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ALLEN'S

BOOK OF BERRIES



CHESAPEAKE
The Aristocrat of
Strawberries
TOP PRICES ALWAYS
SEE PAGE 24

PREMIER
BERRIES
They Pay
SEE PAGE
17



The
W. F. ALLEN CO.
SALISBURY, MD.

Real BEAUTIES and as good as they look



It's Valuable

We have tried to make this catalogue of the utmost value to all persons growing strawberries whether in a very small way in a home garden, or in large commercial plantings. We, of course, send it out as our Salesman to get orders for plants, but we have tried to make it a Salesman of such tone, character and dependability that you will welcome it in your homes as a friend and guide and not take advantage of the first opportunity to consign it to the waste basket.

There are five major objectives which we have tried to attain in its make-up.

First. Strawberries Are A Good Money Crop. We believe in strawberries and strawberry growing. We know that for many years previous to and following the War, very large profits were made in strawberry growing in many instances. We will not pretend to say that all growers everywhere make money every year, but we do believe and present some reasons to you for that belief, that year in and year out strawberries under good conditions will prove among the best, if not the very best, money crop you can grow. Of course, if you and yours are lovers of luscious strawberries, a plot in the home garden is practically always a winner.

Second. Allen's Plants Are the Best For You. We believe in the stock we are growing, and selling. We know it is important to have good planting stock. We try, without exaggeration, to show you why you are justified in sending your orders for plants to us. (Page 6.)

Third. Proper Methods Bring Good Results. We have no mysterious "way" or "key" or "secrets" by which we can help you unlock the door to strawberry profits. Our suggestions

for selecting and preparing the land, setting and cultivation of the plants, and other cultural practices are common sense, every day methods, which any experienced grower might eventually work out for himself. Don't hesitate to write us for special information. We will help if we can.

Fourth. Variety Descriptions Are Dependable. We have tried to avoid exaggeration. All varieties cannot be best. We have given the facts concerning each variety and its comparisons with others of the same season. Our summary on page 30 would leave nobody in doubt as to what varieties we think are best.

Fifth. How Good Are the New Ones? New varieties are continually being offered. Many are no better than what we already have, if as good. Occasionally new and greatly superior varieties are offered. Our try-out of new varieties introduced by different growers, our detection and publication of old varieties under new names, and our willingness to say bad as well as good about a new variety, we believe constitutes a valuable service to strawberry growers. (Pages 10-12.)

The W. F. Allen Company and all its members wish you and yours a prosperous year in 1933. As always, we will be glad to serve you to the best of our ability when you entrust your orders with us.

Real Economy

It may be economy to save the cost of plants and transportation by using plants from your own fruiting beds, but real economy demands that you at least consider that you may lose in any or all of the following ways:

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

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

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

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

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

6. Well cleaned plants, with evenly bunched, straightened roots make setting easier, quicker and better. We have received shipments of plants which were not properly cleaned. Dead

and decaying leaves and runners were tangled indiscriminately with tops and roots. It costs from thirty to fifty cents per thousand to get such plants ready for setting. Cheap plants usually come that way even though the plants themselves may be fairly good.

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

8. Rockingham County, N. C., January 11, 1932.—I have a friend who wants your Berry Book. When people ask me for plants, I refer them to you. I tell them I don't even use my plants to reset my rows as I don't want to tear them up when I can get a crop of berries and better plants so cheap from you.

Mrs. E. T. Starling.

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BERRIES IN THE GARDEN WINNERS EVERY TIME

From the standpoint of both pleasure and profit an abundance of luscious strawberries in your own garden is always desirable. Of course we gain nothing worth while without some effort, but that spent on a small strawberry garden is well repaid. A small plot with from two hundred to five hundred plants will assure you of many things.

1. Plenty of luscious berries over a long season, right fresh off the vines.

2. All you want for table use, "sugared down," or otherwise.

3. Strawberry shortcake, strawberry ice cream, cool drinks from strawberry juices—and other ways.

4. Plenty of berries to can and preserve for winter use.

5. Enough to share with your friends.

6. Ready money from the salable surplus.

7. With the Everbearers, berries for use all through the late summer and fall.

8. The new, high quality berries, Dorsett and Fairfax, will add a touch of royal flavor with which you will be delighted.

Order the plants now for your strawberry garden. We will send them when you say. You will be surprised how little time and money it takes for so much benefit and pleasure.

Honesty and Reliability

Garrett County, Md., May 1, 1932.—I want to thank you for your honesty, reliability, and truthfulness. Your plants are growing fine. I am pleased with them and will do all I can to recommend your healthy plants. Your plants have the best and straightest roots I ever planted.

Mr. Wm. H. McRotin.

DEPENDABLE INFORMATION

"Honest" Information

Miami County, Ind., April 8, 1932.—Your catalog surely made a hit with me. I have experimented with berries for the past 15 years and of all the catalogs I have received from different nurseries, yours is the only one that has put out real "Honest to God" information that would be of any benefit to a beginner. I congratulate you. Please get my plants out as early as possible.

Mr. E. E. Hanks.

Not Exaggerated

Mitchell County, N. C., April 15, 1932.—I think your plants are better and cheaper and your statements seem to be honest, not exaggerated.

Mrs. W. T. Arnold.

Variety Distinctions Stated Honorably

Lancaster County, Pa., March 12, 1932.—I appreciate your way of doing business as you state the distinctions of the different varieties in a most honorable way. So many of the fruit men praise all varieties so highly that a person does not know what choice to make.

Jacob M. Brubaker.

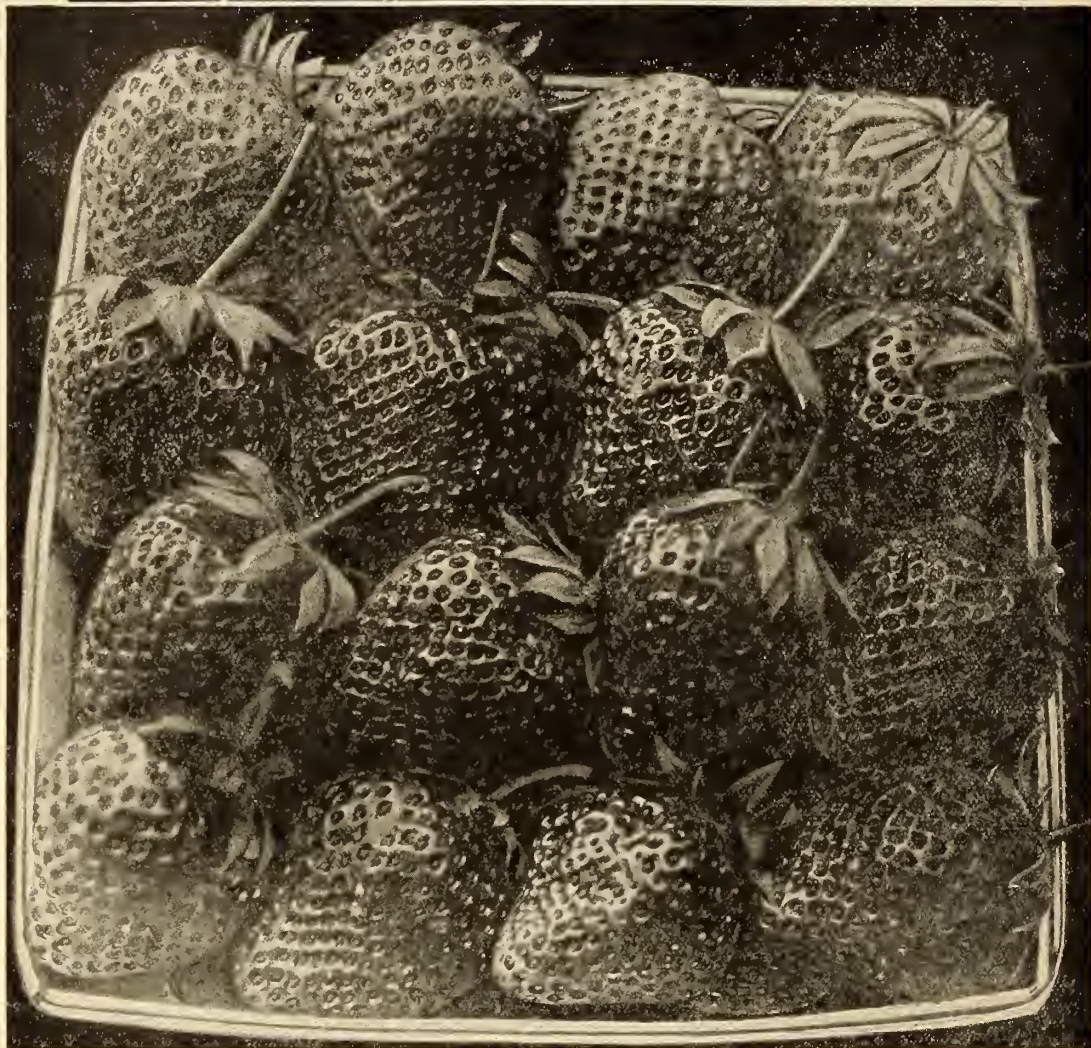
Catalog Fair and Scientific

Windham County, Conn., April 30, 1932.—I like your catalog. It is fair and scientific. You save the red color for your berries that some waste on promises.

W. V. Field.

PREMIER

Early - Unequaled as a Money-Maker



Strawberries as a Money Crop

"How much money can I make from an acre of strawberries?" Frankly, we do not know. We do have faith, however, in strawberries as a money crop. If we can judge the future by the past, the prospect is good. During the past ten or fifteen years we feel safe in saying that 95% of the better growers of strawberries have made some profit from them, and in many of these years profits running as high as \$500 to \$800 or even \$1,000 per acre. We do not believe that conditions are going to be so thoroughly different in the next few years that there will be no more profits.

