johnson

"The two-year-old Carman peach trees set out in 1914 bore about fifteen peaches to the tree last Summer, 1915."—J. F. McDONALD, New York.

"I must say I never had trees that grew as rapidly as the ones I got from you."—H. T. RITTENHOUSE, Pennsylvania.

"I have some news for you. The 1,000 J. H. Hales are all alive and growing well. One hundred percent is pretty good, isn't it? Can you beat it?"—H. B. HOOVER, Kansas.

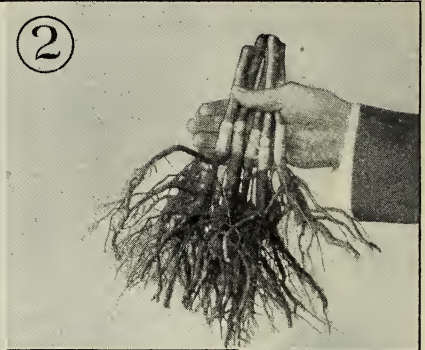
"Trees arrived in perfect condition. Your packer is to be congratulated."—P. E. VAN RIPER, New Jersey.

"Trees came in fine condition. Most careful and prettiest packing I ever saw."—W. S. WESSON, Tennessee.

"I have 1,000 peach trees, but the J. H. Hale are the finest of the lot."—JOHN EVE, M. D., Pennsylvania.

Propagation Methods

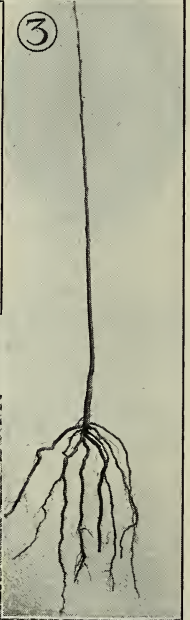
W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



1. One-year-old apple trees in the nursery row at Stark City.

2. The grafts made ready for planting in the nursery.

3. The seedling which is used for grafting and budding. A whole seedling is used for each tree.



4. A field of two-year-old apple trees at Stark City. They are carefully trained by experts and have well formed systems of branches

Stark City Methods of Propagation Apple Trees

PROPAGATION Apple trees are propagated either by budding or by grafting. From the fruit growers' point of view it makes little difference whether they are budded or grafted if the trees are equal in every respect. However, some orchardists prefer one, some the other. We use both methods, and can meet your preference, at the same price.

THE SEED Selected seed from hardy "wild" trees are used to grow the seedlings which form the perfect roots of the William P. Stark Nurseries' apple trees. These seed are planted in fertile loam and grown for one year. The seedlings are dug in the fall and are used for budding and for grafting.

VIGOROUS ROOTS The roots of the seedlings are carefully pruned before they are replanted. This produces a heavy, vigorous root growth. The extra care given the seedlings from the first, results in the well-branched, heavy root systems which are formed the next year in the nursery row.

BUDDING The seedlings are transplanted in the nursery row and budded during the summer. The entire seedling is used for budding. (See page 14.) The buds are taken from bearing trees, true to name, and leaves are cut immediately. The bud sticks are then wrapped in alternate layers of waxed paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until the buds are sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks by trained men. (The practice of budding is further described under Cherry Propagation, page 19.) All the work is done by hand at just the right time. The close attention to the smallest details insures maximum vigor and growth.

GRAFTING We do the grafting in the winter. A whole seedling is used. The top is cut off just where it meets the root. The scion is fitted to the seedling root with care and accuracy born of long experience. (A scion is a 5-inch piece of the branch taken from a tree of the desired variety.) Each operation requires individual judgment. In nature no two seedlings nor scions are alike. Great care is used to have bevels and notches of scion and seedling root fit so neatly and match so closely that it is difficult to see the line of union. The splice is then wrapped as smoothly as a new spool of thread. The finished graft (see page 14) is planted in the early spring, and as the graft grows the selected scion of the variety unites perfectly with the hardy seedling root. The scion wood is cut from bearing trees in our own orchards, and from the most productive and vigorous parent trees wherever they can be found. It takes years of experience to become adept at the work—it is the William P. Stark Nurseries' way, which is possible only with men who have grown up in the business.

AGE OF TREES We grow both one and two year old apple trees. These trees are as thrifty and vigorous as it is possible to grow. Whether the planter buys one or two year old trees he must keep in mind that it is the most vigorous, individual trees that are the best. Three and four year old trees might be somewhat larger, but they are not satisfactory. Professors Paddock and Whipple, in their book on "Fruit Growing in Arid Regions," say: "The age of the tree at the time of setting seems to have little to do with the age at which the orchard comes into bearing, so that one really gains nothing in setting trees too large to start well."

GOOD ORCHARDS FROM EITHER ONE OR TWO YEAR OLD TREES The fruit growers in the West have planted largely of our one-year-old trees. The eastern growers generally prefer the two-year-old trees. In nine cases out of ten either will give equal satisfaction, and it is largely a matter of the preference of the individual fruit grower.

Prof. F. C. Sears says in his recent book, "Productive Orchardling:" "Personally the writer is rather strongly in favor of the one-year tree for the following reasons: it costs less; only thrifty trees are salable at one year; the tree can be headed at any desired height; it will stand transplanting better."

Propagation Methods

W.M.P. STARK
HURDERS CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



1. Planting the peach pits in the fall of the year.
2. Budding the peach seedling the following summer. (See page 18 for illustration of budding.)
3. A field of our Stark City one-year-old branched peach trees. They have one-year-old tops and two-year-old roots. The mature peach trees are dug just two years after the seed are planted.
4. Showing our specially trained one-year-old branched peach trees. The 4 to 6 ft. size are $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. The 3 to 4 ft. are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch wide, and the 2 to 3 ft. are $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. They are unusually stocky and heavy.

OUR ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES are usually straight whips with few, if any, side branches. They have an unusually heavy root development, stand transplanting readily, and can be cultivated close the first year without barking the limbs.

One-year trees are less apt to lean with prevailing winds, and being straight whips they can be developed with extremely low or extremely high heads, according to the individual fruit grower's idea. He can absolutely control the development of the tops. But one-year apple trees must be grown just right. It requires experience, skill, and the right soil to grow good one-year trees.

Experts pronounce one-year-old Stark City apple trees superior to any they have ever seen. They have more roots and thicker, heavier bodies than many two-year-old trees grown in other parts of the country.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TREES Many orchardists prefer the largest sized two-year-old trees when they can get trees that have been properly trained in the nursery. Some of the best known horticultural authorities recommend two-year-old trees.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Amherst, Massachusetts, in his book, "The American Apple Orchard," says: "Some planters prefer one-year-old stock, and when it is large and well-grown it is almost, or quite, as good as two-year-old stock. For the most part, however, two-year-old stock is to be recommended for apples. Anything older than two years is strictly undesirable."

WILLIAM P. STARK NURSERIES' TRAINING We prune our two-year-old trees in the nursery with the same individual care they should get in the orchard. They are gone over many times during the season and are given far better training than most trees in the orchard. No time is lost in reshaping them after they are planted in the orchard. Whether you want medium or low-headed trees you can prune William P. Stark's specially trained two-year-old apple trees to form open, vase-shaped heads, the ideal preferred by experienced orchardists.

TREES FOR BEARING HEAVY LOADS Our two-year trees are trained with a number of branches along the upper ten to sixteen inches. You can select the three to five scaffold branches so as to avoid weak crotches.

In your pruning these main branches can be left so that each will start from the trunk in a different direction and a different height from the ground. This arrangement (like a spiral staircase) makes longer-lived trees which are less subject to injury, and trees that will bear heavier loads without breaking than those trained in the usual nursery manner with all of the branches starting from one point near the top.

In brief, you can develop as perfect and symmetrical orchard trees from William P. Stark two-year-old trees as you can from one-year olds.

CRAB APPLES are propagated in the same way that apples are grown except those varieties which make a crooked growth. They are top-grafted a foot or more above the ground so as to give the tree a heavy, straight trunk.

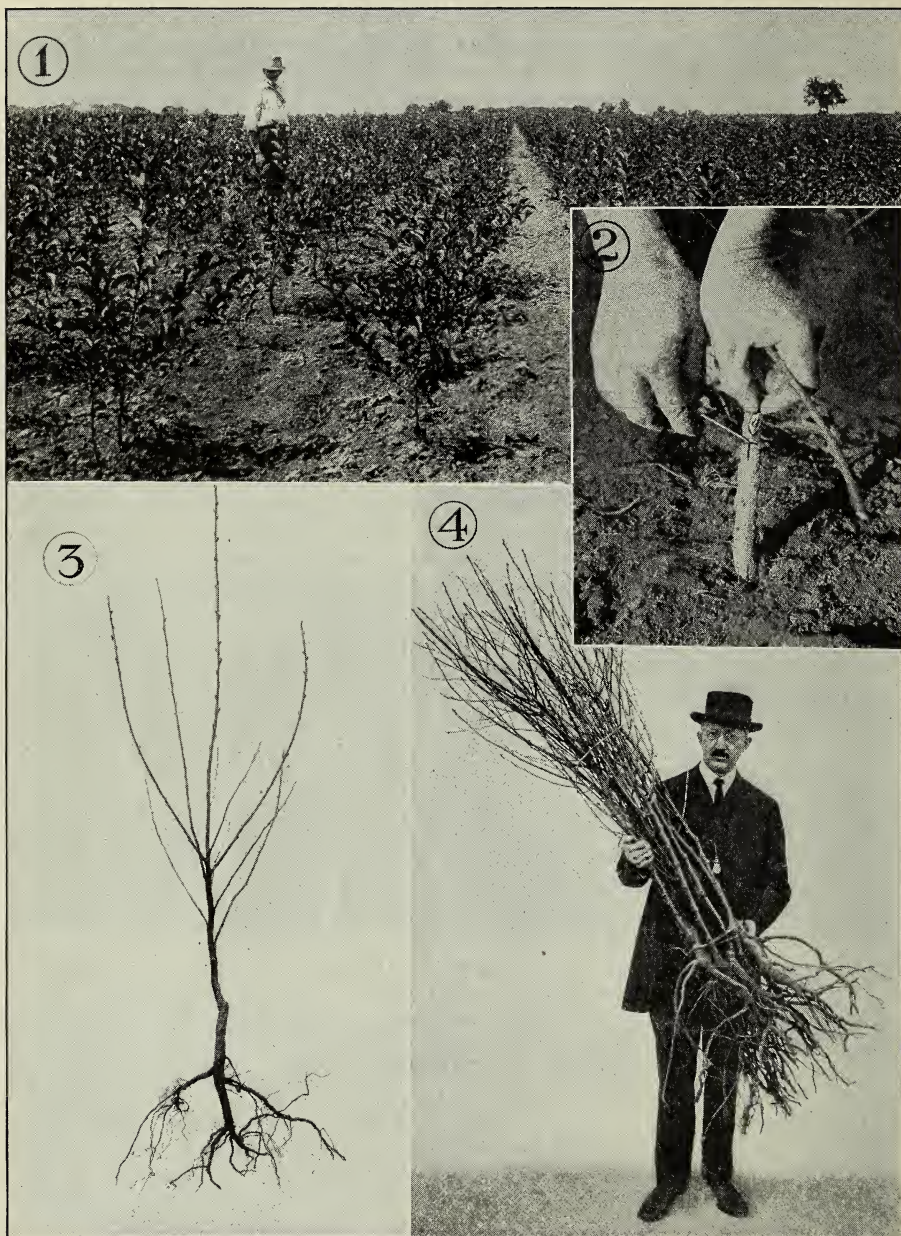
Peach Propagation

Peach trees are propagated by budding. They are fast-growing trees and the wood is soft and unsuitable for grafting. We collect the seed from wild trees known as naturals. They are from trees of exceptional hardiness and vigor. The seed are planted in the late summer while comparatively fresh. The shells are cracked by the soaking and freezing of winter snows and frost. In the spring the pits sprout and the seedlings, when large enough, are budded.

BUD SELECTION The buds are selected with the greatest care. We have our own scion orchards started from the original trees or from select strains, improvements which have appeared in bearing orchards. Some of these came from J. H. Hale, the "peach king," who has immense orchards of many different varieties. Professor Shamel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has spent many years studying improvements on the old varieties of fruits, part of the time in the Hale orchards. We have buds from the selected trees of the J. H. Hale peach in the Hale orchards, cut by Mr. Hale himself; other varieties by E. A. Riehl, the veteran horticulturist of Illinois, and his son E. H. Riehl, who have done so much for the fruit growers of the country; others from the Missouri Experiment Station. We have many of these improved strains and are constantly on the lookout for improved strains of the standard varieties.

Propagation Methods

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



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

2. Inserting a bud in the "seedling stock"—the same general method is also used in propagating apple, peach, pear, etc.

3. One-year-old branched cherry tree. The ideal tree for your orchard. Makes a better tree and bears younger.

4. William P. Stark showing a bunch of extra large two-year-old cherry trees.

The one-year 3 to 5 ft. cherry tree is about $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; the 2 to 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. The two-year 5 to 6 ft. is $\frac{11}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; the 4 to 5 ft. is $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter; the 3 to 4 ft. is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter.

We have had many of these improvements called to our attention by friends. We would like to have you tell us of any improved strains or better varieties of which you may know. By propagating from select strains we are able to furnish improved trees without any additional cost to the planters.

The bud sticks are cut in the scion orchard and the leaves removed at once. They are wrapped in alternate layers of waxed paper and damp cloth and put in a cool box until the buds are sliced and inserted in the seedling stocks, two inches above the ground. They are then wound with raffia, which is taken off as soon as the buds unite with the stocks.

These buds, inserted in the seedling stocks during the summer, do not grow that season; they remain dormant until the following spring, when, just before the sap starts, the entire top of the seedling is cut off above the bud. The bud starts growing immediately and forces out a heavy-branched top and makes a strong, continuous growth throughout the season.

The peach tree is ready for planting in the orchard just two years after the seed is planted in the nursery row. The root is two years old, the top one year old. These are known as "yearling trees." One-year-old peach trees from the William P. Stark Nurseries are trained with strong buds and branches the entire length of the trunk. This makes a heavy tree, and what is most important, a tree that you can develop with a medium or a low head. In the best commercial orchards peach trees are headed very low and trained so the entire crop can be picked without step ladders.

The Secret of the Best Trees

Peach trees grow rapidly and for this reason the careless nurseryman often neglects them. A perfect nursery tree must have size, but—here is the secret of buying the best trees—the tree must attain size within a certain time. It must make a rapid, continuous growth without any setbacks or shocks during the entire growing season. Two-year-old trees may be large, but if they are no larger in two years than they should have been at one year, they are stunted. We encourage fast-growing trees, like the peach, to make a steady, uninterrupted, vigorous growth.

Peach trees from William P. Stark Nurseries, when planted on good soil and given good cultivation, can often be brought into bearing the third year. The heavy roots and the method of training make this possible. Carefully examine the roots of the accompanying photograph, page 4; see how strong and well-branched they are; note their size and sturdiness. If your orchard starts off with a strong, vigorous growth, the rest is easy. A good start depends on having strong, sturdy roots stored full of vitality and plant food.

Plum Propagation

The plum is closely related to the peach, is grown by the same method, and handled in much the same way; however, there is a wide difference in varieties. They require different kinds of stock. We grow the De Soto, adapted to planting in the extreme North, on the hardy Americana stocks. Our De Soto trees will stand cold below the ground as well as above the ground. The Green Gage requires special stock which is known as Myrobolan, which we import from France. Each variety is propagated on the stock that will make it the best orchard tree for you to plant in your locality.

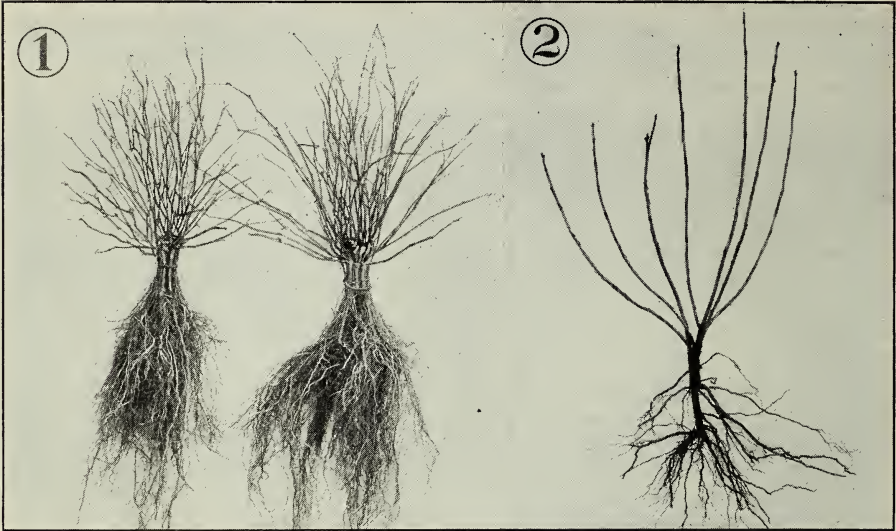
Cherry Propagation

It requires better soil and climate and more skill to grow cherry trees than any other. Stark City is one of the very few localities where heavy, well-branched, one-year-old cherry trees can be grown. These trees are especially recommended by Professor Whitten, of the University of Missouri, and other horticulturists, as the ideal for commercial planting.

William P. Stark Nurseries' Cherry Trees are all propagated by budding. The hardy stocks are raised from the seed in the seed row and are transplanted early in the spring, in the nursery row. During the summer these stocks are budded by the same method as described under Peach Propagation. The budding must be done at exactly the right season and requires exceptional skill in "slicing" buds from the stick. The buds remain

Propagation Methods

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERY CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



1. One-year-old grapevines

Two-year-old grapevines

2. Two-year-old currant bush



3. A field of one-year-old grapevines at Stark City. Note the vigorous, healthy foliage, and the clean cultivation of the field.

The time it takes to bring a vineyard into bearing and the amount of fruit it yields the first several years of bearing depend upon the vigor of the vines you plant and the care you give.

Our strong, healthy vines should bear the third year, and if conditions are favorable they will produce a moderate crop the second season. Planters often tell us our vines produce enough fruit to pay for their cost before the vines from other sources come into bearing.

4. Blackberry bushes grown at Stark City.

dormant throughout the season, and the following spring the top of the seedling stock is cut off. This forces out the bud. By exceptional methods, which are not generally known, we produce heavy, one-year-old branched trees. These trees are so trained that they can be reset in the orchard with very little, if any, additional pruning.

Cherry trees do not respond to pruning. The less pruning when the tree is planted, and when it comes into bearing, the better success the grower will have with his cherry orchard. Our special one-year trained trees which do not require pruning, but have tops already shaped for the orchardist, enable him to grow a better orchard with less expense.

Our two-year-old trees are large, strong, and heavy, and have well-trained tops that have been developed in the same improved manner, and they are planted by many growers. However, in planting our own orchards we used exclusively the one-year branched cherry trees.

THE ROOTS The cherry tree does not form good roots when propagated in the ordinary way. Our success in growing the large one-year branched tree is due to the heavy roots which we develop. The Stark City-grown cherry trees have a larger, more spreading root system than those grown in any other part of the country.

Plant cherry trees from the William P. Stark Nurseries early in the season and you will be able to get them all to live just as readily as other trees. You will succeed where others have failed with ordinary cherry trees with poor roots.

Grape Propagation

Grape vines from the William P. Stark Nurseries are propagated from cuttings taken from bearing vineyards. These cuttings are selected from the thriftiest vines which produce the largest, finest fruit. Only the new wood is used. It is taken in the fall and made into cuttings nine to twelve inches long, which are bedded and treated to callous them and to start the bud development very early in the spring, when they are set in the nursery row. The cuttings are planted in the row in a sloping manner, which helps to develop more and better roots.

Stark City is in the heart of the grape district and the vines grow extra heavy throughout the long season. We grow both one and two year old vines. Commercial growers prefer the large, thrifty, one-year vines as they withstand the transplanting well and come into bearing just as soon as two-year vines.

Blackberry Propagation

Blackberry plants from the William P. Stark Nurseries are grown from root cuttings. Pieces of the roots about four inches long are taken and specially treated so as to callous them. They are planted in the nursery row. Buds which form the tops as well as the roots are developed on these cuttings. They make strong, shapely, clean, heavy plants.

The blackberry can be propagated from suckers, but sucker plants that come from old beds often carry disease, and are lacking in the vitality of the strong, healthy, root-cutting plants. Men who have had experience with small fruits always insist on securing blackberry plants grown from root cuttings. They cost more to propagate, but they are stronger, cleaner, better plants.

Strawberry Plant Propagation

Strawberry plants are so widely different from fruit trees, and the demand for the William P. Stark Nurseries' plants is so heavy, that we have a special packing house and men who do nothing but look after the growing and shipping of strawberry plants. You get plants grown by specialists in the heart of one of the largest strawberry sections in the country, on an ideal strawberry soil.

The strawberry is a perennial with a fleshy crown just at the surface of the ground. The roots grow from the lower end of the crown and the leaves from the upper end. The plants are multiplied by runners which grow from the top of the crown of the mother plant. These runners extend out some ten inches or more, and then put out leaves and

Propagation Methods

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

①



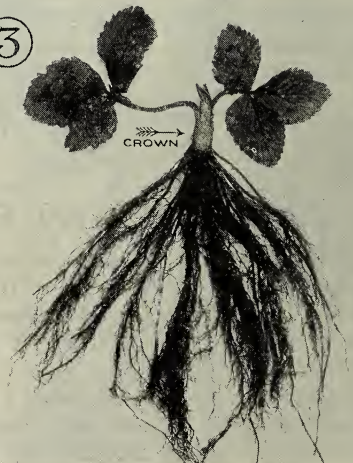
②



1. Strawberry plant beds at Stark City. Note the thorough, uniform cultivation. They are clean, healthy, and vigorous.

2. A bunch of twenty-five Stark City plants. They will average twice as large and heavy as plants from old fruiting beds.

③



3. This crown split in two shows the large amount of reserve plant food stored in it. These plants make the best foundation for your strawberry beds. The arrow indicates the crown which has been split in two. It shows the large, solid, fleshy character of the crown which is stored full of plant food. When a strawberry plant is set all but one leaf should be cut off. The new top is developed from the reserve plant food stored in the crown. Hence the growth of the plant depends largely on the character of the crown.

roots which develop a new plant. The new plant is connected by the runner to the mother plant, which nourishes it for some time.

Plants from the William P. Stark Nurseries are all grown at Stark City, from select strains of the best varieties. New propagating beds are set out very early in the spring. The cultivation starts the day the plants are set and is continuous throughout the season. When the bloom clusters appear they are pinched off immediately, to prevent fruiting. This forces an early development of runners. All the strength of the mother plant is given to the new runner plants, which produce extra large, healthy, sound crowns, with strong, vigorous roots and clean, healthy foliage.

Experienced growers always insist on getting these healthy, vigorous, young plants, because it takes fewer of them to plant an acre, and the bed established from them is more productive. The practice of using plants from old fruiting beds is bad. It is like using poor, small ears of corn for seed. It takes more of this kind to establish a bed, so that the cost is really greater and the results not so satisfactory.

The Stark City soil is peculiarly adapted to strawberry-plant propagation. The crowns are stored full of starchy plant food which enables the plant to stand shipment without loss of vitality. When you set the plants, you cut off all the old top except one leaf, and the new top and the new roots are developed from the plant food stored in the crown. The growth which the newly-set plant makes depends first upon the size and condition of the crown.

PACKING AND SHIPPING It is just as important to have your plants handled and cared for properly as it is to get good plants.

When digging the plants in the William P. Stark Nurseries we take up the entire row, and do not carry our propagating beds over, but furnish plants only from fresh beds of one season's growth. The plants are taken immediately to the packing house without exposure to the air and sun. In the packing house the dirt is removed from the roots and the larger leaves are clipped off, which prevents injury from evaporation. (In transplanting, cut off all leaves except one.) The plants are then tied in bundles of twenty-five. This cleaning helps the plant. It costs money, but it makes it possible for us to deliver them to you in perfect condition.

The plants are shipped in crates, or baskets with slatted tops. Sphagnum moss is packed about the roots. This moss never heats and it holds just enough moisture to insure the plants reaching you in perfect condition, without making them wet or soggy. It practically eliminates all danger from either heating or drying out.



William P. Stark strawberry plants packed, ready for shipment by parcel post and express



Apples often bring the farmer more money than all his other crops put together

Apples

"Given choice apples, a family will easily use ten barrels in a year; furnish them with Ben Davis and they can get along with one barrel and not feel the loss," says Prof. Frederick C. Sears, author of "Productive Orchardng."

"Over-production" was the old cry in the past. But over-production of quality apples is impossible. Such talk comes from a man who has an orchard of inferior varieties, or one who has grossly neglected his place. Nine-tenths of our American consumers are not supplied with good fruit at a fair price. If you doubt this, call on half a dozen grocery stores, look at their fruit, and ask the prices. Then you will realize that there is a problem, but not that of over-production. It is a problem of low grade, inferior fruit, and extravagant methods of distribution.

Get the consumer acquainted with the rare flavor of the Delicious, the tang of the McIntosh, the aromatic richness of the Grimes Golden and other high quality apples. Furnish him clean, well-colored, unblemished, flavored fruit from sprayed and cultivated orchards, and you will increase the apple consumption tenfold. Quality fruit means heavier sales and higher prices.

No agricultural investment is safer or will pay more than a good apple orchard, favorably located. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce reports that the average returns per acre from fruit for the United States are \$110.01; the average returns from cereal crops are \$13.17 per acre. Good fruit is making better and more easily reached markets, and with better markets there will be more good fruit and profitable prices.

More home markets of this country should be supplied by local orchards. Here is one of the greatest opportunities in fruit growing today. There are thousands of communities now served mainly by far-away sources, which offer big revenue to local growers. Such growers have an unusual advantage; first, because they are in close touch with the market and can cater to its tastes; second, because they can supply a variety of fruit throughout the season to regular customers; and third, because they save the long freight haul and refrigeration, which is an added profit in itself.

One of our customers from Illinois writes us: "We have twelve or fifteen coal mining towns within twenty-five miles of us, and can sell our fruit locally and make more money than by shipping to Chicago or St. Louis." The largest percent of profit is made by medium sized orchards supplying a local demand.

The local market has been sadly neglected. There is a great money-making opening for properly-cared-for orchards in and around every center of population, and wise growers will take advantage of it.

A good orchard adds to diversity of crops and raises the average yearly income.

THE FAMILY ORCHARD What tastes better than fruit picked from your own trees?

Think of the health-giving satisfaction of spicy Yellow Transparent, Livland Raspberry, Wilson Red, and Duchess, in the summer; rich, juicy, Melon, Wealthy, Jonathan, and Grimes Golden in the fall, and then McIntosh, Delicious, Stayman, or Baldwin during the long winter or late spring. The farmer with a home orchard not only has fresh fruit to eat nearly every month in the twelve, but can

sell his surplus at good prices to less thoughtful neighbors and townspeople. It is surprising what a nice little income can be worked up in this manner.

THE BLOOMING SEASON OF APPLES

It is an interesting fact that all the most profitable varieties of apples bloom medium to late in the spring. This does not affect their time of ripening, but they are less apt to be injured by late spring frosts. All the apples in our catalog bloom at so nearly the same time that they will pollenize each other. As a rule the blooming period lasts about twelve days, but sometimes only a week and sometimes eighteen days.

The following varieties of apples are all late bloomers: Baldwin, Banana, Black Ben, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, King David, Livland Raspberry, McIntosh, Maiden Blush, Oldenburg (Duchess of), Paragon, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg, Stayman, Wagener, Wilson Red, Winesap, Yellow Newtown, and Yellow Transparent. Midseason bloomers are Gravenstein, Melon, Red Astrachan, and Wealthy. Extra late bloomers are Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, and York Imperial.



Delicious Apples in the "Home Orchard" at North Manitou Island, Michigan



What is more beautiful than an orchard in full bloom?

Picking, Ripening, and Storage Dates for Apples

Apples are usually picked from the trees before they are ripe enough to eat. The fruit must be matured in the sense that it is fully developed, but the winter apples are never ready to eat until some weeks or months after they have been picked.

MATURE You can tell when an apple is ready to pick by the appearance of the green.

APPLES If immature, it is a hard, dead color. The amount of red on an apple is a fair guide. The seeds usually turn brown when the apple is mature, although there are exceptions to this rule. The stem separates from the tree readily when the apple is mature, while when it is green the spur or twig is apt to break off with the apple.

STORAGE Apples must be thoroughly mature, but not green nor too ripe for keeping in cold storage. Green fruit will wither when put in storage and will not keep any longer than over-ripe fruit which gets soft, mealy, and tasteless after a few months in storage.

The following table is divided so as to show the approximate dates in the southern states and in the northern states. The time varies from one year to another and from one season to another. It depends upon the altitude, amount of rainfall, soil, and the temperature throughout the growing season.

Varieties	IN NORTHERN STATES			IN SOUTHERN STATES		
	When to pick	When ripe enough to eat	Latest cold storage limit	When to pick	When ripe enough to eat	Latest cold storage limit
<i>Early Summer</i>						
Livland						
Raspberry	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
Yellow Transparent	July 10-30	July 13-Aug. 1	Aug. 15	June 1-20	June 9-30	July 15
<i>Midsummer</i>						
Red Astrachan	July 22-Aug. 25	July 30-Sept. 3	Sept. 20	July 17-Aug. 15	July 23-Aug. 3	Sept. 1
Melon	July 23-Aug. 26	Aug. 6-Sept. 17	Jan. 1	July 15-Aug. 20	Aug. 1-Sept. 5	Dec. 1
Wilson Red	July 29-Sept. 1	Aug. 15-Sept. 15		July 9-Aug. 9	July 24-Aug. 9	
Duchess	Aug. 1-22	Aug. 5-26	Sept. 15	July 12-26	July 16-30	Sept. 1
<i>Fall</i>						
Gravenstein	Aug. 22-Sept. 22	Aug. 26-Sept. 26	Dec. 11	Aug. 3-25	Aug. 9-Sept. 1	Oct. 15
Maiden Blush	Aug. 20-Sept. 10	Sept. 5-Oct. 15	Dec. 15	Aug. 10-Sept. 1	Aug. 25-Sept. 15	Nov. 1
Wealthy	Aug. 2-Sept. 5	Aug. 16-Sept. 17	Jan. 15	July 25-Sept. 1	Aug. 10-Sept. 15	Dec. 15
<i>Early Winter</i>						
King David	Sept. 6-Oct. 2	Oct. 1-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 14-Sept. 2	Oct. 1-10	Dec. 1
McIntosh	Sept. 3-22	Oct. 15-25	Jan. 15	Aug. 18-Sept. 13	Sept. 20-30	Dec. 1
Grimes Golden	Sept. 8-Oct. 28	Nov. 1-10	Jan. 15	Aug. 23-Sept. 18	Oct. 5-15	Dec. 15
Wagener	Sept. 20-Oct. 6	Nov. 15-25	Feb. 1	Aug. 31-Sept. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	Dec. 15
Jonathan	Sept. 20-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	March 1	Aug. 28-Sept. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 5	Feb. 1
<i>Winter</i>						
Black Ben	Sept. 28-Oct. 28	Dec. 1-10	May 1	Aug. 30-Sept. 30	Nov. 1-10	March 15
Delicious	Sept. 30-Oct. 30	Nov. 15-25	March 15	Sept. 5-Oct. 5	Oct. 20-30	Feb. 15
Winter Banana	Oct. 3-17	Nov. 15-25	March 15	Sept. 18-25	Oct. 20-Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Winesap	Oct. 18-Nov. 3	Dec. 15-25		Sept. 24-Oct. 13	Nov. 20-Dec. 5	March 1
R. I. Greening	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 20-30	April 1	Aug. 28-Sept. 20	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	March 1
Spitzenburg	Oct. 4-23	Nov. 15-25	April 1	Sept. 13-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 15	Feb. 15
Rome Beauty	Oct. 6-25	Dec. 1-10	April 1	Sept. 10-30	Nov. 5-15	March 1
Stayman	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 15-25	April 1	Sept. 10-Oct. 5	Nov. 20-30	March 1
York Imperial	Oct. 6-30	Jan. 1-10	April 1	Sept. 20-Oct. 15	Nov. 25-Dec. 5	March 1
Northern Spy	Sept. 18-Oct. 4	Dec. 5-15	April 15	Aug. 30-Sept. 18	Nov. 15-25	March 15
Paragon	Oct. 4-Nov. 3	Jan. 1-10	April 15	Sept. 18-Oct. 18	Dec. 5-15	March 15
Baldwin	Sept. 23-Oct. 23	Dec. 1-15	May 1	Aug. 29-Sept. 23	Nov. 6-21	April 1
Yellow Newtown	Oct. 5-29	Jan. 20-30	May 1	Sept. 22-Oct. 17	Jan. 1-5	April 15

"The yearling trees all lived, made a fine growth, and are the admiration of all who see them."—CHAS. T. SMITH, Ohio.

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

"Well rooted trees—they speak for themselves."—MORRIS W. LEH, Pennsylvania.

"Trees received in good condition. I do not believe that there is one nurseryman in fifty who would have used me as well as you have."—R. W. PHILLIPS, California.

"The apple trees have done extra well, making a growth of from four to seven branches, each branch from two to five feet and over."—JAMES DOYLE, Missouri.

"To say that I was well pleased would not express it. I was both surprised and delighted."—C. E. PRATHER, Kansas.

"The 630 trees bought of you last spring are very satisfactory."—N. P. NURSS, Illinois.

"The trees did fine. Think how far ahead I would be if all my trees that I got from other nurseries had done so well."—J. A. LONG, Pennsylvania.



A well-trained Baldwin apple tree in Mr. J. H. Hale's orchard, South Glastonbury, Conn. Note the peach tree "fillers"—the "fillers" paid for all the expenses of the young apple orchard, plus a profit

Baldwin

Bright-red winter apple. A staple variety for home and market; grown by the train load in northeastern United States; popular market apple in East.

The Baldwin is known to every fruit grower and housewife in the northeastern United States, and is one of the leading varieties for export trade. It is a good storage apple, and the poorer grades are largely used for evaporated stock and cannery.

The Baldwin is not a high quality apple, but it is above the average and is a favorite because it is a dependable bearer, and can be produced at a reasonable price per bushel. It stands handling well because of its firm texture and thick skin, and it is a dependable market variety because of its desirable size, attractive red color, and good quality. It is a bright-red winter apple, medium to large size, roundish shape, attractive color. The flesh is firm and brittle; yellowish, juicy to very juicy, good quality when grown under favorable conditions.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, long-lived and hardy. Stands winters of southeast Canada along the lakes, but not quite hardy enough to stand the cold, unprotected regions of northern Maine. It bears abundantly after the seventh year. Forms a thick, round head as it grows older and requires thinning and pruning to prevent light crops every other year.

The Baldwin is the leading commercial variety in New York, New England, and certain sections of Ontario. It has also been found profitable in Michigan and on the clay soils of northern Ohio and in the high altitudes of the Virginias where it becomes an early winter apple. It is grown to a certain extent in Colorado and in the lower mountain regions of California.

Our Baldwin trees are propagated from a strain of unusual productiveness; deep red color; high quality, growing in Mr. J. H. Hale's Connecticut orchards, where Professor Shamel, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, has studied and recorded the qualities and productiveness of individual trees over a period of years. Professor Shamel is now carrying on the same work in the orange groves of California where he has definitely shown that some trees are drones, not earning the space they occupy in the orchard, while others are enormously profitable, and as a result the progressive orchardists are replacing the drones with trees grown from the most productive varieties.

PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees



BANANA (See page 43 under Winter Banana.)

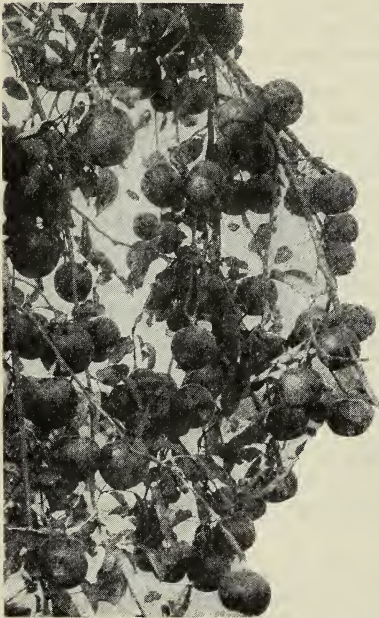
BEN DAVIS The Ben Davis was at one time the most widely grown and the most popular apple in the Mississippi Valley. The Ben Davis, Gano, Shackelford, Coffelt, Arkansas Beauty, and other members of the Ben Davis family are no longer being planted. The Black Ben is equally productive and dependable and more beautiful in appearance, and of better quality. (See under Black Ben.)

Black Ben

The great general-purpose, dark-red winter apple; profitable, dependable bearer, good keeper, and costs little to grow.

The Black Ben combines all of those qualities which make it the most popular apple with the general public. It is to the country at large what the Baldwin is to the New England States. It has been described as "beautiful as any that ever grew in the Garden of Eden." Its striking appearance makes it especially popular with the fruit stand men and with restaurants for display purposes. Its ability to keep and stand handling and shipping makes it popular with the wholesaler, and the low cost of production makes it a very popular variety for the grower. Many growers are inclined to overlook the cost of producing the different varieties. There are many varieties that bring high prices per barrel that do not bring large net profits per tree. A ten-acre orchard of Black Ben is better than a gold mine, for whether you are dealing with the wholesaler, the jobber, or the retail man, you will find that the Black Ben sells on sight.

The Black Ben is a deeply colored, brilliant red, late winter apple. It is covered with a solid red like the Jonathan, with light yellow where it has been shaded. Small, western grown specimens often resemble the Jonathan so closely in outward appearance as to deceive the expert. It is large to very large, roundish, cone-shaped, and smoother in outline than Ben Davis—a very showy apple. The flesh is a beautiful white, firm, and juicier than Ben Davis. Mild sub-acid and fair quality. Many people like to eat it fresh out of hand. It does not have the potato-like flavor of the Ben Davis, but is a good quality eating apple and a very good cooker. The flesh does not bruise easily, and this with a thin but tough, smooth skin, makes it a good market apple, and one that will stand a great deal of handling without injury.



Black Ben, at Missouri State Experimental Station, Mountain Grove, Mo. They fill the barrels—every year

The tree is hardy, vigorous, upright, somewhat spreading in growth, and differs more widely from the old Ben Davis than others of that family. Bears about the sixth year. As Mr. James M. Irvine, former Superintendent of Morrisiana Ranch, says, "It fills the boxes."

The Black Ben is one of the great commercial apples. It is a standard on all markets, and its place is permanent. Few, if any, varieties have as many good qualities that recommend it to the consumer, the dealer, and the grower.

"Superb in color, size, and color keeping qualities, while in flavor it is totally unlike

Ben Davis. It is a great commercial fruit."—E. P. POWELL.

"The fruit of the Black Ben is deeper colored, more symmetrical, and of better quality than old Ben Davis."—Prof. E. J. WICKSON, California.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

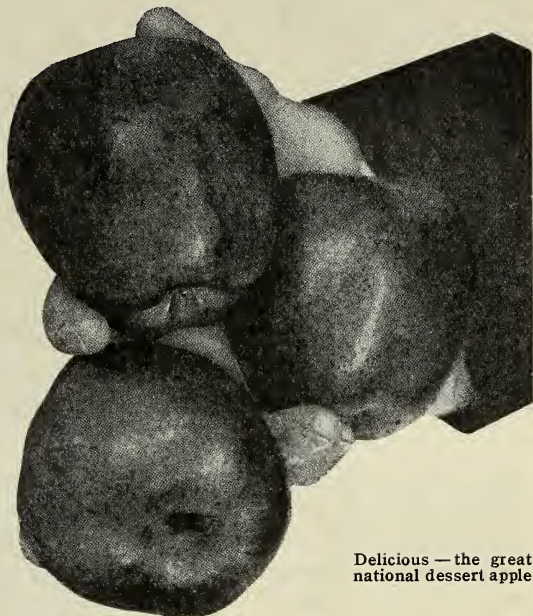
Delicious

The Delicious is a beautiful red-striped winter apple, combining to an unusual degree, a remarkable flavor and quality of fruit with tree hardiness, vigor, and low cost of production.

"The Delicious is the miracle of apple production—the greatest event in the apple world within the last two decades. It is the apple de luxe—that's what the Delicious is."—Forrest Crissey.

The Delicious is the great national dessert apple. Its great beauty delights the eye and tempts the appetite. Crisp and juicy, its delightful flavor satisfies and charms the taste. The memory of its flavor is lasting.

The Delicious is striped and marked with bright and dark red. On the cheek next to the sun the coloring is almost a solid crimson, with a light blue bloom. On the shaded side, or where it has been covered by leaf or branch, it often shows a rich, golden yellow. The apples are large and uniform in size but the shape is unique, round, and long, broadly ribbed, tapering, with five distinct knobs on the blossom end. These knobs give it character and add to its beauty. It has a delightful fragrant aroma—a plate of Delicious will perfume a whole room.



Delicious—the great national dessert apple

Words cannot do justice to this wonderful apple. It must be seen and eaten to be appreciated. Delicious is mild in flavor, but it is not a "sweet" apple. It appeals to everyone and is often recommended by physicians for patients who cannot digest harsher fruits. No two people describe its flavor alike. Some say it tastes like a pear. It reminds others of the banana and various tropical fruits—but there is nothing that really compares with it except another Delicious.

The skin is thin, but tough, so tough that it stands handling without injury. When bruised the skin seldom breaks, but the bruise dries up without decay or disfigurement.

The Delicious apple is recommended by the best fruit dealers to their most particular trade. It is sold at the largest hotels at 15 to 50 cents apiece.

The Delicious tree is hardy, a vigorous grower, and naturally forms a perfect head of strong, arching branches, capable of bearing enormous loads of fruit. It requires little pruning or shaping by the orchardist to form the "perfect tree." The branches and twigs bend under weight but do not break. It bears in the fourth or sixth year.

Delicious thrives in every part of the country and in all kinds of soil where any apple can be grown. It has been fruited successfully and profitably in practically every apple-growing district.

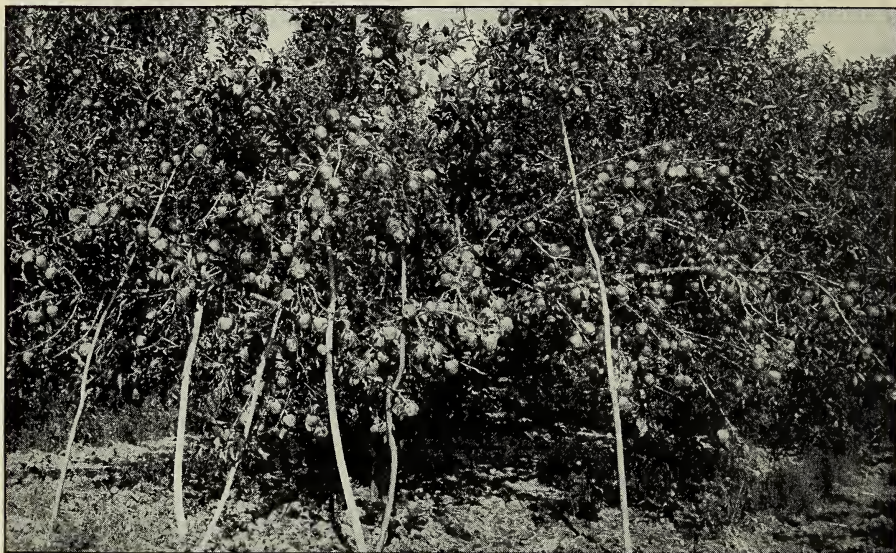
The bloom is hardy and opens out later than many other varieties, often surviving frosts that kill other apples. It has been uninjured in northern orchards where such varieties as McIntosh and Spy were severely damaged by the severe winter cold. It withstands drought. The Delicious is such a hardy, vigorous grower, and so resistant to aphids and other diseases that it is often used as a stock for weaker varieties. In California and other

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each .30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each .30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each .38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

The Delicious

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Delicious, at Wenatchee, Washington

sections where they are troubled with the powdery mildew, Delicious is resistant. It produces large quantities of vigorous, perfect pollen, and is recommended as a pollinizer by Professor Whitten, of the Missouri Experiment Station.

The Delicious is unusually productive. It is a regular bearer, producing crops when others fail. The orchardist who has apples to sell when others have none, makes the most money. The wide-awake orchardists are planting the Delicious in large numbers. It is easy to grow, easy to handle, and the most profitable of all to sell. It always brings the highest prices. Western growers often sell it by the carload at double the price per box of other varieties. It is the best orchard tree, the best money maker. Plant at least one-half to three-fourths of your orchard to Delicious.



Delicious in Newhall Orchards, at North Manitou Island, Michigan

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

The Origin of the Delicious

Statement of S. L. Hiatt, son of the originator and present owner of the original Delicious tree:

"My father, Jesse Hiatt, was a very pious man seven days in the week, but outside of his religion there was nothing to which he was so thoroughly devoted as the raising of fine fruit. His grafting and experimenting covered many years.

"One tree twenty years old, fine shaped, thrifty, straight body, limbs rather heavy and well diversified, had never borne fruit though it had blossomed sparingly a few times.

Father did not like an idle tree. 'I will make it fruit,' said he. He cut out equal numbers of grafts from the following apple trees: Oskaloosa, Seeknofurther, Gilliflower, Yellow Bellflower, Summer Queen, Summer Pearmain, Gloss, and some others which I do not remember —there were seventeen in all. He then sawed out six to eight feet of the top of most of the large limbs. Where the large limbs were sawed he grafted on from two to four slips from many varieties.

"Nearly all of these grew, and when in bearing it was an unusual and interesting sight. A great many people came to see them and thought the taste of the apples was slightly changed.

"Within forty feet of this tree the wonderful Delicious sprang into existence. It is a composite, having the flavor of many apples. Some even include the flavor of pear, pomegranate, pineapple, and canteloupe. It is a perfection of flavors and must be a combination of all the good apples my father was growing.



The original genuine Delicious apple tree. W. P. Stark, Stark City, Mo.; S. L. Hiatt, Peru, Iowa.

"After the original Delicious had borne its first crop and the apples had come to their most perfect state, my father said: 'I have realized my life's ambition. This is the best apple in the whole world.'

"I have picked apples off this tree each and every year save one since it came into bearing, and at this date, March 17, I have in my cave a few which I would not exchange for an equal number of the choicest oranges or bananas.

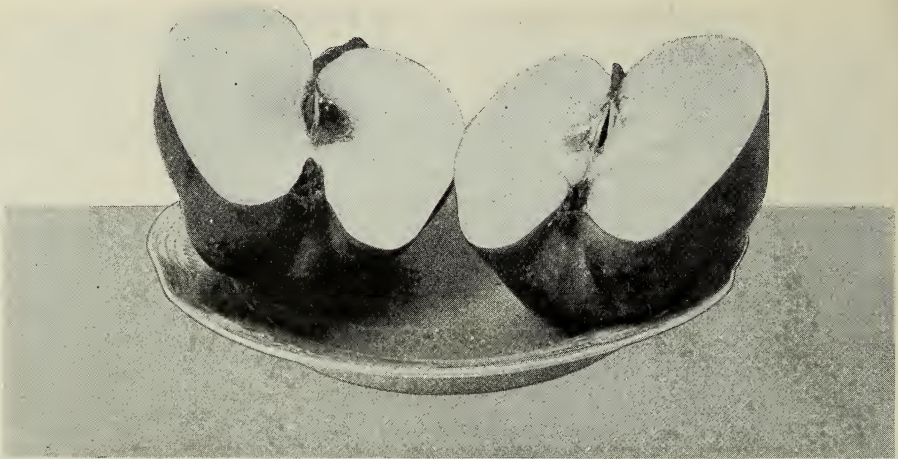
"This tree stood extremes of drought and cold that killed all trees of its age and 90 percent of a much later planting of four acres. The tree has been in full bloom with the thermometer six degrees below freezing and two inches of snow, and yet bore apples that season.

"The original Delicious tree is still living and bearing luscious fruit year after year, the best evidence of the truthfulness of the many strong terms of praise used by my father and many other admirers. Of all the nice things I have read that were said of the Delicious apple, I have never read a statement that I thought was overdrawn."

S. L. Hiatt.

The Delicious

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Delicious, the Apple de Luxe

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

"The Delicious apples we grow here in Niagara County are as pleasant to the taste as a sweet orange and fully as wholesome." — A. D. VAN CLEVE, Niagara County, New York.

"I have over 2,000 trees of Delicious which set their apples at four years of age. I sold them at \$1.20 per box, where I got 50 cents for the other varieties." — W. S. REEVES, Searcy County, Arkansas.

"Harvested this year about 150 boxes of Delicious apples from seven-year-old trees, which sold on the local market for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per box." — J. P. GREEN, Twin Falls County, Idaho.

"Have sold most of my Delicious at \$2.00 per bushel or \$5.00 per barrel. I am highly pleased with the Delicious." — W. R. MARTIN, Business Manager Wathena Fruit Growers' Association, Wathena, Kansas.

