

RECORDED
JUN 15 1920
H. H. H.

Diploma reduced to one-fourth the size of the original. The figure on the left represents France offering to America, in the centre, that part of the earth's surface known as the "Louisiana Purchase." On the right is a youth, representing "Progress," who is about to start toward the western sun to enlighten the world.

On June 7, 1904 I expressed 12 strawberries of my new seedling, "St. Louis Prize" and 12 duplication gooseberries to the St. Louis Exposition. Owing to the courtesy and promptness of the Superintendent of Pomology, Mr. John F. Stinson, they were benched at once. Arriving at the Exposition myself in September, I was assured by this gentleman that my berries "were far larger than any others shown at the fair." In due time a notice was received from the "Jury of Awards," stating that I had been allowed the highest awards (silver medals) for both exhibits. Gold medals were reserved for those who had the best collection of fruit. The strawberries averaged about 2 ounces each, the largest specimen scarcely 2½ ounces, or about ½ the size of those I took the past season to the Department of Agriculture. I have not as yet a sufficient number of "St. Louis Prize" plants to offer them for sale.

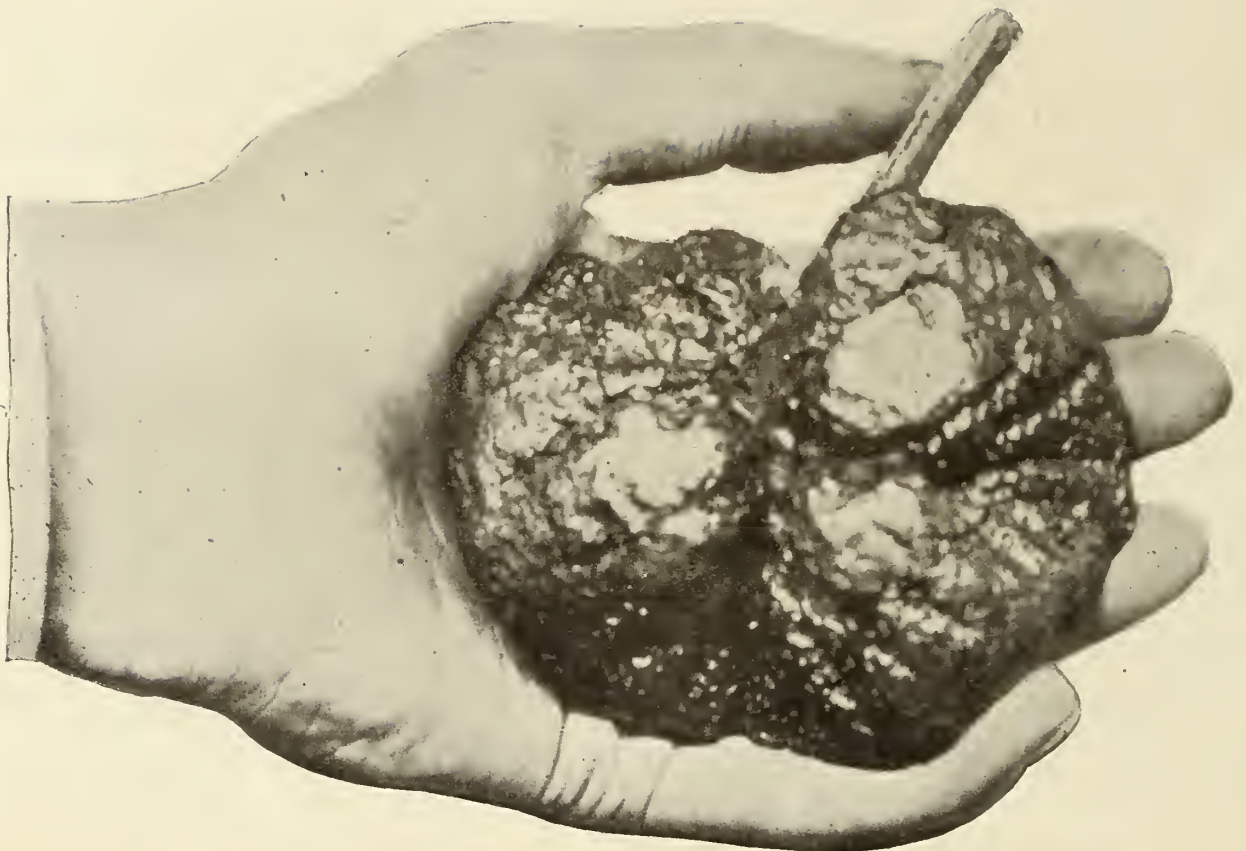
Record Breaking Berries.—"The strawberry season just closing has been remarkable in many respects, including the usual profusion of the delicious things in their fine quality, but in the District it has been made memorable by the production of the largest berries on record. Several days ago Arthur T. Goldsborough presented to the Secretary of Agriculture some berries he had raised at his place on Wesley Heights. Secretary Wilson, astounded at their size, handed them over to Wm. A.