We cannot guarantee large profits, nor even any profits. Beware of the man who has a "sure thing"; but we can say that from our own experiences and from reports that have come to us from many of our customers, most growers who have had fields from one-half an acre up to one or two acres have made some profit even in these years of depression. Plants set now will come into bearing in May or June next year, so let's set a moderate planting of fine strawberries and be prepared to meet good times half way and to take advantage of better prices when they come, as they surely must. No matter how high prices go, you, as a grower, cannot profit thereby unless you produce something to sell.

The best growers of almost any crop nearly always make a profit. To help place many prospective growers in the class of the best, we have these suggestions to offer:

1. Select some of your best land. You will put relatively a large amount of labor and expect relatively a large return from your strawberries. Do not waste your money and labor on poor land. Give your strawberries some of the best, and give it careful preparation. (See pages 8-10.)

2. Set fancy high yielding varieties best suited to your purpose. We have tried to tell you the honest truth about all our varieties. We have summarized our conclusions on page 30. It should not be hard for anyone to know what to plant, so get the best, as it is this kind that brings the highest prices.

3. Grow as many as you can handle properly but no more. The amount of other work you are attempting to do, the amount of land you have available, the locality in which you live, and the methods you intend to use in marketing would all have a bearing on this question. A half acre field on good land, well cared for and handled properly in marketing might well give you more profit than twice the acreage poorly cared for.

4. Get good, dependable, well rooted, true to name plants. Of course we hope you will get your plants from us and we believe you will find it profitable to do so, but wherever you purchase, be sure they come up to the standards we have outlined on page 6.

5. If other crops have failed and you want to try enough berries to make a real business out of it, do not forget that the motor trucks put all cities within 100 miles or so in your market territory, and keep in mind also, that even through the depression, fancy berries have generally returned enough to show a fair profit.

6. For marketing locally advertise a little either by a small ad in your local paper, or by a display in somebody's shop window. Try to have a fancy, high quality product and when you have, "blow your own horn" whenever and wherever possible.

7. Roadside Market. If on or near a well travelled highway try the roadside market. Many growers are disposing of their crops, strawberries as well as others in this way at fair prices.

8. Be on the look out for something better. If you have varieties that have done well for you, stick to them, but stick only until you find something better. We feel that the new Government berries, Fairfax and Dorsett are of such outstanding quality that when generally grown they will actually increase the total consumption of berries. So we repeat, try out the new ones. The successful growers are constantly on the look-out for something better in methods and materials as well as in varieties.

Yields and Profits

From 400 Plants, 600 Quarts Finest Strawberries

Russell County, Ky., March 4, 1932.—On March 24th I ordered 500 Premier strawberry plants from you; gave my daughter 100 plants. From the 400 plants I kept I picked 604 quarts of the finest strawberries I ever saw last year besides what was eaten in the patch. Enclosed find order for 1600 more Plants (1200 Premier) (200 Big Joe) (200 Chesapeake). My first order arrived in good shape. Every plant lived. Mr. L. F. Meece.

\$91.95 From 500 Plants—Big Joe and Wm. Belt Are Good

Northampton County, Pa., January 25, 1932.—I want to write you a few lines about my strawberries that I got two years ago. I got 250 Big Joe and 250 Wm. Belt and not a one died for me. They all grew but later the cut worms took some but after all I felt very proud of my berries. I picked four hundred and fifty-nine boxes and according to the times I thought I got a good price for them, \$91.95. Your plants were the nicest ones I ever had. I had a berry 6½ inches around and two inches long. Did you have any bigger ones?

Mrs. Charles Kunsman.

At the Rate of \$1100.00 Per Acre At Wholesale Prices

Lawrence County, Pa., February 25, 1932.—Please find order for plants. Planted 3/16 acre two years ago and they were good. We picked 60 bushel from those planted last season, mostly Premier. Am ordering early, but will notify later as to date of shipment. The berries commanded a good price as did not sell any for less than \$3.50 wholesale, when the poorer berries were selling as low as \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Mr. C. E. Fullerton.

Premier Produces—2,000 Plants, 2,000 Quarts, Many Left

Monroe County, Pa., June 21, 1932.—I wish some information on how to care for my berries that had fruit this year. The plants did fine. As you know I bought 2000 Premier last year. I have picked 2000 quarts of berries and still have several crates to pick. Also please tell me the best way to handle Mastodon. I kept the first blossoms off and intend to keep the runners off this year. Your plants surely produce.

Mr. Harry Lynn.

Did You Ever Think of This?

Strawberries yield quicker returns than any other fruit crop. With no other fruit can you set plants or trees one spring and harvest a bumper crop of fine fruit the next spring, thirteen or fourteen months later.

Strawberries bring early money. They are one of the first crops to be harvested in the spring. They bring in money when most needed, just after a hard winter, or just in time to help finance other crops which you may be planning.

Part time jobs can be profitably rounded out into full time jobs with strawberries. A small acreage can be made to do so much that a

minimum of land is necessary. If no land of your own is available, perhaps a neighbor would let you use that vacant lot. Keep in mind, however, that fertile land pays best.

Little money is needed to start. The only cash outlay required is for a few simple tools, a little fertilizer and your plants. Once your land is plowed and harrowed, a trowel or spade and hoe will be about all the tools needed. Commercial fertilizer most suited for strawberries does not need the highest priced elements. It's cost is very moderate. Strawberry plants, even the best ones, were never more reasonable in price.



A Fine Field of Big Joe Plants for Spring 1933 Orders

The Plants That Pay

The three most important things when buying strawberry plants are these:

First, and probably most important, be sure they are true to name. A field with irregular broken rows such as you would grow even with poor plants might well be more valuable than a vigorous, well set, heavily bedded row of some worthless variety, or a variety not suited to your soil, climate, and marketing conditions.

Second, be sure the plants you buy are vigorous, healthy and well rooted. The overhead cost on the land and taxes, the fertilizer, the labor of setting and cultivating, and all other costs up to harvesting, are just as great in a broken patch as in a patch where good plants have made possible a full stand and healthy, vigorous growth.

Third, be sure of proper handling. Improper handling can mix up plants that have been kept true to name and can make worthless, or decrease in value, vigorous, healthy plants, by exposure to sun and wind and by improper packing which allows them to become dry, brown and devitalized.

The picture above shows a field of vigorous, well grown strawberry plants. On the opposite page you will see an illustration of nice plants with dead and decaying foliage cleaned off, roots and tops straightened, all ready to be counted and bunched. These plants are the equal of any plants you will find anywhere, and superior to plants less vigorous and well rooted. Allen's plants are grown in a sandy loam soil, in which such roots as you see pictured are developed and from which the plants can be removed without breaking off great numbers of the roots. Such plants will bring you success in growing strawberries. Even with such plants, however, as pointed out above, greater value can be added or maintained by the way they are handled.

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

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

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

4. Full Count of Good Plants. Even with beds like those pictured above not every plant is good, and your plant grower must be willing to sort out any that are weak and poorly

rooted. There should be full count of good plants. Of course varieties like Blakemore, Missionary, Pearl and Senator Dunlap have small plants and these on the average will not be as large as Big Joe, Chesapeake and Premier plants.

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

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

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



Strawberries Pay!
With plants like these.

Any plants that you buy should be good plants and carefully handled as we have outlined on preceding page. We have been specialists on strawberry plants for nearly fifty years. Except for Asparagus Roots we handle no other nursery product and we honestly feel that we can do the things which we have outlined in the paragraphs above better than where a complete line of nursery stock, seeds and other things are handled. Won't you read some of the letters printed below from growers who have been buying our plants for many years and who have always found them good plants and true to name? Many thousands of them have found that *Allen's Plants Pay*. They will pay for you.

Years of Service

Plants Always in Excellent Condition

Gallatin Co., Ky., Feb. 29, 1932.—This year will make 53 consecutive years I have been growing strawberries. The varieties I grow (except a few for testing) are Premier, Big Joe and Chesapeake. I have no trouble in getting a good fruiting bed for Chesapeake but it takes a rich soil and thorough cultivation to do it. I have bought plants of you when your boys were just kids and have always received them in excellent condition.

Mr. J. J. Payne.

You Get What You Order

Ulster Co., N. Y., March 7, 1932. For many years my father, who passed away last November, has ordered plants from you. We have always found your plants to be healthy, with good roots, and true-to-name. When you order from Allen's plants you are sure to get what you order. No one can go wrong with plants that come from you.

Mr. H. E. Baxter.

19 Years—Always Right

Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1932.—Have been ordering plants from you for 19 years, plants always come in splendid condition and our berries are beautiful and the yield is wonderful.

Mr. M. R. Wilcox.

Always True to Name

Miami Co., Ohio, April 7, 1932.—I have never bought any plants from you that were not true-to-name.

Mrs. A. M. Etter.

As Good as Money Can Buy—4 Years

Rockingham Co., Va., March 14, 1932.—I have been ordering plants from you for 4 years and I always get plants as good as money can buy. I have always received my plants in the very best of condition and on time. Enclosed is my order and check. Assuring you that it is a pleasure to deal with your company, I remain,

Mr. W. R. Showalter.

Common Sense Methods

S ELECTION and Preparing the Land. No one should hesitate to set strawberry plants on account of climate or soil. They are grown successfully in semi-tropical Florida and as far north as Canada and Alaska.

They are grown successfully on light sandy types of soil and on heavy clay soil, altho, like most other crops, they respond very quickly to fertile, well-drained soils that are full of humus and retentive of moisture.

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

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

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

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

The land selected should be plowed in early spring. If the field has been selected the preceding fall and rye planted, a heavy sod of rye plowed under in early spring will help, altho, of course, it is not necessary. After the ground is plowed in the spring it should be harrowed thoroughly. If stable manure is to be used (see manure and fertilizer, page 9) we like it best spread broadcast on the land just after it is plowed. Then the land, either with or without the manure, should be disced thoroughly, and, if necessary, dragged to level it up so that a nice, soft, even planting bed is available.