"The Delicious is in great demand here. One orchardist with 51 trees picked 259 boxes for which he received \$2.00 a box here at home. He could easily get \$2.50 for them." — R. S. PURTEE & SON, Paonia, Colorado.

"We get from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per barrel for Albemarle Pippin and Delicious on the Roanoke City market." — G. W. GREENWOOD, Franklin County, Virginia.

"My Delicious apple trees bore about ten bushels each last year and sold readily at \$1.50 per bushel. People have begun to call for them now twenty-two miles away." — JOS. A. BUTLER, Emmet County, Michigan.

"The Delicious is going to be a great apple in this district where we have 10,000 acres under orchard." — H. H. DEATSON, New Zealand.

"I got \$2.00 per bushel for my Delicious last winter. Everyone pronounces them the finest apples they ever tasted. I am getting \$6.00 per barrel for those packed in that manner." — O. E. CARTER, Jackson County, Indiana.



Delicious in Vermont

"My Delicious apple trees began to bear at the age of four years. One of them ripened 114 apples of high color that packed 80 to the box. The Delicious went fast at \$2.00 per box at my express office. Our Delicious have a mild and snappy flavor, like syrup, which really cannot be described. They are the firmest in my storage today." — C. L. WITHERELL, Addison County, Vermont.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Duchess of Oldenburg

The best midsummer market apple, most profitable, dependable; hardy, young bearer. Yellow, almost covered with red stripes; succeeds North and South where others fail.

The Duchess is a very attractive, smooth-skinned, yellow apple, streaked and washed with red and covered with a faint blue bloom. It is the most profitable of all the midsummer varieties. It is regular shaped, large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The tough golden-yellow skin is nearly covered by brilliant stripes of red and crimson. Flesh is tinted with yellow, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good. The apple stands shipment well, is grown by the carload in many parts of the United States, and always brings good prices on the market.

The tree is a moderate grower and can be planted close. Comes into bearing unusually young, about the third or fourth year. It is the best of the Russian apples and is one of the hardiest trees grown, while the dense, heavy foliage makes it one of the best for hot, dry climates. It bears annually, producing abundant crops.

It is of great adaptability, and is grown all over the country, East, West, North, and South, and is especially valued in all northern orchards because of its hardiness and productiveness. The tree is an upright grower and because of its early and regular bearing habits makes an ideal filler.

The fruit hangs well and ripens in the northern states in the latter part of August and September. However, it may be used for cooking long before it is ripe. Wise orchardists take advantage of this fact and make many dollars by gathering all the windfalls and selling them for cooking purposes. Others thin their fruit several times after it gets to be two inches in diameter. Thinning always pays if there is a heavy crop. It is especially profitable with the Duchess because the half-grown apples have a market value. Keeps well after being picked, having a tendency to shrivel instead of rot.

Duchess has done more to extend the range of apple growing than any other summer apple. It will thrive on many kinds of soil, and in locations where it is too cold for other apples to live. Many orchardists plant summer apples to supply their market the year 'round. Also the summer apples require fewer sprayings, less work, and they bring in money early in the season.



The Duchess of Oldenburg. The most widely planted summer apple

Gravenstein

The ideal early fall apple for home use, ripening through a period of several weeks. Red stripes and orange yellow. Sells for high prices.

The Gravenstein, a grand old variety, is a large, orange-yellow fall apple, heavily striped with light and purplish-red. It is rather flat and broad at the stem end and slightly pointed at the blossom end. While it is a fall apple, it holds up well in storage. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, highly flavored. It ripens irregularly and requires several pickings, which makes it an ideal apple for the home garden and local markets.

The tree is large, vigorous, upright, and spreading; very productive and hardy and is widely grown in many parts of the country, but especially in the North. However, it does well as far south as Virginia and Arkansas, and is one of the most profitable apples in Cali-

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERY CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Grimes Golden — One of the best for eating fresh and for pies

fornia. Bears the sixth to eighth year. It thrives everywhere and is being planted more each year as the most profitable all-purpose apple of its season.

The Gravenstein comes from Germany and is one of the few European apples that are adapted to our country. It undoubtedly goes back to the Russian type, such as Duchess and Red Astrachan, and possesses their vigor and hardiness, but has a delightful flavor all its own.

"Standard apple in this state." — PROF. E. J. WICKSON, California.

"Productive and excellent. Fine in all localities." — THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.

Grimes Golden

The best early winter apple for market and home use. Rich, golden color, of unusually sparkling, juicy quality.

Grimes Golden has steadily grown in favor, in spite of the fact that the markets generally prefer red apples. It ripens about the same season as the Jonathan, and the large proportion of these two varieties that is being planted by growers, indicates the growing demand for quality apples.

Grimes Golden is of best quality, most profitable, and one of the most beautiful yellow apples. It is a medium to large, oblong, cylindrical, early winter apple, somewhat flattened at the ends, of symmetrical, uniform shape. It is a rich golden color, often showing a pinkish blush; truly they are like "apples of gold." This attractive color with its neat, uniform shape, makes it a splendid apple for either boxing or barrelling.

The flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich, aromatic, juicy, "very good to best." It has a refreshing sparkle that cannot be described. An ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker.

The tree is a very hardy, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, splendid cropper, and bears about the fourth year. Ideal for filler, and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to overbear. Blooms late. A splendid apple for the Virginias and all of the eastern mountain section except the extreme North. It is the most generally planted and profitable yellow apple in the Rocky Mountain country and the Pacific Northwest. It is profitable throughout the central United States from the Ozarks northward to Michigan.

While it is an early winter apple it will keep in storage until late spring when grown in the high altitudes and stored before it is mature. The Grimes Golden appeals to everyone. It is a favorite on the markets and among the fruit growers. It is doing more to make yellow apples as popular as red apples than any other variety. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets and for profit everywhere.

NOTE—The Grimes Golden tree is sometimes subject to collar rot on low or wet ground. To avoid any risk of trouble of this kind on such locations, plant our special trees top-worked on hardy stock which we will furnish on request, without additional charge. The top-worked tree has the graft inserted about one foot above the ground so that the Grimes Golden part of the body does not come in contact with the surface of the ground.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10,	\$1.80;	per 100,	\$14.00;	per 500,	\$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10,	2.30;	per 100,	18.00;	per 500,	75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10,	\$1.80;	per 100,	\$14.00;	per 500,	\$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10,	2.30;	per 100,	18.00;	per 500,	75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10,	2.80;	per 100,	23.00;	per 500,	95.00

Jonathan

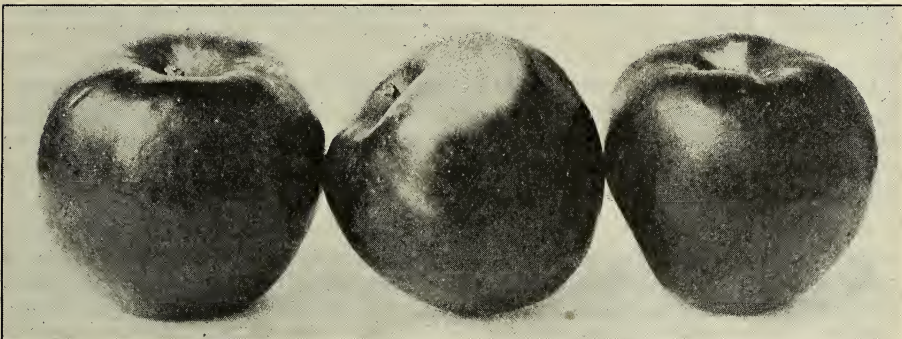
An early winter apple, dark, ruby-red. It is the standard of high quality and is one of the most profitable commercial varieties.

Jonathan originated in New York state and belongs to the Spitzenburg class. It is a medium sized, early winter apple; of roundish, oval shape, tapering toward the blossom end. The color is a bright, solid red, which turns to a deep red on the sunny side, often showing a purplish-crimson. Sometimes on the shaded side, or where there has been a leaf or twig, a light-yellow color shows, in striking contrast to the brilliant red.

Flesh is whitish, sometimes tinged with red. Firm, fine, very crisp and tender. It has an aromatic flavor and juice that is full of snap and sparkle, which makes Jonathan one of the best quality and most profitable apples of its season.

The tree is medium size, moderately vigorous, long-lived, a strong, upright grower when young. Blooms late. Comes into bearing about the fourth year and is a splendid filler for an orchard. Produces large crops every year and the fruit hangs well on the tree. It requires thinning, or fertile soil, to make good size. However, the Jonathan, also the Grimes Golden, is beautiful and attractive, even when small, and the undersized grade can be sold to good advantage when packed neatly in small grape or peach baskets.

"This fruit is of the Esopus Spitzenburg class. It is very beautiful, of a brilliant red color, highly flavored and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. It excels its parent in hardiness, productiveness, health, and vigor and is adapted to a wider range of territory." — "Apples of New York," published by the Geneva Experiment Station.



King David — A quality apple that succeeds when Jonathan fails

King David

A garnet-red early winter apple of the Jonathan class, but succeeds on soil too thin for Jonathan. Regular and heavy bearer.

The King David is probably a cross between the Jonathan and Arkansas Black, and combines the good qualities of both. It is enormously productive, producing heavy crops of good sized fruit year after year, outbearing both the Arkansas Black and the Jonathan. It has the rich color and the yellow-tinged flesh of the Arkansas Black, and the spicy, sparkling juice, and more of the general appearance of the Jonathan.

It is a uniform-shaped apple, tapering toward the blossom end. Very dark, rich, garnet-red showing almost a purplish-black on the sunny side of highly-colored specimens. It will hang on the tree and color to a purplish-black, but will not keep so well as when picked earlier.

The flesh is firm, tinged yellow, crisp, juicy, and of good quality; a good shipper. The Wenatchee growers of Washington often ship to Australia. It will succeed in the more northern states where Jonathan averages too small in size to be of commercial value.

The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower; comes into bearing very young, about the fourth year, and produces very heavy crops annually; a great apple for use as a filler. Blooms late and thrives on the stronger fertile soils, but is also a very productive apple on the thinner soils, and surpasses Jonathan in productiveness in many localities.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees



The fruit is borne on all the limbs from the center of the tree to the outmost branches which enables it to carry a heavy load. Prof. U. P. Hedrick gives one of the best descriptions of it as grown in the Experiment Station grounds at Geneva, New York:

"The trees are hardy and productive and quite up to the average in vigor and health. The apples are larger than the Jonathan and even better colored, making King David one of the beauties of the orchard, for, added to the deep, solid, red color, are rotundity in shape and uniformity in size, the three qualities giving the variety almost perfection from an aesthetic standpoint. The fruit hangs long and well on the tree, all the while deepening in color, but for late keeping should be picked as soon as well overspread with red and before the seeds are well ripened. The flesh is firm, fine, crisp, tender, spicy, and juicy, and of best quality. The variety thus becomes not only one of the beauties but one of the delicacies of the orchard."

"H. F. Byrd, of Winchester, recently sold a large consignment of King David in New York for \$7.00 a barrel, and Jonathans for \$5.00 per barrel." — From the WASHINGTON TIMES.

"With me the King David is ahead of 71 varieties in profuse and annual bearing. In quality it is better than Jonathan but a little coarser in grain." — JOS. GERARDI, Illinois.

"The King David has proved to be earlier in fruit than the Jonathan. Fruit is deeper, brighter red, and less disposed to drop prematurely. In size Jonathan was larger, but the crop was only half that of the King David. Today, January 31, on taking the latter out of cold storage (and a very uneven storage in temperature) I find them in fine condition. They were picked and stored on

August 26 and 27. From all this it would appear to be a variety of real value and destined to become a popular standard." — L. R. JOHNSON, Missouri.

"In our section this is a tree of splendid habits; a good grower with strong scaffolding and tough wood. It makes an open head which is very desirable for proper coloring, and is a good, heavy bearer. Fruit distributes evenly over the tree. The apple is very rich in color, even more acid than a Jonathan, and of a size equal to the Jonathan, or larger. With us the King David undoubtedly will take precedence over the Jonathan, because it colors better, is a more even bearer, and hangs very much later. It should be planted near the Delicious variety, as it blooms at the same time." — H. W. DOYLE, Kansas.

Livland Raspberry

An extra early summer apple. Very much like the Yellow Transparent, except it is red-striped and is very resistant to blight.

Livland Raspberry, which originated in Russia, is the best quality and most profitable red early summer apple. It is smooth, clear, polished, waxen white, deeply marked with light-crimson stripes, shaded a beautiful red on the sunny cheek and it is hard to imagine a more attractive fruit. It is a medium to large, round apple, regular, slightly tapering toward the blossom end, smooth, and polished.

The flesh is snow-white, tender, fine-grained, stained with red; crisp, juicy, mild, almost sweet. A delightful quality, and the best of the early summer apples. Ripens over a period of several weeks. It is like a Red Transparent, but a better shipper and more profitable. Retains crispness and flavor in storage. Less trouble from blight.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, bears enormously, like the Duchess. Does well in all apple-growing sections. Bears young, third to fourth year. Very hardy. Blooms late. Makes an ideal filler. Livland Raspberry increases the profit of the orchardist as it requires less spraying and is picked and sold and the money in the bank before the last spraying has been given to the late apples. The thoughtful orchardists and especially those convenient to markets are planting more of the summer apples.

"There is no early apple East or West of better quality than Livland Raspberry. The tree is perfect and a good bearer, and the fruit is handsomely colored." — A. G. TUTTLE, Montana.

Maiden Blush

A good fall apple, lemon-yellow with a bright-red blush. Popular variety in all parts of the country for home use and local markets.

The Maiden Blush is a striking, highly-colored, old-fashioned, fall apple, bright lemon-yellow with a deep crimson blush spreading over one cheek. It is round, flat, with a thin, tough skin. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy, a good eating apple and fine for cooking and drying.

The tree is vigorous, spreading, and open, and has been planted successfully throughout the United States. It is long-lived, comes into bearing young, usually fourth or fifth year, and for these reasons has proved a profitable commercial variety in the East and one which sells unusually well on the market for its season. It bears good crops everywhere. The fruit ripens over a period of several weeks, and requires two or three pickings. It is a splendid staple variety for the home garden and for commercial planting.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10,	\$1.80;	per 100,	\$14.00;	per 500,	\$55.00
		Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10,	2.30;	per 100,	18.00;	per 500,	75.00
Two Year	{	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10,	\$1.80;	per 100,	\$14.00;	per 500,	\$55.00
		Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10,	2.30;	per 100,	18.00;	per 500,	75.00
		Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10,	2.80;	per 100,	23.00;	per 500,	95.00



McIntosh — A high quality favorite adapted to northern half of United States

McIntosh

Highest quality, most profitable early winter apple for northern half of the United States; bright, deep-red color; flesh white, highly perfumed.

McIntosh belongs to the hardy Fameuse family which is sometimes called Snow, because of its beautiful pure white flesh. The McIntosh originated in the St. Lawrence River valley of Canada; however, it is a larger, better quality, more attractive apple than the Fameuse, and is adapted to a much wider range of country. It will thrive on more different kinds of soil and is resistant to blight and scab, which makes it an apple of general adaptability.

McIntosh is medium sized, roundish, slightly flattened at the stem end, of uniform shape, and one of the most beautiful deep crimson-blushed apples, striped with carmine and overspread with a heavy, blue bloom. Sometimes shows yellow on the shaded side. McIntosh is one of the most attractive apples grown and creates a favorable impression at first sight.

The crisp, snow-white flesh is very tender and juicy, entirely different from the "meaty" apples like Spitzenburg and York. McIntosh is very delicate, almost dainty, and with its fragrant aroma makes a strong appeal to people who pay high prices for fancy fruit. This fragrant aroma, which will perfume a whole room, is one of its most valuable characteristics. It identifies the variety and helps make it a good seller. Everyone appreciates McIntosh quality from the start.

The tree is a long-lived, strong, vigorous grower, with an open-spreading head, and very hardy. Bears young, fourth to fifth year. Late bloomer. McIntosh is best adapted to the northern half of the United States; it thrives in many of the Eastern Atlantic states as well and is one of the favorites in Wisconsin and the Dakotas, where they must have very hardy apples.

McIntosh is not a late winter apple but when grown in northern United States it can be stored and held for the Christmas holiday trade, or even later—but as one grower said, "You don't have to keep them for everybody wants to buy such apples." The tree produces large quantities of uniformly high quality fruit.

A. A. Marshall, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was awarded first prize in the orchard contest held by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, for a fifteen-year-old McIntosh tree which bore one crop of 21 boxes valued at \$2.50 per box, showing an earning capacity of \$52.50 per year. In the last five years the tree has yielded, all told, 70 boxes of apples. W. H. Atkins, of South Amherst, Mass., came a close second to Mr. Marshall, with a McIntosh tree which netted \$48.86 worth of apples for the year.

"I have one tree that came into bearing thirty years ago and has never failed to bear every year since, though some years the crop is not as heavy as others, but always fine apples that under good conditions will keep into February."—SAMUEL CADWELL, Glastonbury, Conn.

A. F. Tenney writes in the Fruit Grower, giving figures showing where his McIntosh brought just twice as much as Baldwin.

PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees



Melon

Late, summer apple. Enormously productive, large size. Outyields Wealthy; high quality, productive, extremely hardy, especially valuable South as it succeeds where Wealthy cannot be grown.

The Early Melon is a large, late summer apple, striped with red and yellow. Roundish, tapering slightly at the blossom end. The flesh is juicy and is as good as or better quality than the Wealthy.

The tree is a good grower, vigorous, very hardy, and will bear enormous loads of fruit. Bears fifth year. It is an early variety and will often produce twice as much as other varieties of its season. Stands shipment well, and because of its enormous productiveness, high quality and attractive appearance, it is very profitable for the commercial orchard. It is very hardy, but is especially adapted to the South, as it produces high quality fruit where other varieties fail.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN (See Yellow Newtown.)

Northern Spy

An old, standard winter apple, popular in northern United States. Very hardy, bright red, high quality, dependable, and long keeper.

Northern Spy is an attractive, large, bright-red, late winter apple, overspread with a delicate bloom. It is roundish and plump, tapering slightly toward the blossom end. The skin is a clear, pale yellow on the shaded side, nearly covered with a bright pinkish-red, striped and splashed with carmine.

Flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very fine quality. It is rich and appeals to those who like a brisk, spicy apple that is not actually sour. Is next to Baldwin and Greening in importance in the New England states, and of better quality. It holds up well in storage.

The tree is a vigorous, healthy grower. Develops a strong, aphid-resistant root system. For this reason, and because of its extreme hardiness, it is often used as a stock for tender varieties. It needs intensive culture, and must be thinned to prevent bearing a light crop every second year. It is a very late bloomer and comes into bearing the eighth or tenth year. A profitable variety on fertile soils.

OLDENBURG (Duchess of) (See page 33 under Duchess.)

Paragon

The ideal Winesap, combining the size and high quality of Stayman and deep-red color of the old Winesap; one of the best red, late winter apples.

The true Paragon was introduced and named by Dr. W. L. Moores, Lincoln County, Tennessee. It has been largely planted under the name of Mammoth Black Twig, giving the latter an undeserved reputation. The Mammoth Black Twig is a shy bearer and usually unprofitable. The Paragon is a prolific and regular bearer.

The Paragon has a deeper, richer, solid red color, better flavor than old Winesap. The flesh is firm, yellow tinged, unusually spicy, and of very highest quality, equal if not better in this respect than Stayman. Larger size than the old Winesap. It is the ideal of the Winesap family, although fruit growers have been slow to recognize it because it has been confused with other varieties. At least four different kinds have been sold under the name of Paragon.

The tree is equal in every respect to the Winesap and a stronger, more vigorous, and more open grower; better foliage; bears sixth to seventh year. Thrives in any good Winesap soil, having a very wide range of adaptability. Its value is known and appreciated wherever the genuine Paragon has been planted, notably in the Ozarks, Tennessee, New Jersey, Maryland, and in the West.

Red Astrachan

Best general-purpose, red, summer apple for home use and market. Uniformly good, above the average in color, size, quality, productiveness, dependability.

Red Astrachan is the standard summer apple for home use and market in the United States and Canada. No other apple combines to an equal degree all of the good qualities of fruit and tree.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
wo Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500 95.00

The Red Astrachan is a large, late summer apple nearly covered with light and dark red stripes overspread with a bluish bloom like a plum. It is large, roundish, with white, red-tinged flesh; aromatic, brisk, sub-acid, liked by people who prefer a tart apple, and is especially good for eating fresh out of hand when picked at the proper stage of ripening.

It is an ideal cooker and the crop can be thinned and the apples used for this purpose when only half ripe. This, combined with the fact that it ripens unevenly, gives it a season covering the latter half of the summer.

The tree is hardy, being of the Russian type, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive, reliable. Bears fourth year and is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts. It is the best apple of its class and season.

Rhode Island Greening

An old favorite in northern and eastern United States. Its rich, spicy flesh and sparkling juice made it popular in spite of its poor color.

The Rhode Island Greening is a roundish, elliptical winter apple of greenish color but turning yellow when the apple is fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich, yellow coloring. It is tender and crammed full of sparkling juice that has a richness of flavor surpassed by few apples. It has a rich delicacy that is appreciated by everyone who enjoys a sprightly apple, overflowing with delightful juice. It is an excellent cooker, one of the best of the best. Keeps well in storage.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, with wide-spreading branches somewhat drooping and dense. Bears in five years. When properly pruned it is inclined to bear every year; a late bloomer.

It is hardy, but not quite as hardy as Baldwin. It has the same range of adaptability as the Baldwin and ranks next to it as a commercial fruit in the northeastern United States. It is a better quality apple than the Baldwin and is known on American and European markets, but its rather greenish color has been a handicap in the past.

Rome Beauty

Dependable, young bearing, red-striped winter apple, good quality, ideal for baking. Profitable everywhere. One of the best market varieties.

Rome Beauty is a good sized, roundish, slightly oblong apple with a yellow skin, handsomely colored and striped with a bright red. It is one of the most beautiful and profitable of late winter apples. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and of good quality. It is a splendid storage apple and is well known and appreciated on the market.

The tree is a vigorous, upright, spreading grower, hardy except in the extreme northern tier of states. Bears fourth to fifth year. Very profitable in central United States, the Rocky Mountain country, and the Southern states, and largely planted in the mountain valleys of California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Blooms very late, seldom fails.

The apple has a long stem and hangs unusually well on the tree. It should be planted on the windy side of the orchard as the apples are less apt to be blown off than other varieties. It often gives a crop from the secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost, as was demonstrated in Idaho orchards several years ago. A good market apple.

Stayman

Larger, better quality than its parent, the old Winesap. Wide range adaptability. One of the very best, high quality, money-making winter apples.

Stayman is the largest of the Winesap family, and in honor of the originator should be known simply as Stayman. ("Dr. Stayman wrote me long ago and dropped the 'Winesap' off."—Prof. H. E. Van Deman.) It is a later winter apple; plump, rounding toward the blossom end. Striped and splashed with dark crimson, resembling the Winesap, except the coloring is not quite so brilliant. It is an equal of Winesap in every other way, much larger in size and of better quality.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, and has a rich sub-acidity that appeals to everyone, and when eaten all winter long the last one tastes just as good as the first.

The tree has a dark, heavy foliage, closely resembling its parent, the Winesap; hardy, vigorous, spreading, somewhat open, but a stronger grower than the Winesap. Thrives on thin, dry soils where Winesap would fail. A reliable annual cropper. Comes into bearing young, about the fifth year and produces large loads of fruit every year which hangs well on the tree.

The old Winesap tends to produce under-sized fruit as the tree gets older, but the Stayman always produces large and attractive apples. No other apple has been more widely planted than the Winesap and the Stayman is adapted to the same soil and conditions; it should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its large size and high quality.

"An improvement on Winesap; growers reporting favorably on Winesap have this variety which is larger and better; the tree is a stronger grower and is more productive."—Approved by Mr. FRANK FEMMONS, California.

"The old Winesap profitable only on the most fertile soils and in typical Winesap regions. The Stayman's general adaptability a great success; highly profitable from coast to coast. Orchardists everywhere secure an extra price for the Stayman as it creates its own market because of its merit and high quality."



Stayman—Director Paul Evans of Missouri Experimental Station at Mountain Grove, examining heavily loaded Stayman apple tree

Spitzenburg

A handsomely colored, purplish-red, winter apple. Standard of quality and an old favorite on all the high-class markets. (Synonym: Esopus Spitzenburg).

Spitzenburg has long been a standard winter apple of quality, prized by people who appreciate good apples. It is a large, regular, handsomely-colored, bright, purplish-red apple, shaded with yellow and sometimes striped with a darker red. Flesh firm and tinged with yellow, moderately juicy, rich, spicy, very best quality.

The tree is moderately vigorous, somewhat spreading. Profitable commercially in favored localities. Bears in seven years. It should not be planted too close but have plenty of air and room and sunshine, for it is subject to "scab." Soil should be deep, fertile, well cultivated, and well drained.

The Esopus Spitzenburg is very profitable in the Champlain district of New York and in the higher altitudes of Virginia and in the irrigated valleys of the Northwest, and the Rocky Mountains. There are favored sections in most apple-growing states where Esopus Spitzenburg thrives, but it must have the right conditions to pay as a market apple.

Wagener

A beautiful, bright red, early winter apple; high quality, hardy, thrives everywhere. Bears heavily when very young; especially good for interplanting as fillers.

Wagener is a hardy, bright-red apple, with a strongly contrasting yellow ground color. It is roundish, oblong, broadly ribbed, with whitish flesh, tinged light yellow; firm, fine-grained, juicy; good high flavor and very high quality. An apple of superior excellence. The Wagener comes at a season when there are a number of quality apples but it stands in the first rank as a high-quality commercial apple.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

While it is of the Northern Spy family, the tree in no way resembles the Spy. It is a vigorous, thrifty, upright grower when young. It comes into bearing early, often the third to fourth year, and produces enormous crops yearly. As the tree gets older it must be watched or it will give all its energy to producing fruit and lose in vitality.

Early, heavy bearing, combined with a straight, vigorous, upright growth, makes it the very best apple of all as a "filler." It should be planted between the rows of permanent trees as a "filler" in every orchard, and is equally valuable as a permanent tree. When planted as a permanent tree the rows can be set six to ten feet closer than the varieties which have a spreading growth.

Wagener originated in New York, and is adapted to the soils and climate of New York, Michigan, and other northern states, but does equally well farther south, is especially attractive and is very profitable in the western and southwestern states and the Appalachian country.

Wealthy

Most widely planted fall apple; exceptionally hardy; bright red; good quality; crisp, white flesh tinged with pink. A dependable money-maker.

The Wealthy is a hardy, showy, bright-red fall or early winter apple which has done more to extend apple growing in the cold sections of the North than any other variety and is one of the most beautiful. The yellow skin is almost covered with a bright blush and narrow stripes and splashes of red.

It is above medium to large, uniform in shape, roundish, conical, slightly flattened at the stem end. Skin is tough so that it stands handling well. The flesh is white, crisp, and good to very good; full of juice, refreshingly brisk for those who enjoy a pleasant, sub-acid apple.

The tree is a free grower, very hardy; has stout branches. Bears fourth to fifth year. It is adapted to many soils and climates but has been planted most extensively in the upper Mississippi Valley where its hardiness is of the greatest importance. It is a very profitable variety and absolutely the best of its season in New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other apple sections, where several pickings are made of it when it is half grown. This thinning increases the quality and value of the remaining fruit and the half-grown apples are sold for cooking purposes.

Wealthy is adapted to the southern districts where it should be largely planted, especially in the higher altitudes. Wealthy is a good shipper, and holds up well in storage for an early apple. Can often be held for the holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use.

"A free grower; very productive; good quality; vinous, juicy, sub-acid."—E. P. POWELL.

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

"Wealthy is a fall apple; may be safely grown for commercial purposes in British Columbia."—J. R. ANDERSON, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

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



Wealthy—the best fall apple

PRICES

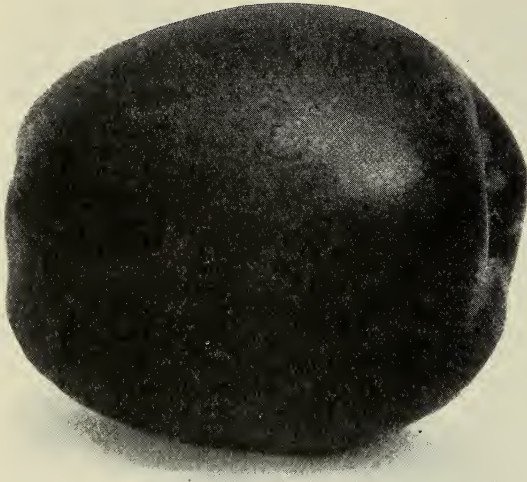
One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees



Wilson Red

Large midsummer apple, deep crimson, color resembling that of the "Oxheart" cherry. White flesh; best keeper and shipper of its season. Profitable commercial variety.



Wilson Red — Solid deep color like the Red June, but larger and later

The Wilson Red supplies a long-felt want as it comes on the market before Jonathan and other red early winter apples. It is to the early summer apples what the Black Ben is to the winter varieties. The firm flesh and tough skin make it an unusually good shipper.

It is like an enormous Carolina Red June. Has all of the good qualities for the home garden that the Carolina Red June has, plus large size, deep color, and resistance to rot and scab.

The tree is hardy, vigorous, very productive, comes into bearing very young, often bears good crops the fourth or fifth year. It originated in Arkansas but succeeds everywhere. Some of the most beautiful apples were grown by B. Newhall in Northern Michigan.

Winesap

Red winter apple and one of the oldest and most popular varieties in America. A standard, profitable variety.

The Winesap is planted in the home gardens and in the commercial orchards from Virginia to California; from New England to the Pacific Northwest. It is uniform in shape, roundish, conical, with a medium thick, tough, smooth skin; color a deep, bright red, indistinctly striped with dark purplish red, except where shaded; then it shows yellow underneath the red.

The flesh is tinged with yellow, very firm and juicy, good to very good. Is a splendid eating apple, a favorite of wholesale and retail merchants. Keeps unusually well in storage. and in ordinary cellars, and is a good cooker. It is large on young trees, but becomes smaller as the tree gets older. This can be overcome by proper pruning and culture.

The tree is vigorous, spreading, and an open grower. It should be kept open and well pruned to make the fruit average large and give it the deep, brilliant coloring which is so necessary to get the highest prices. The tree is hardy and adapted to planting in every part of the country except the extreme cold North and is profitable on many different kinds of soil, preferring a deep loam soil, but does not succeed in low, damp localities.

The tree is a productive regular bearer. Produces first crop about the fifth year. For a hundred years the Winesap has been and still is one of the most profitable apples, and it or the Stayman or the Paragon should be planted largely in all Winesap regions throughout the United States.

"One of the best apples for baking; widely cultivated in the West and Southwest."—THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST.

"This is one of the four or five great varieties of the Piedmont regions of Virginia, and as a 'general purpose' apple for the Piedmont conditions it is one of the most uniformly successful and satisfactory sorts grown in this region. What the Baldwin is to the northern apple growing sections, this variety is to this region."—H. P. GOULD, Pomologist in charge Fruit Investigation United States Dept. Agriculture.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00;
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00;
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00;
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00;
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00;

Winter Banana

One of the most beautiful apples. Large, yellow winter apple with a striking pinkish-red cheek, and an unusual flavor which gives it its name.

The Winter Banana is one of the newer apples, and has been widely used in connection with the advertising of fruit growing in the West because of its great beauty. It is only in recent years that the eastern fruit growers have learned that they can grow it to perfection, and that with a little extra care it can be shipped and stored like other apples.

The Banana is a wonderfully beautiful, brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow, winter apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. It is large to very large, somewhat round and tapering at the blossom end. The skin is smooth and waxy, and the flesh is crisp and juicy. It requires careful handling as bruises show through the transparent, waxy skin. There is a great demand for apples of this type which are especially good for eating fresh out of hand.



Winter Banana apple in Michigan

It has that unusual quality which is not apparent at the first bite, but a peculiar exquisite flavor which delights everyone as they eat and makes them want another one. The Banana has been planted successfully in nearly every apple growing state, but has been especially popular in Colorado and states of the West and North.

The tree is a good average grower, adapted to many conditions. Colorado orchardists get best results on heavy soils. The branches are rather flat and spreading; hardy except in the most severe regions of the far North. Comes into bearing young, usually about the fifth year, producing good crops every year. Blooms late.

Yellow Newtown

A very late, yellow, winter apple; firm, brittle flesh; one of the best apples for export markets, and profitable in the favored localities. (Synonyms: Albemarle Pippin, Newtown Pippin.)

The Newtown, as it is often called, is a beautiful, yellow winter apple, occasionally showing a pink blush; roundish, chunky, slightly flattened at both ends. The flesh is firm, meaty, brittle, juicy, and of the very highest quality. The apple keeps well. Benjamin Franklin took some with him on his historical trip to England and it is exported today from the Virginias and West.

The tree is a good grower, but must have special climatic conditions and soils. Hardy, bears in five years. The mountain soils of the Virginias were famous long before the war for their Newtown or "Albemarle Pippins"—which are the same thing.

They have since found that they can be grown profitably down in the Shenandoah Valley and other valleys, and certain well-drained uplands of the Central West and the mountains of California. Hood River Newtown and Spitzenburgs are known in all the fancy markets.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

Apple Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
QUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Yellow Transparent—This and the Livland Raspberry are the two earliest summer apples

Yellow Transparent

Very satisfactory early summer apple. Beautiful, transparent, golden yellow; white flesh, sprightly, pleasant, good quality, extra hardy; productive, young bearer.

The Yellow Transparent is a hardy, beautiful, clear yellow apple from Russia. It is medium sized, uniform shape, round, tapering slightly at the blossom end, with a fine-grained white flesh, sprightly sub-acid, pleasant, good quality for eating and the very best for cooking. The skin is smooth, waxy cream-yellow, with a clearness and brilliance from which it gets the name "Transparent."

The tree is fairly vigorous and a straight, upright, compact grower and very hardy; it is especially adapted for planting as a "filler" because it takes little room and comes into bearing very young, usually third to fourth year. Reliable cropper, bears every year.

Fruit ripens over a period of three weeks and several pickings should be made in order to get all the fruit on the market in prime condition. When planted in permanent orchards, trees can be set eight to twelve feet closer than the more spreading varieties. Bruises show up on the clear, bright skin; nevertheless the apple is very profitable and is grown and marketed with large profit by the carload in many sections of the country. All summer apples require careful handling and should be packed in baskets which hold a bushel or less.

It is adapted to all apple soils and climates. One of the best apples for the South and is very extensively planted in the North because of its iron-clad hardiness. It will sometimes blight like the pear if planted on soil that is too rich and the growth forced by too much fertilization. Succeeds well on thin soils. It is the most profitable of the early apples and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, and especially those near good markets.

York Imperial

Brittle flesh, red-striped winter apple. Good quality; especially adapted to central and southern states, where it is a heavy, regular bearer.

York, or Johnson's Fine Winter, as it is known in the Virginias, is a bright, pinkish-red apple, striped with dark red. Skin is tough, flesh firm, crisp, brittle, a little coarse, but juicy and of good quality. It is a blocky, chunky apple, and generally lop-sided. This is the worst objection to the apple, for it takes more time to pack it in boxes. However, it always shows up well in barrels and is often exported to Europe and sold as "Red New-

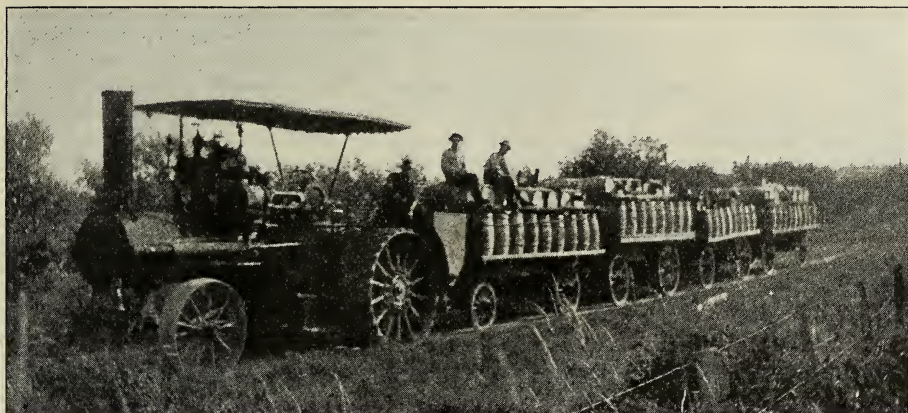
ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 6 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each	\$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each	.30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 7 feet, each	.38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00

town." York has been the most widely planted apple in the Virginias, and is very profitable in the central West.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very large and dense on heavy clay land, but more open on lighter soils. Late bloomer. A good pollenizer. Bears sixth to seventh year. The tree is unusually productive and an annual bearer. It never fails. It is hardy and adapted to requirements and conditions east of the Rocky Mountains except in the extreme northern states.

It is well known on the markets, keeps well in storage unless picked green, then the skin is apt to turn brown or "scald." When handled right it will keep well in an ordinary cellar and is a good apple for the local grocery man to store in a cellar over winter where "cold storage" fruit is too costly for his trade. In spite of criticism, it is still planted extensively in the Appalachian Mountain country and the central West, because it is a good variety, a very attractive commercial apple, hardy and very profitable. It has a place in the markets of our country and it fills that place well. The orchardist makes money and the buyer is satisfied.



Hauling apples from one of our own orchards. A money-saving arrangement that is a great help during the busiest time of the year

Dwarf Apple Trees

We do not propagate dwarf apple trees. For those who may be interested in them we print the following statements from Prof. U. P. Hedrick, Horticulturist, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York:

"The trees on dwarfing stocks come into commercial bearing earlier than do those on standard stocks. But there are no indications that the dwarfs come into bearing sufficiently early or bear enough fruit to make them profitable as compared with standards.

"There is little in the three orchards in which the tests were made to substantiate the common claim that dwarf apple trees produce larger, handsomer, and better-flavored fruits than standard trees.

"All dwarfing stocks have relatively shallow root systems which, under the conditions in which apples are generally grown in New York are undesirable for several reasons: the trees blow over; the orchard cannot be properly cultivated; the shallow-rooted dwarfs suffer more from drought than do the deep-rooted standards; lastly, root injuries from plow and cultivator are more frequent with shallow-rooted stocks, accounting in part for the suckering habit of dwarf apples.

Crabapple Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Excelsior — The largest and best crab for eating fresh

Crabapple Trees

Include the crabs in every fruit garden. They are delicious for cooking, preserving, and jellies. In the last few years immense orchards of crabapple have been planted, for they are now of commercial importance on the city markets. They are easily grown and cheaply picked and handled. A row of crab trees is often planted on the exposed, windy side of the orchard. They protect the other trees and pay a profit. They are very ornamental and can be planted in a corner of the yard or garden. They are beautiful when in bloom, and in fruit they are an immense leafy cluster of little red and gold apples.

EXCELSIOR This is the largest crab, being nearly as large as a medium sized apple.

CRABAPPLE It is the very best crab for eating fresh, combining the sparkle and snap of the Siberian crabs with the richness and sweetness of standard apples.

No other fruit has such a spicy, pleasant flavor. It is very good for jelly, but especially recommended as the best crabapple for dessert. It is noted for its high quality and for its beautiful appearance, being a rich yellow almost covered with a bright red. Fall apple.

Tree large, vigorous, hardy; comes into bearing young.

FLORENCE The Florence Crab is highly colored, pinkish-red, faintly striped with a

CRABAPPLE darker red. Wherever shaded it shows a deep yellow. The flesh is yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid.

Tree upright, spreading, very hardy. The Florence originated with the late Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota, who found it the hardiest of all, and was secured for propagation by William P. Stark thirty years ago. It is the most valuable of all the crabs because the tree bears unusually young — sometimes produces fruit when two years old — is reliable very productive, and the apples are large—larger and more prolific than Martha. Should be planted in the North instead of Transcendent, because it is hardy and less subject to blight. The most profitable grown. Sells well in little baskets. A natural dwarf and should be planted even closer than dwarf pear. Ripens in late summer.

HYSLOP The Hyslop is covered with brilliant carmine to dark purplish red; over-

CRABAPPLE spread with a thick blue bloom. It is roundish, uniform shape, large size for crab. Flesh yellow, very firm, juicy, sub-acid. Fruit is borne in clusters. Very good for jellies and other cooking purposes.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading, open. The Hyslop has been widely planted. One of the best known crabs. The cultivated crabapples are not bitter or puckery when ripe. Do not confuse them with "wild" crabs. Early winter apple.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$14.00;	per 500, \$55.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .30;	per 10, 2.30;	per 100, 18.00;	per 500, 75.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .38;	per 10, 2.80;	per 100, 23.00;	per 500, 95.00



Anjou Pear Orchard—Pear trees thrive in sod

Pears—The Quality Fruit

The pear is one fruit which is improved by picking before it is fully ripe and allowing it to ripen in a cool, dark place. Many desirable varieties have no doubt been pronounced of poor quality because they have been allowed to ripen on the tree. If allowed to hang until fully ripe, pears not only become insipid but the flesh gets hard and gritty about the core.

Pears should be picked as soon as mature, the usual sign being a tendency of the stem to part from the spur when the stem is gently raised up. Wrap them in paper and lay them away in a cool, dry place, until they are colored and are mellow enough to eat.

All of the varieties on the following list bloom at the same time except Kieffer and Garber, which are about a week ahead of the others. It is about ten days from the time the first bloom shows until the trees are in full bloom.

The pear is closely related to the apple and, like the apple, thrives on many soils. It is noted for its great delicacy; mild, sweet, and delicious flavor, and the melting, buttery, juicy texture of the flesh, surpassing the apple in these respects. There are many large commercial orchards in New York, Michigan, and north central states; Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and other western and southwestern states, but the pear has never been planted as extensively as the apple. It requires more careful handling when it is to be shipped long distances, or when stored. However, it can be kept through the winter like the apple.

The blight has prevented the planting of many large orchards, but this can now be overcome by a careful system of pruning and disinfecting the cuts. There is a great future for scientific pear-growers. The Kieffer pear (also the Garber) which is very resistant to blight, has extended commercial pear-growing much farther south than has ever been possible before.

The pear grows erect and can be planted closer in the orchard than the apple. Kieffer especially can be planted in close rows or hedges for windbreaks, as it grows as erect as a Carolina Poplar, and the fruit from such a hedge is fair, although not as good as fruit from cultivated orchards. The pear is a beautiful ornamental tree for the avenue and the lawn, with its dense, glossy, green foliage and straight, upright growth.

The pear is a highly-profitable fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown, being nearly free from insects and fungous diseases. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

Pear Trees



Picking, Ripening, and Storage Dates for Pears

Varieties	IN NORTHERN STATES			IN SOUTHERN STATES		
	When to pick	When ripe enough to eat	Latest cold storage limit	When to pick	When ripe enough to eat	Latest cold storage limit
<i>Summer</i>						
Clapp	July 24-Aug. 13	Aug. 13-Aug. 23	Sept. 1-15	July 14-Aug. 3	Aug. 3-14	Aug. 20-Sept. 5
Favorite	July 29-Aug. 18	Aug. 29-Sept. 8	Sept. 15-25	July 19-Aug. 8	Aug. 19-31	Sept. 5-15
Lincoln	Aug. 4-Sept. 17	Sept. 10-20	Oct. 1-15	July 24-Sept. 7	Sept. 1-10	Oct. 1-15
<i>Fall</i>						
Garber	Sept. 4-26	Oct. 6-20	Dec. 1-15	Aug. 26-Sept. 16	Sept. 26-Oct. 10	Nov. 10-25
Anjou	Sept. 15-20	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-10	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 25
Comice	Sept. 15-23	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 5-13	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Angouleme	Sept. 16-25	Oct. 20-30	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 6-15	Oct. 10-20	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
Seckel	Sept. 17-Oct. 3	Oct. 6-15	Dec. 15-25	Sept. 7-23	Oct. 15-25	Nov. 25-Dec. 5
<i>Winter</i>						
Bosc	Sept. 23-Oct. 3	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 13-23	Oct. 15-25	Dec. 1-5
Kieffer	Sept. 26-Oct. 7	Oct. 25-Nov. 4	Jan. 1-15	Sept. 16-27	Oct. 15-26	Dec. 1-5
Winter Nelis	Oct. 3-20	Nov. 6-15	Feb. 1-Mar. 1	Sept. 23-Oct. 10	Oct. 27-Nov. 5	Jan-Feb.



Anjou—A very productive, high quality pear

ANGOULEME (Synonyms: Duchess, Duchesse d' Angouleme.) Grown only as a dwarf. See page 52.

Anjou *The high-quality, profitable, commercial pear of the East. The fruit ships well. The tree is hardy, long-lived, dependable, and productive.*

The Anjou is a large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck, tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a rich, high flavor. Always looks good. Keeps well and is a great shipper.

The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape, very vigorous, hardy, long-lived, and productive; bears annually. Late bloomer; bears fourth to fifth year.

The Anjou is the best all-round commercial pear grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping quality, and richness make it one of the best eating pears and the most profitable commercial variety for the North and East.

PRICES

One Year	{	Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$65.00
		Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Two Year	{	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
		Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
		Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 105.00

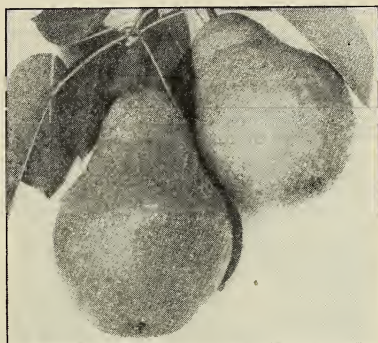
Bartlett

Most widely planted, best known quality pear. Famous for desserts and canning. Large, yellow summer pear. Good shipper.

Bartlett is a large, clear, bright yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy and the surface is uneven or wavy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, rich vinous flavor, juicy; relished by everyone. A universal favorite as a canner, shipper, and for home use.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, erect, comes into bearing young, and does well everywhere except in southern localities. One of the late bloomers; bears fourth year.

The Bartlett is grown in all the more-favored pear regions East, West, and North, and has been more widely planted in commercial orchards than any other variety. The California Bartletts, both fresh and canned, are well known on all markets, and many pear growers in the East have made a great reputation for their Bartlett pears. Pear growers of the Pacific Northwest often plant Bartlett with Anjou as a pollinizer.



Bartlett—A commercial pear famous for its delicious flavor

Bosc

An extra large, long, tapering russet pear, very high quality; most profitable. Our trees are specially top grafted.

The Bosc pear is one of the largest, best quality, most satisfactory pears grown. It has never been as widely planted as it should, because it is a straggling grower in the nursery. It is vigorous but does not make a shapely nursery tree and must be top-grafted on Kieffer to make a good tree in the orchard.

All of our Bosc trees are top-grafted a foot or more above the ground on one-year-old Kieffer trees, thus giving them a straight, shapely trunk, which has the additional advantage of being very resistant to blight. Bosc trees grown in this satisfactory manner will be divided in three special sizes and charged for at same rate as the three sizes of two-year trees of other varieties. The main Kieffer part of the trunk will be two years old, and the Bosc part will be only one year old from the graft, and branched.

The Bosc is a very long pear, having a long, tapering neck pointed at the stem end. It is a dark yellow, covered with a cinnamon russet, and sometimes with a tinge of red on the cheek.

The flesh is white, very rich, melting, highly perfumed, and one of the most delicious pears grown. It is a good shipper and late keeper and always brings high prices on the market. The fruit is borne singly on trees, as if thinned, and not in clusters of two or three so that the pears are always of good size.

The Bosc tree is a very vigorous grower in the orchard, a regular bearer, and once the straggling difference is overcome in the nursery by top-grafting, makes a very satisfactory, thrifty, hardy orchard tree.

Clapp Favorite

A favorite. Very large, yellow summer pear, extra good quality, finer flavor than Bartlett; very productive and profitable.

The Clapp Favorite is a very large, yellow pear, splashed with crimson and russet patches. It is roundish at the blossom end, has small neck, tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. The flesh is white, fine grained, juicy, melting; excellent quality, very good when picked early from the tree.

The tree is erect, hardy, vigorous, very productive, healthy; blooms late, bears fourth to fifth year. The Clapp Favorite deserves the name of "Favorite" and is grown across the entire continent. A high-quality, profit-making pear.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$65.00
	{ Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 105.00

Pear Trees



Comice

A high-quality fall pear. Good keeper and shipper. Often planted with Bartlett, giving longer shipping season. Brings high prices.

The Comice is a large, fine, yellow pear, often with light crimson blush. It is roundish shape, tapering sharply toward the stem end. Stem usually set obliquely. Skin is clear, bright, waxy. Flesh is white, rich, fine grained, smooth, juicy, and aromatic.

The tree is vigorous, productive; a more regular bearer and just as hardy as Bartlett. It is adapted to many pear regions East and West — a high quality money-maker from New England to the Pacific Northwest. Very late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year.

Comice is even a better carrier and longer keeper than Bartlett. This with its productiveness and high quality, makes it especially fine for market. It remains in a good eating condition a long time after it is fully ripe. As a high quality commercial pear Comice is equally as good as the Bartlett, and has the advantage of being later.