Taylor, acting Pomologist, who took six of them that filled a quart box, and weighed them separately in the presence of W. H. Ragan, Allen Dodge, W. P. Gorsa, and Horticulturist Wm. Saunders. The average weight of each was three ounces and six one-hundredths. The total weight of six, eighteen and two-fifths ounces. The largest berry weighed four ounces and was ten and one-half inches in circumference. Some idea can be formed as to the size of these when it is known that a one ounce berry is rarely seen in our market. A quart of berries usually weighs between seventeen and eighteen ounces, and a box of good berries contains generally between thirty and forty. It is doubtful whether a two ounce berry was ever shown in the Department before. The veteran horticulturist, Mr. Wm. Saunders, said, "They were the largest berries I have ever seen, they looked at first like tomatoes."—From Evening Star, Washington, June 17, 1899.

I believe I have the largest collection of strawberries in America, but with the exception of three or four of the best standards shall offer none for sale except those I have originated and only a few of those until July runners can be taken off.

For wholesale market set plants in the spring. For fancy market and fancy berries, autumn setting is by far the best. Have never seen an extra large berry grown any time on a spring set plant.

ARTHUR T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Wesley Heights, Washington, D. C.



THE ST. LOUIS.—Actual Size, 3 and 11-16 inches by 3 and 1-4. Wt 4 3-4 ounces.

Having tied the English record with a four ounce berry in 1899, I have ever since tried to originate a sort, with which to make a new world's record. Last spring selecting runners from the best fruiting seedlings of 1904; I gave them special culture, and having a favorable season produced berries of very superior size, shape, flavor and color. As heretofore they were taken to the Department of Agriculture for verification of weight and measurements. The largest berry tipped the scales at $4\frac{3}{4}$ ounces and was $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference. It was weighed in the presence of Colonel Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, Prof. W. N. Irwin, Prof. W. H. Ragan and Mr. H. M. White. The following official letter I take the liberty to print.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Office of Pomologist,

Washington, D. C., Jan 24, 1905.

To Arthur T. Goldsborough, Esq.
Dear Mr. Goldsborough.

"On June 5th we received from you a specimen of your new strawberry, named "St. Louis Prize." We took exact measurement of this remarkable berry, and found that it measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 3 11-16 inches in diameter. Its weight was $4\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. This beats all records in the size of strawberries. A photograph was taken, a copy of which I am pleased to furnish you. A model was also made for placing in our museum. You have certainly worked wonders in the production of new varieties of strawberries. If you keep on increasing the size as you have in the past few years, we may expect still more wonderful results."

Yours very truly,

G. B. Brackett, Pomologist.

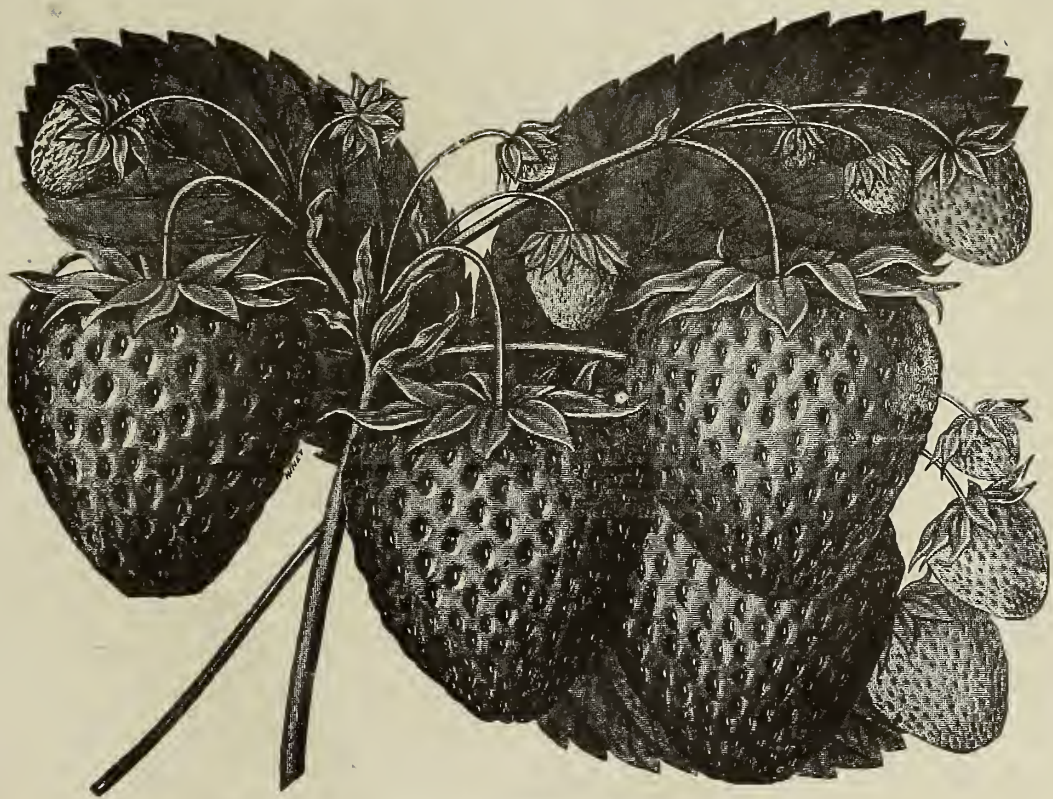
I have gone to some pains to verify my statement, for the much gulled buyer is getting suspicious. One Rochester catalogue says, "Uncle Joe" is noted as the