Our ideal one year's preparation for a given piece of land for strawberries would be to broadcast the land with stable manure as heavily as possible for the preceding crop. In this section,

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

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

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

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

TIME TO SET PLANTS

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

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

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

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

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

We believe in the well-spaced matted row system of training strawberries, and with this system the first runners from the plants should be encouraged to take root, forming from 10 to 20 or even more young plants from each plant set, paying some attention as the hoeing is done to see that the plants do not become crowded too thickly on the bed. If the plants can be spaced in training them so that each plant is a few inches from any other plant, but with a well filled-in row 15 to 18 inches wide, you will have a very favorable condition for getting large crops of fancy berries. Of course, a wider bed is O. K. where the rows themselves are set 4 feet or more apart, and a narrower bed might be more desirable where the rows are only 3½ feet apart. But in any case, make sure of your fruiting bed by letting the first runners root, cutting off surplus late runners if desirable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distance to Plant. We recommend setting the plants in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, or even as much as 4½ feet, if the soil is very fertile. The plants should be set 15 to 20 inches apart in the row, depending on the varieties set, the width of the rows themselves and the fertility of the land. Free growing varieties like Dunlap, Missionary and Aroma which make large number of plants should be set farther apart than varieties like Chesapeake, Mastodon, Lupton and others that make larger plants, but not so many of them. When set in rows 3 feet 8 inches apart and spaced 18 to 20 inches apart in the row, it requires about 8,000 plants per acre.

Care of Plants. Set plants on arrival if possible. It will help if roots of the plants can be dipped in water and allowed to "plump up" for sometime before setting, perhaps over night. At any rate have them thoroughly moistened when planting. If anything prevents immediate planting and the weather is cool, the top of the crate should be taken off and the plants loosened in the crate, still keeping the roots covered with the packing material. Placed where it is cool, plants will keep like this for two or three days. If weather is too warm to keep plants, or too cold to set them out they should be heeled in in some shaded or protected place. Dig a V-shaped trench, open the bundles, spread them out in thin layers with buds just even with the surface of the ground and firm the soil back against the roots of the plants. If necessary several layers of plants can be heeled in the same place with one or two inches of soil between each layer. Wet the soil and plants thoroughly when heeling is done. (See illustration, page 13.)

Trying Them Out

We believe there is much valuable information in the results from our variety test plot which fruited in May and June, 1932. We had over forty-five different varieties, but we have eliminated from this record all new and unknown varieties which show no promise, and have directed our attention to the new ones of great promise, and the older varieties whether good or bad. In studying these records and comments there are six main points to keep in mind:

1. Average Conditions. The soil was neither very high nor very low, being a good medium loam of average fertility, to which we applied moderate amounts of fertilizer such as any regular grower would apply.

2. Uniformity. For a plot of its size there was exceptional uniformity in the soil and growth of the plants. Four plots of Premier plants set at intervals through the field made almost identical plant growth. And all the varieties with which we are familiar made about as much growth as you would normally expect.

3. Dry Year. From the time we picked the first berries until within a few days of the time our latest ones were over, we had no rain. A condition like this will, of course, cut down the size and yield of all varieties, but it is exceptionally hard on the midseason, late and very late varieties. In listing the results therefore, we have separated these two groups.

4. One Year Only. These figures are for a test for one season only, in one locality. While we believe that they indicate very strongly the

actual value of the variety, yet they should not be taken as conclusive for all soils and all localities.

5. Late Season. Berry season started several days later this year than the average. In a season of this kind the midseason and late varieties tend to even up their date of ripening, so we have varieties like Big Joe, Big Late, Beauty, Chesapeake and Lupton all showing ripe berries on the same day; but the day by day yield records show that the later ones like Chesapeake and Lupton held on longer than the earlier varieties.

6. Yield Per Acre. You will note the actual yields are not extra large but considering the very dry conditions with no rain during the entire season, they are as good as could be expected under average conditions. Strawberries for many reasons (see page 5) should have better than average land and better than average care. A good grower should be able to beat these actual figures considerably. The value of the figures is in the comparative yields.

Here are the Actual Results EARLY AND MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES

	Rate of Yield in Quarts per Acre	Yields in Quarts per Row		First Ripe Berries Picked	Plant Beds Made	Health of Foliage at Fruiting Time
		Good to Fancy	Poor to Fair			
Dorsett (U.S.D.A. No. 633).....	6640	69	14	May 21	Very good	Very good
Fairfax (U.S.D.A. No. 613).....	5120	58	6	May 21	Very good	Very good
Premier (best plot of four).....	4520	43½	13	May 22	Very good	Very good
Southland	4480	53	3	May 18	Very good	Very good
Premier (average of 4 plots)..	3920	37	12	May 23	Very good	Very good
Blakemore	3360	32	10	May 19	Too many plants	Very good
Howard Supreme.....	2680	24½	9	May 27	Very good	Fair
Bellmar	2480	26	5	May 20	Very good	Good
Red Gold.....	2200	12½	15	May 25	Fair to good	Poor
Missionary.....	1920	1	23	May 23	Too many plants	Good
Cooper	720	5½	3½	May 25	Fair	Poor
Ridgely (Jupiter).....	480	3	3	May 27	Good	Fair

MIDSEASON AND LATE VARIETIES

Aberdeen	3200	31	9	May 28	Good	Good
Chesapeake (Lateberry).....	3160	24½	15	May 30	Good	Very good
Lupton (Town King).....	3080	30½	8	May 30	Good	Good
Mastodon (Spring Crop Only)..	2780	23¾	11	May 30	Good	Good
Big Joe (New Hope).....	2720	21	13	May 30	Very good	Good
Gibson	2640	17	16	.....	Good	Fair
May Queen.....	2560	23	9	May 28	Good	Fair
Beauty	2400	17	13	May 29	Very good	Fair to good
Wm. Belt.....	1760	11	11	.....	Good	Fair
Wilson	1760	11	11	.....	Good	Poor
Big Late.....	1280	12	4	May 30	Very good	Fair to good
Redheart	1120	7	7	.....	Good	Good
Washington	320	....	4	May 29	Good	Poor
Harvest King.....	.....	....	....	.....	Good	Very poor

A New Standard of Excellence

Even Premier is Destined to Share its Honors

It is our belief that Fairfax and Dorsett are destined to supercede even Premier in a great many of the areas where Premier is now being grown. We may be wrong, but our opinion is based on the results of these varieties in this trial plot, and examination of the varieties several times in other places and under other conditions. Our old customers will know that we have not introduced and boosted a new variety for many years. We have offered the new ones and quoted the opinions of the growers and given our own opinion. We have waited for years before finding a new variety that we felt we could really get behind. Not since Premier was introduced have we had one until now, when we have a double measure. Both Fairfax and Dorsett deserve all the boosting we can give them. We believe that a new standard of excellence has, in fact, been raised. Look over the figures in these tables again and you will get some indication of why we believe all of this. Read about them on pages 14-16. They are really worth while.

Old Varieties Under New Names

Chesapeake as Late Berry. This is the second time we have checked up on this variety, the plants in both years coming from the introducers of Lateberry, which was introduced a few years ago by a Michigan firm. It is undoubtedly the same as Chesapeake which we introduced in 1907, and which still stands as the Aristocrat of all late strawberries.

Lupton as Town King. Lupton has been sold as Town King for several years by a Maryland grower. We have felt for some time that the two varieties were identical. In this plot, however, we set two rows of Lupton from our own stock and one row of Town King obtained from the introducers of Town King. The two varieties again proved to be identical and the records in the accompanying table are taken from all three rows.

Ridgely as Jupiter. It appears certain that Jupiter is identical with the Ridgely which has been grown near Ridgely, Maryland, for many years. The Jupiter in our test plot came from the introducer of Jupiter and the Ridgely from a Delaware grower who has been selling Ridgely for a long time. In our test plot the Jupiter proved to be almost an absolute failure. The berries, and to a large extent the plants, were affected by dry weather as much or more than any variety in the test. There are two points of special merit; the ber-

ries are of a bright attractive color and they are very firm, but it seems necessary to have low springy land to grow the Ridgely or Jupiter successfully.

Orem as Frost King. We obtained some plants of Frost King from a Michigan grower for this test plot and at fruiting time found it to be identical with Orem which we have been growing for many years.

Big Joe as New Hope. We, ourselves, offered New Hope in 1932 only. We saw it fruiting near Willards, Maryland, under conditions much different from those under which we were used to seeing Big Joe. We suggested that it might be Big Joe but the grower insisted that it was something entirely different and that it was the best money maker he had, being just as profitable as Chesapeake. Such a berry was well worth offering and we were completely fooled as to its real identity. We have, however, gone through our books and returned to every purchaser of New Hope the difference between the amount he paid us for New Hope and our list price for the same quantity of Big Joe. We want our customers to feel not only that they can get good plants at a fair price from us, but that they can try out our new offerings whenever made without feeling that they may be paying an extra price for plants of an old variety under a new name.

Not So Good

There are three varieties which in 1932, and previously, were extensively advertised and highly recommended by leading plant growers. We feel that our customers have a right to know our honest opinion about all new varieties. When a new variety is of exceptional merit, like the Premier, we expect to boost it, as we did do, regardless of whom the introducer might be. When our results are not promising we expect to report the facts.

Harvest King. This variety was introduced and has been boosted by a leading responsible plant grower of Michigan for several years. For this reason we have felt that under some conditions it must have some merit, but after three years trial we have found Harvest King to be so absolutely worthless that we cannot help but feel that even under conditions where it might be fairly good, other varieties would be vastly better. We, therefore, did not plant any Harvest King this year except in our trial plot where we wanted to check up once more on our previous unsatisfactory results from it. It is certainly no good with us.