DUCHESS (See Duchess d' Angouleme, page 52.) (Grown only as a dwarf.)

Garber

Large, yellow, fall pear. Hardy, vigorous, enormously productive. Good shipper; good keeper; dependable. Plant with Kieffer where other varieties do not thrive.

The Garber is a large, yellow pear, with a red cheek. Roundish, oblong, tapering toward the stem end. The flesh is firm, juicy, of fair quality. The fruit should be picked when fully developed but before entirely "ripe," and placed in a cool room.

The tree is a very strong, hardy, vigorous grower, especially resistant to blight, and should be planted in the South where other pears cannot grow, and as a pollenizer for Kieffer and others. Bears about fifth year. It is a splendid shipping pear, keeps remarkably well, and is a very profitable commercial variety.

ABOVE VARIETIES AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

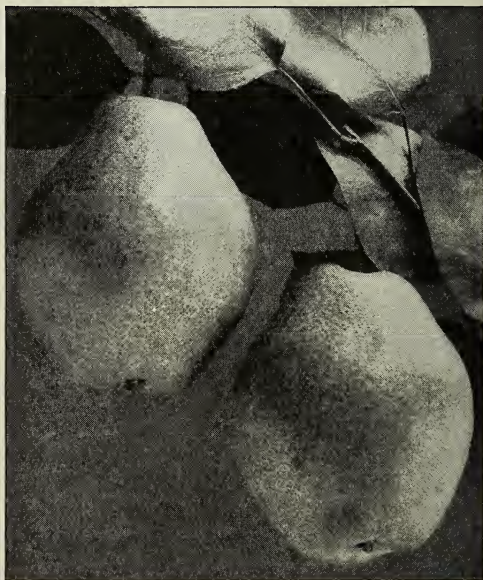
One Year	{ Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$65.00
	{ Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 105.00

Kieffer

Very large, yellow, early winter pear. Commercially successful everywhere. Extra good shipper. Hardy, vigorous, regular, heavy bearer. Succeeds South where others fail.

Kieffer is large to very large, a rich yellow, often with a handsome red cheek. It is oval, "pear" shaped, sometimes tapering nearly as much toward the blossom end as toward the stem end. The flesh is juicy, good, coarse. When well grown it is a good pear. Remarkably fine shipper and excellent for canning. It should be picked when mature but before entirely ripe. If allowed to ripen on the tree the flesh about the core becomes coarse and gritty. Delicious when cut in two, half covered with water, and baked in a pan.

The tree is remarkably strong, vigorous, very productive, bearing enormous loads every year, and one of the most resistant to blight. Bears about the fifth year. It has made pear-growing possible in many sections of the South where other varieties fail. For this reason it is more extensively planted than any other variety although it ranks second to Bartlett in the commercial orchards of the United States.



Kieffer—The most dependable, vigorous pear; succeeds where others fail.

KIEFFER PEAR PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 500, \$60.00
	{ Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .28;	per 10, 2.10;	per 100, 17.00;	per 500, 70.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 500, \$60.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .28;	per 10, 2.10;	per 100, 17.00;	per 500, 70.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 20.00;	per 500, 80.00

Lincoln

Large, yellow, summer pear; very much like Bartlett in appearance and high quality, but succeeds further south than Bartlett can be grown.

The Lincoln is a very large, clear yellow pear, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side; juicy, high quality; in many ways resembling the Bartlett. Good shipper; keeps well.

The tree is a very strong, vigorous, upright grower, hardy, productive and remarkably resistant to blight. Succeeds where others fail. Late bloomer. Bears about the fifth year. It has stood the severest tests of intense moist summer heat and low altitude of the climate at Lincoln, Illinois, where it was originated by W. E. Jones.



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

Seckel

A little, golden russet, fall pear. The richest, sweetest pear, best quality of any. Hardy, regular bearer. For home and local market.

The Seckel is a small, regular, golden yellow pear, usually heavily russeted. Short, roundish shape, tapering slightly toward the stem end. The flesh is very fine-grained and white, smooth, sweet, juicy, melting, and without doubt the richest, highest flavored pear grown. As a "quality pear," it is in a class by itself.

The tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, round shape, and rather a slow, dwarfish grower and resistant to blight. Tree should be planted closer than other varieties. Blooms late, bears about fourth year.

The small size of the Seckel has prevented it from becoming popular but it is the best quality variety for the home garden and local markets. The larger city markets are learning its unsurpassed quality and paying good prices for it. Western growers pack them in "half boxes" where the small size does not appear to such disadvantage. As the public demands better fruit and learns to know the high quality varieties, Seckel will become one of the most profitable commercial pears.

Winter Nelis

The latest, best-keeping pear of all. Keeps in cold storage until spring. Very high quality, large size, thrifty; regular bearer.

Winter Nelis is a medium-sized yellow pear, often russeted. A roundish, chunky pear with a short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, aromatic, perfumed, of very highest quality when well ripened.

The tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, has straggling branches, and produces heavy crops yearly.

Winter Nelis, because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping and good shipping qualities, is especially recommended as the best pear of its season, and a very profitable commercial variety.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$65.00
	Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
	Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 105.00

Dwarf Pear Trees



Dwarf Anjou Pear—Dwarf pears are ideal for planting in small gardens and are profitable in commercial orchards

The pear is the only fruit that can be grown profitably as a "dwarf." The dwarf pear differs from the "standard" in that it is propagated on a quince root which makes it a slow, dwarfish grower—the fruit is the same in either case. There are many large orchards of dwarf pears East and West. They come into bearing young, often the second or third year, last a lifetime, are enormously productive, the small trees are easily cared for, and "fancy" fruits can be raised at comparatively low cost. They can be set close together—usual distance is 10 to 15 feet. Many orchards of standard trees are planted with dwarf trees as fillers. They require practically the same treatment, and as they come into bearing very young, sometimes producing a little fruit the second or third year, they pay the cost of developing the orchard of standard trees before the latter can come into bearing. The dwarf pear trees, because of their slow growth, are relatively immune from blight (particularly the

Duchess d' Angouleme), and some varieties can be grown as dwarfs much farther south, and on richer land than standards.

Dwarf pears are also especially valuable for planting in city and town lots, as well as home gardens in the country. A row of them can be planted along the side fence or the back walk, even in a small yard, as they do not spread. They are beautiful grown in this way and are as useful as they are ornamental. Dwarf trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row.

Duchess d' Angouleme

The largest of all the pears; white flesh, rich, high quality; thrives only as dwarf. (Synonym: Duchess.)

Duchess d' Angouleme is one variety that does better and is more profitable commercially as a "dwarf" than as a "standard." It is almost immune from blight. It is the largest of all the good commercial pears; is yellow, often heavily russeted. It is a broad, heavy, chunky pear. Surface knobby, somewhat uneven. The flesh is white, melting, buttery, juicy, rich flavored, very fine quality.

The tree is hardy, a straight, upright grower, and very vigorous as compared to other dwarfs. It is productive and long lived. Comes into bearing the third year.

ANJOU (Dwarf) Very successful grown as a dwarf. Bears second or third year. Described on page 48.

BARTLETT (Dwarf) Can be planted farther south as dwarf because of slow growth. Bears second or third year. Described on page 49.

SECKEL (Dwarf) The Seckel is naturally a slow grower and as a "dwarf" it is quite small. Trees can be planted eight to ten feet apart, and they are almost as beautiful as the expensive, but non-productive, bay trees in tubs. Bear second year. Described on page 51.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	each, \$0.26;	per 10 \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	each, 42;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 105.00

Quince Trees

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalades, and cooked fruits, giving them a delightful perfume. Quince marmalades and jellies are found on the shelves of every grocer in western Europe where the markets are well supplied with quinces. In this country the market has never been systematically supplied and the consumption is not regular, although there are highly profitable quince orchards from New York to California.

The trees thrive on well-drained soil. The quince is easily grown, productive, very profitable, ships and handles well. It should be planted ten to sixteen feet apart, trained to a low-headed standard tree form, and pruned heavily every year about the same as the peach. The blossoms are borne on wood of this season's growth, and come after the leaves, thus escaping spring frosts. Should be in every garden.



Rea's Mammoth Quince

ORANGE The Orange is a large, fine, golden-colored quince, of roundish shape, with a very small, short neck — not "pear" shaped — but often flattened at both ends. Favorite fruit not only for flavoring jellies, but for baking. Very good quality. Under favorable conditions, will keep until January or February.

Tree is moderately vigorous, very productive; the most widely-grown quince. Bears second or third year.

REA'S MAMMOTH The Rea's Mammoth has a rich, orange color with a bright smooth skin. The lack of fuzz found on some varieties, makes the Rea's Mammoth an exceptionally fine market quince. The flesh is firm but tender, and full of the aromatic perfume which makes the quince such an ideal fruit to use in preserves and jellies.

The tree is a small, short grower; comes into bearing very young, and should be given good cultivation.

The Rea's Mammoth, while not quite as productive as the Orange, has exceptional quality, and this combined with its extra large, showy fruit, make it the best quince for fancy market.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	each, \$0.24;	per 10, \$1.80;	per 100, \$15.00;	per 500, \$ 60.00
Large size	each, .30;	per 10, 2.70;	per 100, 22.00;	per 500, 90.00
Extra large	each, .44;	per 10, 3.30;	per 100, 27.00;	per 500, 110.00

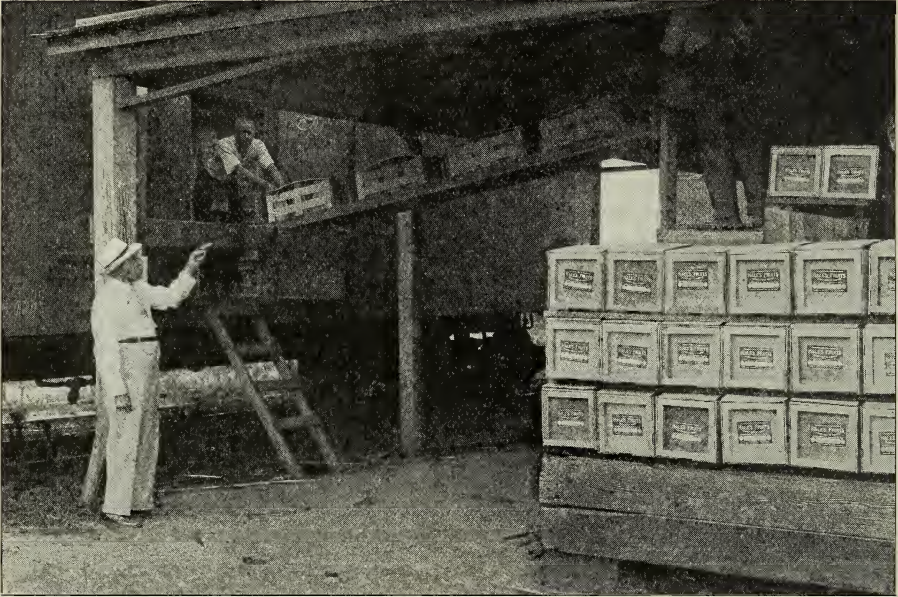
This Mark is Your Safeguard

It means healthy, vigorous, heavy-rooted trees and plants, earliest bearing and true-to-name; prompt shipment, safe arrival and direct-to-planter prices.

We have no connection with any other nursery.

Peach Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Personal supervision—One secret of big profits in peach growing

Peaches

Peach growing offers enormous possible profits. The cost of bringing an orchard into bearing is relatively low. The trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country that it is little wonder many people rush blindly into the game. There have been failures in the past, but the reward is just as great as ever, and more certain for the growers who study the conditions which make for success.

After all, it is a question of personality—the man himself is the most important element of success, for the peach thrives in all except some of the northernmost states. The location of most of the peach growing districts has been determined by the men themselves. Many of these localities are no better, if as good as hundreds of others, but it just happened that one or more men started an orchard there, established a market, and taught their neighbors how to produce and sell fruit.

The peach has a wider range of adaptability than the apple. It can be grown almost as far north and even further south. Peaches can be grown in protected localities in southern Maine, New Hampshire, all sections of Massachusetts, along the Hudson River as far north as Albany and Saratoga, nearly all parts of western New York, Niagara district of southern Ontario, Canada, southern Michigan, southeastern Wisconsin, southern Iowa, Nebraska, lower altitudes of Colorado and Utah, Oregon, Washington, and parts of British Columbia, Canada. Peaches cannot be grown successfully where the thermometer goes 20 degrees below zero every year or so. If the cold continues for a long time and the trees are not in a healthy condition, fruit buds will be killed at this temperature, and the trees will be injured, although some of the hardier varieties in good, healthy condition have stood as low as 25 to 30 degrees below zero for a very short time.

Peaches can be grown profitably on heavy clay soil as well as on soil that is 90 percent coarse sand. The soil should be reasonably deep but the most important feature is to have a location where the bloom will not be injured by late spring frosts. This may be upon a hill or near a large body of water. There are thousands of good locations for peach growing in all parts of the United States. The peach is such a perishable, short-season fruit compared to the apple that there is a bigger profit in growing and selling it in the markets of the nearby towns and cities than almost any other fruit. At present a large part of the fruit is grown by the train load, in a few districts. These supply a large part of the entire markets of the country.

But there are thousands of other locations just as good—maybe yours is one of them—close to the market where the saving which you make on the freight and refrigerator charges is a big profit in itself, amounting often to \$50 or \$100 per acre clear; 100 percent profit is not unusual or an exception, and those who have succeeded in getting the right combination of varieties, market, soil, and climate, wonder that it is so easy; those who have failed are often encouraged to try again and avoid past mistakes. One of the most interesting stories of horticulture is the development of the peach industry in the United States, and the finding of the greatest American peach. Read Mr. Hale's own story on page 57.

THE HOME GARDEN Peaches are a luxury, but every one with a back yard can have a few trees—early, medium, and late—which will give him an abundance of this most luscious of all fruits over a long season. Plant a few trees; they will pay you a thousandfold for your trouble.



Care in grading and packing peaches means pleased customers and bigger profits



Peaches for market must be picked as soon as mature. The above photograph was taken in Mr. Hale's orchard, South Glastonbury, Connecticut. These pickers were brought from Georgia to Connecticut to help move the peach crop. A succession of early, medium, and late varieties makes it possible to handle a large crop of fruit with a limited force

Peach Trees



Season of Ripening

You can have fresh, ripe, home-grown peaches throughout the entire season of three months by selecting extra early, early, midseason, and late varieties. The exact date of ripening of the different varieties will vary with your locality, depending on the altitude, latitude, the soil, the amount of sunshine, rainfall, etc. It will also vary in the same locality from year to year, depending on whether it is an early or late season, but the relative date of ripening is about the same during normal seasons.

"Peach orcharding to be safely profitable, either on a small or large scale, must be made to cover the longest season that is possible to produce and sell peaches where the orchard is to be located." — J. H. HALE.

The peach season does not cover the entire year in the way that the apple season does. It is approximately one hundred days from the beginning of the ripening of Mayflower, the earliest, to the first ripening of Heath Cling, which is the latest. However, the Elberta is well known and for that reason the Mayflower, which is the earliest, and the Elberta, which comes fifty-seven days later, are used as the standards of comparison, for almost everyone knows when one or the other of these two varieties ripens in their neighborhood. Those who do not know the usual date of ripening of either the Mayflower or the Elberta, will find the following dates from representative localities a safe guide.

The date given is for the maturity of the peach, when it is ready to pick and ship and not when it is dead ripe on the tree, which will be a few days later. Sometimes it pays to make two different pickings, the last being a week or two weeks later than the first, depending on the season, the variety, and the condition of the crop.

Location	Mayflower ripens	July	Elberta ripens	Sept.
Colorado, Palisade,	Mayflower ripens	July 7	Elberta ripens	Sept. 5
Connecticut, So. Glastonbury	" "	July 2	" "	Sept. 5
Georgia, Fort Valley,	" "	May 15	" "	July 12
Michigan (Southwest),	" "	July 3	" "	Sept. 10
Michigan (Northwest of lower peninsula),	" "	July 17	" "	Sept. 18
Missouri, Columbia,	" "	June 15	" "	Aug. 25
New Mexico, Santa Fe,	" "	June 2	" "	Aug. 1
Ohio, Wooster,	" "	July 3	" "	Sept. 1
Texas, Col lege Sta., Brazos Co.	" "	May 11	" "	July 10
Utah, Brigham City,	" "	July 8	" "	Sept. 6

Peach Ripening Dates

		<i>Days ahead of Elberta</i>	<i>Early—Continued</i>	<i>Days ahead of Elberta</i>
Earliest				
Mayflower, Semi-C.	White	57	Fitzgerald, Free	Yellow 13
Very Early			Medium	
Greensboro, Semi-C.	White	50	Belle, Free	White 9
Arp Beauty, Free	Yellow	45	J. H. Hale, Free	Yellow 5
Red Bird, Semi-C.	White	40	Early Elberta, Free	Yellow 3
Early Rose, Cling	Red	35	Elberta Cling, Cling	Yellow 2
			Elberta, Free	Yellow
Early				<i>Days after Elberta</i>
Eureka, Free	White	30		
Mamie Ross, Semi-C.	White	30	Late	
Waddell, Free	White	30	Crawford Late, Free	Yellow 7
Alton, Free	White	27	Crosby, Free	Yellow 15
Carman, Free	White	27	Late Elberta (Stark City)	
Champion, Free	White	15	Free,	Yellow 20
Illinois, Free	White	15	Very Late	
Hiley, Free	White	15	Krummel, Free	Yellow 37
Lola, Free	White	15	Heath Cling, C.	White 40

J. H. Hale's Own Story of the "Million Dollar Peach"

Somewhat over forty years ago, when working as the "hired boy" on a neighboring farm, shocking corn all by my little lonesome, late in September or early October, a seedling peach tree along the fence row full of rosy sweet little peaches, filled me with peaches and an idea. I resolved if I could ever earn money enough to buy the trees, and mother would let me have the land to plant them on, I would find out if there were not bigger and better peaches locked up in the soil of the old home farm.

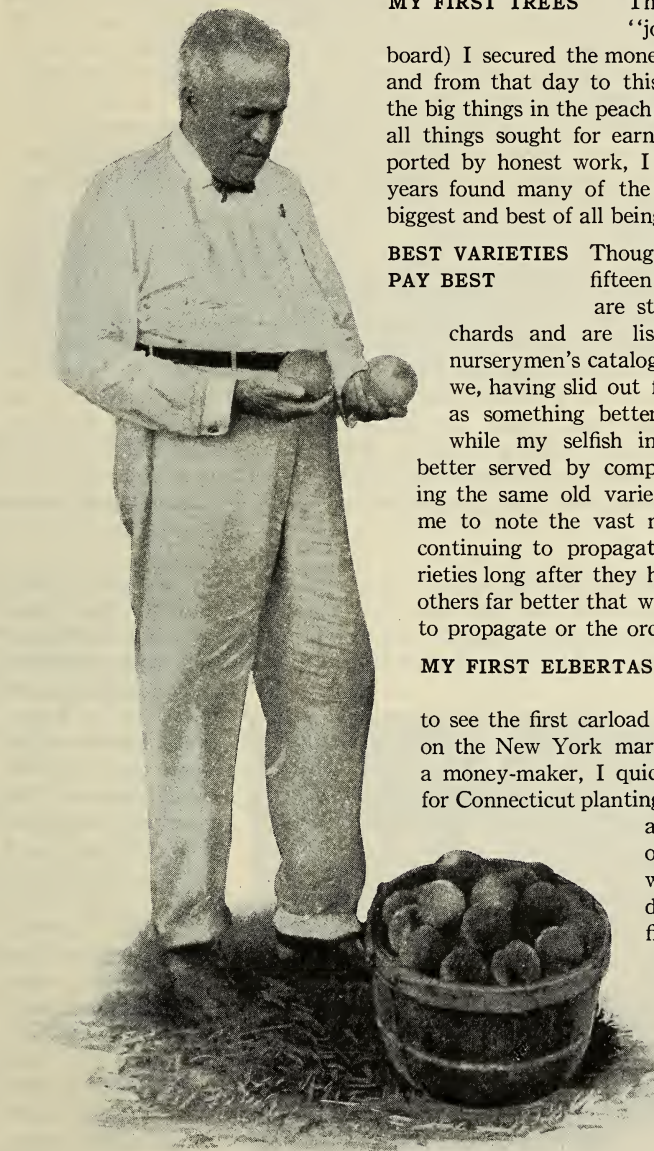
MY FIRST TREES The next year, with a better "job" (\$12.50 a month and board) I secured the money, bought my first trees, and from that day to this have been aiming for the big things in the peach game, and, like any and all things sought for earnestly with a faith supported by honest work, I have, with the passing years found many of the things sought for, the biggest and best of all being the J. H. Hale peach.

BEST VARIETIES PAY BEST Though the varieties in my first fifteen years of peach planting

are still growing in many orchards and are listed in far too many nurserymen's catalogs, not one of them have we, having slid out from under, one by one, as something better has turned up. And while my selfish interests may have been better served by competing orchardists planting the same old varieties, it has always hurt me to note the vast majority of nurserymen continuing to propagate and sell inferior varieties long after they have been superseded by others far better that would cost them no more to propagate or the orchardist to grow.

MY FIRST ELBERTAS It was my privilege, in the late eighties, to see the first carload of Elberta peaches sold on the New York market, and sizing it up as a money-maker, I quickly bought 3,000 trees for Connecticut planting, without any knowledge as to its adaptability to our northern climate. It was a reckless thing to do, but it gave me the first commercial orchard

of Elberta in the North, and not until my orchards came into bearing did the other fellow catch on. So, being four years ahead, it made me a lot of



money, which I at once invested in further orchard planting and a trip to Georgia to see the original tree.

Mr. Hale's Own Story



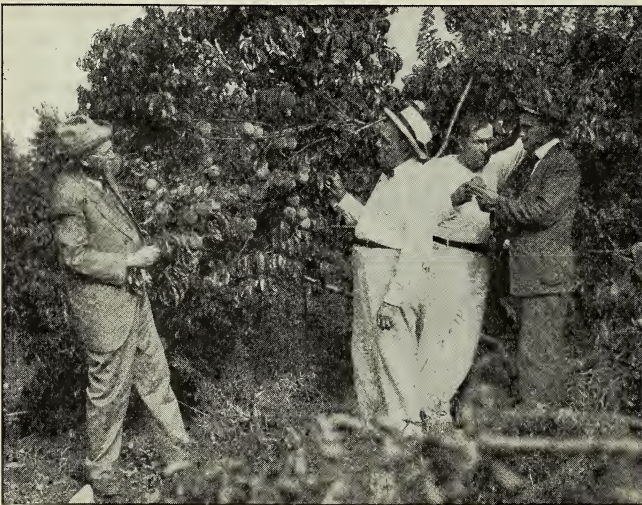
MORE GOOD ONES Profiting by this experience I planted heavily of Waddell, Carman, and Hiley when they were first introduced and joy to say, they paid me handsomely.

SEARCH FOR BETTER PEACH But there was a crying need for something both earlier and later than the Elberta and of better quality. In attempting to secure such a one, I searched the country over and grew many thousands of seedlings, only to be disappointed over and over again, until one day the long-sought-for was found right close at hand.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY That was fifteen or more years ago. I was driving through an orchard of early peaches that had been harvested weeks before, when my attention was called to a seedling tree that I had thought the year before was a clingstone, as I saw it when not quite fully grown. It was now a strong, luxuriant, four-year old tree, loaded almost to the breaking point, and the ground beneath the tree almost literally covered with great golden and crimson globes of enormous size and great beauty. This caused me to stop and investigate. Picking up a great, orange-like specimen, almost as heavy as a cannon ball, and noting its solidity and firmness, I remarked: "Gee, but it's a pity this is a cling."

A TRUE FREESTONE A Yankee's jack-knife is usually on deck to whittle something, and walking back to the carriage I found myself whittling away at one side of the great peach, till just as I reached the carriage I struck the pit and discovered that the flesh parted freely from it. "Glory, glory, glory! It's a freestone!" I cried, rushing back to the tree and cutting peach after peach to fully satisfy myself that it was truly a freestone, yet with the fine-grained, solid flesh that had deceived me the year before into thinking it was a cling. Here at last, after years of search, breeding, and propagation, was a chance seedling so far superior to all other known peaches as to make me almost dizzy with joy at its discovery, and I lingered long to study both tree and fruit and returned daily until the last specimen had dropped to the ground, a week or ten days later.

TESTING Finally realizing the great value of such a peach as this, if it should show the same points of value after general propagation as it did on the original tree, I determined to test it out thoroughly in my own orchards North and South, and so propagated 3,000 trees, planting here in Connecticut 1,000 trees on sandy loam with



Prof. W. A. Henry (left), A. D. Shamel (right), J. H. Hale and Stancliffe Hale in center), examining one of the original 3,000 J. H. Hale trees in the first test planting

sandy subsoil, and 1,000 on a heavy, black loam with yellow clay subsoil, while another 1,000 went to Georgia and were planted on a brown, loamy soil with red clay subsoil—as great a diversity for peach growing as can be found in any section of America where peaches are grown. Yet this peach, both in tree and fruit, has come to an equally perfect state of development on all trees, showing wonderful adaptability to varied soils and climatic conditions.



A half bushel basket of J. H. Hale peaches

SEVERE CONDITIONS In Connecticut the early spring of 1913 was most severe. Freezing nights, cold and warm days, and very unsatisfactory conditions generally conspired to kill off partially, and in some instances all hope of a crop on over seventy acres of our orchards, mostly of Waddell, Carman, Hiley, Champion, and Stevens peaches, while Belle of Georgia, Elberta, and J. H. Hale came out best of all.

An abundance of rain later in the spring gave us a glorious start. Early in June we thinned off 500 to 800 peaches per tree; as the fruit developed a second thinning was necessary, making a total of fully 1,000 peaches to the tree removed.

DROUTH But following the abundant spring rains came a hot, dry summer—little or no rain from the last of May until the first week in September. The orchard was apparently a wreck—no hope, no promise—apparently a dead failure to the crop and possibly death to the trees themselves. Then just as all was apparently lost, a little sprinkle of rain came, saturating the limp foliage and withered peaches, but wetting down the dusty earth hardly an inch. Three days later a real rain followed, the first in three months, and our crop was saved.

BIG, RED BEAUTIES In less than ten days the little shrunken peaches had puffed out into great golden and red beauties, two and one-half to four inches in diameter, and while only a few reached the enormous size of former years, the whole crop was a great success as to size, beauty, and quality.

FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF ELBERTA Our first abundant pickings for market were five days ahead of Elberta in the same orchard.

LONG PICKING SEASON On a few trees, left unpicked for comparison, Elbertas nearly all dropped to the ground while the J. H. Hale were all on the trees—six or eight bushels per tree and not a dozen dropped peaches, proving over again that it never rushes you in the picking; pick it this week or leave it until next week if you like.

J. H. Hale Peach



TEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO—1914

The early winter in Connecticut in 1914 was mild and so warm in December and early January that peach buds of all varieties were badly swollen, when on the 12th and 13th of January the mercury took a tumble to ten or more below zero and for thirty-six hours the wind, blowing a fifty-mile gale, swept across the hill tops, drying out and parching the tender fruiting wood of peaches, not only killing practically all fruit buds, but also (as was discovered later) fully 50,000 trees in our own and surrounding orchards; while on lower levels there was little tree injury and enough buds were left to furnish a fair crop of fruit on most varieties, except Elbertas, which was nearly a total failure all over the state.

NO J. H. HALE TREES KILLED

Our J. H. Hale orchard, being on the crest of one of our highest hill top orchards, had full sweep of the bleak frost winds and yet no trees were killed, while thousands of Elberta trees right alongside are now dead from the effects of the freeze. Our orchard of Early Elberta at a lower level and in a more protected spot, was also a crop failure, while there were a few scattering specimen of the J. H. Hale peach all over the orchard, some trees even giving from one-half to one and one-half bushels of superb fruit; again demonstrating that for the cold North sections its limit of endurance surpasses the old Elberta and the new Early Elberta as well.

CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA—1914

The total peach crop of the state in 1914 was about one-half a normal yield, varying from 10 up to 75 percent of a crop in different orchards. The Hale orchard was one of the few "Top Notchers," and while we had to do no thinning on Elberta, our J. H. Hale trees were so over-loaded that one very heavy thinning did not quite satisfy "The Boss" and a second one had to be made, taking off in all fully 80 percent of the fruit "set." The fruit was larger, far larger than Elberta, perfect in form, rich, rosy red and yellow color, solid flesh and rich in flavor, fully up to its own high standard of the greatest and best of all yellow-fleshed peaches.



The J. H. Hale, the Million Dollar Peach

LEADS AGAIN IN 1915

In our Georgia orchard in 1915 there was an enormous bloom on all varieties, with very unsatisfactory weather conditions. The blooming extended over a period of nearly six weeks and there was much blasting of blooms on nearly all varieties so that the final "set" of fruit on Elberta, Hiley, Carman, and Belle of Georgia was scarcely one-third of a crop, in many orchards less than 20 percent and even as low as 10 percent in a few instances; while the J. H. Hale, Waddell, and Early Rose in our orchards were so overloaded as to require two very severe thinnings, taking off in all fully 75 percent of the fruit that originally set. Therefore these varieties harvested a full crop, while Elberta in the same orchard side by side, gave only about 60 percent of a crop.

**STANDS SPRING
 FROSTS 1916**

On March 15, 1916, a freeze visited Georgia, and caused considerable damage. At the request of Prof. M. B. Waite, U. S. Pathologist, Washington, D. C., Mr. Baird, our orchard superintendent, cut a number of twigs from different varieties after the storm, and sent them to Professor Waite for examination to ascertain the damage done. Professor Waite wrote March 24:

Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Baird:

"I thank you for your letter of March 20, giving information regarding the peach crop, and also for the excellent set of specimens which you forwarded.

"Mr. E. A. Siegler, a scientific assistant in this office, has carefully cut open and counted the buds and blossoms and has prepared a table giving the percentage of buds dead, a copy of which I take pleasure in enclosing herewith.

Very truly yours,
 M. B. WAITE, Pathologist.

Variety	Number of twigs	Number blossoms and buds counted	Percentage blossom or buds dead
Hiley	9	74	50
Belle of Georgia	7	101	10
Alexander	7	46	9
Elberta	9	72	7
Greensboro	4	102	6
J. H. HALE	8	108	4
EARLY ROSE	8	84	2

**\$1,420 PER ACRE
 IN 1913**

From one measured acre of 133 J. H. Hale peach trees we picked, on September 14, 748 bushels, an average of 5½ bushels or 8 crates per tree. Ninety-five percent was high class, marketable fruit, selling f. o. b. at the farm at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, while \$1.25 was top price at this time for Elberta. All in all, I can freely and fully say that at the end of the season for 1913 the J. H. Hale peach developed fully 50 percent greater commercial value than the famous Elberta of the past, and it's surely "Good bye to Elberta" just as fast as orchard men once see the J. H. Hale in fruiting. Any who doubt this should inquire of:

Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis.; John A. Wilson, Appleton, N. Y.; A. T. Henry, Wallingford, Conn.; F. M. Soper, Magnolia, Del., President State Horticultural Society; D. E. Gould, Vice-President North Pacific Irrigating Co.; Kennewick, Wash.; John H. Baird, Fort Valley, Ga.; A. D. Shamel, U. S. Department Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; G. C. Seavy, Editor New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.; and hundreds of others who have seen them fruiting side by side with Elberta in a large way—not a few pet trees but a whole, great orchard.

**1914 BUYERS
 ENTHUSIASTIC**

Fruit men and buyers from nearly every large market in the United States east of Kansas City were at Fort Valley, Georgia, during the fruiting season and many daily visited our orchards and packing houses and freely inspected the J. H. Hale peach on the trees and at the packing benches.

Each and everyone agreed that nowhere else in America had they ever seen such peaches; that as a market variety the J. H. Hale was incomparably better than Elberta and that there would be no use for that grand old market variety just as soon as planters came to know the J. H. Hale.

**BID 50 PERCENT
 MORE**

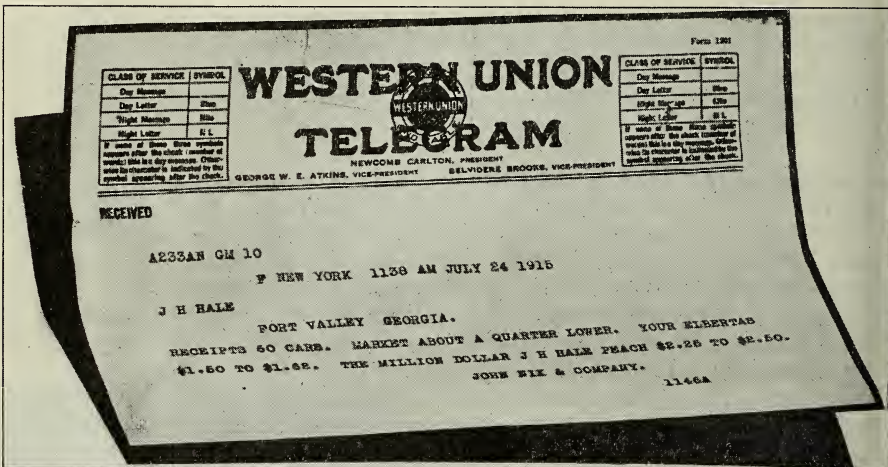
Several made bids on the crop at from 50 to 60 percent above what they would pay for highest grade Elberta, but needing thousands of specimens to send out by mail and express, all were left on the trees until William H. Stark and C. H. Levin came down to see the show and arrange the distribution. Those were busy days with a dozen or more of us on the job, and if the recipients were as happy when the great golden balls of lusciousness reached them as we were in sending them out, there was pleasure enough in that one crop to spread a whole lot of sunshine and joy into the hearts of many. If the hopes thus encouraged finally find fruition in orchards of real J. H. Hale peaches, the joy will be increased a thousand-fold, I shall be happy and the patrons of the William P. Stark Nurseries will have made a big start on the road to financial prosperity.

Mr. Hale's Own Story

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

NEW YORK MARKET After the cream had been taken out of the crop, two car-loads were sent to the New York market. Unfortunately these cars were long delayed on the road and reached the market Saturday night, yet out-sold Elberta by 50 cents per crate, the J. H. Hale bringing \$2.50 as against \$2.00 per Elbertas. And as it cost me a little over \$1.00 to harvest and get a crate of Georgia peaches into New York market, that last 50 cents on top was extra profit, and so 1914 gave us still greater faith in **THE ONE GREAT PEACH** that's a sure money-maker, often under most adverse and trying conditions.

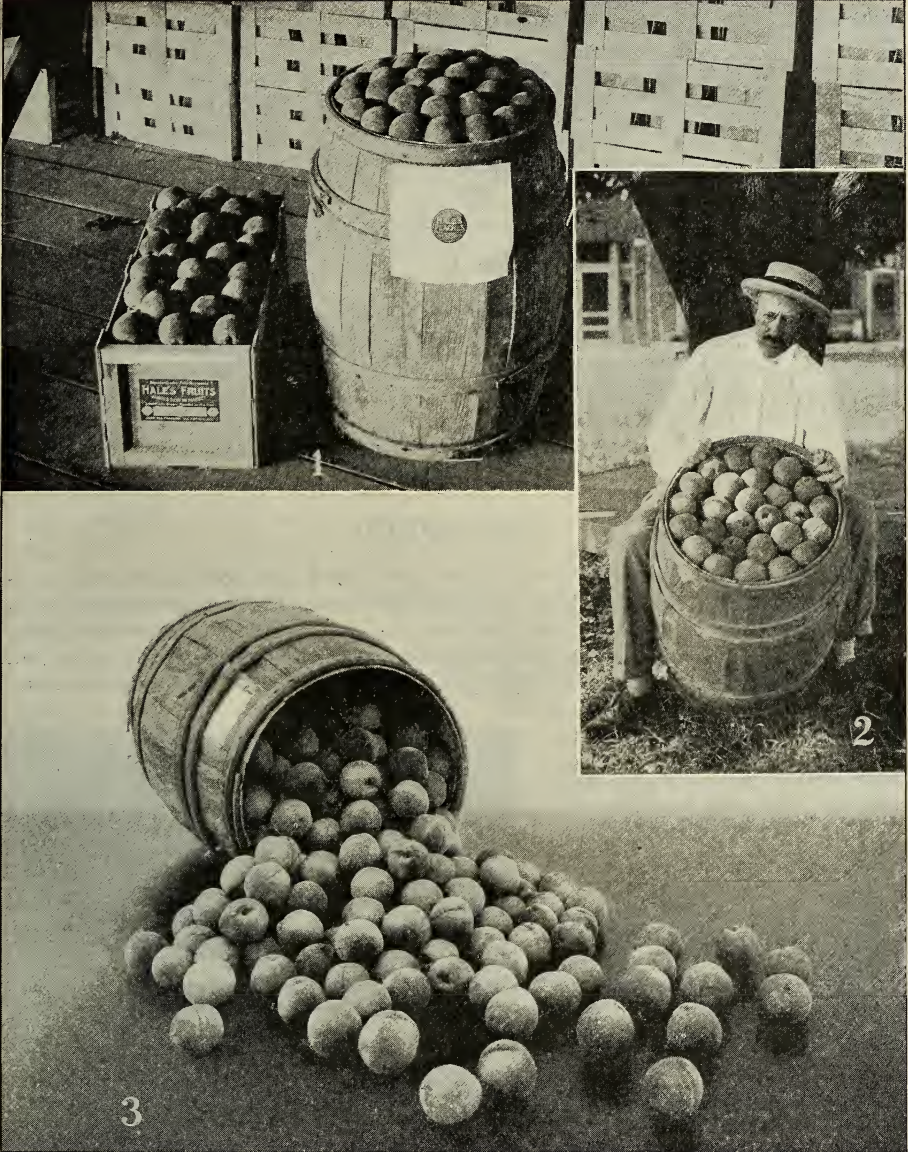
1915 PRICES A fairly good growing season and extremely hot, dry weather for the harvest, gave exceptionally fine fruit and owing to the still over-loaded condition of the J. H. Hale trees and the short crop on the Elbertas, the difference in size was not as marked as in other years, the J. H. Hale being only about a quarter to a third larger than the Elbertas, with the same old high color, firmness of flesh, and delicious flavor that marked its superiority in former years. That they had an excess market value was fully attested on the New York market when mixed cars of J. H. Hales and Elbertas were offered for sale.



TWICE ELBERTA PROFITS During the height of the season John Nix & Co. of New York City sold our Elbertas at from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per crate, and out of the same car sold J. H. Hales at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate the cars averaging \$1.57 for Elbertas and \$2.34 for J. H. Hales, 77 cents in favor of J. H. Hales. This at first blush looks good, but when expenses are figured out it looks far better as the first dollar on a crate of peaches from Georgia has mostly to go to expense accounts leaving little to the orchardist for cost of production, so that a crate of peaches selling for \$2.00 nets just twice as much as one selling for \$1.50.

\$1.34 NET AFTER ALL EXPENSES Analyzing this season's account sales in New York the average sales of J. H. Hales being \$2.34 per crate and our Elbertas out of same cars each day, \$1.57, makes the following satisfactory showing: Cost of harvesting and package 33 cents, freight and refrigeration 51 cents, and 7 cents commission of sale took 95 cents of the Elberta money and \$1.00 of the J. H. Hale leaving net cash back to the orchard of 62 cents for Elberta and \$1.34 for J. H. Hales to go to production and profit account. Who can afford to plant Elbertas when facts like these are before them, showing \$380 more net money per car for J. H. Hale than for extra high-colored Elbertas?

SEASON OF 1916 The fruit this year was of far higher quality than it has ever been before, and everyone who tasted the J. H. Hale peaches this year remarked upon it. Prof. W. S. Perrine, President of the Illinois Horticultural Society, and Prof. A. J. Gunderson, Pomological Department, University of Illinois, were among the visitors to the orchard while the peaches were being picked, and left mighty well satisfied over the J. H. Hale peach performance in the orchard alongside Elberta.



1. Barrel in J. H. Hale packing house, Fort Valley, Ga., packed, ready for canvas top. No slits or openings for ventilation. 2. Barrel as opened at Stark City, Mo., by W. P. Stark, only two bruised peaches in lot. 3. J. H. Hale peaches after traveling 1,000 miles in barrel, firm as when they left orchard. The only peach in existence that could stand this drastic test

First Peaches Ever Shipped in Barrels

PACKED LIKE POTATOES On July 22, 1915, in our orchard at Fort Valley, Ga., in the presence of a large number of fruit buyers and shippers, orchardists, railroad men, agents of the Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, and Prof. M. B. Waite, pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, I packed a solid, tight barrel full of J. H. Hale peaches (no ventilation although urged to do so by all the fruit men). The peaches were packed in like potatoes, rounding full. The only protection given was to pad the top and substitute a canvas cover for the solid head so that the barrel would travel one side up all the way.

Mr. Hale's Own Story

W. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

SHIPMENT A COMPLETE SUCCESS The barrel was hustled off by express, to William P. Stark in Missouri, and from then on the telephone was kept busy with folks asking: "Have you heard from that barrel of peaches?" So it was with a little feeling of pride that we received the following telegram early one morning:

"Barrel of J. H. Hale peaches arrived in splendid condition. Only two bruised or crushed peaches in the lot. Congratulations on first shipment ever made of peaches in barrel.
W. P. STARK."

A letter received from William P. Stark said the fruit was slightly warm at the time of opening, but otherwise in such perfect condition that had it been a ventilated barrel it would have gone on to San Francisco in sound condition.

And so another honor was added to the long list of J. H. Hale peach achievements.

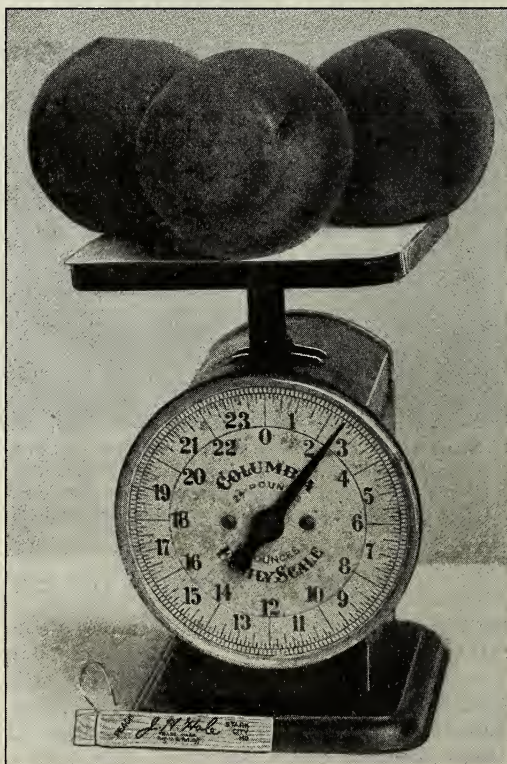
PEACHES RESHIPED After unpacking the peaches and noting their firm, solid, high-colored condition, Mr. Stark repacked them in small pasteboard boxes, two to a box, and sent them by parcel post to distant parts of the country. From every point came delighted comments, proving again that the J. H. Hale stands alone as the greatest keeper and the greatest shipper among peaches.

Description

THE GREATEST AND BEST PEACH It is over twelve years now since I have been continuously fruiting this peach on 3,000 trees, and it has been steadily improving in value from year to year, each year being better and better until now I can stake my life-long peach reputation, not on a new and untried variety, but upon one tried, tested, and proved as the greatest and best peach the world has ever known, and I am willing at last that a peach such as this should have my name.

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

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



The J. H. Hale has heavy, solid flesh, and bushel for bushel will weigh twelve percent more than an equal measure of Elbertas

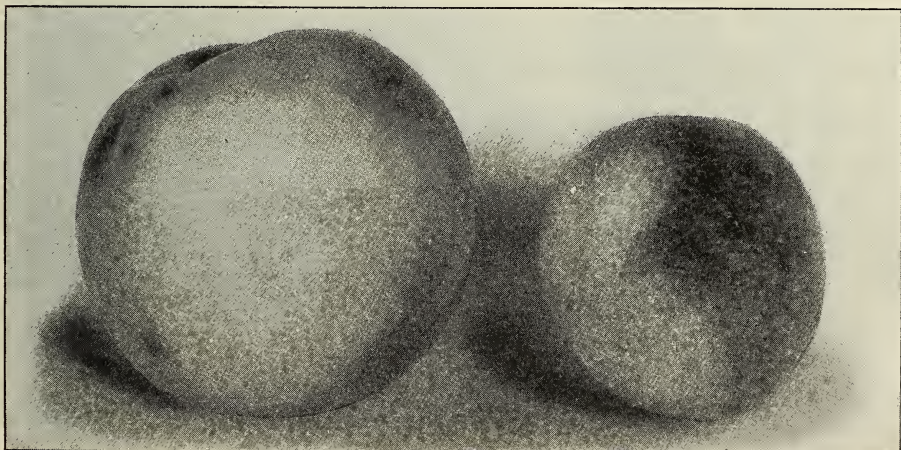


J. H. Hale Peach on exhibition November 12-16, New England Fruit Show, Horticultural Hall, Boston. These peaches were picked September 7 and kept in storage for over two months
—a test no other peach could stand

THE EXPORT PEACH In its normally matured condition, fully ripe, it's almost as solid as an apple, and I have often said it was firm enough to ship in barrels if need be. In 1909, to test fully its shipping qualities, I mailed nearly two hundred single specimens, weighing from fifteen to twenty ounces each, to horticultural friends in twenty-four states, including Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon, and all reported having kept them from ten to eighteen days after they were received. One was kept in California three days and then returned, and was received here in sound, eating condition, fully convincing me of its wonderful keeping and shipping qualities.

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

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



Average size J. H. Hale (left), Elberta (right), grown in the same orchard, with the same care and under the same conditions. J. H. Hale averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta

Mr. Hale's Own Story

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Exclusive Contract with William P. Stark Nurseries



Eating peaches in the orchard of Frank Door, Wasco, Calif.,
planted in 1914

Convinced of its great commercial value and that the horticultural world was entitled to share with me in the joy and profit of growing it, I looked among my many nursery friends for one who by long experience, broad acquaintance, strict integrity, and strong financial ability, was in the best condition to propagate and distribute this great peach to all the world. None so well answered all requirements as did my

old friend, William P. Stark, of Stark City, Missouri, who, having associated with him his son, William H. Stark, a "chip off the old block," only more so, and with a great nursery located on ideal soil almost in the center of the United States, seemed to me the one firm above all others to spread the gospel of this wonderful peach to every corner of the earth where peaches can be grown.

EXCLUSIVE CONTRACT Therefore, I have contracted with them to propagate and distribute this peach for me.

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

J. H. Hale
(TRADE-MARK)

Look for This Trade-Mark



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

Extracts From Contract

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

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

PRICES OF J. H. HALE PEACH

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each,	\$0.30;	per 10, \$2.30;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 500, \$ 75.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each,	.40;	per 10, 3.00;	per 100, 24.00;	per 500, 100.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each,	.50;	per 10, 3.80;	per 100, 30.00;	per 500, 125.00



Marketing J. Hale peaches in nearby cities with auto truck. The largest percent profit is made from selling on local and nearby city markets



J. H. Hale peaches, South Glastonbury, Connecticut



Mr. H. W. Collingwood's little folks think the J. H. Hale peach is best

Endorsements of Leading Horticultural Experts

RANKS HIGHER THAN ELBERTA. "There is no question about the J. H. Hale peach being larger and more beautiful than the Elberta, and I think that it will ship better than Elberta. After a thorough test of the quality of the two varieties I shall have to say that the J. H. Hale ranks higher in quality than the Elberta." — U. P. HEDRICK, Horticulturist, New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

A BUSINESS PEACH. "The J. H. Hale is large, well colored, and almost entirely free from the fuzz of down that usually covers peaches. The shape of almost every specimen was round, being in this regard also quite different from Elberta which is distinctly oval and quite fuzzy. The flavor of the J. H. Hale is very good. As a business peach there is nothing wanting in the J. H. Hale." — Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Pomologist, District of Columbia.

WONDERFUL KEEPER. "The J. H. Hale peaches forwarded by express from Lawrence, Kans., reached me at Antler's Park, Colo. Only one peach showed the effect of the long shipment. The others were so firm that I reshipped two of them to my family at Estes Park, Colo. I consider this an excellent test of the shipping and keeping qualities of this wonderful peach." — S. J. HUNTER, State Entomologist, Kansas.

A MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITY. "The unanimous opinion of our horticultural staff is that the J. H. Hale is a very fine peach, in all particulars of fruit superior to the Elberta. Everything I could hear about the character of the tree, its hardiness, fruiting ability, etc., is also to its credit. I congratulate you on bringing out such a good thing." — Prof. F. A. WAUGH, Head of Division of Horticulture, Mass. Agricultural College.

HEAVIEST WEIGHT. "The J. H. Hale is one of the finest of any variety which ever came to my observation, having the size, high color, and firmness of flesh, also being the heaviest in weight of any peach I have ever seen. I kept one, one week in an ordinary cellar, then took it to our packing houses where it kept for ten days longer without a speck of rot. Never saw its equal, making over three weeks from the time it was picked before showing any decay." — BENTON GEBHARDT, Executive Board, Michigan State Horticultural Society.