biggest strawberry on record. Another Rochester catalogue says, "Corsican" is the biggest berry on earth." The U. S. Pomologist says the "St. Louis" breaks all records. Now somebody is being deceived. It will be the producer unless he writes and asks for proofs. I give mine in advance.

Dealers who sell strawberry plants as low as 50c. per hundred give you layers from matted rows. Good plants cannot be had except by removing each runner from the parent plant and rooting it in beds on the cutting method. There is an idea among ignorant people, and a disposition to take advantage of it by dishonest dealers, that a given sort of strawberry can be improved by "selection," "cultivation," "repression," "bud variation," and other catch-penny terms. No such improvement has ever been made, and none will be. The tendency of the strawberry, from causes too numerous to be mentioned here, is downward. By growing strong runners we get better fruit than from weak ones, and none other ought to be allowed to make fruit, but a thousand years of such practice would not improve the VARIETY in the least. The most we can hope for from selecting the best runners is to hold a sort up to its standard for as long a period as possible. Some sorts like the "British Queen," "Sharpless" and "Wilson" have held on for fifty or more years; others degenerated quickly. All the advancement made so far has been by means of seed or seminal reproduction. The best seed from the best fruit, off the best plant, of the best variety. The chances of getting something better than existing sorts are not very great. Yet there is room for improvement in every type of strawberry now before the public.

S. Glatsonbury, Conn., Aug. 16, 1897.—"Replying to yours of the 14th., the mailed packages of Louis Gauthier plants you addressed to Hartford, Conn., but it turned up here one day late, but wishing to test it I left it unopened for five days, and when opened, I found the plants in perfect condition with no trace of heating in any way seeming to indicate that your sealing process was just the thing for transportation of green plants in summer weather."—J. H. Hale.

St. Georges, Bermuda, Feb. 28, 1897.—"Gauthier plants came in prime condition and are doing splendidly. I am delighted."—N. F. McCallum.



THE "GOLDSBOROUGH."

The "Goldsborough"—The British Queen being for the past sixty years the English standard for flavor, I have been extremely anxious to transmit this berry's desirable qualities without its defects, for it shows a green tip and suffers almost to extinction from leaf spot, rust and blight. Believing with the French, that we must cross with the wild sorts to get good hybrids I have for seven years used seed from a cross between "Queen" and our common wild sorts, but there would always be something wanting in the seedling. When the fruit was right, the plant would be wrong. When the plant was right the fruit would be wrong. When fruit and plants were satisfactory, the runner would be spindling, rampant or too long or short. When all these parts were right the fruits would be small, badly flavored or shaped. In fact I experienced the usual trials known to the hybridizer. Among my 1904 seedlings there were several likely ones, and after two years trial one of them reached a point of perfection, far beyond my expectations. In fact was so nearly an ideal in fruit, plant and runner growth that I determined to identify its origin with myself in order to get the credit of producing it. So it bears my name and whatever little reputation I have as a strawberry specialist is staked with it. The "Queen" is tall but the "Goldsborough" is more erect and tops it by a few inches. While its berries are not extra large nor numerous, they are above medium size, and all come to perfection in color and flavor. The shape of the fruit is perfect, color also, being a waxy light scarlet, with deeper shade when full ripe. Its red pulp leaves a red juice in a saucer like its wild parent of the fields, a quality almost bred out by the introduction of the South American sorts which are white fleshed. It ripens a little later than the first earlies. On this place about May 20th. Is rich, juicy, sweet and fragrant. It requires no sugar and the only early berry I know which can be freely eaten out of hand. While visiting England I saw people at the Railroad Station buying strawberries sold in paper packages and eating them as freely as we eat peanuts here. Since then, I have had a persistent wish to originate a

berry which could be thus sold at stations and fruit stands unaccompanied by a package of sugar. Thus increasing the demand and consumption of this wholesome fruit and undoing the prejudice caused by the old sour cored "Wilson" which make many fear to eat strawberries. The consumer estimates a sort by its fruit only. Not so the producer. If a sort has bad growth or plant habits it is soon condemned. A plant having a tender leaf, one that blights, spots or mildews, no matter how good its fruit may be, soon goes to the wall. Other defects, such as a dry or close fitting cap, bad runner habits, want of health, etc., may also knock it out.