Washington. This variety makes a vigorous, healthy plant growth. This growth starts out in the spring and remains vigorous and healthy looking until just after blooming time. For

two years in succession with us, and this year on a solid block of one acre in addition to our trial plot, the foliage commenced to fall soon after blossoming time, and was in very poor condition by the time the fruit started to ripen. There was a large crop of berries set and many of them got to be of fairly large size. The foliage being so poor and the berries exposed to the sun, made sun scald an important factor. Looking down the row one would get the impression that there was a fairly good crop of nice berries. When we went to pick them it was hard to find a berry that was good. When a perfect berry was found it was very good in quality and gave some indication of why the introducer called it "the Honey Sweet Strawberry." From the reputation of the introducer of this variety we know it must

have been successful in some places, but we feel again that other varieties which do so well where Washington fails would prove superior to Washington even where that variety was good. As far as the quality is concerned, both Fairfax and Dorsett, the two new Government berries which we are offering this year, surpass Washington in quality, or in fact any varieties on our list. Read about Fairfax and Dorsett on pages 14 and 15. We have this year a good stock of nice plants of Washington but we would certainly suggest that it not be planted in large quantities unless you have tried it and found it good. Our original stock of plants came direct from the introducer so we have it straight.

Howard Supreme. This is a patented variety and the plants in our trial plot were obtained from the introducer and patent holder. Our opinion of the berry based on our experience in this test plot is that if there were no other good varieties of strawberries, Howard Supreme would be O. K., but with other varieties such as Premier, Blakemore, Bellmar, Fairfax, Dorsett and Southland being of about the same season, and so vastly superior to it, we can not in honesty recommend it. The plant growth is satisfactory and the crop of berries produced is adequate but the berries are very dark in color and in addition are dull

and unattractive under the dry conditions of this plot this year. However, the berries are a rich red in color clear through, which would be desirable for canning or preserving. The berries are somewhat firmer than Premier but not as firm as Blakemore and Fairfax. In addition, it is an imperfect flowering variety. When Mr. Howard, the originator of the variety, first wrote us about introducing it, a main reason that we turned the proposition down was because the variety had imperfect blossoms. We feel that the day of imperfect flowering strawberries is nearly done. We have only three left now, on our long list of varieties. Perfect flowering varieties are just as good in all respects as the best of the imperfect sorts, and you do not have the trouble of planting other varieties through the field with them every few rows. You are no where near as likely to have small, knotty berries when cold rainy weather makes cross-pollination at blooming time difficult, and you do not have the extra trouble of harvesting and marketing two different varieties of berries mixed up through the same field. Any imperfect flowering variety will be at its best in a test plot where there is plenty of pollen from various varieties to properly fertilize the blooms. Even so, we know of other test plots where Howard Supreme has been much below the average of the best.

Let's Be Sure

In order to check the results from our 1932 tests, we are duplicating most of these varieties, together with a few new ones in another bed to fruit in May and June, 1933. In addition, we are carrying over the beds of the 1932 test plot to see how the different varieties respond on a two-year-old bed. We hope to have an additional interesting report to make next year. Come and see us about fruiting time. Best date, May 25th.

Berries This Year

We are often asked, "Will plants set this spring bear fruit this year? I do so want a few berries from my garden this year."

The Everbearers set in early spring under good conditions, with the blossoms cut off until about the middle of July, will start bearing early in August and continue until freezing weather. Everbearers produce their best crop the first year, beginning only a few weeks after the plants are set.

Normally, standard varieties should be set out in spring of one season and bear their first crop in berry season the following year, perhaps thirteen months or a little over from time of setting. We have two suggestions to make, however, for those who are very anxious to get a few berries of the high quality spring fruiting sorts the first year:—

First, Set your plants about twice as close together as normally recommended and do not cut any blossoms from alternate plants. We have seen plants bear as many as eight or ten nice berries coming on just after the plants are set. If the blossoms are cut from one half of the plants, these should produce plenty of runners to make a good fruiting bed and the plants on which the blossoms have been left will produce enough berries to at least show what they taste like and give you a few from your own garden quickly, or

Second, When growth starts on the newly set plants they will, as regular spring fruiting

season approaches, all put out quite a number of blossoms. When cultivation and hoeing is started and blossoms are coming out, instead of cutting off all the blossoms from the young plants a nice cluster of blossoms can be left on a number of the strongest and most vigorous growing plants, which can produce a few berries each and still make runners to help out in making the plant bed.

Caution. Do not expect too much from this practice. You can not possibly expect any considerable amount of berries.

Benefits. The thrill of getting just a taste of berries from your own garden quickly, possibly enough to serve a few times on the table. If interested in getting the best possible berries from your garden or commercial plot, a few berries left on this way will give an excellent idea of the appearance, quality and firmness of each variety so tested.

We consider Fairfax and Dorsett, the two new Government berries which we are offering this year, far surpass in quality any berries we have ever grown whether in the home garden or in a commercial plot. We feel that all purchasers of these two varieties should leave the blossoms on a few plants in order to learn how good they really are and be prepared to take full advantage of this knowledge in the 1934 spring planting season. The number of plants available to each customer this year is limited.

The Experience of Others

Plants Look Fine—Never Wilted

Ocean County, N. J., April 22, 1932.—Received strawberry plants last Monday. They certainly are fine plants. Set them out Tuesday and they look fine, never wilted. I want to thank you for the extra plants that you sent. Now I find I have room for 200 more, and am inclosing money-order herewith. Mr. George W. Carr.

More Than Pleased

Erie County, N. Y., May 1, 1932.—Received the plants and have them all set out and want to tell you I am more than pleased with them. Thanks for the liberal count. Was delighted with the strong, vigorous root growth and the healthy looking plants, especially the Chesapeake. Have six rows 300 feet long and they sure look nice. Will be glad to recommend them and you too, to anyone, and hope I will be able to obtain more another year. Mr. George F. Roney.

Already Started to Grow

Buncombe County, N. C., April 11, 1932.—The strawberry plants I ordered from you arrived last Monday, the 4th. Thank you for your promptness and the extra count. The plants I am sure don't realize they have even been taken up from your farm. They not only have never wilted but look as though they had already started to grow. All who saw the strawberry plants said they were wonderful and that they had never seen such a vigorous root system. Mrs. C. B. Robinson.

As Good Recommendation As He Wants

Franklin County, Ohio, April 9, 1932.—I recently applied to my local nurseryman for some Premier strawberry plants, which he could not furnish. And it may be of special interest to you to know that he referred me to you. With this recommendation, saying, that you were the only man he would get them of, that he knew you would furnish good plants and true to name. This coming from him is as good a recommendation as I want. So Mr. Allen, will you kindly quote me a price on 4,000 plants. Mr. W. A. Hartsook.

Thanks for the Extras—Not a Plant Missing

Miami County, Ohio, May 8, 1932.—I am writing you a line to tell you about my strawberry plants. They arrived in fine condition and the weather was very favorable for planting. I have hoed them all twice and the Premier and Chesapeake are in one lot, and not one plant missing, and I have the extra ones you gave me. I thank you. I planted those in the garden and there is only one plant missing there. They are all growing fine. I never had plants that started so nicely.

Mr. S. A. M. Etter.

Best Plants He Ever Purchased

Lancaster County, Pa., April 12, 1932.—Just a few lines to inform you that the Mastodon plants arrived in excellent shape and that they are the best plants I have ever purchased from any grower. Clinton H. Martin.

Better Than He Expected

Carroll County, Md., April 11, 1932.—Find enclosed check for another order of strawberry plants. I received my plants on Friday, April 8, and put them in the piece of ground that I had all ready that evening which took me until dark. It began to rain that night and has been raining ever since, so I am sure they will be all right. I was very much pleased with my plants. They were much better than I expected to see when I opened them. There were quite a few around and they also made the remark that they were the best they had ever seen. Mr. Runkler asked me for my catalogue and he told me that he had sent for plants. I am also sending an order for 200 more plants for two of my friends so you see I am advertising your goods. Mr. G. W. Clay.

Thanks for Prompt Delivery and Splendid Plants

Kennebec County, Maine, May 8, 1932.—I received my strawberry plants yesterday at about 11 o'clock in the morning and they were the nicest plants that I have seen for a good many years. I am so satisfied with them that I want to extend my sincere thanks for your courtesy, for prompt delivery, and more than splendid plants, and I shall always speak well to my friends of your fine plants. The plants that I received from you yesterday were in fine condition. Mrs. Mary Purington.

Never Lost a Plant

Peoria County, Ill., May 10, 1932.—I received my strawberry plants on the 19th of April. I set them out the 20th. Never lost a plant. They are growing fine. Am well pleased with them. They were the nicest plants I ever set and I will order again from you next spring. Mr. Wm. A. Rigdon.

Plants Never Even Wilted

Henry County, Mo., April 13, 1932.—The strawberry plants I got from you are splendid. They surely are good live plants. They never even wilted and are growing nicely. I am mighty well pleased with them. Mr. J. B. Eckert.

Every Plant Was True to Name

Hillsboro County, N. H., June 17, 1932.—The plants you sent me in 1930 were raised by Mr. Hunt. He was well pleased and every plant was true to name. If we want any more plants we will buy them from you, and advertise you all we can. Mr. M. A. Servis.

Could Not Have Wished Better

Fayette County, Pa., April 23, 1932.—Received my strawberry plants and asparagus in good shape. Could not have wished better at any price. Thank you for fine plants and liberal count. Mr. J. G. S. Chalfant.

Found Reliable for 30 Years

Allegheny County, Pa., April 20, 1932.—Please send me the plants at once by express. I have dealt with you for the last thirty or thirty-five years and I know you people are reliable. You can send them at once. Mr. John Hetzer.

Finest Plants She Ever Bought

Lee County, Ala., April 2, 1932.—I am well pleased with the plants I bought. They are the finest plants I have ever bought from any place. Miss Una Satterwhite.

Thanks For Promptness

Dorchester County, S. C., April 29, 1932.—I received the plants in good condition. They were all right and I liked them. Thank you for promptness. Miss Eliza Johnson.

All Doing Fine

Henrico County, Va., May 2, 1932.—I planted the Mastodon plants last Monday, just a week ago today. They are all doing fine and I just want to tell you that every plant has around six or seven blossoms on it already. Mr. Kenneth Cherry.