FROM CALIFORNIA. "The J. H. Hale is a very handsome, shapely peach. The fruit is fully ripe and juicy and its control of its own decay in a close mail package is very significant of its keeping quality. It is a very heavy, fine-fleshed peach, coarse fiber almost absent. The flesh is solid yellow to the pit wall, no excess of red color at the pit and no cavities around it. The pit cavity, has, however, a deep rich red — a perfect beauty for varieties in which this coloring is desirable. If vigor and bearing prove satisfactory, I believe the variety will have exceptional value in this state. If, however, it persists in being as much larger than the Elberta as is claimed, it will be hard to hold with one hand in California." — Prof. E. J. WICKSON, formerly Dean College of Agriculture, University of California.

MOST FRUIT TO CUBIC INCH. "The J. H. Hale is about the handsomest sight I ever saw in the way of a crop of peaches. It is a very solid, roundish peach, which seemed to me to contain more fruit to the cubic inch than anything I had ever seen on a peach tree. The tree as I recall it was a moderate growing and well shaped tree. I am very glad to know that it is to be put on a commercial basis as I am sure it has value." — F. C. SEARS, Professor of Pomology, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

FREE FROM FUZZ. "The objectionable hairs and wool customary to most commercial peaches is more nearly absent from the J. H. Hale than any other good market peach I know. Comparing notes with other Missouri peach experts, the uniform opinion is that it has every appearance of being the most promising peach known to Missouri growers." — J. C. WHITTEN, Horticulturist, University of Missouri.

A GREAT REVELATION. "The J. H. Hale peach was a great revelation to me. I had heard that it was devoid of fuzz and had formed the idea that it was nothing but a nectarine. However, it is a true peach and if I am any judge, it is going to be a winner. It seems to be all that the Elberta is and a good deal besides." — Prof. W. L. HOWARD, Department of Horticulture, University of Missouri, now of University of California.

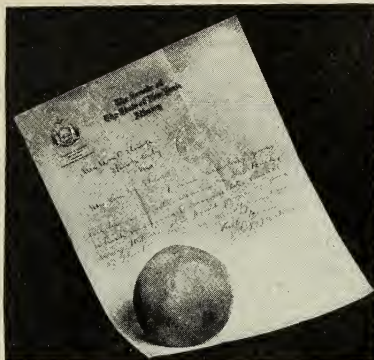
HAS A GREAT FUTURE. "I consider Mr. Hale's new peach a wonder. It undoubtedly has a great future, and I congratulate you on securing the marketing of it." — T. B. SYMONS, Maryland State Horticultural Society.

FAR SUPERIOR TO ELBERTA. "I kept some of the J. H. Hale peaches a week after bringing them back from Fort Valley. The flesh was firm and in fine edible condition. In shipping qualities, it is superior to Elberta. The J. H. Hale has many of the Elberta characteristics with firmer flesh and better quality." — M. A. BLAKE, Horticulturist, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

A DECIDED ACQUISITION. "The J. H. Hale is a very large, well colored, yellow flesh, a perfect freestone and of higher quality than Elberta. The flesh is firm and it should be a good shipper. I consider it a decided acquisition." — S. W. FLETCHER, Director, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

VALUABLE VARIETY. "The color is so brilliant, one would think the peach all ready to eat. There should be an excellent future for this valuable variety." — E. D. SANDERSON, Director, West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

FROM THE DEAN OF AMERICAN HORTICULTURISTS. "The J. H. Hale is very attractive, perfectly free, yellow flesh, good quality. I like the shape and general appearance of the peach. It should be a good market variety." — Prof. L. H. BAILEY, Director, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.



Senator T. B. Wilson writes from Albany, New York: "I am sending you under separate cover a photograph of my three-year-old J. H. Hale trees, and also a peach from them which measures $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches the small way around"



Three-year-old J. H. Hale peach tree at place of Mrs. A. W. Wightmans, Missouri

Peaches on three-year-old J. H. Hale tree, Dictograph Poultry Farm, New York



Roland Morrill's young J. H. Hale peach orchard, Benton Harbor, Michigan. Mr. Morrill is the most extensive peach grower in the Central West, and says: "I am convinced the J. H. Hale will increase our shipping radius by a thousand miles over Elberta, and as far as color and quality are concerned, it is as much ahead of that splendid variety as that was ahead of the old varieties." Notice the canteloupes grown as an intercrop between the trees

J. H. Hale Peach



Hundreds of Delighted Growers praise the J. H. Hale.

ALABAMA

BEATS ELBERTA. "The peaches on my young J. H. Hale trees were 50 percent larger, just as highly colored, and better flavored than Elberta. Also a perfect freestone."—C. W. STEGALL, Chatham County.

ARKANSAS

GREATEST COMMERCIAL VALUE. "We consider the J. H. Hale of greatest commercial value. Beautiful yellow peach, extra solid, good keeper and shipper. We were delighted with the peaches we gathered from our trees planted sixteen months ago."—JOS. BACHMAN, Franklin County.

CALIFORNIA

KING OF PEACH WORLD. "The J. H. Hale is king of the peach world. Our trees were loaded this year. We picked as many as 300 peaches off some of the trees. They have made a rapid growth—many are five to seven feet in height. The peaches are fine in flavor—many so large I could not get them in glass jars with a 3/4 inch opening."—FRANK G. BAKER, Los Angeles County.

FULLY UP TO YOUR CLAIMS. "One of my J. H. Hale trees bore ten peaches, one of which weighed nine ounces. Beautiful they were, flamed with vivid red and clear yellow. Good? Be assured they were fully up to any claim made for them. I have the fullest faith in the J. H. Hale peach for the home orchard and commercial planting. Shall be very glad to refer any who come this way to the J. H. Hale peach."—GEO. J. STREATOR, 254 Seaside Ave., Santa Cruz, California.

CONNECTICUT

TWO-YEAR-OLDS BEAR FINE CROP. "The Hale peaches I had of you in 1913 gave me a fine crop last summer (1915)."—C. P. IVES, New Haven County.

DELAWARE

GREATEST PEACH GROWN. "You have asked us why we are planting the J. H. Hale peach. Last summer, at picking time, we went to Connecticut to see that variety. It was fruiting side by side with Elberta; both varieties were loaded with fruit, but the J. H. Hale far surpassed the Elberta, it being twice the size of the latter, highly colored, free from fuzz, firm, and of a very good quality. We consider it the greatest peach grown. Mr. J. H. Hale gave us a basket of the J. H. Hale peaches to bring home with us. These peaches did not show any signs of decay for more than two weeks. They must be a great carrier.

"On the ground that Mr. Hale could raise them as he did, alongside Elberta, we firmly believe that they will do equally as well in Delaware, where Elberta grows to perfection. No one can speak too highly of the J. H. Hale peach."—F. M. SOPER & SON, Magnolia, Delaware.

THINKS OF PLANTING MORE. "I planted 220 of your J. H. Hale peach last spring (1915), and they have done so well I am thinking of planting more of them."—J. H. HOLSEY, Fulton County.

IDAHO

PLEASURE TO DEAL WITH YOU. "The five J. H. Hale peach trees arrived in fine shape, and I set them out this morning. It is a pleasure to do business with your kind of people, and if I ever have the opportunity to turn a dollar your way, I will be only too glad to do so."—W. T. METHENY, Washington County.

INDIANA

LIVED WHEN OTHERS DIED. "My J. H. Hales have made a splendid growth and are now eight feet high; very healthy and vigorous. They all lived and one-third of the other varieties planted at the same time died. Hereafter I shall plant all J. H. Hales."—PALMER BOLES, Sullivan County.

ILLINOIS

REMARKABLE GROWTH. "Those that we let mature were the finest I have ever seen. The

color was rich—finer than any picture. The flavor was exquisite, and the pit was unusually small. The trees have made remarkable growth."—J. E. AIGLEY, Fulton County.

IOWA

NEVER HAD BETTER TREES. "I received my trees today and planted them today also. I thank you for sending me such nice trees, the trunks are so straight and thick and the roots are so heavy and fibrous, that I am almost sure they will all grow. I am proud to have such nice trees and am going to take good care of them because I know I can't secure trees of this kind any place. I intend planting some more trees either next fall or spring so you will hear from me then."—RAY T. BLOOMBERG, Des Moines County.

KANSAS

BEST FOR CANNING. "We canned several quarts of J. H. Hale peaches. The syrup is perfectly clear, without discoloration. With almost every other kind of peach there is more or less of the pulp mixed with the syrup after canning; it is not so with the J. H. Hale. I consider the J. H. Hale the finest flavor and the best canning peach I ever saw."—J. D. MCBRIAN, Chautauqua County.

1,000 SET OUT—1,000 LIVE. "I have good news for you. Those 1,000 J. H. Hale trees are every one alive and growing very well. They are here for your inspection or anyone else that desires to see for himself."—E. G. HOOVER, Sedgewick County.

KENTUCKY

EXPECTS TO PLANT MORE. "The J. H. Hale trees have made a very satisfactory growth, but, owing to local conditions, we have no peaches this year. I expect to plant more of the J. H. Hales this season."—W. B. TRELKELD, Union County.

MARYLAND

BEST GROWTH OF 7,000 TREES. "My J. H. Hales are very full and the fruit is the finest I have ever seen. The trees made better growth than any others I had, and I have an orchard of 7,000 trees. I will put a J. H. Hale peach tree, in the future, wherever I have room for a tree."—J. M. MOUNT, Montgomery County.

MASSACHUSETTS

WILL PLANT MORE. "We have had very dry weather here. Nevertheless, the young J. H. Hale trees had peaches on them. I am going to make a larger planting next spring and will set out more J. H. Hale."—F. D. UNDERWOOD, Barnstable County.

MICHIGAN

IT WILL SOON BE THE ONLY PEACH OF ITS SEASON. "I watched my two-year-old J. H. Hale orchard with lots of interest and am now more enthusiastic than ever; the buds showed much greater winter hardiness than Elberta as I wrote you in the spring, but I did not tell you that this region had a bad attack of curl leaf in the spring and all Elbertas not properly sprayed lost their foliage and crop while hardly a leaf was affected on the Hale. Also the fruit which showed on many of our two year olds was fully as fine as our finest Elbertas which is remarkable for two year olds.

"I have tested its keeping quality and I am now sure that as I have stated before it will carry a thousand miles further than Elberta, and I can see that the picking season can easily be extended about ten days in advance of Elberta and as much later. "If it continues to develop good points in orchard work it will soon be the only peach of its season."—R. MORRILL, ——— County.

MISSISSIPPI

STANDS HEAT THAT RUINED OTHERS. "My J. H. Hale trees, now in third year, bore good crops, notwithstanding the intensely hot days and withering northeast winds that totally ruined the fruits of all young trees ripening the latter part of July. The trees have made astonishing growth."—G. V. SMITH-VANIZ, Madison County.

J. H. Hale Peach



Mr. G. A. Drew, Manager of Conyers Farm, Connecticut, writes: "Enclosed is snapshot of myself in a block of J. H. Hale peach trees purchased of you two years ago. Although we had a very severe winter some of these Hale trees have fruit. I consider it a wonderful peach as to hardiness and productiveness; best I know of to stand shipment. Develops fine color."



"Our J. H. Hale peaches measured ten and one-half inches in circumference. Beat Elberta in size, color, and flavor. Two-year-old tree bore half-bushel of fine fruit."—E. N. Hopkins, Editor Arkansas Fruit and Farms

"In the J. H. Hale peaches which we canned, there is no discoloration in the syrup—it is perfectly clear. I consider the J. H. Hale the finest flavored and the best canning peach we have ever canned."—J. D. McBrien, Kansas

J. H. Hale Peach

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
QUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

MISSOURI

WE WANT MORE. "The trees ordered from you grew fine, and we did not lose one tree. One of the J. H. Hale peaches bore this summer. We want more of that variety." — CASPER BOSEMAN, St. Charles County.

NEBRASKA

STAND DROUGHT AND COLD WINTER. "The J. H. Hales have made a prolific growth. They stand this climate fine, as last season we had an extreme drouth, and the winter following it was an extremely cold and stormy one." — A. D. SPENCER, Gage County.

NEW JERSEY

EVERYTHING ONE COULD DESIRE. "My J. H. Hale peach trees made a wonderful growth and fruited heavily this year. One of the peaches measured twelve inches in circumference and weighed over three-fourths of a pound. In color, and, in fact, it is in all respects, everything that could be desired." — A. P. SEABROOK, Cumberland County.

NEW YORK

WILL ROOT OUT CRAWFORDS FOR J. H. HALE. "The J. H. Hale trees made a splendid growth and this year have a lot of peaches on them. I am going to root out all my Crawford for the J. H. Hale." — W. N. SPURGE, Suffolk County.

FINEST TREES EVER. "The J. H. Hale peach trees I ordered of you this spring were the finest trees of their size I have ever seen. They were all alive and making a good growth." — ARTHUR FLAGG, Chautauqua County.

NORTH CAROLINA

ONE YEAR OLDS BEAR. "In December, 1913, our one-year-old J. H. Hale trees were set out, and these bore three or four large peaches this season. I regard it as unusual that trees so young should have borne any fruit at all." — W. F. MARSHALL, Wake County.

OHIO

IMMENSE SURPRISE. "Our J. H. Hale peach trees surprised us immensely. All of a sudden, like some famous race horse, they shot ahead by leaps and bounds, until trees with green foliage seemed on fire. The specimens were marvels of beauty, wonderfully luscious, sweet, and high flavor. A great shipper and remarkable keeping qualities." — FRANK MEYERS, Ashtabula County.

NO MORE ELBERTAS FOR ME. "The J. H. Hales received from you last spring (1914) planted in May, made a very good growth for a dry season. This year they all had more or less bloom. I never expected a yearling peach tree to hold any fruit, and paid but little attention to that fact until later I noticed some fruit about as large as partridge eggs. I was anxious to make the acquaintance of a ripe Hale and left some on the trees that ripened in August, about 15 months after the trees had been planted. That was certainly going some. The fruit was big and round and the skin almost as smooth as a plum; judging from what I have seen of it, it will take its place at the top of the already long list of varieties. No more Elbertas for me. When I get ready to plant more, Hale will be used to cover the ground occupied by Elberta." — JAMES A. RILEY, Belmont County.

OKLAHOMA

ONE-YEAR-OLD BEARS FOUR PEACHES. "One of my one-year-old J. H. Hale peach trees has set four peaches. That is going some, is it not? Please give me prices on more J. H. Hales for fall." — J. W. BLACHLY, Washington County.

OREGON

WON FIRST PRIZE. "One of our one-year-old budded J. H. Hale trees bore twenty fine large peaches this year. I entered them at The Dalles Fair, and won first prize for the 'best plate of any variety.' It was judged by Prof. Brown of the

Oregon Agricultural College. I hope to plant more J. H. Hales in the spring." — A. V. UNDERWOOD, Balm Cove Orchard Co., Dufur, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA

STOOD FROST BETTER THAN ANY OTHER. "The J. H. Hale trees I got from you in the spring of 1913 are doing fine. I never saw trees grow so fast. They surely are early bearers, as each of the trees have on now from thirty to forty large peaches. I must have more J. H. Hale trees for next spring's planting. On May 29th the thermometer went down to 29 above zero. The frost cut down the peach crop here, but you can see from the above what the J. H. Hale did. My peach orchard contains over 1,500 peach trees of different varieties and I wish they were all J. H. Hales." — D. A. HETRICK, Indiana County.

STRONGEST AND HEALTHIEST. "I have 1,000 peach trees, but the J. H. Hale are the finest of the lot. Anyone can pick them out, as they are stronger and healthier than all of the others." — JNO. EGE, M. D., Berks County.

RHODE ISLAND

WISHES HIS OTHER TREES HAD COME FROM US. "I picked a number of J. H. Hale peaches from my young trees. They were a beautiful color, good flavor — everything you claim. I am much pleased with the habits of the trees. It does not make an excessive wood growth, as some peaches do, but short, stubby, hardy laterals that mean a good crop of fruit. All the trees I got from you are doing fine. I would have been thousands of dollars better off had I known about William P. Stark Nurseries when I planted my first orchards." — ANDREW WALKER, Newport County.

TENNESSEE

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH EQUALS OTHERS' TWO YEAR. "The J. H. Hale peach trees bought of you last spring are strong and vigorous and have made a wonderful growth. I put them out with dynamite, and they are large as trees of two years of other kinds." — J. O. RODGERS, Hamilton County.

LARGEST EVER SAW. "My J. H. Hale trees are in full bloom. I will send you specimen this summer. Two of the trees had peaches on them last year. Someone stole them. I expected to express them to you the next day. They were the largest peaches I ever saw — larger than Early Elberta and I had them to weigh over a pound." — DR. E. L. MORRIS, Fayette County.

TEXAS

FINE GROWTH. "I appreciate your sending your catalog. The J. H. Hales I bought of you are doing fine. Hope to get some fruit this year." — P. M. PUSS, Hunt County.

UTAH

J. H. HALES MADE BEST GROWTH. "The trees that I received from you last spring grew fine, and I think that the J. H. Hale peach trees did the best. I planted the trees on a hillside where it is quite rocky, and the trees did not get any water, only a bucket each at planting time, and then once or twice during the summer a bucket each. I will buy some more trees again from you this spring, but I don't know just how many and what kind to get, but I will order early." — LEHI OLSON, Cache County.

VIRGINIA

WANTS MORE J. H. HALES. "We want more J. H. Hale trees. The ones you sent have made fine growth. I never saw better root systems. We have tried trees from several places, but now when we want any good stock, we get it from W. P. Stark." — W. B. SCHAKELFORD, Louisa County.

WASHINGTON

FINE SHIPPER. "Our three-year-old J. H. Hale trees averaged fifteen to twenty peaches to the tree. These peaches were 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches around, and weighed ten ounces each. Far better quality than Elberta. We are so far from the market, the J. H. Hale will make a fine shipper, and it is very hardy." — H. A. BUDGELL, Yakima County.



Mr. Roland Morrill, Mr. F. E. Beatty, and Mr. W. P. Stark inspecting J. H. Hale tree that has made two seasons' growth in Mr. Morrill's Benton Harbor, Michigan, orchard. Especially note the strong, vigorous growth and the low, open, spreading head, which long years of experience has taught Mr. Morrill is the ideal form for peach trees.

"One of our one-year-old, budded, J. H. Hale trees bore twenty fine, large peaches this year. I entered them at the Dalles Fair, and won first prize for the 'best plate of any variety.' It was judged by Professor Brown, of the Oregon Agricultural College. I hope to plant more J. H. Hales in the spring."—A. V. Underwood, Balm Cove Orchard Co., Dufur, Oregon.



"We consider the J. H. Hale of greatest commercial value. Beautiful yellow peach, extra solid, good keeper and shipper. We were delighted with the peaches we gathered from our trees planted sixteen months ago."—Jos. Bachman, Arkansas.

"This picture shows you the tremendous growth our one-year-old J. H. Hale trees have made. The fruit is superb; holds its quality twice as long as any peach I know. It would go to Europe from California, if packed right."—Parker Earle, Pasadena (Director, Redland Heights Ranch Co., who planted 15,000 J. H. Hale Peach trees in California).

Peach Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Standard Varieties of Peaches



There is more to growing fruit than the dollars you make
—and this is particularly true of the peach

Alton (Freestone) (White)

An early, white-fleshed peach of the Carman type, larger in size. Ripens about four weeks before Elberta. Tree vigorous and hardy.

The Alton is a splendid creamy white peach, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough and thick, so that the peach stands handling well. The flesh is firm, sweet, juicy, tender, and very pleasant. Flavor is the best. A high quality market peach, larger than Carman.

It is classed as a freestone peach, but like most of the early peaches, it is only semi-free except when fully ripe. The peach will average about two and one-third inches long, roundish, oval, slightly flattened, one side just a little larger than the other.

The tree is a very large, vigorous grower, spreading, very hardy, and not

injured by severe cold during the winter. Bears third to fourth year.

"A very large peach, white flesh of the highest quality and a freestone. The tree is among the hardiest, both in the wood and the bud. I find it promising at my home at Clinton, N. Y."—E. P. POWELL.

Arp Beauty (Freestone) (Yellow)

Earliest ripening yellow peach of commercial value. Good quality, hardy, vigorous, unusually good shipper, ripens fully six weeks before the Elberta.

The Arp Beauty is a beautiful, deep colored, yellow peach, heavily blushed with red and striped with conspicuous large dots.

The flesh is light yellow, showing a little red near the pit. High quality, juicy, tender, sweet, and rich flavor. The Arp Beauty is an exceptionally fine quality yellow peach. It is unusually good for such an early peach. The Arp Beauty is classed as a freestone, but it is only semi-free except when fully ripe.

The skin is thick, tough, making the Arp Beauty an extra good shipper, which is also unusual. It is therefore especially valuable for orchards located a long distance from market.

It is medium sized, about two inches long, oval, roundish shape, slightly flattened, one side of the peach a little larger than the other.

The tree is a rather large, vigorous, spreading grower, hardy, and productive. To get extra good size on early peaches they should be thinned and given good care and cultivation. Arp Beauty is of the Elberta type, and the first of all the early peaches of quality. It is profitable wherever Elberta can be grown.

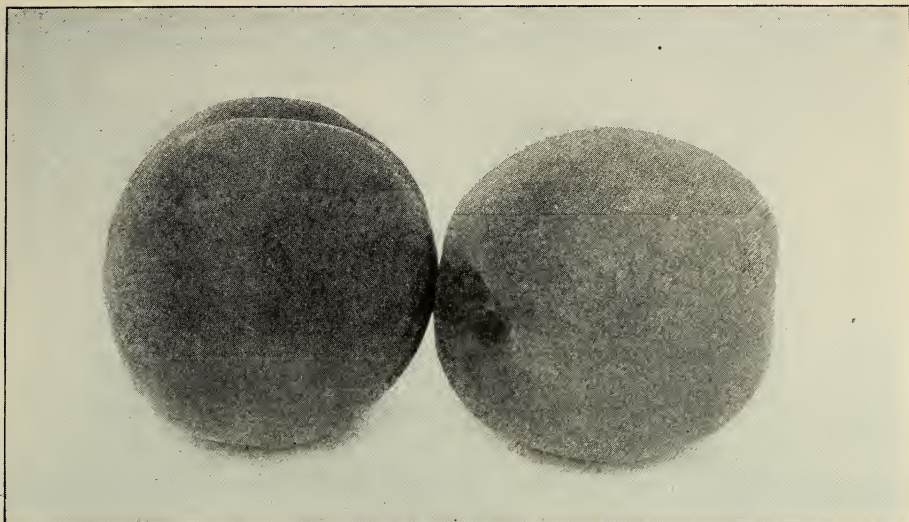
Belle (Freestone) (White)

Best white peach for home and commercial planting. High quality, hardy, attractive, good shipper. Ripens week to nine days before Elberta.

Belle or Georgia Belle is to the white varieties of peaches what Elberta is to the yellow varieties. It has high quality which Elberta lacks, and it is hardy. It is sometimes known as a white Elberta because of its great commercial value. The Belle is a good shipper, and while not quite equalling the Elberta in this respect, it is the best shipping white peach of its season.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00



Belle (Georgia Belle) the best white peach

The Belle is roundish, oval, a little oblong, one side slightly larger than the other, with the halves of nearly equal size. Small pointed tip at the blossom end. An attractive red blush on the sunny side, mingled with faint stripes of dark red; very little fuzz.

The flesh is white, firm, fine texture, melting, and juicy, rich, sugar-sweet. Slightly red at the pit; perfect freestone. Good size, averaging over two inches long.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower; spreading, open top, hardy and productive. It belongs to the North China type, which has produced our best commercial varieties, which are noted for their hardiness. Bears third to fourth year. The Belle is the best and most profitable of the commercial white peaches, and we especially recommend it for commercial planting and for home use. Its fine quality, hardiness, and productiveness make it equally popular with the consumer and the grower.

Carman

(Freestone) (White)

One of the best and hardiest early commercial peaches. Good quality, large size, good shipper, ripens nearly a month before Elberta.

The Carman is planted in many commercial orchards for the earliest ripening variety, as it is larger in size and better in quality than most of the very early varieties which ripen two to three weeks ahead of it.

The Carman is a roundish, oval peach, slightly flattened; one side larger than the other, bulging slightly at the tip. It is a creamy white, more or less overspread with an attractive red blush, mixed with splashes of dark red.

The flesh is tender, white, tinted red near the pit. It is juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor; very good quality. Large size, averaging two and one-fourth inches in diameter.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright, spreading grower with an open top. It belongs to the North China group. Said to have the same parentage as the Elberta and possesses many of the good qualities of Elberta. Bears third to fourth year. Good shipper for such an early peach, and can be sent to the most distant markets.

Champion

(Freestone) (White)

Exceptionally high quality, hardy, white peach. Poor shipper; fine for home use and local markets. Ripens two weeks before Elberta.

A large, creamy white peach with splashes of carmine, mingled with spots of darker red

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

Peach Trees



on the sunny side. Flesh is sweet, melting, juicy, tender, and delicious. The Champion is regarded by many as the highest quality of all of the white peaches. Large size, averaging two and one-fourth inches long. Freestone; bears third or fourth year.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright, spreading grower and belongs to the North China group. One of the hardiest of all peaches in wood and bud, and a sure, reliable cropper. It is a profitable commercial peach where it can be sold on nearby markets, and we especially recommend planting it extensively for home use because of its size, beauty, and quality.

Crawford Late (Freestone) (Yellow)

Extra large, yellow peach. High quality, productive only on fertile soils. Not as dependable as Elberta. Ripens week later.

The Crawford Late is a very large peach, averaging two and three-fourths inches long, roundish, oval, one side somewhat larger than the other, with prominent tip at the blossom end. Deep golden yellow with a bright red blush. Flesh firm but tender, sweet, pleasant, good. A very good shipper; profitable commercial variety in favored localities. Bears third to fourth year.

"Very generally superseded by Elberta as the great preserving and canning peach, yet ripening as it does fully a week later, it is often a great money-maker on heavy clay lands where it fruits abundantly, while a very shy bearer on lighter soils."—Prof. W. H. CHANDLER.

Crosby (Freestone) (Yellow)

Best and hardiest late yellow peach for planting in the North. High quality, dependable, especially good for canning. Ripens two weeks after Elberta.

The Crosby is an orange-yellow peach, often covered with a dark red blush; roundish, slightly flattened at the ends; large size often being two and three-fourths inches long. Flesh is deep yellow, tinged with red near the pit. Juicy, firm but tender, sweet, but with a sprightly high flavor; mild, pleasant, very good in quality. It has the high flavor and firmness of flesh that makes it an exceptionally fine canning peach. Seed small. Has thick fuzz.

The tree is a moderate size; a vigorous grower, spreading, open top, with the lower branches slightly drooping. Unusually hardy and very productive. Inclined to set heavy crops of fruit and overbearing, which reduces the size of the peaches unless they are thinned.

The Crosby is one of the very best peaches for planting in the North. It should also be planted further South because of its hardiness and dependability, as well as for its excellent quality.

"One of the five most hardy varieties in the state."—Prof. W. H. CHANDLER, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Early Elberta (Freestone) (Yellow)

A large, high quality, lemon-yellow peach. A good bearer under favorable conditions. Moderately hardy. Ripens few days before Elberta.

The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, about two and one-half inches long, light yellow. The flesh is yellow, like the Elberta, but of far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. A splendid peach for home use and local markets.

The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to peach growing regions except in the Gulf States.

The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who says:

"Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent—stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta; does not rag out, and uses less sugar. Its size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders."

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00



Early Rose—The best of all the early peaches. Its exceptional quality and flavor, its deep red, rosy color, combined with superb shipping qualities, sold carload after carload on the market at 50 to 60 percent higher than other varieties

Early Rose (Cling) (Red)

Best and most profitable very early peach. Red as a cherry, high quality, best shipper, hardy; ripens five weeks ahead of Elberta.

Solely on its merits, the Early Rose has jumped to the front as a big money-maker. It is the first choice of peach buyers, because it is the highest quality, best colored early peach, and has a fragrance, aroma, and flavor unsurpassed. Its superb shipping qualities add the final necessary qualification.

We give below Mr. Hale's own experience with the Early Rose.

"With the increasing appreciation of peaches the planting of family and commercial orchards has shown a great awakening in recent years, and especially in attempts to extend the season of ripening. Early peaches are in greater demand just now than ever before.

"Mayflower, Greensboro, and Red Bird, though of fair quality, have been and are in great demand for market purposes and are tolerated in the family orchards because something early is desired. Now comes the **EARLY ROSE**, a brilliant colored beauty of high quality, that so far surpasses all others of its season as to be the one bright particular star among early ripening varieties, either for home or market.

"**EARLY ROSE** is not an accidental seedling, but one of many new creations, originated by Mr. John Keller of Fort Valley, Georgia, through crossing a large sized yellow freestone peach of the Honey type with a red clingstone, which was probably a descendant of the

EARLY ROSE PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each,	\$0.30;	per 10,	\$2.30;	per 100,	\$18.00;	per 500,	\$ 75.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each,	.40;	per 10,	3.00;	per 100,	24.00;	per 500,	100.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each,	.50;	per 10,	3.80;	per 100,	30.00;	per 500,	125.00

Peach Trees



Packing Early Rose peaches at the Hale Orchards

chocolate skinned, red fleshed, good old 'Indian' or 'Tinsley' peach of the South a century or more ago, and still talked about by 'The oldest inhabitants.'

"The tree of **EARLY ROSE** is a medium growing, rather small, stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large, open blossom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardiness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawford. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy of planting for the flower effects alone.

"It has fruited for every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the South, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet, and delicious.

"It has a rich, sweet aroma beyond all comparison with any other known variety. Single car loads on the Pennsylvania Railroad Dock market in New York, with thirty or more cars of other varieties, gave off such a rich, peachy fragrance as to overpower everything else and led all buyers to the **EARLY ROSE** section, where the beauty and quality of the fruit combined with superb shipping qualities, caused them to sell at from 50 to 60 percent higher than any other peaches for the entire period they were on the market, some two weeks in all.

"The first carload sold at \$3.00 per crate, next two at \$3.25, and the balance of the season at \$3.50 except the last or 'Clean up car,' which sold at \$2.75 and \$3.00, this being the last picking of fruit from the inside of the tree and therefore not having quite as attractive color appearance. Fruiting in Connecticut this year for the first time it was almost as large as the Carman. Even more beautiful than at the South."—J. H. HALE.

"Brokers and buyers at Fort Valley, Ga., June 20, are paying f. o. b. \$1.25 to \$1.40 for Greensboros; \$1.50 to \$1.60 for Carmans. Hileys somewhat better prices. Early Rose peaches are commanding \$2.25 to \$2.75."—Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record.

"J. H. Hale's famous Early Rose peach is creating a sensation among growers of this section. This money-making variety is selling here f. o. b. at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per crate, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 on

the northern markets, mostly \$3.50, which means gross returns of \$1,764 per car, and net returns to the orchard of \$1,200 per car."—Fort Valley, Georgia, Leader.

"John Nix & Co. received and sold the first consignment of the season on the New York market of the popular 'Early Rose peach' June 16 at \$3.50 per crate. They expect another consignment for tomorrow (Saturday's) market, and regular carload shipments daily."—New York Produce Bulletin.

IMPORTANT. We introduced the Early Rose for Mr. Hale last year, and have a special arrangement with him for all buds for propagation from his bearing orchards and for growing and distributing trees.

EARLY ROSE PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.30;	per 10, \$2.30;	per 100, \$18.00;	per 500, \$ 75.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .40;	per 10, 3.00;	per 100, 24.00;	per 500, 100.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .50;	per 10, 3.80;	per 100, 30.00;	per 500, 125.00

Elberta

(Freestone) (Yellow)

Most widely planted peach, attractive, good shipper, productive, dependable, of general adaptability. Fair quality; ripens midseason.

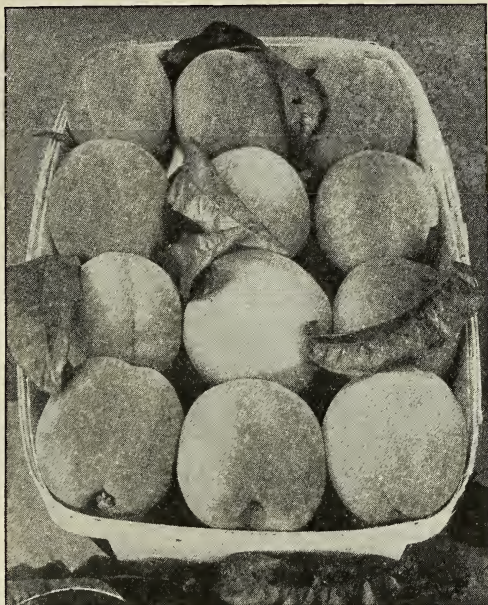
The Elberta is a large, golden-yellow peach nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Rocky Mountains. It has done more to develop the peach-growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East, and West. In the North it is a roundish peach, while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy but only of fair quality. Fruit about two and one-half inches long.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Bears third to fourth year.

The Elberta is medium quality and not an extra hardy tree. Its adaptability to practically every soil and climate, its prolific bearing of large, beautifully colored peaches of splendid shipping and market qualities, its comparative freedom from rot, and the fact that it can be marketed before it is fully ripe, made it the greatest peach of its time.

The Elberta is found on the market from the middle of the summer until the peach season is closed, the first peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states.

Elberta is to the peach group what Ben Davis has been to the apple—bears, ships, pays, but like the Ben Davis, it will have to give way to another, for the J. H. Hale is one-third to one-half larger, hardier, better quality, more beautiful, and a far better shipper.



Elberta

Elberta Cling

(Cling) (Yellow)

Best yellow clingstone, especially fine for canning, preserving, and pickling. Excellent peach for home use and local markets.

The Elberta Cling is a seedling of the Elberta. Large yellow, round, with a bright red cheek. Very good for eating and highly prized for preserving, marmalades, butter, and pickles. Fruit over two and one-half inches long.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower of the North China type; hardy, productive, and profitable. Extra good shipper. Bears third to fourth year. The very best clingstone and should be planted wherever a clingstone is wanted.

Eureka

(Freestone) (White)

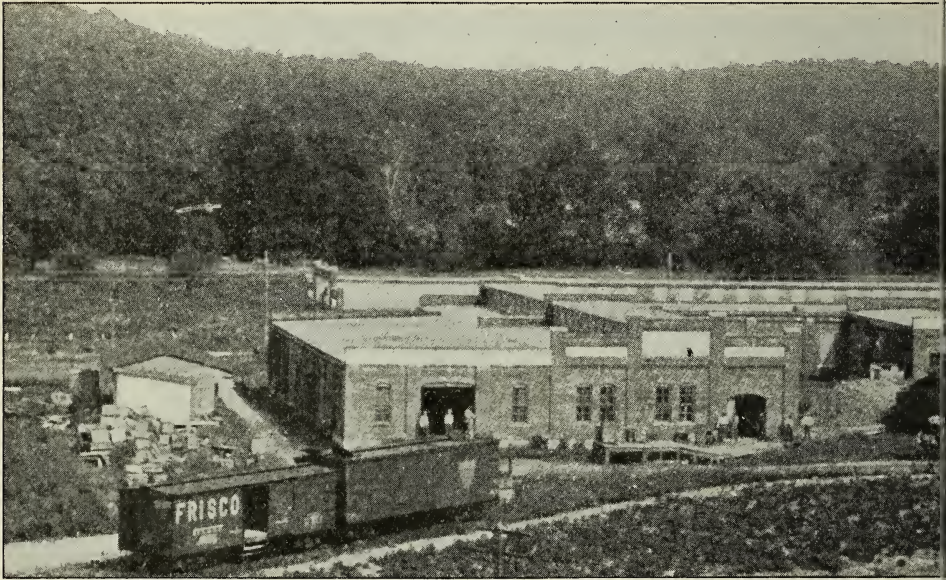
Especially large and attractive for very early white peach, ripening month ahead of Elberta. Good quality and shipper; profitable commercially.

Eureka is a creamy white peach with a distinct bright red blush on one side. Large, nearly two and one-half inches in diameter. Roundish, slightly flattened. One side a little larger than the other. Flesh is white, tender, but firm, melting, juicy; flavor, rich and very good. Skin thin. *See page 82.*

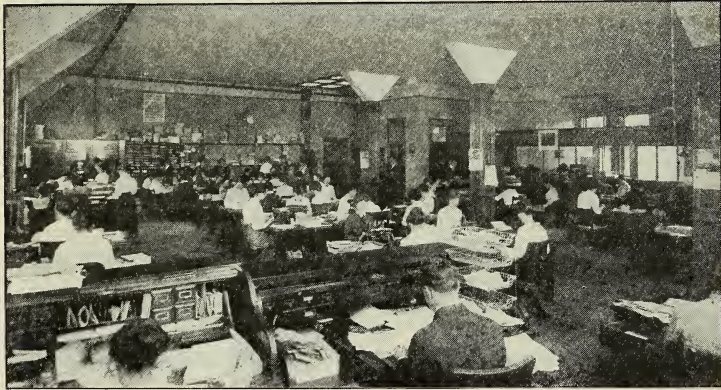
ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

Packing Houses and Offices



Packing Houses of the Wm. P. Stark Nurseries Co., the largest and most complete brick packing house



Main office room

WM. P. STARK
 NURSERIES
 Stark Nurseries Co.
 GUARANTY
HARDY RE...

We are no
 with any of
 We sell direct
 under this name
 William P. Stark
 Stark Nurseries Co.

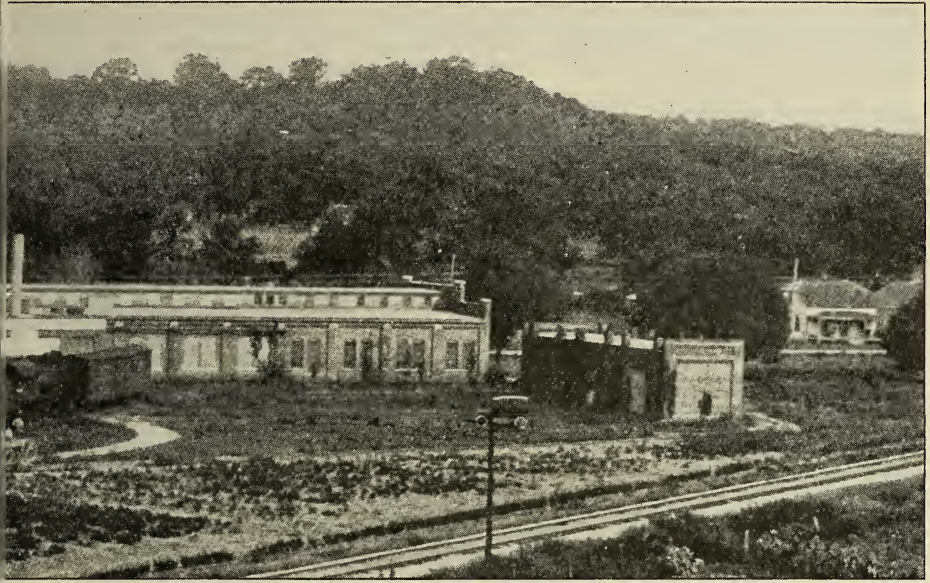


The final inspection of trees just before packing for shipment



We make but one grade
 The rest

of Wm. P. Stark Nurseries



g houses in America, located on three railroads. Special facilities for handling rush orders

Wm. P. Stark Nurseries
 Connected
 direct — and
 same only.
 Stark Nurseries
 Co. Mo.



Packing a large freight shipment



—that is the best
 burned



Express office located in packing house. Trees loaded
 direct into the cars

Peach Trees



Eureka continued from page 79.

The tree is above the average size, upright, spreading, with a round top. Hardy and exceptionally productive.

Eureka is of special value to peach growers because it is a good shipper, hardy, productive, and it ripens very early when peaches of this kind are very scarce. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium, and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full carloads, and Eureka is especially valuable as it fulfills a long-felt want for a very early commercial peach. It is also very fine for home use and local market because of its attractive appearance and excellent quality.

Fitzgerald (Freestone) (Yellow)

First good yellow peach ripening after Arp Beauty. Two weeks earlier than Elberta. Very good quality, good shipper, extra hardy.

The Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches both in tree and bloom. The peach is a golden yellow, overspread with a dark red blush, mixed with markings of deeper, more attractive red.

Fruit is large, being two and one-half inches long. Roundish, oval, and sometimes heart-shaped. The flesh is yellow, tinged with red near the pit; juicy, firm, sweet, pleasant flavor, extra good quality. Skin is thin but tough, making it a good shipper.

Tree is medium sized, upright, spreading, round top, hardy, moderately productive. Ripens at practically the same time as Champion, making it of special value as it is a hardier, more dependable bearer than the Early Crawford. We have dropped the Early Crawford entirely from our list as the Fitzgerald is a more satisfactory peach.

GEORGIA BELLE See Belle, page 74.

Greensboro (Semi-cling) (White)

Second earliest ripening peach following Mayflower, and about seven weeks before Elberta. Larger, better shipper than Mayflower, which is the earliest.

The Greensboro is a creamy white peach with a small amount of red blush and few stripes of darker red on one cheek. It is a large, oblong, oval peach, two and one-half inches long with unequal sides.

Flesh whitish, very juicy, tender and melting; mild, sweet, and sprightly. Fair in quality as compared to later varieties, but very good for a peach of its season. Semi-clingstone.

The tree is a strong, heavy, vigorous grower; large, spreading, open top. Hardy and very productive.

Fruit is resistant to rot. The Greensboro is one of the best of the extra early peaches for shipping as well as home and local markets. It belongs to the North China type. Bears third year.

"The Greensboro is a standard early peach, not subject to rot — its large size, attractive appearance, and reliability in bearing combine to make it one of the best of its season."— Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Heath Cling (Cling) (White)

Latest peach; ripens six weeks after Elberta. Highly prized for preserving and pickles. Tree hardy, dependable, bears in spite of neglect.

The Heath Cling is often known as the Mammoth Heath, especially in the central and southern states where the season is long enough for it to reach full maturity. The season is too short for it to ripen at all in the extreme northern states.

The Heath Cling is a large white peach, averaging two and one-fourth inches or more in diameter. Oval, roundish shape, thin skin, but a good shipper because of its firm, white flesh, which is very rich, sweet, juicy, aromatic. It is very good for preserves and pickles,

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

and there is always a great demand for it, especially on local markets where it is known. It is one of the most generally planted peaches except in the extreme northern states where the season is not long enough for it to reach the high state of perfection that it does in the central and southern states. Ships well and is an extra good keeper.

The tree is large, vigorous, upright, spreading, open, very productive and a regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

"There is scarcely a commercial orchard in the regions of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge sections of Virginia and the south Atlantic States which does not contain this variety."—H. P. GOULD, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bulletin No. 135.

Hiley (Freestone) (White)

Resembles Belle, sometimes called Early Belle. Ripens two weeks or more earlier than Elberta. Dependable, high quality, white peach.

The Hiley is a smooth, yellowish-white peach with a dark blush covering half or more of the peach. Very closely resembles its parent, the Belle, but shows more color. Flesh is creamy white, firm but tender, juicy, good quality. Roundish, oval shape, slightly flattened, one side usually larger than the other; good size, averaging nearly two and one-half inches long.

Tree is large, vigorous, upright, open, spreading top; not quite as fast growing as the Belle, but hardier in bud. One of the extra hardy peaches; belongs to the North China group. Bears third to fourth year. Enormously productive.

Hiley is of great value as an extremely hardy peach, of very good quality. Good keeper, good shipper, and one which comes at a season when a reliable market peach of good size is necessary to complete the succession of ripening in the modern commercial orchard. Should be in every home orchard for its reliability and high quality.

Illinois (Freestone) (White)

Very large, high quality, attractive peach; resembles Champion but a little larger in size. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta.

The Illinois is a creamy white peach; roundish, oval, good size, about two and one-quarter inches long with a dark-red, crimson cheek. Under normal conditions it will average even larger than Champion, with higher color and is more productive.

Flesh firm, juicy, rich, very high quality. The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper for its season.

Tree is medium size, upright, spreading. Very hardy, bearing when others fail. An enormous bearer, bearing large crops every year. Bears third to fourth year. The most profitable peach of its season.

Originated with E. H. Riehl of the Alton Experiment Station, Illinois.

J. H. Hale (Freestone) (Yellow)

For detailed description and prices see pages 57-73.

Krummel (Freestone) (Yellow)

Latest ripening yellow peach, and the best of the very late varieties. Matures five weeks after Elberta. Good quality; good shipper; hardy.

Krummel is a large, round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich, golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinged red at the pit. Firm, melting, rich, sub-acid, and refreshing. Good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Fruit about two and one-half inches long.

The tree is hardy, healthy, and a strong, vigorous grower. Bears third to fourth year. Krummel is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is hardier, more

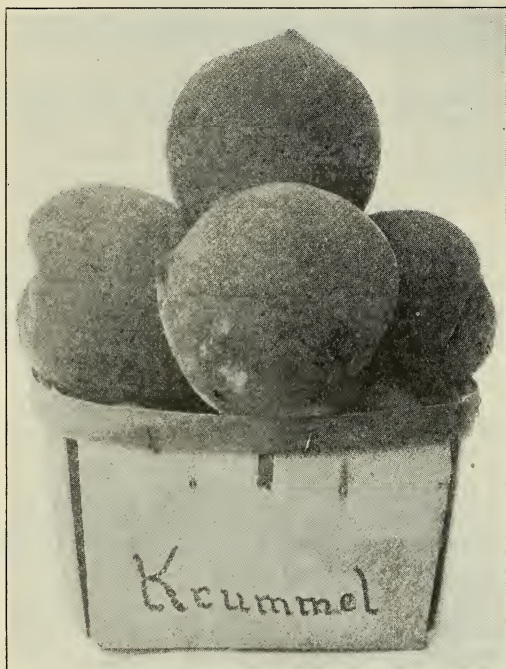
ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

Peach Trees

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

productive and a better money-maker than the Salway, which we no longer grow as the Krummel is so much better in every way. Ripens too late for extreme northern states.



Krummel Peach—the latest yellow peach

Late Elberta *Large, golden and red peach.* (Freestone) *Better quality than Elberta and three* (Yellow) *weeks later. Hardier; often bears when Elberta fails.*

The late Elberta is a large peach, two and one-half inches in diameter, nearly round, deep golden yellow with a dark red cheek spreading over half or two-thirds of the peach. The skin is thin but tough, and it ships equally well, if not better, than Elberta. Flesh is firm and meaty, rich, juicy, of excellent quality.

The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower; hardy, sometimes bearing crops when Elberta fails. Very productive. Bears third to fourth year. It greatly extends the picking season of the Elberta class of peaches, making it possible to handle the crop of the large orchards with a smaller force of labor and greater convenience.

We found this peach near Stark City and over a period of a number

of years it has shown up every season better than Elberta growing in the same orchard.

Lola (Freestone) (White)

Best peach of its season; ripens with Carman—four weeks earlier than Elberta; high quality, hardy, very productive.

The Lola peach, sometimes called Miss Lola, is an oval to roundish-oval, large peach, being two and one-half inches through and nearly round. Beautiful creamy-white, speckled and blushed with carmine, with darker splashes of red.

Skin thin and tough. Flesh white, red at pit; fine, melting, sweet, sprightly, very good.

Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading, and open top, hardy, and productive. Long blooming season.

The Lola is recognized as one of the best peaches in the central and southern districts, and the following by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, giving the results of their tests, shows that it is of even greater value in the northern states:

“On our grounds it is the best of its season and one of the best of all peaches. Moreover, it fills a gap in the peach procession that ought to make it valuable in this state. It follows Mamie Ross and Greensboro, both of which it surpasses in appearance and quality. It precedes Champion and is even better than that handsome and delicious peach, and, quite as important, is almost a freestone, while Champion is an out-and-out clingstone.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each, .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

Since it ripens with the well known Carman, fruit growers will want to know how it compares with that variety. It is hardier in bud than Carman, that sort not having a single fruit after the cold winter of 1911-12 while Miss Lola bore a fair crop; it is of better quality, a little larger, hardly as well colored and on our grounds is more productive."

Mamie Ross

(Semi-cling) (White)

One of the most widely planted white peaches in the southern states, where it succeeds under trying conditions. Hardy, very productive, well adapted to northern plantings. Ripens a month before Elberta.

Mamie Ross is a yellow cream-colored peach, often marked with streaks of red. Large size, two and one-half inches long, round, oval shape, usually with sides equal. Skin rather thin but tough, and ships well if picked before fully ripe. Flesh is whitish, tinged with red near the pit; tender, juicy, melting, sweet or somewhat sprightly, of good quality.

The tree is rather large, vigorous, upright, spreading but a somewhat drooping grower, open top, hardy and productive. Bears third to fourth year.

MISS LOLA See Lola, page 84.

Mayflower

(Semi-cling) (White)

The earliest peach to ripen. Nearly two months ahead of Elberta.