If runners are rampant, they must be thinned out, entailing too much labor for the small difference in price. If runners are spindling, hard to root, or put out side shoots (lateral runners) before they strike, as the Louis Gauthier does; there is more trouble for the culturist. Fortunately the "Goldsborough" has not a single runner defect. They start on strong medium long strings, and root before sending out a second layer. They come out slowly, and are never too many. None are sterile. Some of the flowers are perfect, others imperfect as to sex. Buds grow on reclining stalks, about four inches long, close enough in to be perfectly protected by its big leaves from frost, rain and sun, yet not so close as to interfere with picking and mulching as is the case with "Warfield." Its dark foliage is so fresh, sappy and green; its hidden fruit so red, glossy and sweet that it is a pleasure to work among the plants. I do not believe in matted rows, preferring late summer planting, (cutting system) and single year culture. The "Goldsborough" is adapted for other methods as well. Judged by my card, it scores 95 points as against 90 for the Brandywine which in my opinion has more good points than any of the standard sorts. \$1.00 per dozen

Manche, France:—My strawberry plants received this a. m. Gandy and Mexican have leaves as fresh and green as when dug.—M. Gamillono.



DUPLICATION GOOSEBERRY.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1903.

"These specimens of the "Duplication" gooseberry were furnished to this office by the originator. Arthur T. Goldsborough of Wesley Heights, Washington, D. C. Largest specimen weighed .64 ounces (64.100 of an oz.) avoirdupois, was one and nine sixteenths (1,9-16) of an inch long by one and four sixteenths (1,4-16) in diameter.

Twenty-five (25) berries weighed 12 ounces and 32-100 ounce or 493 ounce each. Thirty three berries weighed one pound. "They were the largest gooseberries ever seen at this department."

Very Respectfully,

G. B. Brackett, Pomologist.

In 1890 I sowed some cross fertilized gooseberry seed and got quite a good stand of seedlings. A majority suffered from mildew. Some were free of it, and made fruit in 1895 superior to any American sort. Two of them were almost identical to English—American varieties. In 1896 I destroyed all of them but one which I called "Duplication" because of its likeness to Columbia and Triumph. The fact is, a cross between the English and American sorts is apt to result in many duplications and will lead to endless confusion as to names. Practically there is small difference between "Columbia," "Gracilla," "Carmen," "Triumph" and "Duplication." A grower having any one of these might be excused for not wanting the others. "Duplication" the last season was a little larger than Columbus, 27 berries weighing as much as 30 of the Columbus. If you only have "Houghton," "Pearl" or "Downing" by all means send for "Duplication" and see what a gooseberry looks like. The bushes are very vigorous, upright and free from mildew or other disease. Fruit are whitish green color, as large as English sorts, and of excellent flavor and fine to eat out of hand. If not grown in tree form its branches must be tied up as it is full of

berries almost as large as pigeon eggs. I have a government photograph of one twig seven inches long surrounded by 18 one inch berries which almost touch. The great advantage these large sorts have over the small is in their early marketing. They rarely ripen earlier, but by June 1st., the Duplication bushes can be thinned, and the culls bring 8 or 10 cents per quart which is more than Downing brings when ripe three weeks later. On June 1st., the Downings are no larger than hulled peas while the Duplication culls are larger than Downing or Houghton ever get. I pick many Duplication over half ounce each which is about the average of Crescent strawberry. Price 1 year old plant 25c., per doz. \$1.50. Delivered by express or post.

I do not recommend "Potted Plants." When plants must be expressed, those lifted and their roots dipped in muck and properly packed arrive in better condition and bring better results than thumb potted plants with their restricted, felted roots which never straighten out. The claim that potted plants are more apt to live and produce better crops the next season is a catch penny invention as I have proven time and time again. If they are ordered, I can furnish them.

Other strawberry plants for sale: Climax, Brandywine, Louis Gauthier, "Royal Sovereign," "Commander," "Phil Krates," "Royal Straight Flush," "Anack," "Harbinger," "Large Alpine." Write for prices.

Plants not sold by the thousand as I cannot compete with growers who lift runners from matted rows. All my plants are transplanted, or grown on the cutting plan.

I was, as far as I am aware, the first shipper to use old tin cans for mailing strawberry plants. I have mailed them to every State and to France, and had them to arrive safely. All orders for fifty plants or less are sent in this way. For long distances plants are received in better condition than when expressed in boxes or baskets.