Plants Are Splendid

Bedford County, Va., May 23, 1932.—I am writing to thank you for the nice plants you sent me. They are splendid. It is a pleasure to deal with honest people. You can count on me when in need of strawberry plants. I think the Premier is the best of all. T. E. Stanley.

13,000 Plants—Will Not Lose 25

Lewis County, W. Va., April 28, 1932.—I received the thirteen thousand plants on April 18th and they were in fine condition. We had them set by Saturday noon. Much rain has followed and they are starting to grow. I do not believe we will lose twenty-five plants out of the entire number. Mr. Paul Green.



Heeling in Plants

FAIRFAX

Quality Quality Quality

Fairfax Is considered by most of those who have eaten it to be better in quality than Premier, Big Joe, Chesapeake, William Belt, Beauty and Big Late. Better than any of those varieties which have been considered at the very peak in quality. Fairfax is being introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture this year for the first time. Although its parentage is uncertain, it is probably a cross of Royal Sovereign x Howard 17 (Premier). It has been tested in their trial plots near Washington (U. S. Dept. of Agr. seedling No. 613) and in other places for several years. We have seen it on our own place, and especially in our comparative trial plot (See page 10) and in New Jersey. We were very much impressed with both Fairfax and Dorsett. Those strawberry growers who are continually looking for something better and who follow closely catalogues of different plant growers, will know that we have refrained from offering and boosting new variety after new variety as many have done. Not since Premier was first introduced have we found a variety that we felt we could really get behind and boost. Now we have both Fairfax and Dorsett. These varieties, we feel are outstanding and are destined to become very popular, and very widely known. The most outstanding characteristic of the Fairfax is the quality, but it compares so favorably in other ways with "the best of the rest" that we want to discuss its merits in detail.

Quality. As we have indicated, no berry (except Dorsett) which it has been our pleasure to test, can equal Fairfax in quality. It probably takes this outstanding quality from the Royal Sovereign parentage, which has been famous for years in England as a berry "fit for a king." It is impossible to describe it. To be appreciated it must be eaten. Read what we say on page 12 about how to get a taste of Fairfax this year.

Vigor and Health of Foliage. As we have pointed out in other places in this berry book, to make a satisfactory crop of berries a variety must have healthy foliage, and must maintain its health and vigor throughout the fruiting season. We have never seen a healthier growing plant nor plants that would maintain this vigor better than these new berries, Fairfax and Dorsett. In this respect they are fully as good as Premier and Blakemore, having a dark green, almost black, foliage which seems to almost radiate vigor. One would know that foliage of this kind could make and mature a bumper crop of fine berries.

Productiveness. In our trial plot this year, under near-drought conditions our best plot of Premier out of four picked at the rate of 4,520 quarts per acre. Our one plot of Fairfax picked at the rate of 5,120 quarts per acre. Of this yield under these conditions 90 per cent of the Fairfax berries rated good to fancy, and 10 per cent poor to fair, while of the Premier 76 per cent rated good to fancy and 24 per cent rated poor to fair. We want to emphasize the fact not only of the total production of berries, but of the production of good berries, which, after all, are the only ones which we can usually sell at a profit.

Resistance to Frost Damage. Although Fairfax has been fruiting since 1925 or 1926, and although it begins blooming early, no appreciable frost damage has been noted during that period.

Size of Berries. Berries of Fairfax average very large, perhaps slightly larger than the Dorsett. They average larger in size than Premier and are considerably larger than Blakemore under similar conditions. They are fully as large as that Aristocrat of all late varieties, the Chesapeake. In fact, when the berries first mature they resemble the Chesapeake very much in size and appearance, and one could easily mistake the identity if Chesapeake berries were ripe at the same time.

Firmness of Berries. Fairfax berries are very firm. They are equal or superior in firmness to Blakemore, Belmar, Klondyke, Chesapeake, Gandy and others noted for years as shipping berries. One thing we like especially about the Fairfax is that you have to bite it. It is so firm that it offers a pleasing resistance when eaten.

Color and Appearance. Fairfax berries picked at the proper time are a bright red with a light green cap and prominent yellow seeds which makes them very attractive. However, as they become riper they get to be dark and then very dark red. The berries maintain their firmness and flavor even after they become very dark. While this dark color would be no objection and may even be an advantage in the home garden it will probably work against Fairfax as a shipping berry unless the idea of its extra fine flavor and keeping quality can be carried through to the ultimate consumer. If it can be, an increase in consumption and a flood of repeat orders would be inevitable.

Fairfax should be tested in every home garden and commercial planting. A test of 100 plants is recommended. We believe in Fairfax so thoroughly that we will refund the price of this quantity of plants if you are not more so satisfied with its quality. On account of the small quantity of plants available this year each customer will be limited to 500 plants of Fairfax. Even with this limitation, our supply is likely to run short before the season ends. Order early and we will reserve yours for you. Price list, page 31.

Dorsett

Quality · Production · Profit.

Dorsett, like the Fairfax, sets a new standard in quality. We so thoroughly believe in its possibilities that we would not set Premier on our own farms for fruit if we had plenty of Dorsett plants available. Dorsett is a scientific cross of Howard 17 (Premier) x Royal Sovereign made in 1923 in the Government Field Station near Washington (U. S. Dept. of Agr. seedling No. 633). As with Fairfax, the outstanding characteristic of the Dorsett is its quality, although it is good enough in nearly all respects to make it a very serious contender for commercial prominence. We realize that this variety has been tried only in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, and that in its reaction to other soils and local conditions it may not be universally as good as in the states mentioned and perhaps not as good generally as the Premier. Nevertheless, we like it so well that we again say if we were planting a strawberry patch for fancy fruit and had plenty of Fairfax and Dorsett plants available we would not set any Premier.

Quality. No other introduced variety except Fairfax has the fine dessert quality of Dorsett. This quality is probably taken from the English variety, Royal Sovereign, which is one of its parents. There are some differences of opinion as to whether Dorsett or Fairfax is the best in quality, but there is little difference in opinion as to the fact that the two varieties stand head and shoulders above the general run of our leading commercial sorts as far as quality is concerned.

Vigor and Health of Foliage. Dorsett makes slightly different type of growth from Fairfax, but is equally vigorous and healthy. The foliage is somewhat darker in color and maintains its vigorous, healthy condition clear through the fruiting season.

Productiveness. Under the near-drought conditions of our trial plot, Dorsett produced at the rate of 6,640 quarts per acre, 83 per cent of which rated from good to fancy and 17 per cent poor to fair. The total production of berries rated good to fancy in the Dorsett plot was at the rate of 5,220 quarts per acre as against 3,480 quarts of good to fancy Premier berries on the best of four Premier plots. It is possible that Dorsett may not in all cases stand out in productiveness as it has in this plot especially where conditions are unfavorable at fruit setting time. However, it has such a long lead in productiveness that it can drop off considerably and still be the leader.

Resistance to Frost. The variety is too young to have definitely established itself as being resistant to frost damage, yet in the few years of its existence there has been little frost damage noted.

Possibilities. Most of those who have eaten both Fairfax and Dorsett berries are inclined to think that Fairfax has perhaps a little richer, better flavor, and for this reason Fairfax may lead as a home garden berry. On the other hand, Dorsett is practically as good in quality and has the light color which is popular on most markets. For this reason we think likely that Dorsett will be more widely grown as a commercial berry for local market or moderate shipping distances. One of the largest berry growers in New Jersey who has grown extensively Blakemore, Bellmar, Premier, Aberdeen and other leading commercial kinds and has also tested quite thoroughly Fairfax and Dorsett, says that he considers Dorsett the most valuable variety he has had, and if he were limited to one sort he would choose the Dorsett. As with Fairfax the supply of plants this year is limited but we feel it should be tested in every home garden and commercial planting. A trial of 100 plants is recommended. The short supply of plants makes it necessary to limit each customer to 500 plants. Even with this limitation our stock is likely to run out before the season is over, so we urge again that you place your order early. For prices, see page 31.

Size of Berries. Dorsett berries average very large in size, being about as large as the Fairfax, except for the very last of the crop which on account of the tremendous yield tends to run down in size slightly. Under the conditions of our trial plot, Dorsett berries averaged larger in size than any other early variety except possibly Fairfax and Southland.

Firmness. Dorsett berries are firmer than Premier, though perhaps not quite as firm as Fairfax and Blakemore. They are firm enough to ship moderate distances and go into market in good condition. We feel that Dorsett is firm enough so that, coupled with its other outstanding qualities, it will become a leading commercial sort. It may not replace Blakemore and Missionary as long distance southern shipping berries, but for local and nearby market and shipping moderate distances such as has been done with Premier, we feel that it has an excellent chance of becoming a leader, if not the leader.

Color and Appearance. It is in the color and appearance of the berries that Dorsett is most distinct from Fairfax. They have most of the desirable characteristics in common. Dorsett berries are rather light in color, being fully as light as Premier or Howard 17, and holding their light color about as well as Blakemore. This probably will be a big factor when marketing Dorsett on wholesale markets where buyers are accustomed to considering dark color a definite sign of over-ripeness. The berries are beautiful in appearance, the light color, bright green cap, large size and attractive shape of the berries make them very desirable and should appeal to many buyers. Once tasted, this appeal becomes doubly strong.

The Choice of Many Growers

Premier for Early—Chesapeake for Late—Mastodon for Everbearing

Wants More Premier

Franklin Co., Ohio, March 10, 1932.—I sent for 5000 plants last year and I am very well pleased with them. They grew very fine. I am sending you the money for 5000 more Premier. Raymond Barrett.

Premier Berries Nicest Ever

Lackawanna Co., Pa., June 2, 1932. I bought 200 Premier strawberry plants from you last year and did not tell you how they bore this year. I had plenty of runners and the bushes were loaded with berries. They were very big and people couldn't believe I could raise such big berries. They used to call up and come to the house after them. Some people wouldn't buy other berries but mine, which I raised from plants I bought from you. They were the nicest berries I ever raised. A. L. Chickey.