Mayflower is a creamy-white peach, nearly covered with dark splashes of red. Roundish shape, one side larger than the other. Good size for an early peach, being about two and one-quarter inches long. Thin skin, tender, holds up well for a very early peach, but not an extra good shipper. Flesh is white, tinted red near the pit, and also in the flesh next to the sun. Very juicy, sweet, fair quality. Fruit ripens unevenly through a long period.

Tree is large, vigorous, upright, spreading, open, and very productive. Bears very young. It often yields fruit the second or third season.

The Mayflower is especially productive as it comes before any other peaches ripen, and for that reason is a surprisingly good seller on the early markets. The endorsement of the peach specialist and pioneer authority, J. Van Lindley of North Carolina, who also introduced the Greensboro, is sufficient evidence of its real merit.

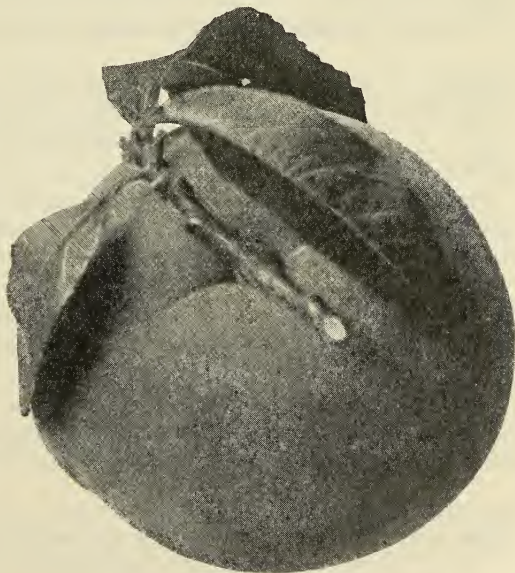
Red Bird

(Semi-cling)
 (White)

An extra early market peach; ripens nearly six weeks before Elberta; large size, good shipper, profitable, and dependable.

The Red Bird is a roundish, white peach with a bright red blush. Good size for such an early variety, being nearly two and one-half inches long. The skin is medium thick, tough; flesh is firm and not only a good shipper but keeps well. Flesh is white, very juicy, melting, good quality, semi-clingstone. It has been widely planted in Oklahoma and Texas and other southern states because of its resistance to rot, dependability, and good size.

The tree is a large, vigorous, upright grower, open top.



Red Bird—an extra early market peach

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.16;	per 10, \$1.20;	per 100, \$10.00;	per 500, \$40.00
Large size	3 to 4 feet, each, .24;	per 10, 1.80;	per 100, 15.00;	per 500, 60.00
Extra large	4 to 6 feet, each .32;	per 10, 2.40;	per 100, 19.00;	per 500, 80.00

Apricot Trees

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark-City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Apricot

The apricot is one of the most delightfully luscious fruits grown. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. The commercial orchards are confined largely to the Rocky Mountains and westward, but there are profitable orchards in many of the eastern and northern states. The apricot is an early bloomer, but many varieties will grow wherever peaches will; and some varieties, notably the Superb, are hardier. Apricots succeed in many localities where the winters are too severe for peaches. The cultivation and care of the apricot is somewhat like that of the peach, and it is just as productive as the peach. The apricot is often attacked by the curculio, but this pestiferous little beetle is now readily controlled by the same system of spraying with dilute lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, as is used for peaches.



Superb Apricot

The tree is hardy and thrives in many climates, but prefers a dry, well-drained soil in a locality as free from spring frosts as possible. There should be more commercial apricot orchards in the East and a number of trees in every home garden.

BLENHEIM The Blenheim (Synonym: Shipley), is above medium size, larger than (Freestone) Royal; oval shape; skin, deep orange color, distinct groove down one side; Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, very high quality. Splendid for shipping fresh and for canning. Late ripening.

The tree is a large, vigorous, spreading grower; hardy, very productive. Bears third to fourth year.

“Popular in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.”

ROYAL The Royal is large, roundish, oval. Color, light yellowish orange. Flesh (Freestone) is light yellow. Flavor very rich, sweet, highly-flavored, which makes it especially valuable for drying and canning. The leading variety in California. Midseason ripening.

The tree is upright, moderately vigorous, hardy. Bears about the fourth year. Ripens a week before Moorpark. The Royal is a commercial favorite in all orchards of Colorado and other states westward.

SUPERB The Superb is a medium sized, roundish, oval, smooth, light salmon-colored (Freestone) apricot, with numerous red dots. Flesh is yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good. Very early ripening.

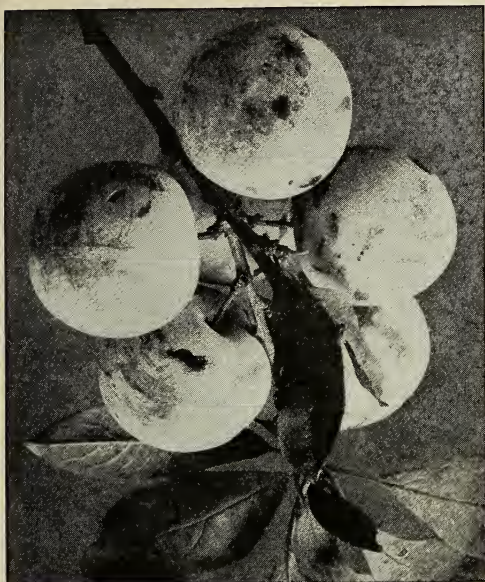
The tree is of a very hardy Russian type, vigorous grower, very productive, late bloomer, adapted to peach regions. The Superb is preeminently the apricot for the East. The most profitable commercial variety, a good shipper, and particularly adapted to the home garden.

TILTON The Tilton is large, symmetrical, very attractive, high quality. One of the (Freestone) best shippers. The tree is a very strong grower, hardy, vigorous, and productive. Bears about the fourth year. Blooms late. One of the newer and most promising apricots. Late ripening.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500 115.00

Plums



Abundance—one of the best and most dependable

different varieties which combine the good qualities of several in one. Some varieties will thrive in the North, East, and West wherever apples grow, others will stand the hot summers of the South wherever peaches can grow.

However, commercial plum growing has been confined largely to special localities. It has not been widely developed like the commercial growing of other kinds of fruits. Most varieties of plums ship well. California growers send their plums, packed in baskets, clear across the United States. All of our markets can be greatly extended and developed. Plums are the best canning and drying fruits grown, and are especially fine for jellies, preserves, marmalades, and sauces. A few trees in the yard are a source of delight, for no fruit is better for eating out of hand.

Many varieties of plums thrive where other trees die. It has been called the poor man's fruit because it will grow in back yards and alleys, producing good fruit in spite of neglect. Plums are often planted in chicken yards, and do well under such conditions. Most varieties bear third to fourth year. It is a splendid garden fruit and many of the more upright growing varieties can be planted in corners where no other tree will succeed. However, it pays to care for the plum just as it pays to care for any other fruit, and when properly handled it is one of the most profitable fruits that can be grown, as well as one of the very best for the home garden.

Abundance (Prunus triflora)

Best known of the Japanese (triflora) plums. Midseason. Round, pinkish red, extra quality, thrives everywhere and on practically all soils, regular and very heavy bearer.

The Abundance is an early, pinkish-red plum, changing to darker red, covered with a thin bloom. It is of medium size, roundish oval, one side slightly larger than the other, and a rounding point at the end.

Flesh is yellow, tender, melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet, and has a delightful aromatic flavor; very good quality. About 1 3/8 inches in diameter. The plums are even better quality when picked several days before ripe and kept in a cool, dry place.

PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 115.00

Plum Trees



The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy except in the extreme North, and wonderfully productive. Abundance produces enormous loads of fruit, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted varieties. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper.

The Abundance should be in every fruit garden and is one of the most satisfactory high quality commercial plums that can be planted.

America (*P. Munsoniana* and *P. triflora*)

An improved Gold; originated by Burbank; beautiful waxen-yellow with clear red cheek; good shipper, hardy, vigorous, enormously productive and blight resistant. Midseason.

The America is one of the most attractive golden-yellow plums with a lustrous currant-red cheek and a thin bloom. Roundish, oval shape; flesh yellow, juicy, and sweet. Fruit about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.

The tree is a large, strong grower, spreading, open top. The foliage is vigorous and the fruit is unusually free from rot. Because of its extreme hardiness and productiveness, it is adapted to commercial planting in many regions where other varieties of plums are not profitable. Its unusual, attractive, and showy appearance makes it a good seller, and it is one of the best shipping plums known. Its hardiness and vigor make it a most profitable plum, adapted to local and distant markets, and a good plum for the home garden because of its beauty and the large quantities of fruit which it will produce in spite of neglect.



America Plum—Very hardy

Burbank (*P. triflora*)

Dark red, roundish plum, better quality, more attractive than Abundance; tree not quite as thrifty, but hardy, adaptable everywhere. Best for commercial planting. Midseason.

The Burbank is a highly-colored plum, dark red, mottled over a yellow ground and has a light bloom. Roundish, tapering at the blossom end. Flesh is a deep yellow, firm, very juicy, aromatic, and sweet. Size variable — $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter when tree is not over-loaded.

The tree is large, a vigorous grower with a flat, spreading top, and sprawling, irregular branches. It is exceptionally hardy for a plum of this type. Burbank ripens a week later than Abundance and over a longer season; its richer flavor, more attractive appearance, better keeping and shipping qualities, make up for the fact that the tree is not quite as large and shapely.

Burbank is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except the exposed regions of the extreme North. The Burbank is a very profitable commercial plum, and it is also one of those satisfactory varieties that you can plant in the chicken run or back yard and have large quantities of beautiful, delicious plums, whether you have time to care for them or not.

DAMSON (See French Damson, page 91.)

DAMSON (See Shropshire Damson, page 92.)

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10. 3.20;	per 100 26.00;	per 500, 115.00



Burbank Plum trees North Manitou Island, Michigan, average five baskets of plums per tree, which sold at \$1.25 per basket on the Chicago markets

De Soto

(P. Americana)

Best native American plum, highest quality, hardiest of all; most vigorous tree of its class; wonderfully productive; good keeper and good shipper. Midseason.

The De Soto is a medium-sized native plum. The very hardiest variety that can be grown. Originated in Wisconsin. The fruit is a dark, crimson to yellow orange-red, covered with a thin bloom. Oval shape, slightly flattened; flesh, golden yellow, melting, juicy, sweet. About 1½ inches in diameter. The stone is nearly free.

The tree is spreading, open, and perfectly hardy. No other plum will stand as severe winters as the De Soto. This, combined with its splendid shipping and keeping qualities and attractive appearance, makes it a profitable commercial plum, especially in the North where many varieties cannot be grown. Enormously productive.

Endicott

(P. triflora x
 P. domestica)

New hybrid combining high quality of European (domestica) with hardiness and adaptability of Japanese (triflora). Tree exceptionally vigorous. Midseason.

We first offered this plum under the name of Endicott Mammoth Gold, in honor of the originator, the late Mr. G. W. Endicott. We have shortened the name to "Endicott" at the suggestion of the late Col. G. B. Brackett, late U. S. Pomologist, Washington, D. C., who wrote: "I am gratified to know you are willing to co-operate in simplifying the name culture of American fruits and your offer to reduce the name to 'Endicott' meets with my heartfelt approval."

The Endicott plum is one of the sweetest, juiciest plums we have ever eaten. It averages very large in size, about 1¾ inches in diameter, roundish, and slightly flattened at the ends. Dark garnet-red with a faint bloom. The flesh is a light yellow, firm and rich. The skin is thin but tough, which makes it an excellent shipping plum. It is fitting that it should be named "Endicott" in memory of the late G. W. Endicott of Southern Illinois, who for years experimented and tested fruits for his locality, which has the severest and most trying climate in the United States — moist, hot summers, which soon eliminate the unfit, and winters which are even cold enough to try the constitution of the hardiest. Few varieties stand the test, and a successful, new fruit produced under such conditions is sure to succeed in more favorable localities.

The following is Mr. Endicott's detailed description which we have found conservative:

"The Mammoth Gold Plum is a cross between Abundance (female) and Spaulding (male). About twenty years ago I had both of them fruiting near each other, and while I liked the fruit of each one there were weak points in both. The Abundance was often killed by late frosts, and the Spaulding was a very poor tree, but a fine freestone. It occurred

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 115.00



Endicott Plum

to me a cross of the two would be a good thing, if I could get a hardy tree. So the next year when the trees were in bloom I pollinated about twenty blooms of the Abundance with the pollen of the Spaulding, and had fine success with the work. I planted all the seeds and they germinated well and I got a number of fair to good trees, but some of them were weak growers, and had foliage like the Abundance. There was one that showed the large leaf of the Spaulding, with a rank, upright growth. Some buds taken from this tree were set in a Lombard tree and the second year they fruited. I was so pleased with it I set a number of buds on some young stocks and one of these is the only tree I have of it now. It has given us one to three bushels of fine fruit each year till the lightning struck the tree in 1910, and left only one small limb which has been loaded with fine fruit each year since. This year it had over a bushel of A-1 fruit. I have fruited it side by side with Red June and Gold, and I think it is worth more than both of them put together. In fact it is the best plum I have ever seen for our low elevation and changeable climate. It generally ripens here about the Fourth of July. By thinning them and spraying with self-boiled lime sulphur I have grown them two inches in diameter.

"The tree is of large growth. Should be planted twenty feet each way and the top cut back well for convenience in spraying and gathering the fruit. I have dug every other tree on the place, and shall plant nothing else while I live here.

"I am not able to look after my farm and I have sold it to my youngest son. He gave me a lifetime lease on the homestead and six acres of garden and experiment grounds. I could not think of parting with my home and the trees and vines I have planted and watched over for forty years, and going to town and living the little time I have to stay here amid the smoke and grime of the town with its eternal sameness, and no congenial spirits to consort with. I have served my country faithfully, have fourteen wounds, and an honorable discharge to show that I have treated my fellowman with a square deal, 100 cents to the dollar and 16 ounces to the pound, and when the time comes I will take my medicine like a man. This is the best world I know anything about, and I would like to stay here as long as the good Master sees fit."

PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, 42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 115.00

French Damson

(P. insititia)

Largest and best late Damson plum for dessert and preserving. Flavor exceptionally rich and sweet. Tree large, hardy, abundant, and annual bearer.

The French is the largest and the best quality of the Damsons, fruit being $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Dull, purplish-black color, covered with a thick, blue bloom. Flesh, greenish yellow, very juicy, tender, sweet, pleasant, and extra high quality.

Some years it is a freestone, some years it clings. Always better than the Freestone Damson. Because of its large size, it is thought by some to be a cross of the Domestic plums. It is the best quality Damson for eating fresh, very fine for preserving and the best for market because of its large size; good keeper and shipper. Ripens a little later than Shropshire.

Tree is very large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, and productive. Stronger grower than the Shropshire. They carry their foliage well and ripen the fruit perfectly, even when the trees are not sprayed.

German Prune

(P. domestica)

An old favorite that is pretty generally planted because of its known dependability. Fair quality, vigorous, thrifty. Late.

The German Prune is the oldest and most widely planted of all the prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristically long, obliquely oval "prune-shape." Size about $1\frac{5}{8}$ x 1 inch. Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant. The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree.

The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted in the East, West, and North, and used on the Pacific Coast for drying. Ripens over a long season.

GOLD (Synonym: Golden. For improved Gold see America.)

Green Gage

(P. domestica)

Highest quality for desserts and canning; unsurpassed rich flavor, juiciness, pleasant aroma. Thrives best on sandy soil. Midseason. (Synonym: Reine Claude.)

The Green Gage is a large, roundish oval plum, a light greenish yellow, firm but tender, sweet, mild, especially juicy; extra good quality. Size $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Stone nearly free.

The tree is large, open, a spreading grower, vigorous, hardy, and healthy. Very productive. It produces best on light sandy soils.

Green Gage is an unusually high quality plum for eating, and the rich flavor makes it the very best for canning and cooking in many other ways.

Italian

(P. domestica)

The best prune. Late season. High quality, extra fine for eating fresh and cooking. Large, egg-shaped, good shipper and keeper. (Synonym: Fellenberg.)

The Italian is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all prunes. It is a rich, purplish black, almost dark wine colored, overspread with a thick blue bloom. The fruit is very large, size about $1\frac{7}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a long, oval shape, one side slightly larger than the other. The flesh is firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, very sweet, and very best quality.

Tree is vigorous, spreading, upright, very hardy, and the most productive of all prunes.

The Italian Prune is also being grown and sold as the German Prune, and the popularity of the German Prune is due partly to this fact. The Italian or Fellenberg Prune is one of the most popular in the East because it is the best quality eating prune, and splendid for canning and preserving. It is by far the most popular prune in the West for drying. We recommend it as the best prune for any and all purposes.

Lombard

(P. domestica)

The plum for the millions; midseason prune, attractive, dark purplish-red. Tree robust, healthy, thrives where others fail.

The Lombard is the most widely planted plum in America. It is medium to large,

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500 \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 115.00

Plum Trees



being about $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in size; oval shaped, slightly flattened at the ends. The color is a delicate purplish or reddish violet overspread with a thin bloom. The skin is thin but tough; the flesh yellow, firm; good quality for eating fresh and one of the best cooked, spiced, or preserved. Extra good shipper and keeper.

The tree adapts itself to widely differing soils and climates. It is round, topped, shapely, with strong, stocky branches. Noted for robustness, healthiness, productiveness, and regular bearing. The Lombard is a remarkable combination of the good commercial qualities of tree and fruit, and is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungus diseases. It is the universal plum for the millions. Practically free from the attack of the plum curculio.

Omaha *Beautiful, early, red plum. Especially hardy and vigorous, thriving under conditions too trying for other varieties.*
(*P. triflora* and *P. Americana*)

The Omaha is a large, nearly round, brilliant coral-red plum, covered with an attractive bloom. Flesh is firm, rich, yellow, juicy, and sweet. Size $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter.

The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, productive, and thrives everywhere.

The Omaha originated with the late Theo. Williams, Benson, Nebraska, who has done so much to develop a race of hardy plums for the plains country and the North. The Omaha is a profitable commercial plum, especially suited to localities where conditions are trying and most other fruits are failures. It withstands severe winters and survives spring frosts that kill other fruits and should also be planted in the more favored sections for it bears when others fail. It thrives from Canada to Mexico, from Maine to California.

Red June *Large, garnet-red, midseason, heart-shaped plum. Very firm, sweet, aromatic. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; resistant to brown rot and curculio.*
(*P. triflora*)

Red June is a large, garnet-red, mottled plum, heart-shaped, pointed at the end, covered with a delicate bloom. The flesh is a light yellow, meaty, sweet, peculiarly aromatic; good quality. The skin is tough, making the plum a splendid shipper. Size $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$.

The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollination. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio.

Red June is in the same class with Abundance and Burbank, not quite as good flavor; but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color, and the hardiness, vigor, and productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one, especially in the Central and Southern States, and in other localities where other varieties of plums fail because of brown rot and other fungous diseases.

REINE CLAUDE (See Green Gage, page 91.)

Shropshire Damson *Most popular, widely-planted Damson. Large, purplish-blue, late; good quality, especially fine for preserving. Tree especially thrifty, hardy, dependable, and productive.*
(*P. insititia*)

The most generally planted Damson in America. Fruit purplish black, overspread with thick bloom. Shape oval, slightly flattened; $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch in size. Flesh juicy, firm, but tender, sprightly, pleasant. Stone clinging.

The tree is very strong, a vigorous grower, quite hardy, naturally well shaped and enormously productive; a regular bearer, fruit ripens over a long season.

The Damson is very profitable in commercial orchards, and it should be planted in every fruit garden. They are delicious when eaten fresh (best after a light frost), and no other fruit is so good for making preserves and marmalades as the Damson. Any surplus can be sold at good prices. They can be grown where many other varieties of plum fail.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500, 115.00

Plum Trees

Wild Goose (P. Munsoniana)

Very early, bright-red plum, good quality, sprightly flavor, melting flesh; good keeper and shipper. Tree hardy, healthy, very productive, requires cross-pollination.

The Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. About $1\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches in size.

The tree is a very large, strong, flat-topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is profitable as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving.

The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollination. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

PRICES

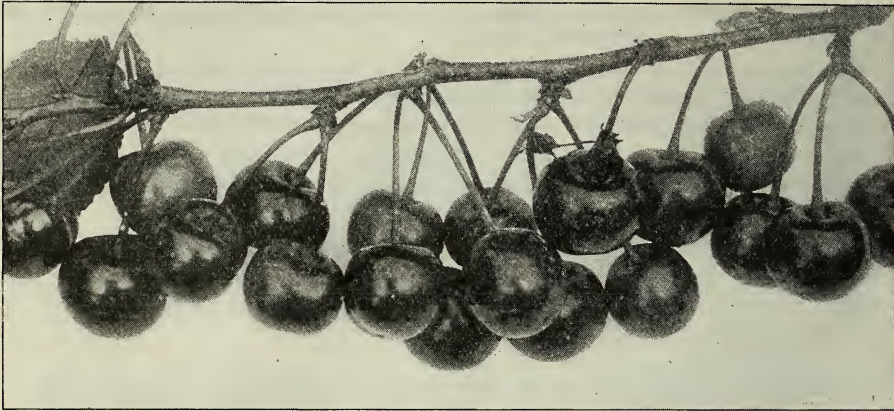
Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.26;	per 10, \$2.00;	per 100, \$16.00;	per 500, \$ 65.00
Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .34;	per 10, 2.60;	per 100, 21.00;	per 500, 85.00
Extra large	5 to 6 feet each, .42;	per 10, 3.20;	per 100, 26.00;	per 500 115.00



A few fruit trees, plums, peaches, pears, cherries, apples, and small fruits in a garden, or even a back yard, pay for themselves a hundred times over

Cherry Trees

W.M.P. STARK
HARDWARE CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Montmorency Cherry—Best and most widely planted cherry

Cherry Trees

The cherry is the most profitable small fruit grown. The so-called "sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous, and frost-resistant. They are late bloomers and will grow wherever the apple succeeds. Few fruits will bear such large loads of luscious fruit, year after year, with as little expense and care. The trees are beautiful, as well as useful. They make splendid avenue trees as they are generally free from pests. In some of the European countries magnificent roads are built and maintained by the fruit sold from cherry trees planted along the roadsides.

Cherries are profitable fillers in the apple orchard, for they take up little room and come into bearing young—about the fourth year, except the dwarfish-growing Wragg and English Morello, which bear about the third year. The fruit of sour cherries is always in demand for preserves and pies. Canneries want them and contract years ahead for entire crops of large orchards. Many cherry orchards average \$100 to \$500 per acre profit, and some especially good orchards have surpassed these figures.

The "sweet" cherry thrives in many states East and West but requires especially well-drained soils, and a location where it will be free from late spring frosts and fungous diseases. There are many profitable sweet cherry orchards from New England to Michigan; from Michigan to the Pacific Coast; also some paying orchards in the uplands of Pennsylvania, Virginia, etc. The rich, meaty, sweet cherries can be shipped long distances to market and are wonderfully profitable in suitable localities.

Plant cherries. The demand is great for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been half supplied. One of the best trees for planting in the garden.

RIPENING SEASON OF THE CHERRY The cherry season begins in the North about June 15 and in the South about May 25 to June 1, and extends over a period of about thirty days. The sweet cherries start ripening about a week before the early sour varieties, and the season is nearly the same for the sweets and the sours. However, the sour type of cherry lasts longer and may be kept much later in the season.

Bing *One of the largest, black, sweet cherries. Ripens midseason; high quality, firm flesh, extra good keeper.*

Bing is one of the largest sweet cherries, being an inch in diameter, broad, heart-shaped, and such a very dark-red color that it is almost black. The flesh is purplish-red with a dark-purple juice, very firm, meaty, brittle, and sweet—none better. Very good quality.

PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	{ Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .56;	per 10, 4.20;	per 100, 34.00;	per 500, 140.00

The skin is medium thick and tough which makes it an exceptionally good shipper. The fruit hangs well on the tree, ripens at one time so it can all be picked at once.

Tree is upright, spreading, very productive, and hardy. Adapted to conditions wherever sweet cherries should be planted.

Black Tartarian

Most widely planted sweet cherry east of Mississippi. Thrives where other sweets fail. Glossy, reddish-black color, high quality, early.

The Black Tartarian is the favorite sweet cherry for all the eastern half of the United States because of its hardiness, dependability, and productiveness.

The fruit is a beautiful, lustrous, purplish-black when ripe, medium sized for sweet cherry, being a little less than an inch in diameter, pointed, heart-shaped. The flesh is purplish-red, firm, crisp, pleasant flavor, sweet, and mild; very best quality. The skin is thin and the variety is a fair shipper.

The tree is very large, vigorous, upright growing. The great popularity of the Black Tartarian is due to its hardiness and the way in which it adapts itself to different soils and climates. It is enormously productive, healthy, and long-lived. It is free from most of the cherry diseases, especially the brown rot which is the most bothersome disease of sweet cherries.



Black Tartarian



Early Richmond

Dyehouse

The earliest cherry of all, ripening a week ahead of Early Richmond. Darker color, medium size. Sour.

The Dyehouse is of special value because it is the earliest of all cherries. It is kin to the Early Richmond, but has a better, clearer color and is less transparent with a more highly-colored juice than the Early Richmond.

Fruit is medium sized, about half an inch in diameter, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The flesh is light-colored with pinkish juice; skin is thin, but tough, and stands handling well for an early variety.

The tree is small but vigorous growing; spreading, drooping branches, hardy and productive.

Early Richmond

The favorite early, sour cherry, and next to the Montmorency, the most popular of all cherries. Most cosmopolitan.

The popularity of the Early Richmond is largely due to its earliness and to its ability to succeed in all parts of the country, in nearly all soils and all climates. Thrives from the St. Lawrence to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The fruit is only medium sized, less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter; roundish shape, flattened at the end. Flesh light-colored, light pink juice; tender, sprightly, pleasant flavor; thin-skinned.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
	Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .56;	per 10, 4.20;	per 100, 34.00;	per 500, 140.00

Cherry Trees



The Early Richmond is a good canner, but not so good nor so firm as the Montmorency.

The tree is medium sized, vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive and long-lived.

“For the many purposes for which it may be used because of the character of the tree, Early Richmond is indispensable in every home and commercial orchard as an early cherry.”—From “Cherries of New York.”

English Morello

Very dark sour cherry—latest to ripen. One of the best cooking cherries. Dwarfish-growing tree. Especially good for garden planting.

The English Morello, with the Wragg, is the best late cherry. The fruit is medium sized, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, roundish, heart-shaped, longer than either the Montmorency or the Early Richmond. Very dark red. It will hang on trees long after it is ripe; and is very resistant to brown rot.

The flesh is very dark red with a dark-colored juice; tender and very sour unless it is fully ripe. However, when prepared by cooking it is one of the richest sour cherries, having a dark, wine-colored, attractive appearance, and a very pleasant, sprightly aromatic flavor.

The tree is a small grower with upright, spreading limbs and drooping, willowy little branches. It forms a dense, stocky top; very productive and hardy; can be planted four to eight feet closer in the orchard. It is especially good for planting in gardens and where a small, dwarfish-growing tree is desired.

Lambert

A large, very dark, almost reddish-black, midseason sweet cherry. Western favorite and adapted to sweet cherry localities of the East.

The Lambert is a cross between the Napoleon and Blackheart, and combines many of the good qualities of both. It is a very large, glossy, deep-red cherry, heart-shaped; firm, dark-red flesh with a dark-red juice. Very pleasant flavor, very good quality.

The Lambert originated in Oregon and is a favorite there for the fancy layer pack. The fruit sets in large, loose clusters, often a dozen or more cherries to one spur.

The tree is large sized, vigorous, upright, spreading, very productive. Fruit ripens about ten days after Black Tartarian and should be widely planted wherever sweet cherries can be grown to advantage.

Montmorency

Best, most popular, sour cherry. Largest, finest fruit; thriftiest, most productive tree. Ripens midseason. Three-fourths of all sour cherries planted are Montmorency.

The Montmorency is planted by more fruit-growers, and in more localities than any other variety. It is the largest and most profitable of all the so-called “sour” cherries. The fruit is large, three-fourths of an inch or more in diameter, plump, roundish, flattened, and a beautiful glowing red. It grows in clusters, making picking cheap and easy.

The fruit does not crack nor rot even in very hot, rainy weather, and hangs on without rotting or dropping after it is dead ripe. The flesh is tender but firm, making it a good shipper. It doesn't mash down in the box, but keeps well and is therefore especially liked by fruit dealers.

The flavor is rich, sprightly, and pleasant. Flesh is reddish-colored, tender, and melting. The juice is light pink and has a delightful, vinous, sub-acid quality of a peculiarly delicate, yet pronounced flavor. It is especially fine for cooking. No “sweet” cherry is so well suited for pies and sauces, as the flavor of the sweets is too flat and insipid.

The Montmorency is the leading cherry for canning. More cherries are being used in this way every year, and the Montmorency in particular is the ideal fruit for canning as it can be adapted to many different uses. The fruit has the advantage of being presentable in appearance and good for cooking purposes for several days before it is ripe, and this adds to its value as a market variety.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	{ Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	{ Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
Two Year	{ Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	{ Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
	{ Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .56;	per 10, 4.20;	per 100, 34.00;	per 500, 140.00



Montmorency Cherry Orchard in Michigan—the great commercial cherry

The tree is the largest and most vigorous grower of all the "sour" cherries; round spreading, upright head, especially hardy and productive. The fruit is borne in clusters thickly throughout the entire tree so that the total yield is always greater than would be thought from the size of the tree. Very reliable cropper; bloom is hardy and seldom injured by late spring frosts or severe winter freezes.

The leaves are more resistant to mildew and "shot-hole" fungus than the Morello. Commercial growers everywhere plant one-half or more of their orchard to Montmorency. The Early Richmond and Dyehouse, which are a week to ten days earlier than Montmorency, and English Morello and Wragg, which are several weeks later, are planted to give a long season for picking and marketing. The Montmorency ripens at a time when all are glad to get the fruit.

The Montmorency cherry can be grown in practically every part of the country except in the lowlands of the extreme South. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Year in and year out Montmorency cherry trees bear heavy regular crops, and no other cherry is adapted to as great a variety of soil and climate, and succeeds so well under adverse conditions as the Montmorency.

The Montmorency is the most dependable, satisfactory cherry grown. They are being planted by the hundreds of acres in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, in many localities where even apples are unprofitable. Eastern Wisconsin, particularly the Door County Peninsula, looks like one big cherry orchard. Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, and all other states, South, North, East, and West, are planting Montmorency as the best "sour" cherry. We grow the improved strain which has proved to be the largest and most productive of all the Montmorencys.

Napoleon

The largest, late, sweet cherry. Yellow, partly covered with bright red; best canner; most productive. Profitable where the location is favorable. (Synonym: Royal Ann.)

Napoleon is the leading firm-fleshed sweet cherry, because it is not only one of the largest and handsomest in appearance, but the tree is a strong, vigorous grower, and attractive.

It is a yellowish cherry, partly overspread with a bright red; very large, an inch or more in diameter. Long, heart-shape, crackling flesh, yellow with colorless, abundant juice; tender, meaty, crisp, mild, very fine, and sweet. The cherry canners prefer Napoleon because it makes an unusually fine appearance after canning. The cherry is a good keeper and favored by the fruit stand trade.

Tree is a very hardy, vigorous, upright grower; strong, sturdy limbs; bears young.

PRICES

One Year	Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
	Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .56;	per 10, 4.20;	per 100, 34.00;	per 500, 140.00

Cherry Trees



ROYAL ANN (See Napoleon, page 97.)

Royal Duke *Bright red, midseason cherry, a cross between the sweet and sour kinds, combining many of the good qualities of both.*

The Royal Duke is the best of all of the Duke family, which is made up of a number of crosses between the sweet and the sour cherries. It has the good tree qualities of the sour kinds, and the fruit is half sweet and good for eating fresh, like the sweet kinds.

The Royal Duke is the largest of its family, being three-fourths of an inch or more in diameter. Roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the ends; bright-red color, turning a little darker when fully ripe; flesh tinged with red, full of pinkish juice of pleasant, good quality. Delicious to eat when fully ripe.

Fruit is borne singly and in clusters along the branches and does not ripen all at once, giving a longer picking season.

The tree is medium sized, a vigorous, very upright, straight grower; foliage resembles that of a sweet variety, but tree has more of the adaptability of the sour kinds and is less subject to mildew than the sweets. It is hardy, vigorous, productive.

The Royal Duke is one of the best of all the cherries for home use and local markets, because of its adaptability and very good quality both for eating fresh and canning. Especially profitable in the Rocky Mountain country and wherever the climate is too severe for "sweet" cherries.

Schmidt *Largest of black sweet cherries. Ripens late. Eastern planters find it is less subject to cracking than other firm-fleshed varieties.*

The Schmidt is not a new variety but the commercial growers are just beginning to realize that it is one of the best, if not the best money maker of all the sweet, hard-fleshed cherries.

It is one of the largest, being over an inch in diameter. Short, heart-shaped, flattened at the stem end, glossy, black color when fully ripe, although it is sometimes picked when it is dark red and not fully mature. Flesh is dark ruby-red, juicy, crisp, sweet, very rich flavor, and delicate in every way. Dark wine-colored juice. It is a very firm cherry which gives it durability after considerable handling.

The tree is large, vigorous, upright, spreading, open top, healthy, and productive. It is to be recommended for the East because it is one of the most dependable of the hard-fleshed cherries.

"Of the sweet class of cherries for growing commercially the Schmidt is the best of all that have been tested by several experienced growers. The quality is very good, the flavor being sweet and rich, with no watery or insipid character. The season of Schmidt is quite late but not so late as that of most of the sour varieties. It is the sweet cherry for commercial planting in the eastern states and Ontario, and is all right for family use, too."—From Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, former United States Pomologist.

Wragg *A late, dark flesh sour cherry. Fruit is like the English Morello in every respect. (Synonym: Suda.)*

The Wragg is a large, roundish, slightly heart-shaped, dark crimson cherry. Flesh and juice light crimson, firm, and of good quality. The tree is a medium to strong grower, the top is open and as it gets older the slender branches assume a drooping habit. Bears very young, usually the third year, although there is often a light crop the second year.

Wragg is a highly improved English Morello, said by many growers to be hardier, more productive, a better grower, and more profitable. Ripens same time as English Morello.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

One Year	Medium size	2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	3 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
Two Year	Medium size	3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.36;	per 10, \$2.70;	per 100, \$22.00;	per 500, \$ 90.00
	Large size	4 to 5 feet, each, .46;	per 10, 3.50;	per 100, 28.00;	per 500, 115.00
	Extra large	5 to 6 feet, each, .56;	per 10, 4.20;	per 100, 34.00;	per 500, 140.00



Grape Vineyards in Eastern Kansas—they pay better than farm crops

Grape

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

Grapes are grown by the train load along the shores of the Great Lakes from New York to Michigan, where profits of \$100 per acre are often made. However, the biggest profits, the most and surest money, is in the small vineyards where fruit can be sold in the nearby towns and cities. The home-grown fruit brings the highest prices and makes the grower an extra large profit, because there is no expense for freight, refrigeration, commissions, etc. Often grapes can be sold direct to the consumer at an extra high price, and it affords the opportunity for growing the better quality varieties.

The grape is the surest, most dependable fruit grown; hardy and vigorous, produces great quantities of fruit, and often bears when other fruits fail, as grapes are naturally late bloomers and put out a second lot of blooms if the first are killed by frost. They bear second to third year.

Grape-growing in the Ozark Mountain country of Missouri, Arkansas, and the hills of Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias and Carolinas, offers one of the greatest opportunities in the history of horticulture. There have been wine vineyards in these localities for many years, but the early ripening varieties were never grown and shipped in refrigerator cars until recently. They can be shipped long distances, and, ripening early, come at a season when no other grapes are on the market, and always bring good prices. They can be grown to perfection on the low-priced hill lands as well as on the more fertile soil.

The grape requires severe annual prunings in order to produce the best fruit and responds quickly to cultivation and care. However, no other tree or vine can produce such good fruit in spite of unfavorable conditions or neglect, and for this reason grapes are the surest money-makers and the most widely grown of all commercial fruit, as well as the best fruit for planting in the small fruit garden and the back yard. Every home, no matter how small, in any part of the country, should have a row or arbor of grape vines.

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

Grape Vines

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Agawam (Red) (Labrusca Vinifera)

Best and most widely-planted red grape; ripens late; large bunch, large grape. Rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, of high quality; good keeper.



Agawam—the most widely planted red grape

The Agawam is large, round, dull purple-red, with lilac bloom. Pale, translucent flesh, juicy, good quality. Its thick skin makes it a good shipper. Ripens after Concord, but northern-grown will keep until Christmas. The bunches are large, short, rather broad and loose. Agawam is the most widely planted of red grapes, also of the Rogers' Hybrids which combine some qualities of the Vinifera (the so-called California type) with the hardiness and adaptability of the American grapes. It is hardy, vigorous, and productive; self fertile.

It is the most resistant to mildew, but like all grapes with Vinifera blood is subject to this trouble in wet weather and must be sprayed. It is the best and most profitable red grape.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.08; per 10, \$0.60
One Year No. 1. Each, .09; per 10, .70
Two Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95

One Year No. 2. per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$15.00
One Year No. 1. per 100, 5.50; per 500, 22.50
Two Year No. 1. per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00

Barry (Black) (Labrusca Vinifera)

One of the best, if not the very highest quality, black grape. Ripens midseason. The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive.

Barry is one of the very best quality black grapes; a Rogers' Hybrid, resembling in quality and appearance its European parent, Black Hamburg. Flavor, delicate and sweet; flesh, tender.

The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive. Colors up with Concord but should remain on the vine a while longer. It is a splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollination. The Barry is an ideal black grape for the home garden and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness is appreciated.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.14; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$ 7.50; per 500, \$30.00
One Year No. 1. Each, .18; per 10, 1.40; per 100, 11.00; per 500, 45.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, .24; per 10, 1.90; per 100, 15.00; per 500, 60.00

Brighton (Red) (Labrusca Vinifera)

Highest quality, commercial red grape; same type as Agawam. Productive, vigorous, adaptable, resistant to mildew. Requires another variety as pollinizer.

The Brighton is a roundish, dark, glossy red grape, covered with a dark lilac bloom. Very handsome bunches, which are long, tapering, and often heavily shouldered. Flesh, sweet and tender, possesses the high quality of the European (Vinifera) parent.

Vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive, Plant near other varieties for cross-pollination.

"Brighton is one of the few Labrusca-Vinifera hybrids which have attained prominence in commercial vineyards."—"The Grapes of New York."

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.09; per 10, \$0.65; per 100, \$ 5.00; per 500, \$20.00
One Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, .16; per 10, 1.25; per 100, 10.00; per 500, 40.00

Campbell Early (Black) (*Labrusca Vinifera*)

One of the most dependable and profitable of the high quality black grapes. Ripens early, large size. Vine vigorous, productive.

Campbell Early is a large, early, round, purplish-black grape, with a heavy blue bloom. The bunch is long, cylindrical, often with a single shoulder. High quality.

The vine is very productive, vigorous, and hardy. The blossoms are usually self-fertile, having an abundance of pollen, but it is advisable to plant every fourth row to some other variety. Cross-pollination insures perfect bunches, and improves the quality of other varieties.

It is an early grape, ripening before Agawam, and two weeks before Concord. However, it colors before it is ripe and should stay on the vine until ripe and sweet.

The Campbell Early is the best commercial black grape of its season. Superior to Moore Early, which ripens at about the same time; is a better shipper, better bunch, better quality and sweeter. On land that is reasonably fertile (which should produce an average crop of corn of twenty-five bushels to the acre), Campbell Early will outyield all other grapes of its season.

The commercial grape-growers are planting more of the early varieties, thus lengthening the market season and maintaining higher prices.

Growers will eventually be protected by laws requiring all fruits to be sold under their right names. Then and only then, will the high quality fruits like Campbell Early bring prices in proportion to their high quality.

One Year No. 2	Each, \$0.09;	per 10, \$0.65;	per 100, \$ 5.00;	per 500, \$20.00
One Year No. 1.	Each, .12;	per 10, .95;	per 100, 7.50;	per 500, 30.00
Two Year No. 1.	Each, .16;	per 10, 1.25;	per 100, 10.00;	per 500, 40.00



Campbell Early

Concord

(Black) (*Labrusca*)

Three-fourths of all grapes grown are Concord. Concord produces heavy crops every year on all soils, regardless of unfavorable conditions. Midseason.

The Concord is the best known of all grapes and it is the most widely planted both for commercial and home use. It is the great commercial grape east of the Rockies. Because of its adaptability and low cost of production, Concord has supplanted all other commercial varieties. It is the fruit for the millions.

The quality is fair and pleases many people who have not had the opportunity of eating better grapes. The markets take them by the train load. Plant Concord for dependability but for quality and high prices in the future, plant Campbell Early, Brighton, Delaware, and Worden.

(Continued on next page)

Grape Vines



The Concord is a round, slightly-glossy black grape covered with a blue bloom. Bunch is large, uniform, medium length, broad, and tapering. Keeps and ships unusually well.

The vine is very hardy, vigorous, enormously productive, resistant to disease and insects, and will thrive wherever grapes can be grown—on many kinds of soils and in many different climates, East, West, North, and South. It blooms late in the season and is self-fertile.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.05; per 10, \$0.35; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$10.00
One Year No. 1. Each, .07; per 10, .55; per 100, 4.00; per 500, 15.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, .09; per 10, .65; per 100, 5.00; per 500, 20.00

Delaware

The very highest quality of all grapes; red, ripens early; small, compact bunches. Delicious quality; profitable commercial variety.

(Red) (Labrusca,
Bourquiniana, Vinifera)

This beautiful little red grape is the one early, high quality, profitable commercial variety of America. The berry is small, uniform, round, light-red, covered with a thin, lilac bloom. The bunch is medium sized, cylindrical, regular, solid, and usually shouldered. The vine is hardy, reasonably productive and a slow grower. Should be planted closer than most varieties. Prefers a deep, fertile, warm soil, where it is not apt to be troubled by mildew, but will thrive in as many different parts of the country as Concord.

A valuable grape in the North because of its hardiness and early ripening, insuring maturity before fall; largely planted in the South because it can be put on the markets early, and commands high prices. It is the one very high quality American table grape, usually selling for twice as much as other varieties. Its quality cannot be too highly recommended.

"The Delaware is the American grape par excellence. . . . Next to Concord, the most popular grape for garden, vineyard, and wine presses now grown in the United States."—From Prof. U. P. HEDRICK, in "Grapes of New York."

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.09; per 10, \$0.65; per 100, \$ 5.00; per 500, \$20.00
One Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, .16; per 10, 1.25; per 100, 10.00; per 500, 40.00

Diamond

Equal, if not superior, to Niagara as a commercial green grape. More profitable better quality, early, hardy, and productive.

(Green) (Labrusca
Vinifera)

The Diamond is a yellowish-green grape; roundish, oval berry; bunches short, broad, cylindrical, frequently shouldered. The vine is vigorous, hardy, productive, and thrives in as many localities as the Concord. Packs, carries, and ships well.

As a commercial grape the Diamond is equal to any other green variety, and of far better quality than the Niagara. It ripens just ahead of the Niagara and is often sold as Niagara, as it is not so well known on the markets. This is unfortunate, for if it were known, its superior quality would command much higher prices than Niagara. Because of its high quality, hardiness, and vigor, we recommend it as the best quality commercial green grape.

"Diamond is surpassed in quality and beauty by few other grapes. When to its desirable fruit characteristics are added its earliness, hardiness, productiveness, and vigor, it is surpassed by no other green grape."—From Prof. U. P. HEDRICK, in "Grapes of New York."

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.09; per 10, \$0.65; per 100, \$ 5.00; per 500, \$20.00
One Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00
Two Year No. 1. Each, .16; per 10, 1.25; per 100, 10.00; per 500, 40.00

Herbert

One of the handsomest, high quality black grapes. Ripens midseason. Extra large berry. As nearly perfect as any high-quality table grape.

(Black) (Labrusca
Vinifera)

The Herbert is a large, dull-black grape, covered with a thick, blue bloom. Like others of the Rogers' hybrids, it is very high quality and even more attractive than Barry.

Vine is vigorous, productive, and hardy except in extreme North. Fruit ripens same season as Concord, but keeps longer. Should be planted near other varieties for cross-pollination. This is one of the best of the high quality grapes, and is a profitable com-

mercial variety where it can be sold on a fancy market that appreciates real quality and will pay high prices for it.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.14; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$ 7.50; per 500, \$30.00
 One Year No. 1. Each, .18; per 10, 1.40; per 100, 11.00; per 500, 45.00
 Two Year No. 1. Each, .24; per 10, 1.90; per 100, 15.00; per 500, 60.00

Moore Early

(Purplish Black)
 (Labrusca)

The equal of Concord, and ripens two to three weeks earlier, bringing higher prices and less loss from unfavorable seasons.

The Moore Early, which resembles the Concord, is the best commercial early black grape. It has the qualities of dependability, hardiness, productiveness, and bearing under all conditions, which makes the Concord the most popular grape grown. It is the best extra early grape for the northern growers, giving them a longer season in which to pick and market their crop. It is equal to, if not a better money-maker than Concord in the central and southern districts.

The bunch is not quite so large, nor the vine quite so productive as Concord, but ripens two to three weeks earlier, which brings highest prices, finds a better market, and is on the market before the extreme hot weather of August, which may affect the crop of Concord in unfavorable seasons.

The berries are large. Vine is hardy and gives best results on fertile, loose soil, but succeeds on many soils in many parts of the country, and thrives where it is too rocky and thin for any other fruit.

The Moore Early, like the Concord, is not an ideal grape. The quality is only fair, but it has proved to be the best money-maker



A four-year-old Moore Early in the orchard of F. J. Bigham, Neosho, Mo. A better commercial grape than Concord for central and southern states

of its season and the most generally planted extra early grape in commercial vineyards.

One Year No. 2 Each, \$0.08; per 10, \$0.60; per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$15.00
 One Year No. 1. Each, .09; per 10, .70; per 100, 5.50; per 500, 22.50
 Two Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00

Niagara

(Green) (Labrusca
 Vinifera)

Most widely planted, best known green grape. Ripens early, good quality, good shipper. Hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Niagara is the leading American green grape. It is to the green varieties what the Concord is to the black varieties. The berry is round, pale yellowish-green, larger than Concord. The bunch is also larger than Concord and is long, broad, compact, tapering, often shouldered. Quality, fair to good.

The vine is vigorous, productive, not quite as hardy as Concord, but of wide adaptability.

(Continued on next page)

Grape Vines



The Niagara has always been a very profitable variety, and while it will always be a money-maker it will never command the highest prices on the markets. Many growers pick the Niagara before it is ripe, a practice which will not only hurt its reputation but that of all other green grapes as well.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.08; per 10, \$0.60; per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$15.00
 One Year No. 1. Each, \$0.09; per 10, \$0.70; per 100, \$5.50; per 500, \$22.50
 Two Year No. 1. Each, \$0.12; per 10, \$0.95; per 100, \$7.50; per 500, \$30.00

Wilder (Black) (Lobrusca- Vinifera.)

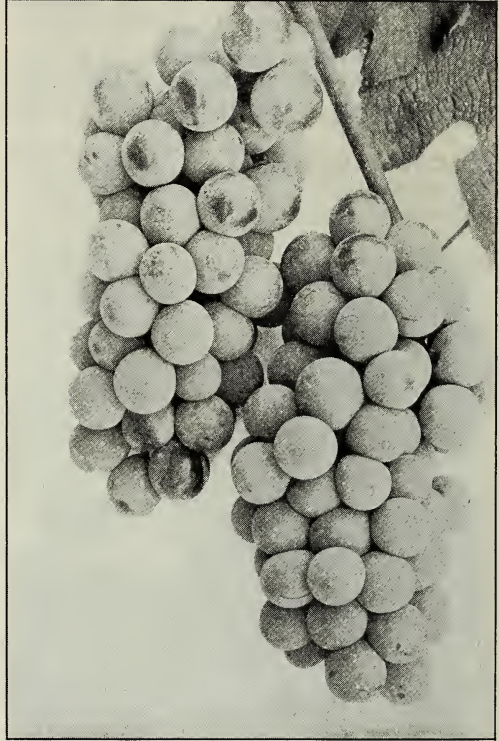
Very large, high quality late black grape. The most dependable of the Rogers' hybrids.

The Wilder is very similar in size and color to its parent, Black Hamburg. Extra large, beautiful, glossy black. It has the high quality of the Rogers' hybrid, and is especially noteworthy as it is the most dependable, reliable bearer of them all.

The bunches are large, broad, and tapering, with a single heavy shoulder. Berries are large, with thick skin, juicy, tender, and sweet; good shippers and keepers.

Vine vigorous, hardy, productive.

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.09; per 10, \$0.65; per 100, \$ 5.00; per 500, \$20.00
 One Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00
 Two Year No. 1. Each, .16; per 10, 1.25; per 100, 10.00; per 500, 40.00



Niagara is the most widely planted white grape

Worden (Black) (Lobrusca)

THE BEST GRAPE — Has wonderful dependability and the productiveness of Concord, plus the high quality which Concord lacks; larger, and ten days earlier.