Premier, Big Joe, Chesapeake

Suffolk Co., N. Y., May 3, 1932.—I received the 400 strawberry plants last evening in good shape. They were nice plants with good roots like your picture on page 5 of your catalog, and there was good full count. I put them in good cool water last night, and set them out today, 100 Premier, 100 Big Joe, 100 Chesapeake and 100 Mastodon. If anyone wants just one kind, tell them to plant Premier; if two kinds, add Big Joe. If they want a late berry, plant Chesapeake. I have raised these berries for several years and they have never disappointed me. But Premier is King of Berries. The Success does fine here too, except too soft to ship, but a fine family berry and a big bearer. Aroma, Dr. Burrill, and Ford are no good here. Pearl, Gandy and Wm. Belt are all O. K. Mr. C. H. Helme.

Premier and Chesapeake Stood Two Frosts

Franklin Co., Vt., May 25, 1932.—The Premier and Chesapeake strawberry plants that I have purchased from you are the best I ever saw. They have stood two good frosts this spring and now they are all in blossom and will have a good crop of berries this year. I expect to buy more plants next year. Alfred M. Zabaska.

Chesapeake Berries Large

Anne Arundel Co., Md., March 6, 1932.—I received the Premier and Blakemore plants. They are surely pretty and they were packed neatly, and in such a way that they arrived in perfect condition. About three years ago I bought some Chesapeake from you and they certainly do bear large berries. James Crist.

Mastodon Berries Two Months After Planting

Indiana Co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1932.—Enclosed you will find a money order for which send me 200 more Mastodon plants. I planted 200 last year and picked berries off of them exactly two months after I planted the runners out, and when I covered them in the fall they were hanging full of half ripe frozen berries. You fellows sure know your berries. R. M. Biggerstaff.

Good Plants of Mastodon

Lancaster Co., Pa., April 12, 1932. Just a few lines to inform you that the Mastodon plants arrived in excellent shape and that they are the best plants I have ever purchased from any grower. Clinton H. Martin.

Mastodon So Good, He Wants More

Douglas Co., Nebr., Sept. 29, 1932. This spring the writer bought of your firm 100 Mastodon plants, every one of which lived, and I am gathering about one quart of very choice berries from them every other day. They have been such a success that I am going to put out more next spring. Mr. Clinton C. Gray.

90 Buds and Berries on One Mastodon Plant

Perry Co., Ohio, May 10, 1932.—I am taking the pleasure of writing you about the Mastodon strawberry plants of yours that I set out in April, 1931. I wrote you about the worms but I kept resetting until last month, and I raised 3000 new plants and they are about as full of blooms as there is any room for. I took the time to count the buds and berries on one plant and it had 90. If you have anything in Maryland that can beat it, please let me know. Every one here comes to see them and remarks what a fine strawberry patch we have. J. D. Lehew.

Dorsett Berries
Large, Pretty
and "Oh, So Good"



PREMIER

HOLDS ALL RECORDS FOR YIELDS AND PROFITS

Premier has established itself as the leading money maker among all early varieties of strawberries. It has given more general satisfaction than any other variety ever introduced. For home garden, for local shipments, or for shipping moderate distances, it has outclassed them all. For long distance shipping Premier has not been quite as popular as some of the smaller, firmer varieties, but for heavier production of large, high quality, fine appearing berries, Premier has been the leader. Premier is the one variety that excells in so many respects that we have been able to talk enthusiastically without danger of exaggeration in telling about it. We still think just as highly of Premier as ever. We do think, however, that the two new Government berries, Fairfax and Dorsett, which we are offering this year, are going to prove real challengers to Premier for first place.

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

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

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

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

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

Quality. The berries are delicious in quality, equaled only among the standard sorts by the very best ones like Chesapeake, William Belt, Big Late and Red Gold. Fairfax, Dorsett and probably Southland are better in quality.

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

as many good berries from them as they can from Klondyke and some of the other "shipping berries."

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

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

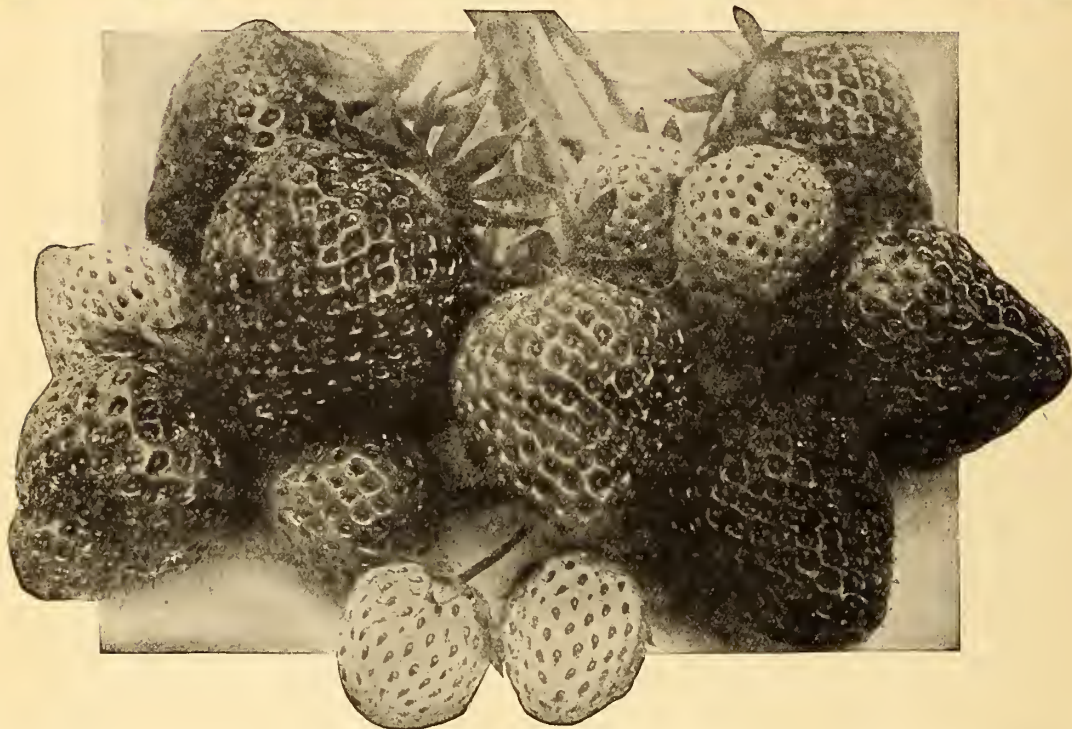
Healthy Foliage. For any variety to produce a big crop of berries healthy foliage is essential. Premier and Chesapeake, equaled only by Blakemore, have the healthiest foliage of any two varieties we are growing, and this, we believe, is largely responsible for their outstanding success as profit makers. The new varieties, Fairfax and Dorsett have equally healthy and vigorous foliage, which is one of the factors which makes them so promising.

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

We have a fine stock of Premier plants and you cannot go wrong in using Premier for your main crop. It has proven itself for many years and in many places. Price list, page 31.

BLAKEMORE

*· Early · Solid · Productive ·
A Great Shipping Berry*



Blakemore As is pointed out in our heading, is early, solid, productive. A great shipping berry. It has the same parentage as Bellmar and like that variety is a recent introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Comparing Blakemore with Bellmar and Premier, we consider it somewhat more valuable than Bellmar. There is no variety that will make as many plants as Blakemore, and for this reason it must be kept thinned out. Likewise the foliage of no variety is more healthy, and healthy foliage is always a big factor in maturing satisfactory strawberries.

With the possible exception of Fairfax, Blakemore is the firmest strawberry we have ever grown. If bad weather or shortage of help prevents picking regularly Blakemore will stand two or three days in the height of the season with very little loss due to over-ripening. Furthermore, when picked Blakemore will stand shipping long distances in perfect condition. It is even more valuable as a shipping berry due to the fact that it maintains a light red color. Bellmar is almost as firm as Blakemore but does not seem to be because it gets dark so much more quickly. Fairfax is a firmer berry than the Blakemore and will keep longer, but this also gets dark very quickly and it may detract something from its value.

Blakemore is an ideal shipping berry. It ripens early, bears large crops, the berries are very beautiful and show up well in the package, and they maintain the light red color when shipped. The size holds up well if the plants have been kept thinned. All in all Blakemore comes close to being an ideal shipping berry. For local market or for shorter shipping distances, say within trucking distance, we feel that Premier would be somewhat more profitable than Blakemore, but Blakemore is good. Price-list, page 31.

Other Early Varieties

Cooper This variety was introduced a few years ago by Michigan growers. It does not seem to have lived up entirely to the wonderful claims and predictions made for it. Cooper is a fairly good variety. It makes a few strong, healthy plants, rather than a very thick bed of smaller ones. The berries average large in size, and the quality is excellent. We realize that varieties behave differently in different sections and under different conditions, but covering nearly all sections and conditions we can see little reason for growing Cooper when varieties like Southland, Premier, Fairfax and Dorsett are available. We have a fine looking, healthy stock of plants for those who know and want Cooper. Price list, page 31.

Dr. Burrell (Sen. Dunlap) This variety is either identical with Senator Dunlap or so nearly like it that there is no reason for growing them as separate varieties. For description see Senator Dunlap. Price list, page 31.

Fruitland A new early berry, popular around Fruitland, Maryland, as a shipper. The plants are vigorous, healthy and the berries are firm, large in size, and show up well as a shipping berry. Starting in medium early, runs well into midseason. Those who have grown it most claim that it will out-sell Premier and compare favorably with it in yield. Price list, page 31.