This Worden is a descendant of the Concord. It is the very best of all of the offspring of this famous variety, and has high quality, which is the one weak point of the Concord.

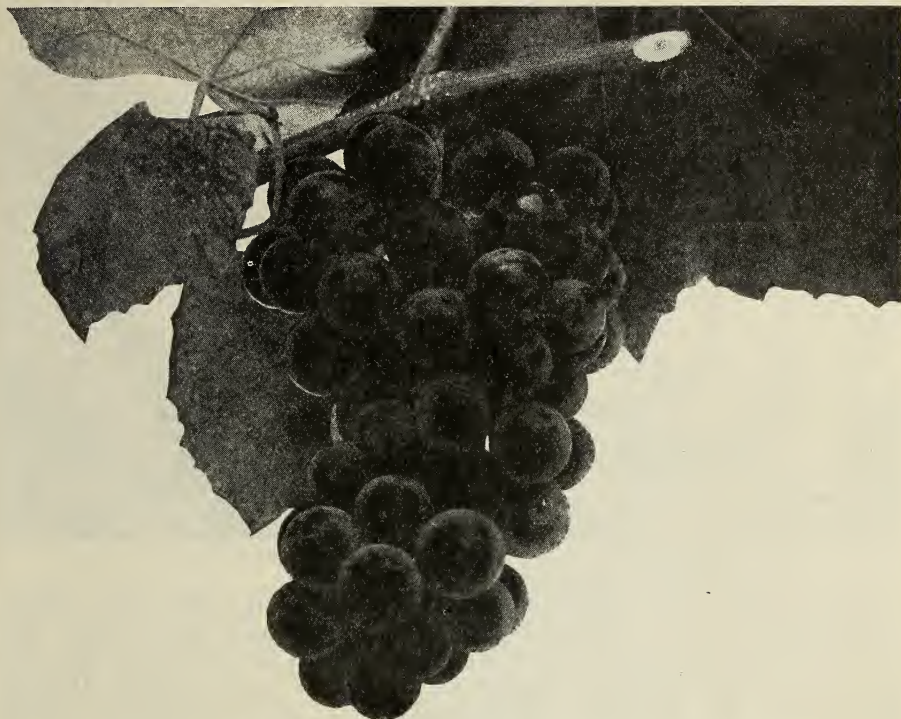
The Worden is a dark, purplish-black grape, and the bunch is larger than that of the Concord and the individual berries are larger. The flesh is light-greenish, translucent; juicy, fine grain, sweet, mild, and very good.

The vine is just as hardy and healthy, vigorous, and productive as that of the Concord, and it will thrive even better under same conditions. Ripens a week to ten days earlier, so that it has a great advantage over the Concord in coming on the market ahead of it. Brings high prices not only because of earliness, but larger size, finer appearance, and very much better quality.

The Worden is without an equal, for in no other grape is there the same combination of high quality, large size, attractive appearance, plus the hardiness, vigor, adaptability, and the low cost of production. It can meet the Concord in every point and beat it in size and quality. Plant Worden for home use and for large commercial vineyards.

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

One Year No. 2. Each, \$0.08; per 10, \$0.60; per 100, \$4.00; per 500, \$15.00
 One Year No. 1. Each, .09; per 10, .70; per 100, 5.50; per 500, 22.50
 Two Year No. 1. Each, .12; per 10, .95; per 100, 7.50; per 500, 30.00



Worden—the best black grape. As dependable and productive as Concord, but better quality, larger, and earlier. See page 104

The Blackberry

The blackberry is one of the most satisfactory fruits grown. They give enormous quantities of fruit with very little effort and bother. The blackberry colors up before it is ripe and those on the market have often been picked green by ignorant growers. It is one of the best fruits for eating fresh, or for canning, preserving, and cordials.

The blackberry grows wild in many parts of the country and produces good fruit, but the improved varieties are earlier and so much better that they can be cultivated with profit, even where the wild fruit can be had for the picking. They are also well worth the trouble raising in the garden for home use, as the cultivated varieties are so much better in quality and so much larger and juicier.

The blackberry cannot be shipped long distances, but is limited to markets in a radius of several hundred miles of where they are grown. There is a good opportunity for the farmer or the man with a small patch of ground for raising one to five or more acres.

The blackberry thrives on many soils—"It possesses a genuine courage, it knows no failure, and bravely sets out to make the best of existing conditions." It is enormously productive. One ten-acre patch of varieties yielded 200 bushels per acre, making a net profit of \$250 per acre for the year.

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

The blackberry bears the second year. It is very easily grown, requires very little care, and will continue to produce profitable crops for a number of years. No other fruit compares with the blackberry or gives as much satisfaction and profit for as little effort.

Blackberries

WM. P. STARK
NURSERY CO.
Stark City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



The trellis method of training berries, used by J. G. Koon, California

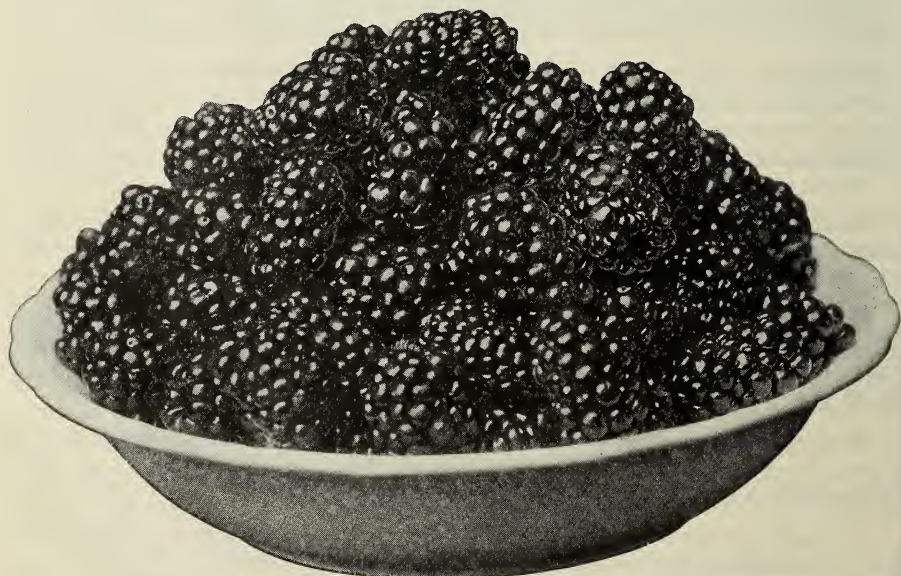
EARLY HARVEST The Early Harvest is very early. Fruit medium size, roundish, (Very early) oblong; flesh is tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, and very good. The

Early Harvest is extensively grown in the central states as well as in the southeastern districts, where a good early shipping berry is desired. The large growers like it as it is both an early and late berry, having a long fruiting season. It carries very well, making it a good market variety.

The Early Harvest is a very prolific yielder and fine for canning. In canning it does not all go to water, but the fruit holds its shape well and has body and just the right amount of juice.

The vine is vigorous, upright, moderately hardy. A most profitable variety, especially where an early shipper is desired.

Per 10, \$0.55; per 25, \$0.90; per 100, \$2.75; per 500, \$9.00



McDonald Blackberry—large fruit brings extra fancy prices

EARLY KING (Early) The Early King ripens a week before Snyder and a few days after Early Harvest. It is sweet, tender, and of the very best quality. Its rich flavor makes it the highest quality of the early varieties, and especially fine for home use and local markets. Only a fair shipper but excellent for the garden and nearby markets.

The bush is vigorous, upright, having a straight, stiff cane, making it easy to cultivate and to pick the fruit. A moderate grower, especially good for gardens where a large, heavy vine is not desired. Hardy and productive.

ELDORADO (Midseason) The Eldorado is a large, oblong, conical berry; small seeds and core; flesh tender, sweet, and juicy; jet black color when ripe; vine is upright, very hardy, vigorous, and productive. The Eldorado is a high quality, profitable berry.

"Equal to Snyder in every way, a little larger and of better quality."—Ohio Experiment Station.

McDONALD (Very Early) McDonald Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness, and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oblong, and very good quality, equalling the best late varieties in flavor and juiciness. The McDonald is enormously productive, out-yielding any other known variety of blackberry. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest, which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries, and can be picked and sold for an extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

The bush is drouth-resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows 8 or 10 feet apart.

The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long, strong, upright canes of unusual length. These bear the fruit, so the cane is loaded with berries its entire length. It is moderately hardy and has successfully stood 10 degrees below zero. **IMPORTANT:** Plant every fourth row to Early Harvest, or preferably Lucretia Dewberry, as the flowers of McDonald require a pollenizer in order to develop perfect berries.

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

"Its berries will hang on for days after ripening in good condition. I found the last berries the largest I had ever seen of either black or dewberries. Its berries begin to ripen a few days before the Harvest, as early as any wild dewberry (or earlier), which is a week or more earlier than the Lucretia, or any other tame variety that I have."

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



McDonald—earliest and outyields any other blackberry

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ON THIS PAGE

Per 10, \$0.55; per 25, \$0.90; per 100, \$2.75; per 500, \$9.00

Blackberry

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Snyder Blackberry

SNYDER Snyder is a large, roundish blackberry, a black colored berry. Flesh, (Midseason) sweet, juicy, good quality; very firm and extra good shipper.

The bush is vigorous, a very hardy, strong, upright grower, forming straight canes without many laterals. Does not rust. Grown in all parts of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except in the extreme South. Has made growers more money than any other variety.

Dewberry Vines

The dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, but larger and much earlier. Some remarkable profit-records have been made with the dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the blackberry.

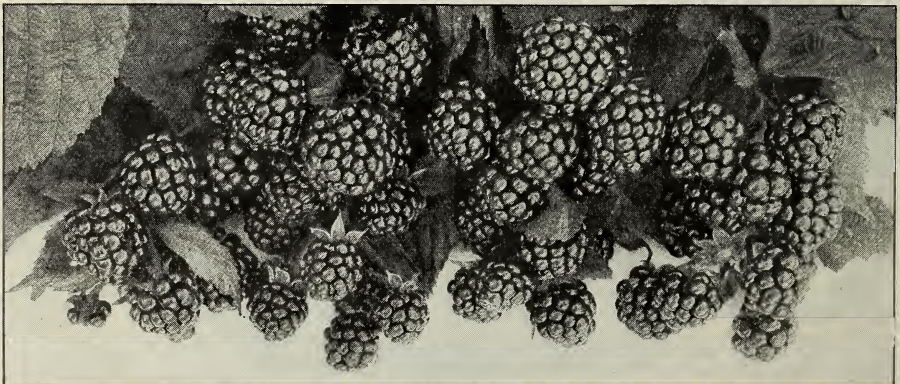
LUCRETIA The Lucretia is the best of all the dewberries, glossy black, very large, core- (Very early) less, juicy, and sweet. A good pollitizer for McDonald.

The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. Fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Early Harvest and the Wilson Blackberry. Hardy.

Use Lucretia as a pollitizer for McDonald Blackberry.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES ON THIS PAGE

Per 10, \$0.55; per 25, \$0.90; per 100, \$2.75; per 500, \$9.00



Mercereau Blackberry



St. Regis Everbearing—the best Red Raspberry

Raspberries

The red and black raspberries are among the most satisfactory small fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make tempting. The fresh berries are always in demand. They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities, for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table. Raspberries bear the second year. Plant them.

- COLUMBIAN (Purple)** Purple, very large, uniform, juicy, and sweet; firm. Canes tall, vigorous, and productive. The best purple raspberry grown. (Midseason)
- CUMBERLAND (Black)** Glossy black, extra large, oval, rich, juicy, best quality; firm and stands handling well. Canes vigorous, productive, and hardy. The best of all. Very good shipper. (Early)
- CUTHBERT (Red)** Scarlet crimson, large, conical, handsome, firm and juicy. Canes are strong, vigorous, upright, and hardy. The best and most widely planted red raspberry for home market. (Midseason)
- KANSAS (Black)** Black, large, round, firm, and juicy. Extremely hardy. Ships well. Excellent quality. Canes strong, vigorous, and productive. (Late)
- ST. REGIS (Red)** This is the only successful everbearing raspberry. Gives fruit for period of nearly four months, ripening the first berries before any other red variety and continuing until the latter part of October. (Everbearing)

The main crop borne is in the spring and is as heavy as that of any of the standard varieties, and heavier than most. Another good crop produced in the late summer and early fall.

The fruit is borne on the old canes in large quantities until after the middle of the sum-

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ABOVE ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Per 10, \$0.45; per 25, \$0.70; per 100, \$2.10; per 500, \$7.00

Currants Gooseberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

mer. After that period the berries begin to ripen on the new canes of that season's growth, which produce berries in increasing numbers until late fall.

The berries are brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, of highest quality, very sweet and rich. They ship and keep well, showing up better in the package than any of the red varieties. Has a delightful fragrance. The demand for the red raspberries is stronger and more certain than that of any other small fruit.

The canes are very strong and vigorous, exceptionally hardy, the variety being a pure American stock and suited to our conditions. Thrives in the North where hardy varieties are necessary; the foliage is heavy and never scalds or sunburns. For this reason it succeeds South where other varieties fail. It thrives on all soils, whether light and sandy or clay.

The St. Regis is the best of all of the red raspberries. It is superior to any of the standard sorts, high quality, equal if not hardier, more thrifty, and has the advantage of ripening extra early and producing fruit through the entire season.

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

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

PRICES

Per 10, \$0.45; per 25, \$0.70; per 100, \$2.10; per 500, \$7.00



Josselyn Gooseberry—Rich flavor and profitable

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and gooseberries both pay best in the northern half of the United States and the mountains of the West; however they can be grown successfully on the well-drained uplands farther south. They are in great demand by the canneries and on the markets, for jellies and cooking. Fresh ripe currants with sugar are relished by many. Ripe gooseberries are delicious but not fully appreciated, as they are usually picked when green, so the public thinks they are always sour.

Both the currant and the gooseberry are sure croppers and will produce good fruit in spite of neglect, but they respond quickly to care and are highly profitable. They can be shipped long distances and they keep well. They are especially adapted to planting between the rows of trees in a young orchard, and many western planters use them in this way to bring in the expense money while the young orchard is being developed. These fruits should be in every home garden. Bear second to third year.

Gooseberries

DOWNING The fruit is roundish — oval, whitish-
(Midseason) green color; medium size (about three-
fourths of an inch), juicy. Very best
quality. Is called "The Great, American Gooseberry."

The bush is a strong grower, upright and very pro-
ductive and hardy. Foliage resistant to mildew. The
most widely grown gooseberry.

One Year, each, \$0.14; per 10, \$0.90; per 100, \$ 6.75; per 500, \$22 50
Two Year, each, .21; per 10, 1.40; per 100, 10 50; per 500, 35.00

HOUGHTON Fruit round; a dark handsome red when
(Early) ripe. Thin skinned, smooth, juicy, sweet,
excellent; moderate size.

The bush is hardy, free from mildew, and an enormous
bearer. Profitable in the South where others fail.

One Year, each, \$0.14; per 10, \$0.90; per 100, \$ 6.75; per 500, \$22.50
Two Year, each, .21; per 10, 1.40; per 100, 10.50; per 500, 35.00

JOSSELYN Bright green, light red when ripe; very
(Late) large, oval shape; rich, juicy, highest
quality. The bush is hardy, productive,

and the most resistant to mildew of all the large gooseberries. One of the best and most
profitable of all. See illustration, page 110.

One Year, each, \$0.21; per 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$10.50; per 500, \$35.00
Two Year, each, .27; per 10, 1.80; per 100, 13.50; per 500, 45.00

OREGON CHAMPION One of the most profitable. "I replaced the Downing and
(Midseason) Houghton varieties with the Oregon Champion for the reasons
following:

"It was superior to the Downing in
yield, in a proportion of about four to
one, with berries of equal size, and it
surpassed the Houghton in the size of
its fruit with a yield that was as pro-
lific. In the Houghton I learned that
as the bushes grew older the fruit grew
smaller in size. The Oregon Champion
combines the good qualities of both
these varieties and has the further ad-
vantage of being more easily picked, as
the berries grow on the outside of the
bush, and thus are quickly stripped.
It gives a heavy yield in the early
period of growth; the third season
giving me 1,000 gallons from three-
fourths of an acre, the fourth 1,365
gallons and the fifth 1,500 gallons.
Moreover, the berry has a transparency
not noticeable with the other two var-
ieties."—W. M. CRABB, Colorado.

"The Oregon Champion gooseberry
originated some years ago in this state.
It is a cross between one of the
American varieties of gooseberry and
one of the English gooseberries. It is by far the most satisfactory variety of gooseberry
for Oregon conditions."—Prof. V. R. GARDNER, Corvallis, Oregon.

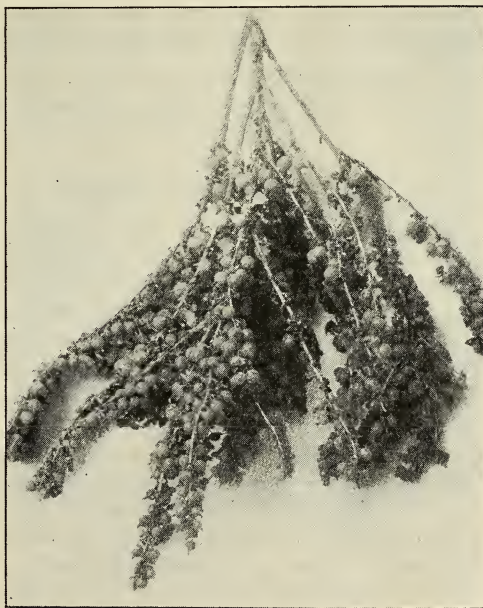
One Year, each, \$0.21; per 10, \$1.40; per 100, \$10.50; per 500, \$35.00
Two Year, each, .27; per 10, 1.80; per 100, 13.50; per 500, 45.00



Downing Gooseberry



Houghton Gooseberry



Oregon Champion—the most productive gooseberry

Currants Rhubarb

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



White Grape Currant



Perfection Currant

Currants

LONDON MARKET Light crimson; larger berry and better quality than Fay. Bush (Midseason) vigorous, upright, and very productive.

PERFECTION Brilliant, transparent red. Large clusters of big berries. Highest quality, (Midseason) mild, rich flavor. The bush is strong, vigorous, upright and hardy; very resistant to mildew. One of the best and most profitable of all the currants.

RED CROSS Lustrous, large red berry, large clusters; mild, sub-acid; of high quality. (Midseason) Bush unusually vigorous and productive.

WHITE GRAPE Translucent, large, white berries; long clusters; finest quality. Bushes (Midseason) slender, spreading, and productive. The best white currant grown.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ABOVE ON THIS PAGE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

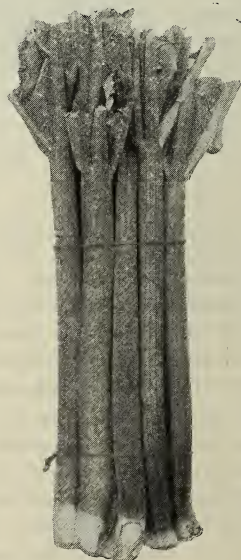
One Year, each, \$0.14; per 10, \$0.90; per 100, \$ 6.75; per 500, \$22.50
Two Year, each, .21; per 10, 1.40; per 100, 10.50; per 500, 35.00

Garden Roots

Asparagus and rhubarb are perennial vegetables that should be in every kitchen garden. They are hardy, do not require replanting, but the roots grow stronger and more productive each year. These vegetables come at an early season when the palate is jaded with canned goods and pocketbooks flat from the prices charged for hothouse vegetables. There is always a demand for these early vegetables and you can sell your surplus at good prices.

RHUBARB (Pieplant) Rhubarb is hardy on the bleak, cold (Myatt Linnaeus) prairies of Montana and the Dakotas, and in all parts of the temperate zone, producing vigorous, succulent stalks in all kinds of soil. It is a profitable market crop because it comes at a time when fresh green things are in demand. It is equally valuable in the back yard of the town dweller, when shipped-in vegetables are high priced; valuable for country folks who raise all of their own vegetables, because it comes early and abundantly. No "bitters" or "spring tonics" are needed when there is plenty of rhubarb for delicious, easily-prepared sauce and pies.

Each, \$0.10; per 10, \$0.70; per 100, \$5.00; per 500, \$17.50



Rhubarb (Pieplant)



Reading Giant, special Government hybridized strain; largest, most productive; rust resistant asparagus

ASPARAGUS The Reading Giant is to asparagus what the J. H. Hale is to peaches
 (**Reading Giant**) and Delicious to apples. We have plants of this immense hybridized variety from specially selected seed produced by the President of the Massachusetts Asparagus Growers' Association under the direction of a Government expert. The Reading Giant is firm, but very tender; the most productive, vigorous, rust-resistant variety grown. Reading Giant is offered by W. P. Stark to particular growers who demand the very best and most profitable varieties.

"We have planted one year old, two year old, and three year old roots. We have found that the one year old roots produce just as soon as the two year old.

"We have found that there is one strain of asparagus so far superior to everything else we have been able to get hold of from various and sundry sources, that it is a positive misfortune to be obliged to plant anything else. This is the rust-resistant strain developed by C. W. Prescott.

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

"Gentlemen: This improved asparagus is called Reading Giant and is the best known. The original stock was imported in 1906 and we have been improving and selecting ever since. The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, after working for some time on Argenteuil and Palmetto, returned to the Reading Giant for its breeding work, finding more rust-resistant plants than in any other variety. The experiments are carried on upon one of my farms and I have charge of the work. Professor Norton, an expert breeder, is in charge of this part of the experiment. There is really nothing like Reading Giant on the market."—THE MASSACHUSETTS ASPARAGUS GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, (Signed) C. W. PRESCOTT, Pres.

Per 10, \$0.40; per 25, \$0.80; per 100, \$2.00; per 1000, \$14.00

ASPARAGUS A mammoth variety; very rapid grower; productive. Tips of
 (**Conover's Colossal**) finest quality. Next to the Reading Giant we recommend this variety on account of the large, yet tender and succulent spears. Every farm and suburban home should have an asparagus bed, and enjoy this, the most delicate and delicious of vegetables.

Per 10, \$0.20; per 25, \$0.40; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.00



Strawberry Plants

QUALITY PLANTS MAKE PROFITS Experienced berry-growers demand the best grade of strawberry plants. Their profits lie in quality berries and plenty of them.

THE OLD WAY In the old days it was a common practice to take plants from old fruiting beds. These plants were a by-product sold by those who grew them for their fruit only.

But such plants really cost more in the end because, first, it takes more of them to establish a bed.

Second, such plants are not strong and vigorous and the crop will be lighter and of inferior quality.

Third, plants from old beds are more likely to be infected with insects and disease, causing serious trouble before the beds are well started.

HOW PLANTS GROW The Strawberry is a perennial. It has a fleshy "crown" just at the surface of the ground. The roots extend from the lower end of crown, the leaves from the upper end. From the top of the crown runners grow out some inches. The runners put out leaves, take root, and develop a new plant.

Strawberry Plants

This new plant is nourished by the mother plant, through the runners, for some time. The new runner plant in turn also puts out a runner. One mother plant will form twenty, forty, and sometimes fifty new plants in one season. Strong, vigorous runners can be produced only by healthy young mother plants which have not been weakened by fruiting.

STARK CITY SOIL Our strawberry plants are grown at Stark City, Mo., in the heart of the Ozark Mountain strawberry country. Carloads of fine berries are shipped every season from this locality.

Our Stark City soil, very mellow and fertile, with a gritty quality, produces large, vigorous plants with heavy crowns and roots. The crown or heart is a clear white, solid, meaty substance stored full of plant food and insures plenty of new, vigorous roots and leaves.

WM. P. STARK METHOD We change the propagating beds each season to give the plants the benefit of fresh, new land. We select strains of the best varieties, set out the plants early in the season and start cultivation immediately.

GROWING FOR PLANTS When the clusters of bloom appear they are immediately pinched off to prevent fruiting. This forces early development of runners. By the time the ordinary fruiting berry-field is bearing its crop, William P. Stark plants have developed a large number of runners in the propagating beds.

VIGOROUS STRONG PLANTS All the strength of our plants goes into the development of large, heavy, sound crowns, with strong, vigorous roots, and clean foliage.

PACKING It is just as important to have your plants handled and cared for properly as it is to get good plants.

We dig the entire row and take the plants immediately to the packing house without exposure to sun or air.

The dirt is then removed from the roots and the larger leaves clipped off to prevent injury from evaporation. The plants are tied in bundles of twenty-five, and are packed in crates or split baskets with slatted tops, with sphagnum moss around the roots. This moss holds just enough moisture to insure the plants reaching you in perfect condition. They are not wet or soggy, but heating or drying out is prevented. The tops are packed close together but free circulation of air is allowed.

SHIPPING Strawberry plants are usually shipped by express, but if you live some distance from town parcel post may be preferred.

We can ship strawberry plants with trees by express. They are packed separately but fastened together. They go as one shipment.

GUARANTY Safe arrival of your order is guaranteed. Any shipment lost or injured en route will be replaced without charge, if we are notified promptly.

WHEN TO PLANT Early spring is the best time to plant. We can ship from March 1st until the latter part of May. But the sooner you set the plants in the spring, the stronger, more numerous runners they produce, and the larger, more vigorous rows you will have for next year.

PLANTS TO ACRE The "Matted Row System" requires 5,445 plants to the acre, with rows 4 feet apart and plants 2 feet apart.

The "Hill System" requires 33,795 plants to the acre, or 1,940 plants for a space 25 ft. by 100 ft. with beds 4 feet wide, plants 1 foot apart, and a path 1 ft. 9½ in. wide.

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

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

CLUB ORDERS Orders for your neighbors combined with yours would give each one of you the benefit of the quantity discount earned.

Everbearing Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES AFTER CORN HARVEST

The above shows strawberries picked from our own test fields in the fall of the year. We sold a great many crates at \$4.00 to \$8.00 per crate, shipping them by express to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver

Everbearing Strawberries

The Everbearing Strawberry is a great success. We tried them out thoroughly and know their value from our own experience. They have "made good" in commercial and home garden planting in widely varying parts of the country.

Bear the First Year. Everbearers, set out in the spring, produce fruit the same season.

Bear all Summer. The genuine Everbearing strawberries are dependable. They bear early in the season and keep on bearing until frost comes. The heaviest crops come early in the season at the same time as ordinary varieties, and again late in summer when it is cooler and there is plenty of moisture.

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

Very Productive. The Everbearers, especially Progressive and Superb varieties, bear more heavily than standard varieties.

Plants are Vigorous. The foliage of Everbearers is unusually healthy and especially resistant to rust. The plants are hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Bring Extra Profits. Since they produce a crop in the fall when no other small fruits are on the market, they command high prices, 25 and even 50 cents per box.

Favorite for Home. Everbearers are particularly desirable for the home garden since they furnish fresh, delicious berries for your table until the frost comes.

Easy to Grow. Everbearing strawberries are easier to grow than standard kinds and succeed in all soils. All strawberries must have moisture and fertility to produce the largest and best berries but the Everbearers can be planted on the more fertile soil and in low land where frost threatens the only crop of the ordinary kinds.

Best Growing Method. The best method with the Everbearers is the hill or stool system. Set the plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the row, 3 to 4 feet wide. For the home garden set in beds 4 to 5 feet wide with plants 1 foot apart. Pinch off the first lot of bloom and cut off the runners as fast as they form.

Thrive Everywhere. They thrive wherever ordinary varieties succeed.

"We are getting strawberries from the Everbearing plants you sent me last June, and it was only yesterday morning that I brought a small box down to the shop to show the boys what I was getting out of my garden the first of October."—L. E. HOLLAND, Kansas City, Missouri.

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

"On Nov. 3, I exhibited some of my strawberries and I won a prize for them. The plants I bought from you bore fruit until the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day."—SADIE VOGT, Kings County, N. Y.

"The Everbearing strawberries are doing nicely and are bearing very delicious berries."—FRANK G. HART, New York City.

"I am growing strawberries in a small way here, and am in the market this fall for 10,000 or more Everbearing plants. The Americus, of which I have a few, is doing remarkably well, and I believe my land is well adapted to them."—F. L. MCCORD, Kansas.

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

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

"I am writing to let you know how I succeeded with strawberry plants which I got of you last spring. The Progressive did fine. I kept the blossoms picked off until the last week of July and since then they have been showing what they could do. The plants are just loaded with green and ripe berries and innumerable blossoms. I would never have believed that they would do what they have if I had not seen it. You may know that I am more than pleased with these plants and I am going to get some more from you next spring. I have shown these plants to several of my neighbors since they got to bearing and they say that it is simply wonderful.

"I expect to order some grape vines some time late this fall if I can get time to fix a place for them, also some blackberry and raspberry plants."—JNO. F. WILLIAMS, Hartford County, Connecticut.

"We are still picking strawberries of the Progressive. Will have berries for dinner tomorrow, Sunday, October 24. Vines are full of blossoms, green and ripe berries. Will have berries till they freeze. Have had three heavy frosts and they did not even check the bearing. They are just wonderful—that is the proper word to use."—W. J. SNYDER, Shelby County, Illinois.

"I set some of your Everbearing plants last spring and they did fine, especially the 'Progressive' variety. I showed some parties some of the berries I raised and they expressed a desire to get some of the plants, hence the request for your book."—T. K. HARLIN, Wapello County, Iowa.

Everbearing Strawberries

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City, Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

AMERICUS (S) Americus is the highest flavored of the wonderful new race of Everbearing (Everbearing) bearing strawberries. The berries are bright red, medium to large size, roundish, tapering slightly toward the point. Very attractive in appearance. Unusual flavor, very aromatic; even better quality than the Marshall berry. It is juicy and has an unusual sparkle and character; good shipper, will hold up as well as Senator Dunlap and nearly as well as Warfield.

The first berries ripen with the extra early varieties, and the heavy crop continues to ripen through a long period of about six weeks. Blooms continuously throughout the summer.

The plants have a spreading habit, foliage hugging close to the ground. Very strong and vigorous, and will withstand heat and unfavorable conditions better than many other varieties.

The Americus is a moderate plant maker. It does not send out as many runners as the Progressive or Superb, but puts out a great many shoots from the central crown, forming a large stool, and is therefore naturally adapted to cultivation in stools or crowns, the method especially recommended for everbearing varieties.

The Americus thrives on strong soils such as fertile loam and clay. They will do well on light sandy and rocky soils, but the berries will not average so large unless the fertility is maintained. The berry clusters are borne on long, stout stems which hold the fruit from the ground, keeping it clean. It has staminate or perfect blooms and does not have to be planted near other varieties for cross-pollination.

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$8.75; per 1,000, \$15.00



PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES PICKED OCTOBER 15

Note the date on the paper. Our Everbearing Strawberry plants at Stark City, Missouri, bore until November 14. The late Mr. Wm. R. Nelson, Editor Kansas City Star, wrote: "The strawberries surpassed the expectations aroused by your advance information on the subject. They are all that heart could wish and I am ready to come forward and testify that your vines bear winter and summer alike."

Everbearing Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE (S) The Progressive is the best general-purpose everbearing strawberry. It is good size, high quality, strong, vigorous, and good shape. The Progressive is a cross between Pan American and Senator Dunlap, and the fruit closely resembles the Senator Dunlap in every way. It is medium sized, rounding, tapering slightly toward an oval point, very uniform, the ideal strawberry shape. The surface is smooth, lustrous, and a dark brilliant red color which extends to the center of the berry. This dark red strawberry type appeals to the markets everywhere. The general appearance is unusually attractive.

The flesh is firm, smooth, velvety, and stands handling and shipping well. Rich flavor, mild and pleasant. As a commercial and shipping berry it will hold up better than Senator Dunlap. Like its parent, it is good for canning and preserving, but the large quantities of berries that are produced out of season are too valuable to be used for canning purposes.

The Progressive is one of the strongest, most vigorous of the everbearing plants. It makes a number of runners; foliage stands erect, protecting the berries from the first frost that comes in the autumn. It is enormously productive. The first or June crop, which lasts over a period of about six weeks, will equal that of the standard varieties. Single plants often carry 100 to 150 blossoms and fruit at the same time.

The new plants produce the same season in which they are formed; in fact the little runners sometimes put out blooms before they are well rooted. Some of these runners may be allowed to take root and should be spaced so the plants will have plenty of room. If a heavy fruiting is desired at once the runners should be cut off so as to develop a single heavy crown or stool from the mother plant.

Progressive has a staminate or perfect bloom. They do not have to be nursed and coddled to get best results. The plants are hardy and will withstand a great deal of freezing and drouth.

The Progressive will thrive on sandy and rocky soil, but the berries will not average large unless the fertility of the land is kept up. They will produce enormous quantities of berries, which naturally calls for an abundance of plant food. The largest berries can be grown on fertile loams and clay soils. We especially recommend the Progressive as being the best of all of the everbearers for general planting.



Progressive—Note the ripe fruit, green fruit, and blossoms

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$8.75; per 1,000, \$15.00

Everbearing Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERY CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

SUPERB (S) Superb is a very large, dark-red everbearing strawberry, notable for its (Fall Bearing) large size and ability to stand shipment. The quality is not so good as either the Americus or the Progressive. The berry is extra large; not pointed but flat at the tip.

Flesh is dark red almost to the center and very firm, without a great deal of juice, which makes it an exceptionally good shipper.

The plant is very strong, vigorous, upright-growing and hardy.

The Superb will not produce as many berries throughout the entire summer as Americus and Progressive, but brings on an enormous crop in the early spring and another very heavy crop in the early autumn—a characteristic that is preferred by some growers who want to pick and ship them in the spring with their other varieties, and then in the latter part of the season when their other fruits are out of the way.

The Superb is especially popular in Michigan where they have a very sandy soil, and also in the "East Shore" country where their soil is sandy. It requires fertility like other everbearers to get especially good results on sandy soils. We have found it a very prolific bearer on our own silt loam and clay loam soils.



These Superb Strawberries from Mr. Kille's place brought 30 cents per quart in the Chester, Pa., market in July

Mr. Kille, a strawberry grower of New Jersey, who has had some years of experience in growing the Superb commercially for the market, reports that the fall of the first year his plants were set he sold enough berries to pay for the entire cost of setting and cultivating the field. He further writes:

"After observing the Superb for three seasons I would compare it with Gandy, which is the standard commercial variety for this locality, as follows:

"Gandy makes more plants freely on low ground.

"Superb does equally well on low ground and far better on light, high ground.

"Gandy makes no berries the first year set.

"Superb produces large, luscious berries in abundance on parent plants the first year set and keeps bearing until freezing weather.

"Gandy makes no berries the fall of the second year from planting.

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$8.75; per 1,000, \$15.00

Everbearing Strawberries

“Superb makes berries the fall of the second year from planting. There will be an abundance of these berries, but if the plants get too thick in the row or get choked with grass and weeds, the berries will not be as large as those from the spring crop. In other words, the spring crop will come and be a satisfactory one, even under neglect; but for securing the finest fall berries the second season, they should be kept clean and free from weeds.

“Gandy is a very firm berry and a splendid shipper.

“Superb does not surpass the Gandy in firmness but it goes in the same class with the Gandy and the Chesapeake.

“Gandy makes large berries.

“Superb berries are no larger but they go in the same class.”



Superb Everbearing Strawberries picked September 15

FRANCES (S) Frances is one of the largest everbearing strawberries. Dark red, very (Fall Bearing) glossy surface, as if it were varnished. Very good quality, rich, spicy.

The Frances was introduced by Mr. Rockhill at the same time as the Americus and with that variety. The plants are small at first, and for this reason it has not been propagated as extensively by nurserymen as the other varieties. As the plants get older they grow to large size and cover a great deal of surface, being unusually heavy and thrifty. It requires more care and cultivation, but responds by producing a large quantity of extra big berries. One grower reports yields at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre.

The Frances blooms are self-fertile under favorable conditions, sometimes; however, the blooms do not show a large amount of pollen and have to be planted near some other variety for cross-pollination.

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$8.75; per 1,000, \$15.00

IOWA (S) The Iowa is a dark but brilliant red with a glossy surface. The flesh (Fall Bearing) is also dark color, making it a very attractive berry. Good quality, sweet, pleasant. The berries are almost round, large, very attractive extra good quality.

The plant is strong, vigorous, makes runners well, equalling the Progressive in this respect.

Per 25, \$1.00; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$8.75; per 1,000, \$15.00

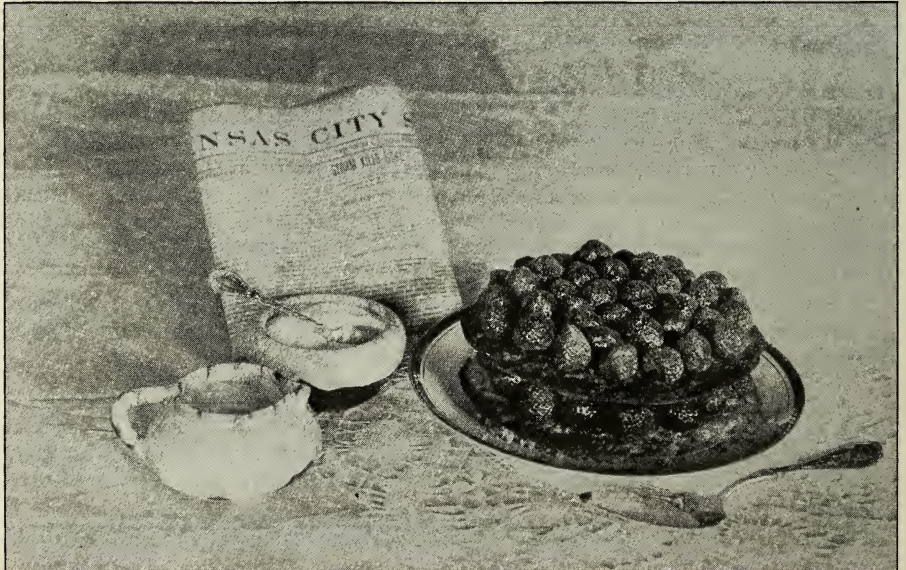
Everbearing Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



AMERICUS EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

The above shows the Americus grown by the hill method — a mass of green fruit, ripe fruit, and blossom. (The hill method is most satisfactory for Everbearing Strawberries)



Everbearing Strawberries, November 11 — You can have berries just like these



EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A STRAWBERRY GARDEN

The above shows the hill or stool method of culture. All runners are cut off as fast as they are formed. This is the best method for the Everbearers and will produce the largest quantity of fruit per acre

Strawberries—Standard Varieties

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

AROMA (S) Aroma is the most profitable and dependable standard strawberry grown. (Late) Very large and roundish, having the ideal, strawberry shape. Smooth surface, medium sized calyx. It is a bright scarlet red, glossy, smooth surface, with prominent yellow seeds like specks of gold in crimson wax.

The flavor is deliciously aromatic, hence the name — Aroma. The flesh is firm and velvety, with a smooth and solid texture, withstanding a great deal of handling; its rich, sprightly juiciness and beautiful appearance make the Aroma one of the most alluring berries, for home use and for market.

The Aroma is popular everywhere and is the best shipping strawberry known. Hundreds of carloads are shipped from this Ozark country each year. They go to every part of the United States: Denver, Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, and the South. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory, more dependable, all-around strawberry than the Aroma. There may be some day — if there is, we will tell you about it.

The Aroma is a splendid canning and preserving berry; retaining its bright color and spicy, rich flavor. It is the ideal berry for home use, because it does well on any soil, and often thrives where many other varieties can not be grown.

The plants are very strong, vigorous growers with an open, spreading crown that lets in the sun, thus preventing rot and giving the berries a beautiful even color. The leaves are long and broad with a deep green color, and it is unexcelled as a pollenizer for pistillate varieties.

Standard Strawberries

WM. P. STARK
HUBBERS CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Aroma—the greatest commercial berry

It is a good plant maker, producing just the right number of plants for a good fruiting row. It is a late bloomer, hardy, and the berries ripen through a long fruiting season, holding their size throughout the season, coloring evenly. The surest cropper, and bears off years when other varieties fail.

The Aroma is the king of the standard strawberries, and has largely supplanted the well-known Gandy, being three times as productive. It is suited to a greater range of soils and climates and has greater adaptability. They will grow anywhere strawberries can grow. Land that is too rocky for farming often produces as high as

\$200 to \$300 per acre net on one crop. It does well also on sandy land and on clay land. You don't have to spray them, and they are not affected by rust. It is the great favorite in warm and in cold sections because of its ability to stand shipment; the most popular variety in all the commercial sections of the central United States and in the sub-tropical countries like Cuba and Mexico. Ninety-nine cars of berries out of every hundred raised in this section are Aroma. It responds gratefully to the care and attention of the up-to-date strawberry grower; at the same time it yields a profit to the careless man who will not cultivate his beds as he should.

"This variety has the great advantage of shipping exceedingly well and presenting a good appearance."—Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 113, University of Missouri.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00



Field packing shed in Aroma strawberry field, Neosho, Missouri. Hundreds of carloads of Aroma strawberries are shipped from this district every year and they command a premium in all of the city markets because of their large size, attractive appearance, quality—and the careful way in which they are graded and packed

BRANDYWINE (S) (Late) The Brandywine is a large to extra large, roundish berry; a deep blood-red color. Flesh is bright red with prominent, attractive yellow seed; very good and firm, juicy. It has a peculiar, individual, high flavor, briskly sub-acid.

The plant is vigorous, productive, and hardy, both in the North and in the South, being especially suited to conditions on the Pacific Coast, Cuba, Bermuda, and Florida. It thrives under all conditions of soil and climate, and is very productive.

It is especially popular for home use and with the commercial grower as a market berry. It is also an ideal canning berry, owing to its dark red color and high flavor.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

BUBACH (P) (Midseason) The Bubach is an old favorite of thirty years' standing; a thick, broad, irregular berry, sometimes wedge-shaped and sometimes rounding. Bright scarlet red color, which extends through to the center of the berry.

In quality it is very good, juicy, sub-acid; flesh fairly firm. Its remarkably fine appearance, combined with its good quality, has made it very popular and it is particularly recommended for home use and nearby markets. It is famous for its productivity and large size, as well as beautiful color. The plants have retained all of their old original vigor and produce large crops of big berries. It is a moderate plant-maker; free from rust; vigorous, and appeals to buyers everywhere as do few berries, and always tops the market.

The plants are dark, glossy green, of a spreading habit; short leaf and fruit stem. Thrives best on fertile loam, clay or black muck soil.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

CHESAPEAKE (S) (Late) Chesapeake is one of the most widely planted berries grown, averaging larger size than the Gandy. A uniform round berry. Dark, rich scarlet color. Flesh light red, good quality.

The plant makes a moderate number of runners. Very productive, rust-proof, withstands drouth and resists late frost.

It should be well cultivated in order to produce enough plants to make a good fruiting row. It is a late bloomer, producing a large number of blooms, and the fruit retains its size to the end of the fruiting season.

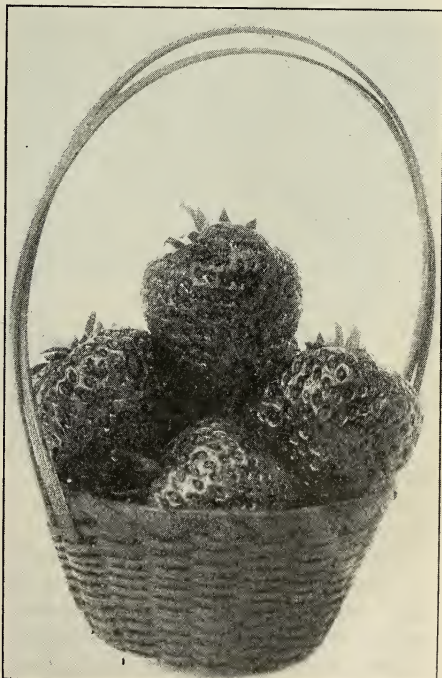
Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75;
per 1,000, \$5.00

CLIMAX (S) (Early) The Climax is a very good, medium sized, conical berry, with a beautiful bright glossy red surface. Very delicious flavor, rich and juicy. The fruit is especially attractive on the market, being popular with the commercial growers and retail merchants. The flesh is firm, making it a good shipper.

The plant is a hardy, strong, vigorous, upright grower; rust-resistant, with a wide range, succeeding in practically all soils and climates.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50;
per 1,000, \$6.00

CRESCENT (P) (Early) The Crescent is one of the oldest and best known strawberries, medium sized, generally wedge-shaped, but often roundish, tapering to a dull point. The Crescent is a bright red, deliciously tart strawberry with firm, close-grained, solid flesh. It keeps well in storage. Its firm flesh and brisk tartness make it one of the best shipping and canning berries.



Climax

Standard Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

The plants are vigorous, making numerous runners. It is especially valuable because of its attractiveness and because it succeeds everywhere; withstanding neglect but responding readily to cultivation. It is a medium sized plant.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00



Crescent Strawberry

DR. BURRILL (S) The Dr. Burrill is a wonderfully promising new strawberry. It was originated by Dr. J. R. Reasoner of Urbana, Illinois, who also originated the Senator Dunlap, one of the most widely planted, popular, and dependable of all our strawberries. This new variety, the Dr. Burrill, can have no higher recommendation than that of coming from the man who gave the strawberry growers of this country the Senator Dunlap.

The Dr. Burrill is a cross between the Senator Dunlap and the Crescent. It combines the qualities which make these two varieties standard. It has the qualities of both fruit and plant which are most desirable.

The berries are large size, rather round and pointed at the tip, brilliant, glossy red; mild, delicious flavor, firm, meaty flesh which holds up well after cooking, making it one of the best, if not the very best variety for canning, and a good shipping berry.

The plant is strong and very vigorous, with healthy, dark-colored foliage, resistant to diseases, and long, vigorous root systems that make it more resistant to drouth than most varieties. It is a very prolific plant maker, and forms a good hedge row, but it is equally well adapted to the hill system of culture because it makes large, vigorous crowns.

The variety is very highly recommended by the Kellogg Company, the introducers.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

GANDY (S) Gandy is a well-known standard of comparison, from medium to large size; roundish, oval berries, slightly flattened at the tip, deep red to a scarlet color with bright red flesh. The Gandy is an excellent berry with a brisk tartness that is very pleasant. This combination, with its pleasing appearance, makes it one of the best selling berries on the market. Flesh is very firm, so that the berry stands shipping well.

The plant is moderately vigorous, and makes a fair number of runners. Does well on all soils except those of a dry, sandy nature. Should be planted on fertile soil. Succeeds in every part of the country, and before the Aroma became so well known it was the universal favorite among strawberry growers. It is still planted very extensively, and is a profitable berry.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

Standard Strawberries

HAVERLAND (P) Haverland is one of the most popular tested varieties. Very long, regular pointed berries, which gradually taper toward the tip, which is rounded; medium to large size; bright red color, with prominent yellow seeds; flesh light red. The calyx covers the end gracefully, giving the berry a most beautiful, tempting appearance. It is as good as it looks, having a rich, juicy flavor, moderately firm flesh, especially fine for nearby markets, and, if not allowed to get too ripe, can be shipped as far as any variety. Very good for canning and preserving.

The plants make ample runners, strong, vigorous. Thrive everywhere, especially in the Northwest and the eastern states. The blossoms are medium sized; very hardy. The plants should be well mulched, as the berries are so numerous in the clusters that stems cannot hold them off the ground.

The Haverland bears when others fail and succeeds everywhere, under all conditions of soils and climates. Berries retain their large size throughout the entire season. It has been found to be especially satisfactory for Long Island and similar locations along the Eastern Coast.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00



Klondike—one of the best midseason varieties

KLONDIKE (S) The Klondike is a very profitable berry. It was introduced in the South, and the southern planters were the first to recognize its value, for they require a good shipper that will carry to the northern markets. The Klondike is a large, round, uniform berry, ideal strawberry shape. Beautiful rich, blood-red color. It has a delicate flavor that is neither rich nor sour, but mildly delicious and juicy. The great success of the Klondike is due to its splendid shipping quality.

Few berries have been taken up so quickly and universally by commercial growers

Standard Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

everywhere, and it is today planted by the hundreds of acres from the east shore of Maryland and Delaware to Texas. It is also very popular in California and the Pacific Coast country and the intermountain states, and is a profitable variety in the Great Lake regions of the North.

The plant is a vigorous, heavy grower; light green foliage; tall leaves which protect the berries from the extreme hot sun, and prevent drying out during drouth. Enormously productive, and truly deserves the name of Klondike, for it has proved a gold mine. The plants thrive on warm, sandy soils, make a large number of runners, and the berry is as attractive as the Lady Thompson, if not more so; ripens a few days later and retains its size throughout the season.

"The Klondike is grown almost exclusively throughout Florida."—J. M. BROWNLEE.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00

LADY THOMPSON (S) The Lady Thompson is a round, uniform berry, tapering (Early) toward a rounding point. Medium to large size; handsome bright red, with reddish-tinted seed; meat firm, solid pink color, very rich, good quality. The Lady Thompson is a splendid shipper and a good market berry, keeping well in storage, and has been widely grown for a great many years. Most extensively planted in the strawberry sections of the Carolinas, although generally popular throughout the South, where it is a favorite early ripening variety.

Plants are vigorous, make a large number of runners which withstand the dry weather. It seems to thrive best during dry seasons. Lady Thompson and Klondike are the most generally planted berries in Florida and the extreme South.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

MARSHALL (S) Marshall is one of the largest berries, roundish, tapering to an oval (Midseason) point, handsome dark red color with prominent seeds; flesh a bright red. Marshall is a strictly fancy berry; rich, juicy, highest quality, deliciously sweet; one of the best berries for local market and the fancy trade, as well as for commercial shipments. Holds up well in storage.

The plants are healthy, except sometimes affected by rust; moderately productive. They are fair to good plant makers. The berries average large, are of the very best quality and retain their size throughout the season. Very popular berry in the Middle States, and planted extensively in California and Oregon.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00



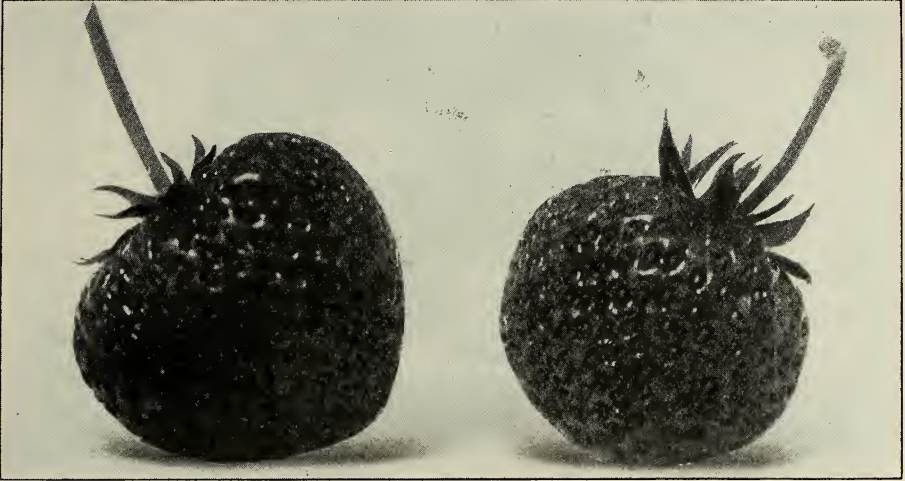
Michel—a delicious, medium sized early berry

MICHEL (S) One of the very best of the extra early varieties. Medium sized berry, (Extra Early) round-pointed. It is a bright red, colored evenly over the entire surface; flesh light crimson, juicy, sprightly acid quality. It is at its best when the berries are allowed to fully ripen on the vine. Splendid early berry for table use, and a shipper.

The plants are very rank, heavy growers and make so many runners that it is necessary to keep them thinned for best results. Thrives best on light, warm soils. If put on too

heavy, rich land, all the strength is inclined to go to the plants, rather than to making berries. One of the best early varieties for cross-pollination; very productive.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00



Ozark—One of the largest and best early berries

OZARK, EARLY (S) (Extra Early) The Ozark (or Early Ozark as it is sometimes called) originated in this Ozark Mountain country, and is very popular because it is one of the few of the extra early berries that has the good qualities of the later-ripening varieties. It has proved especially valuable in the northern and southern states. Roundish, oval shape, large average size; fully equaling the Gandy in this respect. Colors evenly, taking on an unusually dark rich red. The flesh is a deep crimson throughout and has a firm, meaty texture with rich sub-acid quality, almost sweet, very good. It is one of the firmest-fleshed berries grown, and one of the very best shippers among the early varieties.

The plant is ideal in many ways. Makes just enough runners to insure the best results in fruiting. The leaves are a dark green color, luxuriant, thick and leathery, very healthy and vigorous in appearance. It produces an abundance of pollen and is very productive; not easily killed by late frosts and freezes. Thrives best on fertile soil.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

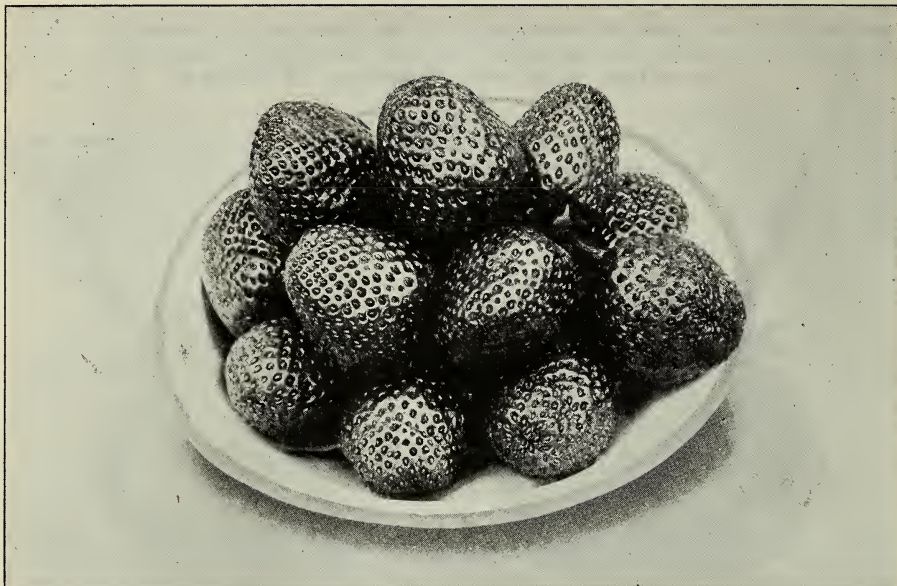
PARKER EARLE (S) (Midseason) Parker Earle is enormously productive. It has never been planted as extensively as it deserves because the plants are always scarce and the demand exceeds the supply. It forms good "stools" naturally, and is more difficult to propagate. The berries of the Parker Earle are large, with a neck at the stem end, rather blunt at the point, often wedge-shaped. The quality is of the best, being highly flavored, rich, and juicy. Color, a brilliant crimson.

The plant is vigorous, has heavy green leaves, and does not make many runners. For this reason it is especially suited to hill culture, although it is also used in the hedge row system. There are often twenty berries to one truss or bloom cluster. The berries begin to ripen midseason and continue through a long period. The Parker Earle should be planted on fertile ground where it will get an abundance of moisture. It will not succeed on thin, drouthy soil as will most other varieties. On the other hand, it can be put on soil that is too rich and heavy for other varieties, and it is especially recommended for home garden and where extra fancy fruit is desired for local and city markets.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

Standard Strawberries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Sample—A good late strawberry

SAMPLE (P) Sample has the ideal strawberry shape, resembling that of a top rounded (Late) at the point; one of the largest in size. Stem and calyx, which are small, remain green for days after the berries have been picked. Very dark red; attractive color, with prominent seeds, which turn red as the berries ripen; flesh bright red; ripens and colors evenly, very good quality. Its firm flesh and ability to stand shipment make it a very popular berry and one that compares favorably with Aroma.

Plants are strong, thrifty, and make a number of runners, giving a good fruiting row; one of the most productive varieties grown, the berries ripening over a long period, and planted largely in the Northeastern section; is the only pistillate variety that comes up to the high standard demanded of all late-ripening berries.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

SENATOR DUNLAP (S) Senator Dunlap is to the North and Eastern districts what (Midseason) the Aroma is to the Central States, and, with the exception of Son's Prolific, is the only berry that comes up to the standard of the Aroma for dependability and as a money-maker. It is a large, handsome berry of the Warfield type, tapering to a point, or wedge-shaped, very uniform in size and appearance. The deep, glossy-red color shades to a dark red or scarlet on the under side of the berry; prominent yellow seeds, forming a beautiful contrast; far above the average quality, exceedingly juicy and tender; delicate flavor, which makes it a popular variety for the consumer. Flesh is bright red, firm, and stands shipping and an unusual amount of rough handling; one of the best for preserving and canning, making a rich, red syrup, and the berry retains its bright red color.

The plant is one of the hardiest and most vigorous grown. Develops an unusually heavy crown; the foliage is tall, upright, bright green with long leaves. The Senator Dunlap is not only one of the hardiest, but adapts itself to all kinds of soils and climates, and thrives under any system of management. It is a good plant maker, producing numerous runners and forming a splendid fruiting row. Because it is such a prolific plant-maker, plants should be set 12 to 18 inches further apart in the row than other varieties. It responds quickly to expert care, yet is one of the most productive varieties under unfavorable conditions. Senator Dunlap is a "perfect," or staminate variety and produces an abundance of virile pollen.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

Standard Strawberries

SON'S PROLIFIC (S) Son's Prolific is a cross between the Aroma and Bubach, combining the good qualities of both. It is one of the three great varieties which combine the essential strawberry qualities. Like the Aroma and Senator Dunlap, it has the attractive appearance, hardiness, productiveness, and ability to stand long-distance shipment that place these three varieties in a class by themselves. The berry is uniform, round shape, tapering slightly, being a little more pointed than the Aroma, larger size, and a darker, richer color. After years of fruiting and comparing it with the best varieties, it has proved to be the best color and the best shipping berry of them all. Berries ripen early, no green tips formed. (See page 132 for picture.)

The foliage is rich, glossy, and heavy. It is a satisfactory plant-maker, forming a good matted row. The crown is heavy and the roots are very long and fibrous, going down into the ground, so that the plant is able to withstand drouth, and will thrive on very sandy land where the Aroma does not succeed. Son's Prolific commences to ripen same season as Aroma, but matures crop in a shorter period. The stem is stronger and heavier, and stands higher from the ground than either of its parents, the Aroma and Bubach.

For perfect plant growth, as to size, color, shape, flavor, firmness, and productiveness of the berries, Son's Prolific is the best of all the late commercial varieties.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00

TEXAS (S) The Texas is a medium to large sized berry; uniform, roundish shape, (Extra Early) tapering slightly toward the point. Dark, glossy crimson color; flesh is a light red, firm, meaty, rich, juicy; a distinctly tart flavor, and the berries are uniform in size and shape; every one is marketable, no culls. It is an excellent shipper, and its high color and uniform size give it a very pleasing appearance in the crate.



Senator Dunlap—one of the best, most dependable strawberries

Standard Strawberries

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

The plant is healthy, vigorous, and one of the freest from rust; makes a fair number of runners, forming a good fruiting row. It is hardy, and thrives in all soils and climates, producing a large number of blooms, and, if these are killed by frost, a second lot is frequently put out, giving a moderate crop the same season.

Plants come into bearing very young and are especially productive. While the Texas is an extra early berry, it has an unusually long fruiting season, giving a longer time in which to market the crop, and the picking overlaps that of the later varieties. The Texas is one of the best berries for the south half of the United States, but it is generally adaptable and should be as widely and universally planted in the North as the Haverland.

"One of the longest-season berries we have. A good variety for both commercial and home use."—Virginia Experiment Station, T. C. JOHNSON.

Per 25, \$0.35; per 100, \$0.80; per 500, \$2.75; per 1,000, \$5.00

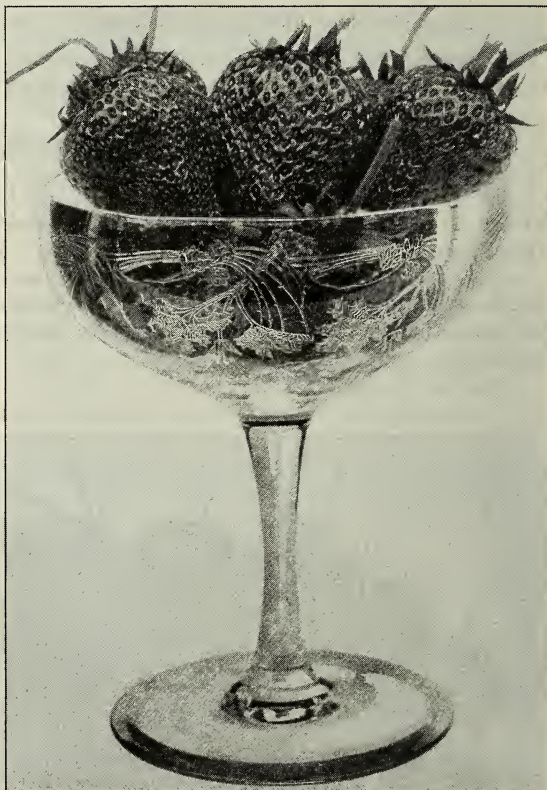
WARFIELD (P) The Warfield (Mid-Season) is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to Hudson Bay, and is a popular, standard variety everywhere. Medium to large size, beautiful, regular shape, tapering to a rounding point. Has a neat, slender stem and green calyx, joined to the berry in such a way as to form a short neck. The Warfield is a very highly colored berry, dark, glossy red, prominent yellow seeds; flesh is deep red, which extends through to the center, and it retains its color after picking. It has a spicy, sub-acid flavor, tart enough to be a fine relish, moderately firm, keeps fairly well in storage.

The Warfield is an excellent table berry and especially desirable for canning and preserving, because it holds its beautiful color after canning; has flavor and is one of the best for nearby markets. It is not only a great berry for local markets, but one of the best commercial varieties for long distant shipments, when picked in a fine condition.

The Warfield is a persistent plant-maker, and the plants must be thinned out to get the best results. Foliage is good; should have a staminate (S) variety planted every other row in order to give thorough cross-pollination. It is enormously productive, combining many excellent qualities, and is a splendid berry for the main crop. (See Senator Dunlap for best pollenizer.)

"Popular as market variety across the continent."—American Horticultural Manual, by PROFESSORS BUDD and HANSEN.

Per 25, \$0.45; per 100, \$1.00; per 500, \$3.50; per 1,000, \$6.00



Son's Prolific—pronounced a better berry than Aroma except on thin, poor hill ground. See page 131

Special Money-Saving Collections

Many fruit growers who are not familiar with strawberries have asked us to select varieties suited to their locality and their requirements. To meet this demand and to save you money on the purchase price, we are offering the special collections listed below. In these collections we put up named varieties of different seasons of ripening which are suited to your particular locality. (Whenever a pistillate (P) variety is sent, the proper staminate (S) variety is also included for cross-pollination.)

In the smaller collections we give varieties that are particularly adapted to the home garden. In the large acre collections we put up varieties that are noted money-makers.

We select the varieties. You get the best plants of the kind best suited for your locality. If you are not sure as to what is best, do not take any chances, but send in your order promptly, and we will reserve the plants as shown in the different collections and have them ready for early shipment.

No. 1 Home Garden Collection — \$2.50

Four Hundred Standard Plants

This is one of the most popular collections with those who want a low-priced strawberry garden. It includes 100 plants each of an extra early, early, medium, and late variety. It will plant a row 800 feet long or a piece of ground 57 x 57 feet square with the plants set 2 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. In the garden the rows are often set 3 feet apart, instead of 4. When this is done, it will take a place 50 feet square. With varieties of from extra early to late, you will have a supply of delicious ripe strawberries for your family and your friends throughout the entire growing season, and for the winter's supply of preserves, jams, and canned berries at a cost of less than 1 cent a quart. This is an unusual offer; a complete assortment at prices usually given only on large quantities.

No. 2 Everbearing Home Garden Collection — \$3.50

One Hundred Everbearing Plants and 300 Standard Plants

This collection is like No. 1 except that we have added 100 of the famous Everbearing strawberries in place of the extra early standard plants. Of the standard varieties there are 100 early, 100 medium, and 100 late standard plants, 100 assorted Everbearing varieties. These Everbearing plants ripen the first crop extra early in the season, thus taking the place of the extra early variety in Collection No. 1, but they continue to blossom and bear fruit throughout the summer under favorable conditions. Even though there should be a drouth or you should neglect your garden through the summer so as to check the development of the fruit buds, it will reward you with another full crop in the fall.

No. 3 Local Market Collection — \$6.00

Two Hundred Everbearing Strawberries and 600 Standard Plants

This collection is made up especially to meet the demands of those who want to raise more berries than they need for home use. It has 200 plants each of the early, medium, and late standard varieties, and 100 each of two of the Everbearing varieties. It will plant a row 1,600 feet long or a piece of ground 80 feet square with plants set every 2 feet in rows 4 feet apart, and it is especially suited for supplying a home market. This is the collection to plant if you live in town and have a back yard and want to make some extra spending money, or in the country and have a place in the garden that you can use.

"Four rows twenty rods long were planted, the rows being four feet apart, consequently there are just twenty square rods in the patch, or one-eighth of an acre (660 plants required). Those four rows produced 1,600 boxes of extra choice berries, which sold for \$3.60 per crate, or 15 cents a box, bringing me \$240—a very good showing for an eighth of an acre."

—E. E. CRAWFORD, Oklahoma.

Strawberry Plants



Varieties for Your State

The question of which varieties of strawberries to plant is often a perplexing one. We want to particularly emphasize the fact that strawberries have a wider range of adaptability both as to soil and climate than any other fruit. Practically every variety in our list will thrive in every part of the country. There is no such thing as a "one best variety," and the answer to your question depends upon the purpose for which you want them—whether early or late, for home use or nearby markets or distant shipment, as an extra fancy berry for a market that will pay high prices or a berry that must stand shipment. The requirements are so different that you must plant different varieties for different purposes.

The following list gives varieties that have been thoroughly tested and proved in each state:

Alabama—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Arizona—Aroma, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Son's Prolific, Senator Dunlap, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Arkansas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

California—Aroma, Bubach, Brandywine, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Marshall, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Colorado—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Connecticut—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Delaware—Aroma, Bubach, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Florida—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Georgia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Idaho—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Illinois—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Indiana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Iowa—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Kansas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Kentucky—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Louisiana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Maine—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Maryland—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Massachusetts—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Michigan—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Minnesota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Haverland, Klondike, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Mississippi—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Missouri—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Montana—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Nebraska—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Nevada—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Sample, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Hampshire—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Jersey—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New Mexico—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

New York—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

North Carolina—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

North Dakota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Ohio—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Oklahoma—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Oregon—Aroma, Brandywine, Marshall, Son's Prolific.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Pennsylvania—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Rhode Island—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

South Carolina—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

South Dakota—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Tennessee—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Texas—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Utah—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Vermont—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Virginia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Washington—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

West Virginia—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Wisconsin—Aroma, Brandywine, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Wyoming—Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

EVERBEARING—Americus, Progressive, Superb.

Strawberries for Different Uses and Soils

Strawberries not only have a wide range of adaptability to different soils, but for different purposes and uses as well; however, it has been found that some varieties are especially good under certain conditions. We give a list showing these varieties below:

Extra Quality

Americus, Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Marshall, Michel, Parker Earle, Progressive, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

General Family Supply

Americus, Aroma, Brandywine, Dr. Burrill, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Marshall, Michel, Parker Earle, Progressive, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

Drouth-Resistant

Aroma, Brandywine, Dr. Burrill, Chesapeake, Crescent, Gandy, Lady Thompson, Ozark, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

Commercial Market

Aroma, Bubach, Gandy, Parker Earle, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Sample, Texas, Warfield.

Canning

Aroma, Brandywine, Dr. Burrill, Klondike, Marshall, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

For Sandy Soils

Aroma, Brandywine, Climax, Crescent, Gandy, Haverland, Klondike, Lady Thompson, Michel, Son's Prolific, Senator Dunlap, Superb.

For Heavy Clay Soils

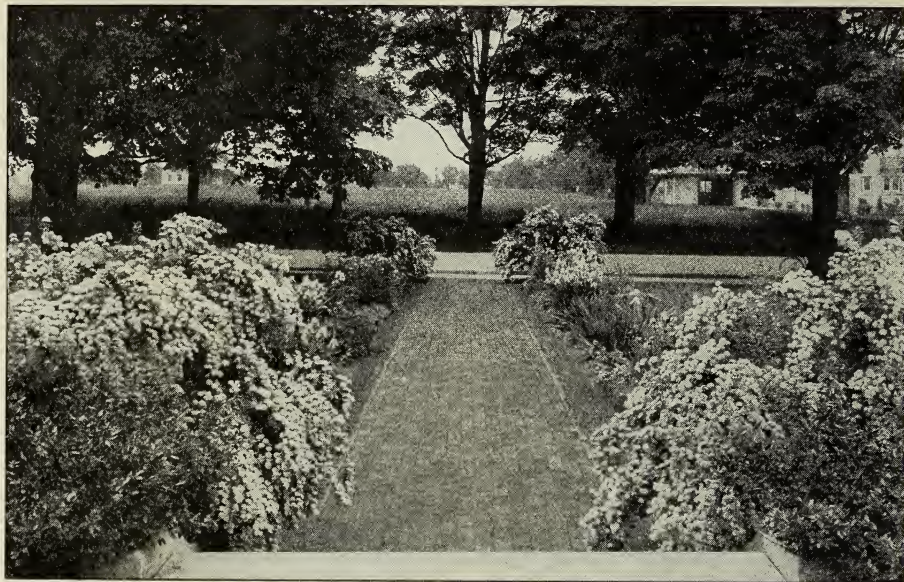
Aroma, Americus, Bubach, Gandy, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas.

For Loamy Soils

Aroma, Bubach, Chesapeake, Crescent, Haverland, Ozark, Parker Earle, Progressive, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Son's Prolific, Texas, Warfield.

Extra Large

Aroma, Brandywine, Bubach, Chesapeake, Gandy, Haverland, Marshall, Son's Prolific Superb.



An effective planting of shrubs, iris, and peonies at a low cost. The white-flowered shrub is the Spirea Van Houttei. The shrubs in the lower corner are the Japan Quince

A Beautiful, Permanent Garden at Low Cost

You can have a beautiful garden of flowers at surprisingly low cost and comparatively little care.

The greatest beauty and fragrance does not necessarily come from the rare and high-priced varieties. Many costly flowers are not half as beautiful and lasting as those listed here, nor do they stand frost and cold as well.

We propagate the hardy varieties that are most beautiful and lasting. Our flowers and shrubs are grown in the bracing mountain air in the richest soil of the Ozarks. They are vigorous and hardy, thrive everywhere and need little care or attention when once established. Year after year they grow larger and more beautiful.

A little money judiciously invested in shrubs, roses, and perennials now, will repay you many times over in future pleasure, and will likewise add to the value of your property.

Decorative Shrubs and Plants

Many times you have seen a cozy little home nestling among its vines, flowers, and trees, with an open stretch of lawn. By itself that home would be just a plain little house. Good taste and thoughtful attention rather than money has wrought the change.

Planting is like painting a picture, with the trees and shrubs as your colors. The rules for successful planting are simple and few. Plant the outer border of your place heavily with masses of dense, rather tall-growing shrubbery, giving a distinct outline and form to your property. Keep the taller growing plants well back, then the medium growing, and next the low growing at the inner edge, forming a dense, rounding mass of shrubbery which gradually meets the lawn. Plant rounding masses of shrubbery in the corners as well as along the boundary line. Avoid too many straight lines and geometrical angles. Have a number of different kinds of plants, but enough of one type in a place, to produce a definite effect of rich shade, color, flower, or fruit. Use vines and shrubs, not to display their own characters, but to mask sharp lines of buildings and as a frame for distant views.

Around the house have open stretches of lawn. It is especially important to keep small yards open. A small yard properly planted around the outer edges will appear larger than it really is. Don't scatter single, isolated shrubs all over the lawn. Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn. However, this may be done on the large, spacious lawn where

nothing is more desirable than groups of shade trees, or single specimens placed a little to one side of the house where shade is needed.

Plant climbing vines on the porches and arbors. Equal numbers of the Dorothy Perkins rose, honeysuckle, and Japanese clematis can be planted on the same porch, giving a succession of bloom. Plant the medium and small-growing shrubs, roses, and peonies in masses around the corners of the house and to hide the foundation, and in the corners of the porches, curves, and corners of the walks. Always select the dainty, more refined flowers for planting where they will be seen closely. Put the more rank growing flowers further in the back-ground.

There are many different shades of green in leaves and combinations of colors in flowers which are exceedingly beautiful and interesting; while variation in bark color gives an entire new change after the leaves are off in the autumn.

A well-planted succession of growing, blooming things about a house make it a home, and a never-ending source of pleasure, growing more beautiful and attractive every year.

Don't plant trees in the center of a small lawn.

Don't scatter "shoe button" plants all over the lawn.

Don't have a round flower bed.

Don't have useless paths, isolated pergolas, iron seats, dogs, rabbits, deer, or other imitations on the place.

Don't plant cottonwood or poplars unless you alternate with a good, slow-growing tree with the intention of removing the fast-growing tree as soon as the other has developed.

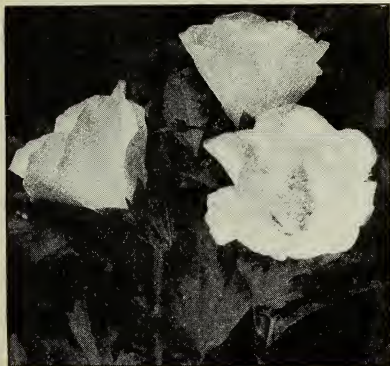
Don't have terraces near the sidewalk. Grade the house to the walk line with an even slope if possible.

Don't try to establish grass on steep banks. Plant trailing vines which will take root as they go—Honeysuckle and Dorothy Perkins rose.

Don't plant shade trees closer than thirty feet apart.

Don't wait. Plan now to make your house a beautiful and more valuable home.

Shrubs



Althea, often called Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) (*Totus Alba*) A large, single, bell-shaped white flower, somewhat resembling the hollyhock. Bush upright, grows eight to twelve feet tall. Blooms late in summer. Hardy.

2 to 3 feet each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

DEUTZIA LEMOINI A dense spreading shrub with many upright branches loaded with racemes or clusters of small double, white, bell-shaped flowers which appear early in the spring. A free bloomer, grows three to four feet tall.

2 to 3 feet each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (*Deutzia Crenata*) This beautiful shrub is taller, more upright growing than the Deutzia Lemoini. Grows six to eight feet tall. Very large double white flowers with the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. Blooms in the early spring, May or June, about two weeks ahead of Deutzia Lemoini. Succeeds in the shade.

2 to 3 feet each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

Decorative Shrubs

DOGWOOD (Siberian Red Osier) This is one of the best and hardiest

(*Cornus Alba Siberica*) shrubs. Its smooth, straight stems are blood red, and for this reason it is especially desirable for planting in shrubberies for autumn and winter effects where a bit of bright color is wanted when everything else is gone. Late in the season there are many clusters of small, blue berries. Grows ten feet tall. Thrives as well in shady places under large trees as in the sunny, exposed situations. The Siberian Dogwood is a shrub and should not be confused with the large, white flowered Dogwood seen in the woods early in the spring.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY A large bush, often growing twelve feet tall; resembles the

(*Viburnum Opulus*) common snowball to which it is closely related. Blooms very early. Has large, loose clusters of berries which turn a bright red, like the cranberry, by the middle of July. The numerous clusters of berries hang on until the following spring.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

HONEYSUCKLE, JAPAN BUSH (Lonicera Morrowii)

Bush Honeysuckle is to the shrubs what the Climbing Honeysuckle is to the vines. It bears a great profusion of the beautiful typical Honeysuckle flowers early in the season during May and June, and in August large quantities of brilliant, shining red berries which hang on the bush until winter. One of the best "all season" shrubs. Succeeds in the shade. Six feet tall; fast grower; hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS STERILIS (Hills of Snow)

Beautiful foliage and huge white panicles of dense balls made up of many dainty flowers. Grows four to ten feet tall. Blooms in midsummer. The earliest blooming hydrangea. Very hardy. Suitable for planting in mass or hedge; upright. Makes fast growth. Succeeds in the shade.

2 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

HYDRANGEA (H. Pan. Grandiflora) (Large flowered)

Immense conical white flower, heads over a foot long which open late in summer, and often last until frost, when they turn pink. Beautiful foliage. Average height, six to eight feet when grown. Most conspicuous in fall for shrubbery, hedge, and lawn. Fast spreading grower. Prefers the sun. Prune severely in winter for quantity of flowers; less so for larger flower heads. Very hardy.

2 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

JAPANESE ROSE, GLOBE-FLOWER (Kerria Japonica)

The best yellow flowered shrub. Bears a bright profusion of yellow flowers which first appear in early May and June in great abundance and continue throughout the entire summer. Resemble single roses. Slender, graceful, drooping branches. Broad, spreading shrub with many short branches and twigs, which retain their green color throughout the winter. It is especially suited for planting as a border shrub and as a specimen; grows in any good



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

garden soil, does well in sunlight but even better in partial shade; an old garden favorite; grows four to eight feet tall.

1 to 2 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

PRAIRIE ROSE This rose is most beautiful and useful as a shrub for border planting, (Rosa Setigera) screens, etc. Large, single, dull rose-colored flowers 1½ inches across, borne in big clusters; latest bloomer of all; flowering in July and August, followed by red seed pod; light-green foliage; has only three leaflets, hence is known as the Bramble Leaf Rose; very vigorous, grows six feet tall, forms a large, dense, spreading bush, absolutely hardy and suited to all conditions.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

ROSA RUGOSA Used largely as a shrubby rose. See page 147.

SNOWBALL An old-time favorite, large, round balls of little white flowers (Viburnum Opulus Sterile) just as popular today as ever. Grows six to nine feet tall. Blooms in May or June. Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

SNOWBERRY Has small pink flowers in May, but the charming green (Symphoricarpus Racemosus) foliage with the beautiful clusters of snow-white berries which hang until late in the winter has made it popular everywhere. Grows about four to five feet tall. Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00



HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS STERILIS

One of the best large flowering shrubs. Used here in a long clump or hedge to mark a division line without disfiguring the ground as a fence would

Decorative Shrubs

SPIREA The best of all the spireas and the greatest favorite North, East, South, (S. Van Houttei) and West. Its graceful, drooping branches laden with small, round clusters of dainty little white flowers are truly beautiful. Grows four to six feet tall. Flowers in early summer. If you could plant only one shrub, that one should be Spirea. For shrubby border, hedge, or massing to hide the foundation of the house. Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00



Spirea

Sweet Shrub

Weigela

SUMAC The Sumac is one of our most beautiful as well as the most satisfactory (Rhus Glabra) native shrubs. The American people are using more hardy, vigorous, native plants to the exclusion of the tender, delicate, foreign kinds. This rich, fern-like foliage with a spreading top gives a very tropical effect to the shrubby border. Grows ten to fifteen feet tall. Spreading, fast grower.

5 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

SUMAC The Aromatic Sumac is a hardy native shrub with a fragrant, woody (Rhus Aromatica) odor. Has thick, dark foliage which turns to a rich crimson in the fall of the year, and the long clusters of small, coral-red berries remain on the bush throughout the winter. Grows three to eight feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

SUMAC (Staghorn) Tall growing. See under Ornamental Trees, page 144.

SWEET SHRUB or **CAROLINA ALLSPICE** (Calycanthus Floridus) Flowers are dark, dull red, double and have a peculiar sweet odor that is very pleasant. Blooms in June and at intervals throughout the summer. Grows three to six feet tall. Hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

SYRINGA or **MOCK ORANGE** (Philadelphus Coronarius) Most fragrant white flowers, with yellow stamens at the center, resembles the orange blossom; June; deliciously fragrant. Upright growth, seven to ten feet tall. Hardy.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

WEIGELA ROSEA (D. florida) (Rose-colored) Rose-colored flowers, trumpet-shaped like the honeysuckle, coming in long, graceful sprays. The best flowering shrub of its season. Grows where others fail. Free from insects and diseases. Grows about six feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

Climbing Vines

"To drape, to mantle, to conceal, to screen, to frame, to cover, to shade, to protect, to beautify, to transform—how may vines not be used? How could beautiful garden pictures be made without them? Lacking their grace and mellowing touch, many buildings would be intolerable eyesores, but with soft drapery their crudities are mercifully concealed. Shady pergolas, leafy arches, and pendant garlands from trees and over hedge-rows make pictures complete in themselves."

BOSTON IVY (Ampelopsis Veitchii) It clings to walls by little adhesive disks and forms a dense, mat-like foliage, spreading rapidly. In the autumn it glows with colors as brilliant as the maple.

CLEMATIS, Japanese (C. Paniculata) Dainty little star-shaped white flowers borne in clusters completely covering the upper part of the vine, giving off a rich honey fragrance that carries a great distance. The deep, brilliant, leathery, green foliage is very dense and beautiful.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (Lonicera Japonica Halliana) Small, trumpet-shaped flowers. There is a powerful sweetness about them that is wonderfully pleasant. Blooms in June and August and late fall. Fifteen feet. Hardy.

TRUMPET VINE (Trumpet Honeysuckle) (Tecoma Radicans) The flowers, borne in clusters at the tips of its many branches, have a marked resemblance to trumpets. They are about three inches long, and a striking orange-red or scarlet color. Blooms from July to the end of the summer. The branches will cling to either wood or brick by means of little rootlets at the joints of the vine.

WISTARIA, JAPANESE (Wistaria Chinensis Multijuga) The best permanent vine. The delicate pea-like flowers are borne in clusters one to three feet long—several times longer than the old Chinese Wistaria. There are a hundred or more small flowers in one cluster.

For other climbers, see under Roses.

ALL ABOVE VARIETIES AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES
Each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

Lilacs

The old-fashioned purple lilac has a delicious fragrance that haunts the memory from one season to another. None of our shrubs have been as highly developed under cultivation as has the lilac. The best new varieties have immense clusters of large plumes laden with sweetness. Some are double, some single, and the white, reddish-purple, and blue varieties lend themselves to many color schemes.

LILAC, Old-fashioned Purple (S. Vulgaris) Too well known to need description. Grows eight to ten feet tall. Upright. Hardy. Suitable for mass or hedge.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

LUDWIG SPATH Long plumes of single, perfectly formed, little flowers of a dark reddish-purple. The inside of the flower is darker than the outside, showing beautiful contrasting shadows. Blooms in May or June. Upright; six to eight feet tall. Hardy.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.50; per bundle of 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY Large trusses of plumes. The dainty little flowers are double and of exceeding purity and whiteness. The best of all the whites. Blooms in May or June. Upright, six to eight feet tall. Hardy.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.50; per bundle of 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00

PRESIDENT GREVY A light blue. Double. The trusses are unusually large and perfect. One of the rarest and best. Blooms in May or June. Upright, six or eight feet tall.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.50; per bundle of 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00

Hedges

The hedge takes the place of a disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. There are hedges for all kinds of surroundings—straight, upright Altheas, or gracefully drooping Spirea as well as the closely clipped hedge of Privet or Japan Quince and the thorny Barberry.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE Graceful, arching twigs. Foliage coppery scarlet in the fall. (Berberis Thunbergii) Many decorative berries which hang on all winter. Three to three and one-half feet tall. Quick grower. Unusually hardy. Thrives North or South.

2 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

HONEYSUCKLE, Japan Bush The Japan Bush Honeysuckle makes a dense, gracefully (Lonicera Morrowii) rounded hedge. Grows five to six feet tall. See page 138.

JAPAN QUINCE Bright, blooming scarlet flowers in May, and shiny green foliage. (Cydonia Japonica) A closely clipped hedge in bloom forms a wonderful pattern of scarlet and brilliant green colors. Grows six to seven feet tall. Very hardy. Stands pruning well.

2 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA Bright, smooth, leathery, green leaves, almost overgreen. Stands (Ligustrum Ovalifolium) severest pruning; can be trained high or low, and sheared with impunity. Eight to ten feet. Free from disease and insect pests.

Sometimes kills back to the ground in the North, but grows again. The fastest growing and most popular hedge plant.

2 feet, each, \$0.15; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00

PRIVET, IBOTA This is the hardy privet; dark, glossy foliage; beautiful and succeeds (Ligustrum) in the North where California Privet is injured by winters.



Barberry Hedge—Elms along the avenue. Hard maple next to house. Deutzia massed in the corner. Lawn left open

1 to 2 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI Best white flowered hedge. Very graceful.

Good for informal gardens, as well as for formal effects, as it is graceful but does not run riot. Medium-sized plants are quoted for hedge planting.

1 to 2 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

There are many other plants which make attractive hedges but should not be sheared as heavily as the Barberry, Privet, or Japan Quince. The following all make graceful decorative hedges: Althea, Deutzia, Lilac, Hydrangea, Syringa, Snowball, Weigela, Hibiscus, and Snowberry. Also such roses as Conrad F. Meyer, The Rugosas, Dorothy Perkins, and the Persian Yellow.

Ornamental Trees

Everybody appreciates fine trees for their beauty and utility. They add value to property and are of great importance to fruit growers and farmers for windbreaks.

Fast growing kinds are often planted between others and are cut out when the longer lived slow growing trees are big enough.

BECHTEL DOUBLE FLOWERED CRAB (P. Ioensis) The flowers are a beautiful pink; very sweet scented; two inches in diameter. Blooms in May. Grows thirty feet tall. Hardy.

3 to 5 feet, each, \$0.60; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$45.00

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra) The tree is open, spreading, and a faster grower than hickory; attains a height of 60 to 100 feet, sometimes 150 feet on fertile soil. Should be planted as an ornamental tree, as a nut tree, and as the most valuable and fastest growing timber tree of all.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

DOGWOOD, Common (Cornus Florida) The common white flowering Dogwood; grows wild in the woods along the streams. Large, creamy-white flowers, three to four inches across. Comes early in the spring before the leaves, followed with clusters of scarlet berries in the fall. Hardy. Grows 20 to 30 feet tall.

2 to 3 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

ELM, American White (Ulmus Americana) Best native shade tree. A beautiful avenue tree. Can be planted close to houses as the high-arched branches leave good space above the roof for air and light. Grows up to one hundred feet tall.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

GOLDEN RAIN TREE— VARNISH TREE (Koelreuteria Paniculata) The most popular decorative tree from China. Ornamental throughout the entire season. Finely divided, attractive green foliage turning dark red and gold in autumn; clusters of yellow flowers one to two feet long appearing in July followed by large, bladder seed pods two feet long; hardy. One of the most desirable medium-sized trees. Grows 15 to 30 feet high.

3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.40; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00

GREEN ASH (Fraxinus Lanceolata Viridis) A beautiful, spreading tree with broad, rounding top, slender branches, light green leaves; very hardy, long lived, a rapid grower, especially when young. Extensively planted as an ornamental street and park tree in towns and cities throughout the entire United States; suited to conditions from Saskatchewan, Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico, and especially valuable in the prairie states of the Northwest; grows 60 to 70 feet high, 2 or 3 feet in diameter.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

HORSE CHESTNUT (Aesculus Hippocastanum) The ideal tree for shady bowers, roads, parks, towns, and cities in the North and Eastern United States, where it thrives best and is extensively planted. Grows 60 to 80 feet.

4 to 6 feet, each, \$0.45; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00

Ornamental Trees



LINDEN or BASSWOOD (*Tilia Americana*) White fragrant flowers which attract bees. Large, heart-shaped leaves. A rapid grower, often reaching a height of 90 feet.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.50; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*) A large rounded tree. Foliage dense, dark green, smooth, glossy; turns yellow in the fall. One of the best and longest lived, for street, park, or garden.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.60; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$45.00

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF (*Acer Saccharinum*) The White Maple is a large, fast-growing tree. Very attractive. Should be planted alternately with the slower growing but more permanent Sugar or Norway Maples and cut out when the latter have attained a good size.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer Saccharum*) The Hard or Rock Maple is the best park, shade, and street tree of all. Beautiful dark green foliage which turns red and yellow in the autumn. Moderately fast growing, but hardy, vigorous and long-lived.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.50; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*P. Carolinensis*) Fastest growing tree; slender, sometimes one hundred feet tall. Shiny, bright green leaves. Best for crowded districts of large cities, and as a quick shade tree. Sometimes called "The Sudden Sawlog." Should be planted alternately with more permanent trees. Does well in arid states.

5 to 6 feet, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus Nigra Italica*) One of the most striking and picturesque trees grown. A tall, narrow, columnar tree, growing 60 to 100 feet, straight up. Used as a windbreak as it does not spread out. It is of special value in landscape work where it is planted to relieve monotonous sky lines and increase the apparent height of hills.

5 to 6 feet, each, \$0.25; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Oleaster*) (*Elaeagnus Angustifolia*) The Russian Olive is a large shrub or small tree, 12 to 20 feet high—sometimes grows 40 feet. It is a rapid, spreading grower when young. The leaves are small, oval, shining silver. Very hardy.

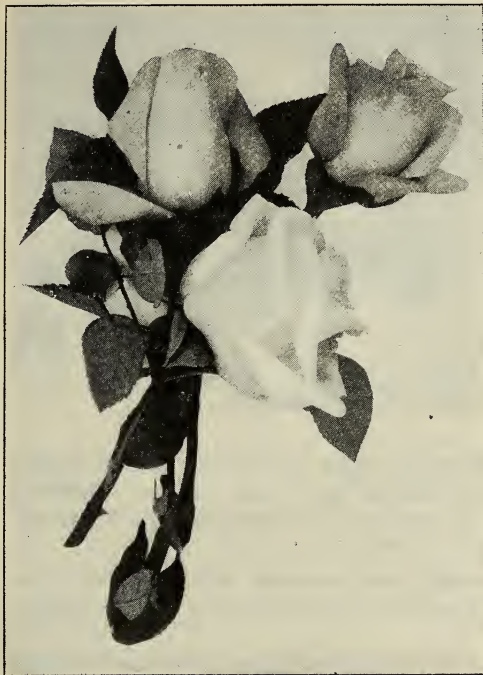
3 to 4 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

STAGHORN SUMAC (*Rhus Typhina*) This is a typical Sumac except that it forms a small tree 20 to 30 feet tall. Its beauty has been overlooked by planters; fits in wherever a large shrub or small upright tree is wanted for planting; the rich, green, fern-like foliage giving a tropical effect. Hardy; grows very fast.

5 to 7 feet, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00

SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN (**ORIENTAL PLANE**) (*Platanus Orientalis*) A large, round-headed, wide-spreading tree, regularly formed, usually with a short, heavy trunk. Grows 80 feet tall. Good for all soils. Succeeds where others fail. Hardy.

5 to 6 feet, each, \$0.40; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00



Maman Cochet—the best and hardiest tea rose

The Rose

Flowers of rarest beauty, the most varied forms, and the sweetest perfumes. They may be had now from frost to frost, in one glorious succession. The hardy Japanese Rugosas open before the others awake. Then the old-fashioned Persian Yellow, followed by a host of hybrid perpetuals (H. P.) which make June the "Month of Roses." After the H. P.'s (which really are not perpetuals) comes the hardy new race of Hybrid Teas (H. T.) which have the hardiness of the hybrid perpetuals, and the refined fragrant and delicate beauty of the Teas, and, what is most wonderful of all, they possess the Teas' habit of blooming freely and continuously throughout the summer and autumn. Such loveliness is worth many times over the care of cultivation and of providing deep, fertile, well-drained beds in a sunny, sheltered spot, free from the ravaging roots of nearby shade trees which would rob the roses of the rich fertility

that should be stored in the soil in greatest abundance for their benefit.

ANNIE MULLER (Pol. H.) Brilliant, shining pink flowers, medium size (twice as large (Border and bedding rose) as Baby Rambler). It is a constant and profuse bloomer, being covered with flowers all summer long. The old flowers drop off without in any way detracting from the appearance of the bush. Hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00
Two Year, each, .30; per 10, 2.50; per 100, 20.00

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. T.) Wonderful bright scarlet rose. The blooms are borne singly and are suitable for cutting. Resembles its American Beauty parent in form and color and its Wichuriana parent in hardiness, vigor, and resistance to diseases. Large quantities of bloom three inches across are borne in June, and occasional flowers throughout the season. Most beautiful climbing rose; hardy, stands heat and drouth; foliage does not burn in the sun.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

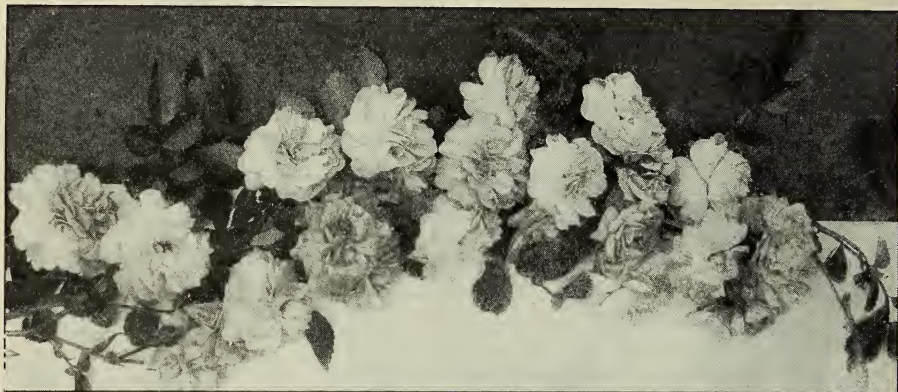
COCHET See Maman Cochet page 146 and White Cochet page 147. (The best tea rose.)

CONRAD F. MEYER (Hy. Rugosa) (Bedding and shrubbery) Silvery pink, double. Flowers early, continuing throughout the season; very fragrant. For hedges and the lawn. A splendid bedding rose for the extreme North, where others are too tender. Very vigorous and hardy. Will not mildew.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Pol.) (Climber) Large trusses or clusters of bright, medium-sized, semi-double, crimson flowers. The most popular climber for walls, porches, and trellises. Unusually vigorous and hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00
Two Year, each, .30, per 10, 2.50; per 100, 20.00



Dorothy Perkins—one of the most satisfactory and graceful climbing roses

DOROTHY PERKINS Beautiful shell-pink flowers which after a time fade to a deep rose; very double; flowers in large, loose clusters. Equal to Crimson Rambler in every way, but more elegant, larger, and somewhat fragrant.

The foliage is small, dainty, and a dark glossy-green, hangs late, almost evergreen. An unusually vigorous grower. Can be planted in rows and cut back to form a hedge, or trained over fences and trellises. Hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00
Two Year, each, .30; per 10, 2.50; per 100, 20.00

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT Bright, shining, scarlet crimson. Rich, shapely buds; (H. P.) (For cut flowers) soft, velvety petals. Fragrant. The "General Jack" is a celebrated, all-'round rose. Very hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ Dazzling bright scarlet. Fragrant. One of the best (Virginia R. Coxe) (H. Ben.) dark-red roses for continuous and profuse bloom. (For cut flowers, shrubs or hedge) Hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

MAMAN COCHET (T.) The queen of roses. Rich, rosy, coral-pink. Broad, graceful, (For cut flowers) recurved, shell-like petals. Large, exquisitely-tapering buds of rare fragrance. Most profuse and continuous bloomer, and the hardiest of all the "tea" roses which are only fairly hardy as a class.

North of St. Louis and Philadelphia the Cochet should be protected by wrapping the tops in very heavy paper or straw and raking leaves six or eight inches high around the base.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

MARSHALL P. WILDER Deep, dark red. Large, perfect flowers. A clean, vigorous (H. P.) (Synonym: Alfred grower and a remarkably constant bloomer for its class. Colcomb) (For cut flowers) Fragrant. Strong grower. Prune back hard. Hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) Bright, clear pink. The largest rose of all; for this reason, (For bedding in masses and cut flowers) and because of its many petals, it is often called the "Peony Rose." Fragrant. A strong, tall grower, almost thornless. Very hardy.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian Briar) (For shrubbery planting) Deep, golden yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Seen in old-fashioned gardens; blooms very early. Hardy wherever man tills the soil.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
 Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese) (For shrubbery and hedges) There are two of the Rugosas, one purplish-red and the other white. The flowers are large, single, with broad, graceful petals. The best roses for ornamental hedge and as shrubs. The flowers are followed by clusters of large, orange-red "hips" or seed pods. The bush is heavy, dense, four to five feet tall. The dark, rich, leathery foliage, oddly wrinkled and shiny, is beautiful in itself. Hardy as oaks, remarkably free from insects and other pests. Should be used on the lawn and in shrubbery masses as a shrub.

One Year, each, \$0.20; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00
 Two Year, each, .30; per 10, 2.50; per 100; 20.00

SNOW QUEEN (Frau Karl Druschki) (H. P.) (For bedding and cut flowers) Pure snow white. Very large, tapering buds. Blooms off and on throughout the season. The fairest of all the white roses, justly called the "White American Beauty." Undoubtedly the best and largest white rose.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
 Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

WHITE COCHET (T) (Cut flowers) Beautiful white. A sport of the pink Maman Cochet and resembles it in every way except color. One of the very best and most profusely blooming whites.

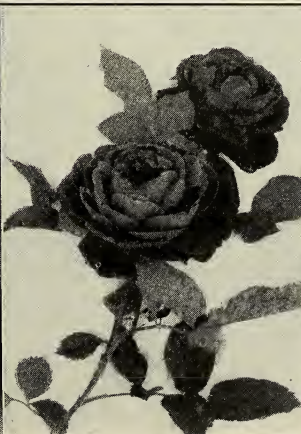
One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
 Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00

W.M. R. SMITH (H. T.) (For cutting and bedding) Creamy-white with shadings of pink. Large, full, beautifully formed, tapering buds on long stems. Has the good qualities of its parents, Kaiserine Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. The bush is extra vigorous, branching, and a profuse bloomer. Firm, glossy foliage. The best rose of all for cut flowers. Prune lightly. Hardy with light protection.