Howard 17 (Premier) This variety is identical with Premier and the same description applies. Many growers feel that Mr. Howard, who originated this variety, has not received the credit due him for it, but the facts are that it was introduced as Premier and advertised extensively under that name so that most growers know it and buy it as Premier. It is significant, however, that in all their experimental work the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture consistently refer to this variety as Howard 17, and not as Premier. Under whatever name you buy it you will get one of the best early berries there are. Price list, page 31.

Klondyke The leading market berry in many sections of the South. Uniform shape, medium size, light in color and an excellent shipping berry. Plant growth is vigorous but only medium in productiveness. Berries ripen evenly all over and this, with the uniform shape and firm texture, has made Klondyke a favorite with canners and preservers. We believe Blakemore would be superior to Klondyke in every particular but a variety as popular as Klondyke has been will not be dropped in one or two years. Many growers will still want Klondyke and we have some extra good plants at very moderate prices. Price list, page 31.

Missionary Leading berry in Florida and popular in other Southern States. Missionary will do well on almost all soils, but will do better than most on the lighter soil types. The berries are medium in size, dark red in color, rather tart

quality, and attractive in appearance. It is a very good shipper and is also a favorite with the "cold pack" or "juice" men. We believe Blakemore and possibly Bellmar will edge in on the Missionary territory. Missionary has been a great berry but our own judgment is that there is little reason for growing it, except in Florida and the Gulf States, when varieties like Bellmar, Blakemore and others are available. Price list, page 31.

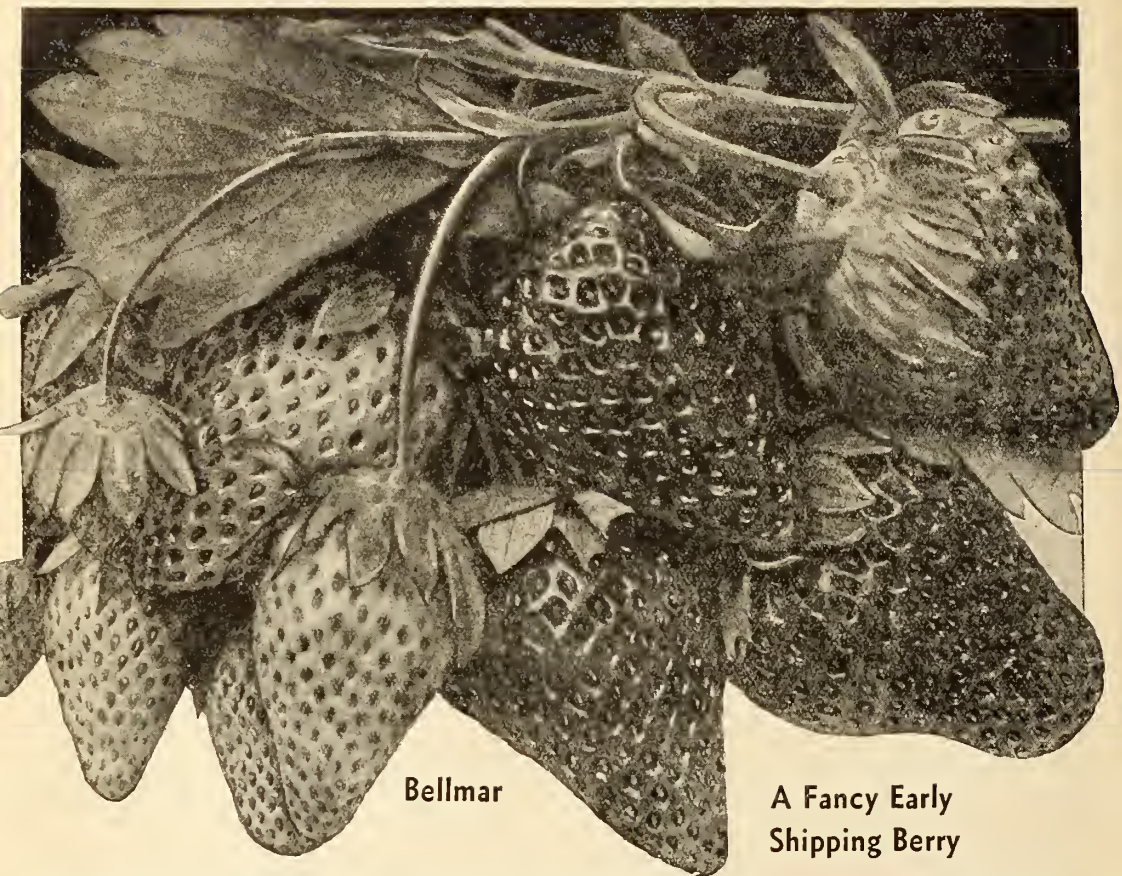
Red Gold Berries ripen early, medium in production, medium to large in size, oval in shape and very fine in quality, resembling the old Americus Ever-bearer. Red Gold makes plants freely and in a garden or under irrigation where they could be kept watered it would have its greatest value. Under field conditions Red Gold does not seem to have the stamina to stand up under conditions of drought or hot dry winds. The foliage looks healthy up until about blossoming time, but is not abundant enough to mature and produce its crop of fruit. The one outstanding point of value in Red Gold is its distinctive, delicious quality. Price list, page 31.

Ridgely An early berry that has two valuable characteristics. The berries are very firm, possibly as firm as Blakemore, also the berries are light in color and seem to hold the light color for several days after picking. They also have a bright green cap which helps make them show up well in the package. The general appearance of the berries is somewhat similar to Gandy, due to the color and cap. However, many of the berries are more or less flat or wedge shaped, while Gandy berries are mostly all round or pointed. Judging from our experience with Ridgely it needs low springy land to produce good crops. Under the very dry conditions of our test plot the fruit and foliage both failed. The foliage did not seem to have any disease, but just lacked the stamina to stand up under drought conditions. Ridgely has been highly recommended and we believe it would be a good berry under irrigation, or on springy land as we have said. It has been considered good enough to be put on the market under another name. (See Page 11.) We have a nice stock of plants, reasonably priced. See price list, page 31.

Senator Dunlap (Dr. Burrell)

An old standard variety that has been widely grown in the middle and northern states for many years. It is gradually being replaced by Premier because Premier berries are earlier, larger, better quality, and more handsome in appearance. Dunlap is still grown by many of its old friends and we have a nice stock of plants for those who know and want it. Berries are medium in size, bright rich red clear through, and fair to good in quality. Price list, page 31.

Success An old variety grown chiefly in New Jersey. Productiveness, size and quality as well as vigor and health of foliage are the main points of merit about this variety. Its usefulness is confined to the home garden or local market. Price list, page 31.



Bellmar

**A Fancy Early
Shipping Berry**

Bellmar This variety was introduced last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is a scientific cross of Premier (Howard 17) x Missionary. This past season we fruited several acres of Bellmar and it showed up especially well, yielding in one acre block which we had on low springy land, something over 5,000 quarts per acre. The plant beds in this block had been left entirely too thick and we feel that would have done even better had the plants been kept thinned out properly. With the exception of Premier, we consider Blakemore and Bellmar both to be decided improvements on the general list of early market varieties and especially the southern varieties, Klondyke and Missionary.

Plant Growth. Of all the early varieties, Bellmar, Blakemore and Premier, have and maintain the healthiest foliage throughout the fruiting season, and these three in our judgment, when properly cared for, stand head and shoulders above all the other early varieties of strawberries in the production of large quantities of fancy berries. This statement, in our experience, has no exceptions, except the new Government berries, Fairfax, Dorsett and Southland. For the special merits of these see pages 14, 15 and 21. Bellmar leaves very little to be desired in the way of vigorous, healthy plant growth.

Productiveness. With us last year Bellmar produced very heavy crop, ranking about as productive as Blakemore, perhaps not as productive as Premier.

Quality. The berries rank high in dessert quality, being less acid than either Missionary or Blakemore; perhaps about the same as Premier.

Firmness. The berries are very firm in texture. One prominent New Jersey berry grower carried some berries from North Carolina to his home in New Jersey and kept them for several days. He found that the Bellmar stood the ride and held up fully as well as the Blakemore. The berries will ship well, but the dark color gives them an appearance of being riper than they are.

Color and Appearance. The berries are beautiful in appearance, rather bright red in color when picked at the proper stage but they become dark red for several days before they decay. The handsome green cap gives the berries a striking appearance. This cap or hull, parts very readily from the berry, making them easy to prepare for eating or cooking.

Size. Bellmar berries average large in size, being fully as large as Blakemore and probably as large as Premier if the whole crop is counted.

Altogether we consider Bellmar a valuable addition to the list of varieties. We feel that its chief value will be in sections where berries must be shipped considerable distances, but it is well worth trying in any strawberry growing section. A variety with the vigor of Bellmar may produce surprisingly good results under difficult conditions. Price list, page 31.

Southland This variety was introduced last year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, primarily as a home garden berry for the South. We feel that its use in this respect cannot be too highly emphasized. As compared with any berry now being grown in the South from the standpoint of home garden and local market, Southland seems to outclass everything else. The berries ripen earlier than any variety we have with the possible exception of Blakemore. They average much larger in size than Missionary, Klondyke or Blakemore. The berries are outstanding in quality, being far better to eat than any of the varieties just mentioned. They have something of the flavor of Fairfax and Dorsett, which we believe will set new standards of quality in the strawberry world. The foliage of Southland is very healthy and vigorous, and maintains its vigor throughout the fruiting season. The production of berries continues through a long season. Even this past year in our trial plot with its extremely dry fruiting season we picked Southland berries from May 18th to June 10. We thoroughly believe that the owners of gardens in southern

cities and towns can with Southland find more pleasure and profit from garden berries than ever before, and that the surplus from the garden can find a ready sale in cities and towns anywhere. On our local market here last year we had grocers to whom we first offered them who would not buy Premier, Missionary or any other early berry as long as we could get Southland.