One Year, each, \$0.30; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00
 Two Year, each, .45; per 10, 3.50; per 100, 30.00



Snow Queen



Gruss An Teplitz



Conrad F. Meyer

The Hardy Perennials

"Hardy perennials" are plants of permanent beauty; they will very nearly take care of themselves. Their culture is refreshingly easy compared with "tender" annuals whose seed must be sown every spring—often under glass or indoors; or with the culture of tender flowers which are killed root and branch by the first frost. Plant the peony and the iris. They merely go to sleep in the autumn, preparing for a more glorious and lovelier resurrection each succeeding spring.

Peony

The peony is the most widely planted and popular of all hardy flowers. It is grand without being gaudy, large without being coarse, fragrant without being pungent. It is easily grown. They are hardy wherever apple trees can be grown, and in the extreme far North require very little protection. Once established they become a permanent flower, and are practically free from disease and insects. They are ideal for cut flowers; are used by the carload on Memorial Day and are often cut at the proper time and held in storage a month for this day, and for decorative purposes at weddings and celebrations. Many people near the larger towns and cities add to their incomes every year by selling cut flowers at 75c to \$1.00 per dozen from a few clumps of peonies in their back yard.

COURONNE D'OR White, reflecting yellow, with a ring of golden stamens bedded at the base of the central petals. A very large, full, well packed, solid flower; semi-double, superb form, late, fragrant. A good grower and reliable bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape. This is one of the very best peonies for every purpose.

DELACHEI Large and full, deep purple crimson. The best dark colored, semi-double; pleasant odor; late midseason. Strong grower and profuse bloomer. For cut flowers and landscape.

DORCHESTER Beautiful light clear pink, creamy center, perfectly double, rose-shaped bloom. Sweet scented. Late. Very profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

DUCHESS Pure white, cup-shaped bloom with sulphur-white collar. Very fragrant. Of all the peonies none are so exquisite as the Duchesse de Nemours in the half open state. Early bloomer; long stems. Unusually profitable for cut flowers; adapted to landscape work.

FELIX Brilliant ruby-red with flame-colored center. Large, compact, ball-shaped flower. Fragrant; midseason. Free bloomer. Extra good for cut flowers and for landscape.

FESTIVA Pure white, usually with a few of the central petals tipped with drops of carmine. Immense double bloom, spicy fragrance. A very vigorous grower with flowers on long, stiff stems. The best of all the whites. Keeps well. Most profitable for cut flowers, and a great flower for the garden.

JEANNE d'ARC Soft, delicate pink with light "yellow-white" center, spotted with carmine, a charming combination. Fragrant, sure, profuse bloomer. Very good for cut flowers. The best and most popular tri-colored peony. Midseason.

MADAME LEBON Very large, full, showy, compact bloom. Uniform color of bright cherry pink. Midseason. Fine for cut flowers or landscape.

NIGRICANS Dark uniform crimson. Globular, compact bloom; showy. Midseason. Good for cut flowers. Fine for landscape.

PRINCE IMPERIAL Dark purplish red. Semi-rose shaped bloom. Very large. Strikingly beautiful. Moderately late. For landscape or cut flowers.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE ARE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Each, \$0.45; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00

Iris—The Rainbow Flower

The old-fashioned "Blue Flag" is the only form of the iris generally known. The beauty of the newer varieties has never been fully appreciated—perchance the iris has shown too great a willingness to thrive and bloom, free from all pests and diseases.

BLACK PRINCE Large, conspicuous petals; beautiful, dark, purplish-blue, finely veined with lighter shades. Medium sized; flower stem, eighteen inches to two feet. Early blooming. Hardy.

CELESTE The entire flower is a uniform tint of pale lavender. One of the largest, most beautifully colored of all the iris—three feet tall.

FLAVESCENS Exquisite creamy-white blossoms on stalks, two to three feet tall. Long blooming season. Large size, sweet scented, and fine for cut flowers.

MADAME A lovely white; all petals elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue.

CHEREAU A tall, stately, queenly flower, one of the most beautiful of all. Large size; flower stalks two to three feet. Long blooming season. Especially fine for cut flowers. Hardy.

SANS SOUCI The upright petals are canary yellow, veined with dover color; the drooping petals are interlaced and edged with a dull maroon. Very showy. Profuse bloomer. Small size. Hardy.

SIBERIAN BLUE Exquisite blue. Fine for cut flowers. The Siberian Blue is of a different type. It has narrow, grassy-like foliage, with tall stems bearing small flowers. Intense blue color. One of the best for cut flowers. Profuse bloomer. Extremely hardy and resistant to drouth.

ALL VARIETIES SHOWN ON THIS PAGE ARE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Each, \$0.15; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00



Flavescens Iris—The Iris is adapted to more uses, has a wider range of beautiful colors and is more easily grown than almost any other flower

Parcel Post

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES



Order your trees and plants direct

We guarantee safe arrival.

Our Parcel Post shipments have given satisfaction all over this country.

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

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

William P. Stark Trees and Plants by Parcel Post

If you live a long distance from an express or freight office you can get satisfactory trees and plants promptly and safely by prepaid parcel post.

Our mailing size trees and plants are smaller than "medium size" but they are healthy, strong, and vigorous, and will make as large, thrifty orchard trees and ornamental shrubs as the other sizes.

Our mailing plants are packed in the same manner as the new plants shipped by government explorers from foreign countries. They are wrapped in a special moss, then in a layer of waxed paper which prevents drying out, and last in heavy fiber craft paper.

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



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

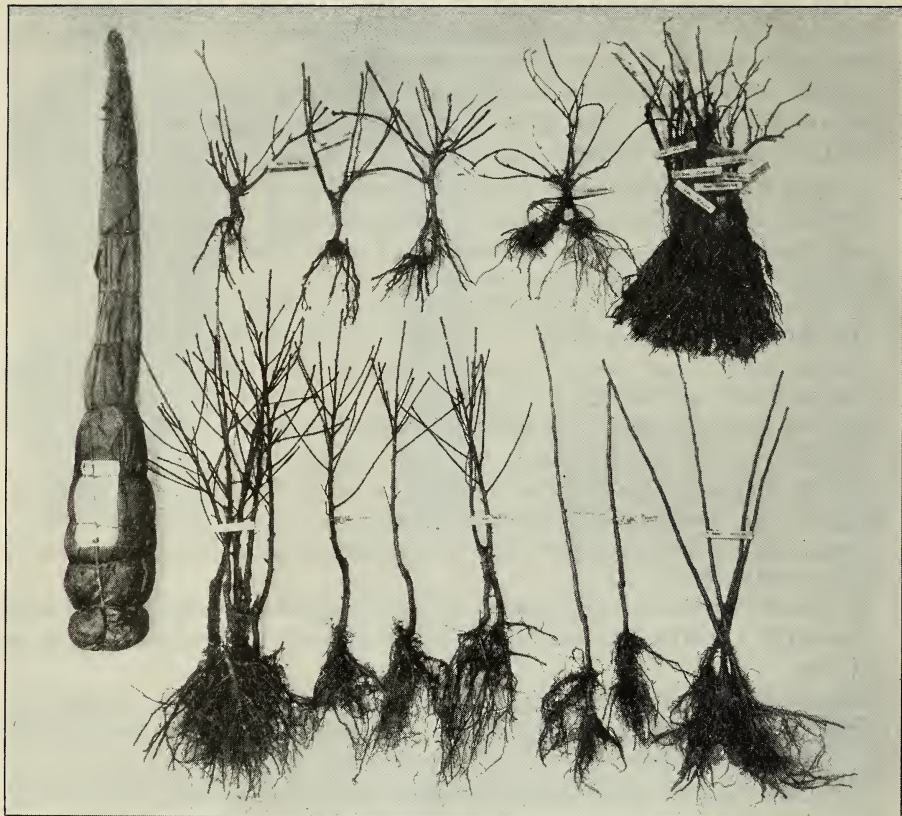
Parcel Post Prices

Mailing Sized Trees and Plants—Postpaid

Make out order for trees by parcel post on separate order sheet. Mark "Prepaid Parcel Post Order" at the top. Use the following prices for all prepaid parcel post orders. The order should be for \$1.00 or more. We pay the postage.

- APPLE TREES.**—Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00.
- CRABAPPLE TREES.**—Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.00.
- PEAR (STANDARD) TREES.**—Each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$20.00.
- PEAR (DWARF) TREES.**—Each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.
- QUINCE TREES.**—Each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.
- PEACH TREES.**—Any variety in catalog except J. H. Hale and Early Rose: Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.35; per 100, \$11.50.
 J. H. Hale and Early Rose: Each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.
- APRICOT TREES.**—Each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$22.00.
- PLUM TREES.**—Any variety in catalog except Endicott (Mammoth Gold): Each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.10; per 100, \$18.00.
 Endicott Mammoth Gold: Each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.
- CHERRY TREES.**—Each, \$0.40; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.
- GRAPE.**—Agawam, Brighton, Concord, Diamond, Moore Early, Niagara, and Worden: Each, \$0.15; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$9.00.
 Barry, Campell Early, Delaware, Herbert, and Wilder: Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.60; per 100, \$13.50.
- BLACKBERRY VINES.**—Per bundle of 10, \$0.75; per bundle of 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.
- DEWBERRY VINES.**—Lucretia: Per bundle of 10, \$0.45; per bundle of 25, \$0.80; per 100, \$2.80.
- RASPBERRY VINES.**—Per bundle of 10, \$0.75; per bundle of 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.
- CURRANTS.**—London Market, Red Cross, and White Grape: Each, \$0.10; per bundle of 10, \$0.80; per 100, \$6.00.
 Perfection: Each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.
- GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.**—Downing and Houghton: Each, \$0.15; per bundle of 10, \$1.20; per 100, \$10.00.
 Josselyn and Oregon Champion: Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00.
- ASPARAGUS.**—Conover's Colossal: Per bundle of 10, \$0.30; per bundle of 25, \$0.55; per 100, \$1.15; per 1,000, \$8.00.
 Reading Giant: Per bundle of 10, \$0.55; per bundle of 25, \$0.90; per 100, \$2.25; per 1000, \$16.00.
- RHUBARB PLANTS:** Myatt Linnaeus.—Each, \$0.15; per bundle of 10, \$1.10; per 100, \$9.00.
- ORNAMENTAL TREES.**—Black Walnut; Dogwood, Large Flowered; Maple, Silver Leaf; Poplar, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy; Russian Olive: Each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00.
 Bechtel Double Flowering Crab; Elm, American White; Golden Rain Tree; Green Ash; Horse Chestnut; Linden or Basswood; Maple, Norway; Maple, Sugar; Staghorn Sumac; Sycamore, European: Each, \$0.45; per bundle of 10, \$4.20; per 100, \$40.00.
- SHRUBS.**—Each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.70; per 100, \$23.00.
- HEDGE PLANTS.**—Each, \$0.20; per bundle of 10, \$1.70; per 100, \$14.00.
- LILAC.**—Each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.20; per 100, \$27.00.
- CLIMBING VINES.**—Each, \$0.30; per bundle of 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.
- ROSES.**—Each, \$0.25; per bundle of 10, \$2.20; per 100, \$19.00.
- PEONY.**—Each, \$0.35; per bundle of 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.
- IRIS.**—Each, \$0.15; per bundle of 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

\$5 Special Trial Collection Mailing Size Trees \$5
Prepaid by Parcel Post



This collection has pleased hundreds of people in all parts of the country.
It is of exceptional value

Special Collection BX, 33 Trees, Shrubs, and Vines
Sent Prepaid by Parcel Post for \$5.00

Peach

- 5 "J. H. Hale" (Medium)
- 1 Alton (Early)
- 1 Early Elberta (Medium)
- 1 Krummel (Very Late)
- 1 Belle Georgia (Medium)
- 1 Lindley (Dark Red)
- 1 Concord (Black)
- 1 Diamond (Yellowish White)
- 1 Moore Early (Purplish Black)
- 1 Niagara (White)
- 3 Worden (Black)

Apple

- 4 Original Delicious (Winter)
- 1 Wealthy (Fall)
- 1 Grimes Golden (Fall)

Grape

- 1 Agawam (Red)
- 1 Brighton (Red)

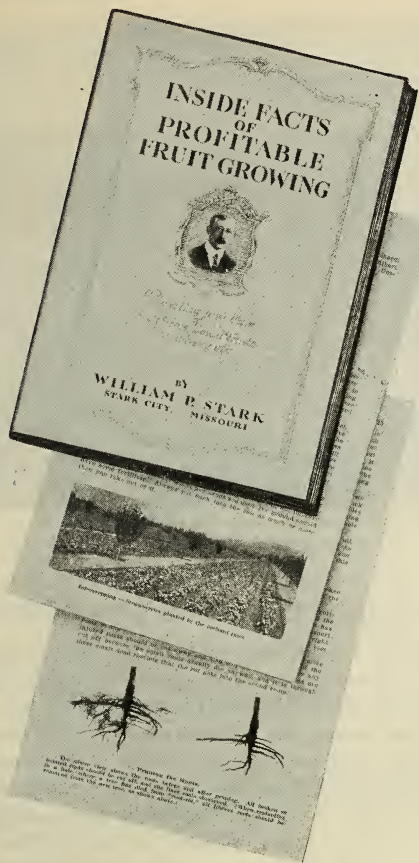
Ornamentals

- 1 Dorothy Perkins Climbing Rose
- 2 Spirea Van Houttei (Plant)
- 1 Boston Ivy
- 1 Hall's Honeysuckle
- 1 Snowberry
- 1 High Bush Cranberry
- 1 Sweet Shrub

This Book Given Free

To Every Customer Sending in an Order of \$2.00 or More

88 Page Manual
How to Plant, Prune, Spray, Fertilize, and Care for Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc.



Used in Horticultural Schools

"The advice you give in this book is exceedingly useful to everyone fortunate enough to possess a copy. We are glad to use it in our horticultural course." — Prof. W. L. HOWARD, University of California.

"The information is thoroughly reliable. We want to utilize this book as a reference book for our classes in horticulture." — Prof. W. H. ALDERMAN, Horticulturist, West Virginia University.

"I am using your book in our class work. Has a vast amount of information, definite, accurate, condensed." J. McL. RIDGELL, Head Horticultural Department, Arkansas State Agricultural College.

"This little volume contains an immense amount of useful information for fruit growers. I am glad each of our students will have a copy." — Dr. J. C. WHITTEN, Horticulturist, University of Missouri.

"Want twelve copies to give to foremen in charge of my orchards in southern Illinois." — Sen. H. M. DUNLAP, Savoy, Illinois.

"Carries the practical work of a horticultural college to the homes of the people." — Rev. R. E. FLICKINGER, Rockwell City, Iowa.

"A book of reference that should be retained and constantly referred to." — G. M. BENTLEY, State Entomologist, Tennessee.

"Wish to compliment you on 'Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing,' especially on parts relating to injurious diseases." — MEL. T. COOK, Pathologist, New Jersey Experiment Station.

"Every fruit grower should make a thorough study of it." — THOS. J. TALBOT, State Entomologist, Missouri.

A modern, complete fruit-growing guide. Tells you just how to prepare the ground; when and how to plant, dynamite; use of fertilizers and cover crops; laying out orchard; best ways to prune to get more and better fruit; when to spray; how to bring trees into bearing young — many short cuts and money-making methods not generally known.

Profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings, and diagrams. Practical, concise, full of meaty information from cover to cover. Contains no advertising. Everything clearly explained — a book you need, whether a beginner or an expert.

Extra Copies—10c

This helpful book is sent free to every customer sending in an order of \$2.00 or more. Otherwise a charge of 10c is made to cover postage and mailing. If you prefer the book in substantial, cloth binding, send 25c.



Make the land between the young trees pay dividends. Note the six rows of Strawberry plants in this young orchard

Pay for the Orchard from Crops Between the Rows

A good business man makes a success because he utilizes what would otherwise be waste products, and turns them into profits. The fruit grower should do likewise. The young trees do not need all the space the first few years. By interplanting peach or cherry trees, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, or strawberries between the orchard rows of apple trees, you can pay for the trees before they reach the bearing age. Mr. J. H. Hale, "The Peach King," of South Glastonbury, Conn., has paid for several apple orchards from the profits from his interplanted peach trees. He says: "The first six or eight years of an apple orchard can be fully supported by the peach trees, so that the apple orchard will cost nothing."

Prof. Albert E. Wilkinson, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in his helpful book, "Modern Strawberry-Growing," says: "The strawberry is a fine plant to use at the time of setting out a young orchard. Strawberries can be planted between the rows of trees and thereby give returns to the grower long before the trees could possibly produce any. The strawberry is considered by some people to be the very best crop for interplanting in an orchard for the following reasons:

- "1. It does not rob the trees of plant food.
- "2. It does not rob the trees of sunlight.
- "3. It requires good cultivation; the trees are benefited through working of the land.
- "4. It requires fertilizing or manuring.
- "5. Strawberries require some attention. At the same time the grower becomes acquainted with the trees."

Mr. E. N. Plank, President of the Arkansas State Horticultural Society, says: "I set apple trees 32 feet apart each way. Between these, one way, I set peach trees, and four-year old peach trees have averaged over \$1.00 per tree. Having 44 trees to the acre, orchard returns of \$44 per acre are very acceptable, three to four years after you have set out your orchard. I have also set strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries between the rows of fruit trees, and one year after the orchard was set, I have received sufficient returns to pay for the land, fruit trees, and the cost of putting out and cultivating the strawberries. This is the best system I know to get quick cash returns from the orchard."

George T. Powell, well known to New York and eastern fruit-growers, has taken four money-making crops of fruit from the same ground. He says: "I have made \$340 an acre at Orchard Farm, Ghent, N. Y., from four crops of fruit on the same ground. The apple trees, planted forty feet apart, were not in bearing. Between them peaches were interplanted twenty feet apart, currants five feet apart, and strawberries in between. The currants paid \$75 to \$100 an acre, peaches \$140, and strawberries \$100."

Number of Trees or Shrubs Required to Set One Acre

Ft.	Ft. In.		Feet	
1 x	3 8	11,880	10 x	12 363
2 x	3 8	5,940	12 x	12 302
2 x	5	4,356	12 x	16 226
3 x	3	4,840	16 x	16 170
3 x	6	2,420	18 x	18 134
3 x	8	1,815	20 x	20 108
4 x	4	2,722	20 x	30 72
4 x	6	1,185	24 x	24 75
5 x	5	1,742	25 x	25 69
5 x	8	1,089	30 x	30 49
6 x	6	1,210	32 x	32 42
6 x	8	907	34 x	34 37
8 x	8	680	36 x	36 33
8 x	10	544	38 x	38 30
10 x	10	435	40 x	40 27

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

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

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

The Right Distance to Plant

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

Many vineyardists plant grapevines 8 feet apart in the rows, the rows 10 feet apart.

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

Peach	16 to 20 feet each way
Pear, Dwarf	10 to 15 feet each way
Pear, Standard	20 to 30 feet each way
Plum	16 to 20 feet each way

On good soil, the strong growing Japanese sorts should be planted not less than 20 feet
 Quince 10 to 16 feet each way
 Raspberries, Black 3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart

Some prefer Black Raspberries 6 x 6 feet.

Raspberries, Red	2 to 3 feet between plants, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart
Rhubarb	3 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart
Strawberries (usual distance)	1½ to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart
Walnut	35 to 40 feet each way

Profits of Fruit Growing

The United States Chamber of Commerce reports that the average returns from fruit are \$110.01 per acre while the average returns from cereal crops are \$13.17 per acre.

The general farmer is putting in an orchard because it brings him in the most cash without neglecting his other farm work.

Whether you are a specialist in fruit growing or are diversifying the products of your land, it is well to take advantage of the knowledge which the old hands have acquired through experience and the teachings of years.

Profits from fruit growing are influenced by many factors such as soil, topography, climate, distance from shipping point, markets, and weather conditions—and the personal element. We are giving here results of average experiences.

Apple Operating Costs

	1911	1912
	Per barrel	Per barrel
Labor	\$0.539	\$0.407
Cash	.446	.459
Fixed Costs	.315	.144
	\$1.300	\$1.010

Labor—In plowing, harrowing, spraying, pruning, inspecting, picking, packing, marketing.

Cash—Spray materials, cover-crop seed, fertilizer, manure, barrels (a .311 in 1911, at .421 in 1912) storage, freight, etc.

Fixed Costs—Use of machinery, land rental (interest and taxes at 5.905%, overhead expense.

—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—
Bulletin Number 130

Summary of Spraying Results for all orchards of Season of 1914—(Page 274)

	Value fruit per acre	Profit due to spraying
Sprayed	\$187.19	\$143.03
Unsprayed	18.05	

“In 1913 five orchards were sprayed—sixteen demonstrations were held—one demonstration orchard returned an average net profit due to spraying of \$161.12 per acre.”

“In 1914 twenty-five orchards were sprayed. Several showed a net profit due to spraying of \$300 to \$400 per acre.”

—Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station
Bulletin Number 124—Page 284.

Ten Years' Profits

From An Apple Orchard

Baldwin apple trees—27 years old at beginning of experiment. Average net profit for ten years was \$110.60 per acre.

—Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station, Bulletin 376.

Apple Profits

Statement of C. H. Duer, of Missouri Valley, Iowa, for 1915. “Eight acres 530 trees, net profits of \$1,618.25: Profit per acre of \$202.28.”—Orange Judd Farmer, Aug. 12, 1916.

Amount received	Per barrel	\$2.60
Net profit		1.29
		\$1.31 or \$103.49 per acre
Losses on culls		7.89
		\$ 95.60

Taken as an average from experiment running 10 years in a 10-acre Baldwin apple orchard in New York State.”—New England Homestead—Nov. 13, 1915.

“Three Acres in Apples”

In Southern Oregon

10 years average production	900 boxes per year.	
Annual upkeep	25c per box	\$225.00
Harvesting cost	35c per box	315.00
Cost of overseeing, picking, packing, and marketing		40.00
Taxes		50.00
Total expense		\$630.00
900 boxes at average price of about \$1.25		1125.00
Profits on 3 acres		495.00
Profit per acre		165.00

—Farm and Fireside—Feb. 1916.

Peach Profits

100-acre Maryland orchard of Orlando Harrison. “In 1914 we shipped 41 cars netting over \$18,000.” That is a net profit of \$180 per acre.

—Orange Judd Farmer—Nov. 13, 1915.

“This investigation covered orchards in West Virginia, in a mountainous section, where not less than 2,500,000 fruit trees have been set out in the past 10 years. Estimated net profits of \$237.90 per acre.” (Net profit of \$1.83 per tree—130 trees per acre. Price 74c per basket.)

—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Bulletin No. 29 (1913)

“The 1916 peach crop will net the growers of Georgia \$2,700,000, according to calculations of the Georgia Fruit Exchange. This represents a figure of more than \$800 net per carload for 3,300 cars, or an average net of more than \$1.60 per crate.”

—The Southern Cultivator—Sept. 1, 1916.

From Cyclopedia of American Horticulture

In Michigan—Page 1237

“The profits of this crop vary so much according to the skill and judgment of the grower that it is well-nigh impossible to give accurate information but it is probably a safe estimate to put the average net profit at \$100 to \$150 per acre for a term of years with ordinary care, but the best growers realize far greater returns.”

In the South—Page 1235

“The bulk of the fruit sells at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per crate—a little as high as \$2.50 and \$3.00.”



Profits

In the West

"This estimate furnished by one of the most careful and one of the most successful growers in Western Colorado, is probably the maximum in both expense and production."

Profits in Grapes

In the South—Page 676

"Reports collected from all parts of the South state the profits all the way from nothing up to \$150 per acre, sometimes higher, and it is clearly evident that the intelligence and enterprise of the planter is the chief element in controlling profits."

—Cyclopedia of American Horticulture

J. H. Hale Peach Profits

See pages 161-2 in catalog

One acre—680 vines

Yield second, third, and fourth years		
1,030 crates at \$1.00 per crate	\$1,030.00	
Expense first, second, third, and fourth years—picking, packing, and cost of baskets and crates		319.10
Net income for four years		\$710.90
—Colorado Experiment Station		
Bulletin No. 141 (April, 1909)		

Blackberry Profits

The Cornell Reading Course

	Average Income Per Acre	Farms
Intensive cultivation	\$244.65	9
Plowing, plus cultivation	153.46	8
Moderate Cultivation	92.45	5

Summary of Surveys in Western New York.

	1909	1910
Average yield per acre	3,132.07 qts.	1,490.6 qts.
Average income per acre	222.42	135.14

—N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University—Bulletin No. 5, Nov. 15, 1913.

See also page 106 in this catalog.

Cherry Profits

"Most of the cherry crops of this state (N. Y.) goes to canning factories. Many growers contract their fruit for years in advance at a fixed price of five cents per pound. At this figure cherry raising is a profitable industry.

A two-acre Montmorency orchard six years old yielded six tons in 1911. This yield gave a gross profit of \$300 per acre.

As a rule the profitable life of a cherry orchard may be estimated at 25 years."

—N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University—Bulletin No. 4, Sept. 15, 1913.

"We do believe that the best opportunities to diversify the apple ranch—especially where lands are high priced and where there is an overhead cost, taxes and interest on the investment, of from \$30 to \$50 an acre—is by the growing of more than one kind of fruit, and with alfalfa or clover, which should be fed to live stock on the ranch. We doubt very much if there are many types of farming other than fruit growing that will pay as good a dividend on an investment of over \$500 an acre."

—Oregon Agricultural College
Bulletin No. 132 June, 1915

Report from Ohio (1912)

530 crates per acre at \$2.00	\$1,060.00
Cost of harvesting	598.90
Net returns per acre	461.10

"From Oregon Experiment Station we learn that from \$100 to \$200 per acre net profit is not unusual; but that the money realized often runs as high as \$600 to \$700 per acre."

—Page 775 Encyclopedia of Practical Horticulture

Strawberry Profits

One of the best worked out and most conservative estimates of costs and profits per acre will be found in "Modern Strawberry Growing," by Albert E. Wilkinson.

Interest and taxes	\$15.00
Plowing, harrowing, etc.	6.00
12,000 plants at \$5.00 per 1,000	72.00
Manure, 50 loads	50.00
Marking ground and setting plants	8.00
Summer cultivation	10.00
Training runners around the plants	5.00
Winter covering, and cost of putting it on	15.00
Taking off winter covering	5.00
Total	\$186.00

In fact the actual cash outlay to the farmer would figure out something like the following:

Taxes	5.00
Plants	72.00
Winter cover (home raised) seed and fertilizer	8.00
Labor, horse and man—not any actual money outlay	
Total	\$85.00

Added to the above in both cases would be the expense of harvesting and marketing:

8,000 quarts at 2c for picking	\$160.00
8,000 boxes, qt. size at \$3.50 per M. less 5%	26.60
250 crates, 32 qt. size at 30c per 100, less 5%	71.25
Total	\$257.85

A fair yield is about 8,000 quarts. The average prices in a large number of cities and towns is on the average \$2.00 a crate wholesale for good berries. At these figures the returns will be:

8,000 quarts, 250 crates at \$2.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Minus cost totals	443.85	362.85
Net profits	\$ 56.15	\$137.15*

*For farmer or small grower.

Net profits the second year would naturally be larger.

"Strawberries brought good prices, nearly \$2.00 per crate. Mr. Plank shipped about 130 crates per acre."

—Arkansas Fruit and Farms
Fall—1915

"H. G. Street, McHenry County, Ill., has two acres of strawberries that made him \$875."

"He has attracted a large number of people to his farm and he supplies regularly ten stores in five different towns, none more than thirteen miles distant."—Orange Judd Farmer, May 13, 1916.

Shipments



Loading express shipments of trees direct into through express cars. No delay. No rehandling; you get your trees promptly and in perfect condition

Trees are Shipped by Express, Fast Freight, or Parcel Post — Safe Arrival Guaranteed

PROMPT SHIPMENT William P. Stark Nurseries' offices and packing houses are under the same roof, so orders are handled in the promptest, most efficient manner. Our facilities for handling and shipping are ideal.

Transportation charges are paid by the purchaser, but we use our judgment in shipping the best and cheapest way and to your advantage.

LOW EXPRESS RATES Express is the best and cheapest way to ship most orders of nursery stock. The express office is located in our packing houses and orders are loaded directly into the car. The average express charge for medium sized trees is about 1 cent per tree. One hundred 4 to 5 ft. large sized peach trees will weigh about 35 lbs. A 35-lb. package can be sent as cheap or cheaper by express than by freight and insures quicker and safer transit.

The following table gives the cost on a 35-lb. package from our packing house to different parts of the country. (Smaller shipments are less.)

To Kansas City, Mo.	\$0.54	To Denver, Colorado	\$0.98
To Chicago, Ill.	.80	To St. Paul, Minn.	.98
To Cleveland, Ohio	.89	To New York City	1.12
To New Orleans, La.	.89	To San Francisco	2.43

FAST FREIGHT Large shipments go by fast freight and are moved in refrigerator cars during severe weather. The railroads give special care to shipments of trees. During the congestion of freight in the spring of 1916, tree shipments were given the right of way and were delivered in good time, while other classes of merchandise were often delayed. We guarantee safe arrival.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS Special mailing size trees as listed on page 151 are sent by **Prepaid Parcel Post**. Write plainly on your order "Ordered From Parcel Post Price List. (See page 150.)

3,000 MILE PACKAGE Freight shipments are packed in wooden cases, strongly braced with metal strips at corners. The inside is lined with heavy water-proof paper.

A layer of cypress is put on the bottom and along the sides — then a layer of trees, and so on.

Express shipments are baled, roots enclosed in moss and fibre, wrapped, and sewn in burlap.

Parcel Post Package — see page 150.

Our 3,000 Mile Package will carry safely 3,000 miles further than destination. Our method of packing is the same as that used by U. S. Government explorers in sending back new plants and trees from foreign countries.

We guarantee safe arrival.

What We Agree to Do

NO REHANDLING Trees and plants from the William P. Stark Nurseries are sold direct from the nursery to your orchard. We cut out all dealers' profits and agents' commissions, saving you one-third to one-half the expense, and deliver the trees to you in better condition than if they were rehandled.

TREES AND PLANTS GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME Each tree is guaranteed true to name. Only trained nursery experts—men who have a lifetime's knowledge and experience—are in charge of the work in the various propagating and packing departments. Every precaution is taken to have each plant true to label. (Always look for our trade-mark on the back of each label.) If a tree is not true to label, we will, on proper proof, either (1) replace the tree, or (2) refund the price plus delivery charges.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED We guarantee to deliver shipments to you in first-class condition. We will replace free of charge, any stock lost or damaged en route to you. You run no risk whatever.

NO INJURIOUS INSECTS OR FUNGUS DISEASES All stock is inspected repeatedly throughout the year by our own entomologists and by the official State Nursery Inspectors. A certificate of inspection by the state officials is sent with each shipment. Each order is given a thorough inspection just before it is packed for shipment, assuring you trees absolutely healthy and of highest quality in every way.

FREE PLANTING DIRECTIONS Our guidebook, "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing," is sent free to every customer buying an order of \$2.00 or more. It gives complete directions for preparing the ground, setting the trees, proper method of pruning, cultivating, fertilizing, etc. It is written in a plain, easy-to-understand way, so that even beginners will have no trouble in following the directions. (See page 153.)

SIZE OF TREES The trees are graded according to age and size. Each grade is of the best quality. The approximate height of the different sizes is given with the price. Everything that does not come up to the highest standard goes to the brush pile and is burned. Pages 11, 16 and 18 give further specifications of the different classes of stock.

PRICES The net prices are printed with the description of the variety. The hundred rate will be allowed on one hundred or more trees of different kinds and varieties. The five hundred rate will be allowed on five hundred trees of different kinds and varieties. Where fewer than ten trees are ordered, they are charged at the "each" rate.

FREE BOXING AND PACKING All shipments delivered to railroad free of charge.

Order Early How to Order Order Early

ORDER BLANK Whenever convenient, use the order blank sent with this catalog. If you have no order blank, use any other paper, and write only on one side of the paper. Write on the face of the order any special directions you wish to give.

HOW TO SEND MONEY Remittance should be sent by post office money order, express money order, bank draft, personal check, or cash in registered letter.

ORDER EARLY Send in your order just as soon as you know what you want.

SHIPPING DATE If you leave the shipping date to our judgment, we will send the trees so they will arrive at the proper time for planting in your locality. If you wish trees shipped on a certain date, be sure to write it on the face of your order. Trees, vines, shrubs, etc., can usually be shipped from October 15 to June 1. Strawberry plants can usually be shipped from October 1 to about May 15. (Spring is the best time to plant Strawberries.) Strawberry plants can be shipped with trees.

Index

(Numbers refer to pages)

W.M. STAR
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREE

- Best Foundation for Your Orchard—5.
Blooming Season of Apples—25.
Collections—Special \$5.00 Trial Collection, 152;
Strawberry Collections, 133.
Delicious—Origin of, 31; Testimonials, 32.
Dwarf Trees—Apple, 45; Pear, 52.
Endorsements—General, 12 and 13; J. H. Hale,
67 to 73.
Exclusive Contract for J. H. Hale Peach—66.
Export Peach—65.
Fillers—154.
First Class Trees—5 to 11.
Foreword—1.
How to Order—159.
Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing—153.
Inter Crops—154.
Most Profitable Small Fruit—94.
Mr. Hale's Own Story of J. H. Hale Peach—57 to
66.
Discovery, 58; Testing, 58; Hardiness, 59, 60,
and 65; Profits 61 and 62; Shipped in Barrels,
63; Description, 64; Ripening Season, 65; Ex-
clusive Contract, 67; Registered Trade-Mark,
66; Prices, 66; Testimonials, 68 to 73.
Number of Trees or Shrubs to Acre—155.
Officers and Directors—2.
Our 3,000 Mile Package—158.
Packing House—Pictures, 80 and 81.
Parcel Post—150; Collection, 152; Prices, 151.
Pay for Orchard with Fillers—154.
Picking, Ripening, and Storage Dates—Ap-
26; Pear, 48; Peach, 56; Cherry, 94.
Profits in Fruit Growing—156 and 157.
Propagation Methods—15 to 23; Apple, 15; Pea-
17; Strawberry, 21 and 114; Crabapple,
Plum, 19; Cherry, 19; Blackberry, 21; Gra-
21.
Ripening Dates—Apples, 26; Peach, 56; Cher-
94; Pear, 48.
Safe Arrival Guaranteed—158.
Safest Agricultural Investment—24.
Shipment—Express, Freight, Parcel Post, 158.
Terms—159.
Testimonials—Delicious, 32; General, 12 and
J. H. Hale, pages 67 to 73; Early Rose, 78.
Varieties of Strawberries for Your State—134-1
What We Agree To Do—159.
Your Safeguard—Registered Trade-Mark, J.
Hale, 66.

Varieties

- APPLE**—Baldwin, 27; Ben Davis, 28; Black Ben
Davis, 28; Delicious, 29 to 32; Duchess of Old-
enburg, 33; Gravenstein, 33; Grimes Golden,
34; Jonathan, 35; King David, 35; Livland
Raspberry, 36; Maiden Blush, 36; McIntosh,
37; Melon, 38; Northern Spy, 38; Paragon, 38;
Red Astrachan, 38; Rhode Island Greening,
39; Rome Beauty, 39; Stayman, 39; Spitzen-
burg, 40; Wagener, 40; Wealthy, 41; Wilson
Red, 42; Winesap, 42; Winter Banana, 43;
Yellow Newtown, 43; Yellow Transparent, 44;
York Imperial, 44.
APRICOT—Blenheim, 86; Royal, 86; Superb, 86;
Tilton, 86.
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, 113; Reading
Giant, 113.
BLACKBERRY—Early Harvest, 106; Early King,
107; Eldorado, 107; McDonald, 107; Mer-
cereau, 108; Synder, 108.
CHERRY—Bing, 94; Black Tartarian, 95; Dye-
house, 95; Early Richmond, 95; English
Morello, 96; Lambert, 96; Montmorency, 96;
Napoleon, 97; Royal Duke, 98; Schmidt, 98;
Wragg, 98.
CRABAPPLE—Excelsior, 46; Florence, 46;
Hyslop, 46.
CLIMBING VINES—Boston Ivy, 141; Clematis,
Japanese, 141; Honeysuckle, Hall's, 141;
Trumpet Vine, 141; Wistaria, Japanese, 141.
CURRENTS—London Market, 112; Perfection,
112; Red Cross, 112; White Grape, 112.
DEWBERRY—Lucretia, 108.
GOOSEBERRY—Downing, 111; Houghton, 111;
Josselyn, 111; Oregon Champion, 111.
GRAPE—Agawam, 100; Barry, 100; Brighton,
100; Campbell Early, 101; Concord, 101; Del-
aware, 102; Diamond, 102; Herbert, 102;
Moore Early, 103; Niagara, 103; Wilder, 104;
Worden 104.
HEDGE PLANTS—Barberry, Japanese, 142;
Honeysuckle, 142; Japan Quince, 142; Privet,
California, 142; Privet Ibota, 142; Spirea
Van Houttei, 142.
IRIS—149.
LILAC—141.
ORNAMENTAL TREES—Bechtel Double-
flowered Crab, 143; Black Walnut, 143; Dog-
wood, 143; Elm, 143; Golden Rain Tree
—Varnish Tree, 143; Green Ash, 143; Horse
Chestnut, 143; Linden or Basswood, 144;
Maple, Norway, 144; Maple, Silverleaf, 144;
Maple, Sugar, 144; Poplar, Carolina, 1
Lombardy, 144; Russian Olive, 144; Stagh
Sumac, 144; Sycamore, European, 144.
PEACH—Alton, 74; Arp Beauty, 74; Be
74; Carman, 75; Champion, 75; Crawf
Late, 76; Crosby, 76; Early Elberta, 76; Ea
Rose, 77 and 78; Elberta, 79; Elberta Cl
79; Eureka, 79; Fitzgerald, 82; Greensb
82; J. H. Hale 57 to 73; Heath Cling,
Hiley, 83; Illinois, 83; Krummel, 83; L
Elberta, 84; Lola, 84; Mamie Ross, 85; M
flower, 85; Red Bird, 85.
PEAR—Angouleme (Dwarf), 52; Anjou, 48; An
(Dwarf), 52; Bartlett, 49; Bartlett (Dwa
52; Bosc, 49; Clapp Favorite, 49; Comice,
Duchess (Dwarf), 52; Garber, 50; Kieffer,
Lincoln, 51; Seckel, 51; Seckel (Dwarf)
Winter Nelis, 51.
PEONY—148.
PLUM—Abundance, 87; America, 88; Burba
88; De Soto, 89; Endicott, 89 and 90; Fre
Damson, 91; German Prune, 91; Green Ga
91; Italian, 91; Lombard, 91; Omaha, 92; I
June, 92; Shropshire Damson, 92; W
Goose, 93.
QUINCE—Orange, 53; Rea's Mammoth, 53.
RASPBERRY—Columbian, 109; Cumberland, 1
Cuthbert, 109; Kansas, 109; St. Regis,
and 110.
RHUBARB—Myatt Linnaeus, 112.
ROSES—145 to 148.
SHRUBS—Althea or Rose of Sharon, 137; Deut
Lemoini, 137; Deutzia, Pride of Roches
137; Dogwood, 138; High Bush Cranber
138; Honeysuckle, 138; Hydrangea Arbo
cens Sterilis, 138; Hydrangea (Large flower
138; Japanese Rose, Globe Flower, 138; Pra
Rose, 139; Rosa Rugosa, 139; Snowball (Co
mon), 139; Snowberry, 139; Spirea, 1
Sumac, Glabra, 140; Sumac, Aromatic, 1
Sumac, Staghorn, 140; Sweet Shrub or Ca
lina Allspice, 140; Syringa or Mock Orar
140; Weigela Rosea, 140.
STRAWBERRIES—Americus, 118; Progress
119; Superb, 120; Frances, 121; Iowa, 1
Aroma, 123 and 124; Brandywine, 1
Bubach, 125; Chesapeake, 125; Climax, 1
Crescent, 125; Dr. Burrill, 126; Gandy, 1
Haverland, 127; Klondike, 127; Lady Thor
son, 128; Marshall, 128; Michel, 128; Oza
129; Parker Earle, 129; Sample, 130; Sena
Dunlap, 130; Son's Prolific, 131; Texas, 1
Warfield, 132.

ORDER EARLY

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Many of Our Customers Send Us Too Much Money.

They order 10 trees of different kinds or varieties and send in the money at the each rate. As they are entitled to the 10 rate, we have to make an explanation and return part of the money.

If you order 4 apple, 4 peach, 1 plum, and 1 cherry—a total of 10 trees, you are entitled to the 10 rate on each kind or variety.

If you order a total of 100 trees, you are entitled to the 100 rate on each kind or variety.

Co-Operative Buying.

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

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

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

These orders will be put up in separate packages. They will then be shipped all together in one packing-case to you for distribution, which will effect a saving to each one of you on transportation charges.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo.

We have no agents and no connection with any other nursery.

(OVER)

Lowest Cash Prices.

New acquaintances sometimes ask such questions as "How much discount do you give?" "What are your lowest prices?" "Can't you make me special prices?" etc.

Our old friends and customers know that our lowest net prices are printed in our Catalog, that our terms are the same to all buyers.

This one-price method appeals to buyers in all lines of business.

It used to be the general practice for a merchant to charge each man as much as he could be made to pay. That was in harmony with the short-sighted policy of "Let the buyer beware."

Now there are more and more business men and firms who realize that their lasting success and growth depends upon giving their customers satisfaction at equal terms and prices.

Our customers express their appreciation for the information we furnish on the growing of fruit, shrubs, etc.

They also testify that we deliver first-class nursery stock in prime condition and at reasonable prices.

These prices are printed in plain figures and vary only according to kind or variety, size, and quantity. A small boy can secure the same prices and terms as the shrewd, close trader.

It will save your time, and ours also, if you will figure out your order carefully.

William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City, Mo.

Address and Name Are Both the Same.

(OVER)

ORDER BLANK

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

Sign your name in full _____

Date _____ 191_____ Total amount of money sent with this order, \$ _____

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

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

ROUTE	DON'T WRITE HERE
	No. _____
	Amt., \$ _____
	Cash _____
	Shipped _____
	R. _____
Billor _____	
F. _____	
Inspector _____	

Give Shipping Point if Other than Post Office.Name _____
(Give name here only when shipment is to be made to another party. If to yourself, leave space blank.)

Shipping Point _____

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

County _____ State _____

Railroad Co. _____ Express Co. _____

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

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

class, and price of stock ordered. If you follow above instructions, it will help us to fill your order just the way you want it.

READ YOUR ORDER OVER AGAIN, to make sure it is correct and that you have not overlooked anything.

We have no connection with any other Nursery

William P. Stark Nurseries
STARK CITY, MISSOURI

The Town is Named After Our Nurseries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Look for this Mark

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

Name _____ Town _____ State _____

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

Mark order **PARCEL POST** if you are ordering from the Parcel Post List.

Quantity	Age and Size	Class of Stock Wanted <i>State whether Apple, Peach, Pear, etc.</i>	NAME OF VARIETIES	Price Rate	Extend Totals to this Column

AGREEMENT—It is mutually agreed between buyer and seller of these J. H. Hale peach trees that they will never be used for propagating other trees for sale.

STRAWBERRY ORDER BLANK

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

Sign your name in full _____

Date _____ 191_____ Total amount of money sent with this order, \$ _____

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

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

ROUTE	DON'T WRITE HERE
	No. _____
	Amt., \$ _____
	Cash _____
	Shipped _____ R _____
	Inspector _____ F _____

Give Shipping Point if Other than Post Office.

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

Shipping Point _____

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

County _____ State _____

Railroad Co. _____ Express Co. _____

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

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

WRITE PLAINLY—State quantity, name, age, size,

class, and price of stock ordered. If you follow above instructions, it will help us to fill your order just the way you want it.

READ YOUR ORDER OVER AGAIN, to make sure it is correct and that you have not overlooked anything.

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

Express	Freight	Parcel Post

NOTE — PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS. We prepay postage on all trees under Special Parcel Post Prices, quoted on pages 152 to 154 of our catalog. If you desire larger size trees or plants shipped by parcel post, cost of mailing will be collected when package is delivered. If package is too large to mail, it will be sent by express.

We have no connection with any other Nursery

William P. Stark Nurseries

STARK CITY, MISSOURI

The Town is Named After Our Nurseries

W.M.P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Mo.
QUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

Look for this Mark

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

Name _____ Town _____ State _____

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

QUANTITY	STANDARD VARIETIES	TOTAL		Per 25	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
		Dollars	Cents				
	AROMA, Late (S)			\$0.35	\$0.80	\$2.75	\$5.00
	BRANDYWINE, Late (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	BUBACH, Mid-season (P)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	CHESAPEAKE, Late (S)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	CLIMAX, Early (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	CRESCENT, Early (P)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	Dr. BURRILL, Mid-season (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	GANDY, Late (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	HAVERLAND, Mid-season (P)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	KLONDIKE, Mid-season (S)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	LADY THOMPSON, Early (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	MARSHALL, Mid-season (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	MICHEL, Extra Early (S)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	OZARK, Extra Early (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	PARKER EARLE, Mid-season (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	SAMPLE, Late (P)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	SENATOR DUNLAP, Mid-season (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	SON'S PROLIFIC, Late (S)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
	TEXAS, Extra Early (S)			.35	.80	2.75	5.00
	WARFIELD, Mid-season (P)			.45	1.00	3.50	6.00
Everbearing Varieties							
	AMERICUS, Everbearing (S)			\$1.00	\$2.50	\$8.75	\$15.00
	FRANCES, Everbearing (S)			1.00	2.50	8.75	15.00
	IOWA, Everbearing, (S)			1.00	2.50	8.75	15.00
	PROGRESSIVE, Everbearing (S)			1.00	2.50	8.75	15.00
	SUPERB, Everbearing (S)			1.00	2.50	8.75	15.00
Collections							
	No. 1—Home Garden Collection 400 Standard plants						\$2.50
	No. 2—Everbearing Home Garden Collection 100 Everbearing and 300 Standard plants						3.50
	No. 3—Local Market Collection 200 Everbearing and 600 Standard plants						6.00
	Total Amount,						

Discounts on large orders will be allowed from the price list as follows:

3,000- 5,000 plants, 5 per cent discount

10,000-15,000 plants, 15 per cent discount

5,000-10,000 plants, 10 per cent discount

15,000-20,000 plants, 20 per cent discount

TERMS:—Cash with order, or half cash, balance any time before shipment. No plants sent C. O. D.

POST CARD

**PLACE
1c OR 2c
STAMP
HERE**

STARK CITY,

MISSOURI

**WILLIAM P. STARK
NURSERIES**

**NEWTON
COUNTY**

K-8 **PLEASE HAND TO AN INTERESTED FRIEND**

Mark number you expect to plant.

- For Home Use
 For Local Market
 For Distant Market

- J. H. Hale Peach
 ----- Delicious Apple
 ----- Apples
 ----- Peaches
 ----- Pears
 ----- Plums
 ----- Cherries
 ----- Grapes
 ----- Bush Fruits
 ----- Strawberries
 ----- Asparagus
 ----- Roses
 ----- Ornamentals

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

At the suggestion of Mr _____

I shall be glad to have the New Wm. P. Stark Catalog, FREE.

Name _____

Address _____

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

I ENCLOSE 10c FOR THIS BOOK.

"Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit-Growing."

10c per Copy.
 Free with \$2.00 Orders.

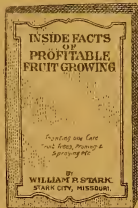
A Wonderful Help to Fruit-Growers.

Tells how to plant, prune, spray, cultivate, dynamite; about cover crops, thinning fruit, why trees do not bear, etc.

88 pages, illustrated.

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

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



ALSO 10c FOR THIS BOOK.

"How to Beautify Your Home Grounds."

10c per Copy.
 Free with \$2.00 Orders.

With this book you can make your own plans to add attractiveness and value to your property—even the novice can secure results equal to that of the experienced planter. This book explains and illustrates the principles of planting, with a system of unit collections and blueprints of typical plans for a city lot, suburban home, and a home in the country. It tells what, when, where, and how to plant—how to prune and care for shrubs, roses, etc., at planting time and after they attain full size.



Put
Two-Cent
Postage
Stamp
Here

NAME

POSTOFFICE

R. F. D. No.

BOX

STATE

STREET ADDRESS

STARK CITY, Missouri

NEWTON COUNTY WILLIAM P. STARK
NURSERIES

WM. P. STARK
NURSERIES CO.
Stark City Ma
GUARANTEED
HARDY TREES

**BEFORE SEALING
THIS ENVELOPE**


**Be sure you have written your
name, postoffice and point to which
you wish this order shipped plainly on your
order. Be sure you have given size and age of trees.**



The Wonderful Everbearing Strawberries
Think of having strawberries from June to November



Delicious—the Apple Without an Equal
With a flavor like rare old wine, Delicious is easily “King of Them All”



I am always
glad to help my
fruit-growing
friends in every
way I can.
Please feel free
to write me
fully about
your orchard
and fruit-grow-
ing problems.

William P. Bean