According to the scientists who developed this and the other new Government berries, it is the crown bud crop which sets the early berries. They feel that there is some danger in the middle and northern states that this extra early crown bud crop may be killed by frost. Even if it is, we still consider Southland to be an extremely valuable variety for any local or nearby market, and if the crown bud crop can be saved it will set up the season quite a number of days ahead of Premier. Under conditions where fancy berries, earlier than Premier, would be an advantage, we recommend Southland for the north as well as the south. Look at the record of Southland in our trial plot data on page 10. Price list, page 31.



All Are Living

Jefferson Co., W. Va., May 3rd, 1932.—Just a word of praise for your berry plants which I set out just a month ago. All are living and showing steady growth. Many are about to blossom. I'm proud of my venture. Miss E. L. Spohn.



Aberdeen
Very Productive
Berries Large

Mid-Season Varieties

Aberdeen This variety originated in New Jersey. It is a strong grower, making plenty of healthy, dark green foliage. The plants are immensely productive of good size, good looking berries. Aberdeen is very popular in parts of New Jersey, and tests conducted by the Department of Horticulture in Pennsylvania in 1929 indicated that it was the heaviest yielding variety in that state. The berries commence ripening in early midseason. We do not feel that Aberdeen can replace Premier to any appreciable extent but we do feel that it may have special value as a midseason berry where Big Joe is not at its best. Big Joe sometimes is affected too much by late frosts or unfavorable soil conditions. In such cases Aberdeen should be thoroughly tried. Probably no variety makes a stronger, healthier, or more vigorous rooted plant and this may partly account for the big crop of fancy large berries which they produce. Under the near-drought conditions of our fruiting season last year, and the hot suns which accompanied them, our Aberdeen berries did not hold up well. Like Blakemore and Dorsett they hold their light color even when full ripe, showing up in better condition than they really are. Many of our Aberdeen berries when picked every other day got entirely too soft to ship. To make the most of Aberdeen under certain conditions, therefore, it may be necessary to pick them very closely and to pick often. Price list, page 31.

Glen Mary Old standard variety, well and favorably known to many commercial strawberry growers in the north. A vigorous grower, producing large crops of good-sized, irregular-shaped berries. Glen Mary has many times produced as much as 10,000 quarts per acre under good conditions. It does not do well in the South on account leaf spot or rust. Price list, page 31.

Marshall One of the oldest varieties now being grown. Has always been known as a fancy garden berry. Rather hard to grow, perhaps, but well worth the effort. In the past Marshall has taken many prizes, on account of its size, quality and appearance. Price list, page 31.

Red Heart Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture last season and recommended primarily as a canning berry for the Pacific Northwest. The plant makes a vigorous, healthy growth. The berries are probably the hardest of any now on the market, being fully as firm as the Fairfax. They are rather tart which quality probably makes them desirable for canning and preserving, and are a bright red clear through. Probably if you have a market for home canned or preserved strawberries or want to take a prize at the County Fair a few Red Heart in the garden will be well worth while. It is not of high dessert quality, but as stated is recommended only as a canning and preserving sort. Price list, page 31.

Beauty We have seen some very excellent crops of Beauty. The plants and foliage are large and strong with long fibrous roots reaching far down into the soil. Under favorable conditions the berries are real beauties, each one being almost perfect in shape with more gloss and shine than any variety we know of except Big Late. The berries are light in color and the flesh is very pale. This is an unfavorable characteristic for canning or preserving where a berry rich red clear through is most desirable. Under the near-drought conditions of our 1932 fruiting season Beauty did not show up to be quite as firm as formerly, in fact the hot suns scalded a great many of the berries and one of the best pickings was probably more than half ruined in this way. We still think it is an excellent variety, but last year's experience makes us doubt that it will supplant Big Joe to any great extent. Possibly the blossoms are a little more hardy than Big Joe, but otherwise Big Joe seems to be as desirable as Beauty in practically every way. The berries are not quite as regular in shape, but they have a richer red color. There is no question but that Aberdeen, Beauty and Big Joe are the best of the midseason varieties. Big Joe has proved itself through a long period of years, and over a wider range of conditions than either Aberdeen or Beauty. Try them all and decide for yourself which is best. Price list, page 31.

Big Joe No mid-season berry that we have ever grown comes as near to being a worthy running mate for Premier, the best old standard early variety, and Chesapeake the best late variety, as does Big Joe. This variety does well on nearly all types of soil, but, like most others, responds quickly to good care and fertility. When grown for local or nearby markets where the shipping distance is not too great, Big Joe is one of the best money-makers we have. Locally, it comes in with fine, handsome berries just as many of the early varieties are beginning to run down, and brings a premium of a dollar or two

per crate on anything then being offered. The plant is a vigorous grower, very healthy and very productive. The berries are large in size and have a large, bright green cap which increases their attractiveness. They are, also, very fine in quality. Market gardeners who retail their berries, those who sell at the farm or on roadside market, or, in fact, anyone who can get a premium for large, handsome, high quality fruit should include Big Joe in their plantings. Price list, page 31.



Big Joe—A Fancy Market Berry

CHESAPEAKE

The Aristocrat of Strawberries

Chesapeake The most magnificent display we have ever seen of strawberry beds full of fruit were of Fairfax and Dorsett near Moorestown, New Jersey, and of Chesapeake near Pittsville, Maryland. Chesapeake is, in truth, the Aristocrat of all late strawberries. It is sometimes difficult to get a good fruiting bed, but if you can do that Chesapeake will reward you richly. Here are some of the factors that have enabled Chesapeake to maintain for so many years its place as the most profitable of all late strawberries:

Size. The berries are very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. In this respect, it is the best berry known. Unlike many other leading varieties, Chesapeake sets only moderate numbers of fruits, and for this reason it is able to size up practically every one to a good marketable size.

Quality. Chesapeake is unsurpassed in quality among the midseason and late strawberries, and is equaled only by two or three like William Belt and Big Late.

Firmness. The berries are firm enough to stand shipment to distant markets. In fact, they will ship better than any large berry we have ever grown. Carload lots at commercial shipping centers have for years sold for consistently higher prices than other large late berries.

Growth. To get sufficient plants for a good fruiting bed Chesapeake needs land that is well manured, and needs good care. Frequent cultivation and hoeing is a big help in growing Chesapeake, as this helps keep the plants growing all the time without any checks. Given good manure and good care, Chesapeake usually responds with a nice, well spaced fruiting bed.

Healthy Foliage. This is essential for profitable crops. Chesapeake makes plenty of strong, vigorous foliage which maintains its health and vigor through the fruiting season. In this respect Chesapeake is equaled only by the very best ones like Premier, Blakemore, Bellmar, Fairfax, Dorsett and a few others.

Frost Proof. Chesapeake and Premier are both practically frost-proof. Premier withstands frosts by its very hardiness, and the abundance of its bloom. Chesapeake escapes by its habit of late blooming.

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

Profit. We believe growers who have learned to grow Chesapeake right average at least \$100 more per acre per year than most growers realize from any variety. Well-bedded Chesapeake will produce an abundantly large crop of berries and the size, quality, firmness and appearance of these berries make them sell at highest market prices. We were the original introducers of Chesapeake and we have the plants true to name. Price list, page 31.

Other Late Varieties

Aroma One of the best late shipping berries. Has been and still is a favorite on account of its vigor and productiveness, but most especially due to its bright, attractive appearance, large size and excellent carrying quality. Aroma will ship long distances and go to market in practically perfect condition. Aroma is a real money maker in many sections. Our plants of this variety are very nice this year and anyone wanting Aroma will be well pleased with them. Price list, page 31.

Big Late If the blossoms were perfect and a little more hardy, Big Late would be equal to Premier in all respects. The foliage is strong, vigorous and healthy. The plants are tremendously productive and hold their size well considering the large crops of berries produced. The berries are the most

beautiful of any variety we have ever seen. They are bright, glossy red, with prominent yellow seeds like the Chesapeake, and the shiniest berry we ever saw. For growers who know how to handle imperfect varieties we doubt if any late variety will prove more profitable, not even Chesapeake or Aroma. If you have tried to grow Chesapeake and failed to get a good fruiting bed by all means try Big Late, fruited with Big Joe, Beauty or Aberdeen. In quality the Big Late berries stand near the top with Chesapeake, William Belt and two or three others, being surpassed only by Fairfax, Dorsett and Southland. This is the same variety that is sold by other growers as Kellogg's Big Late, or Townsend's Big Late. Our stock of plants is absolutely straight and we can send you real Big Late plants. Price list, page 31.

Empire State A new variety introduced in 1932 by a Michigan firm. The introducer says of it, "Originated in New York State. Fruited here two seasons. Produces the most perfect and most magnificent berries we have ever seen. It is a real knock-out. Hardy, easily grown, easily picked, delicious and easily sold." We have not fruited Empire State, but we have plenty of fine plants for those who want to try it. Price list, page 31.

Gibson (Parsons Beauty) An old favorite in many strawberry growing sections. Plants very productive, berries very good in quality and excellent for canning. One proof of its worth is the fact that it has been used so much as a standard of comparison with so many varieties which have been newly introduced. Price list, page 31.

New York This is the sweetest strawberry grown. The plant is a vigorous grower, producing a moderate number of large, healthy plants. The berries are medium to large in size, dark red in color but only moderately firm in texture. New York is a home garden berry. It is the only strawberry we know of that is sweet before it gets red. We have many calls for New York

Lupton A fancy late shipping berry. Growers often make \$500.00 per acre or more from this excellent variety. It is grown for its own worth and also at times where growers have trouble in getting a satisfactory bed of Chesapeake. It usually, though not always, makes plants more freely than Chesapeake. Lupton is similar to Chesapeake in many respects. The berries are just as large and like Chesapeake are very attractive in appearance. The quality is only fair, being milder and rather dry. As a fancy, large, late shipping berry Lupton stands very close to Chesapeake. Lupton was grown first in New Jersey and the extent to which it has been spreading through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and other nearby states is an indication of its worth as a profit maker. Lupton is also sold as Town King, although if bought under that name the plants usually cost two or three dollars more per thousand. We have a fine stock of Lupton plants and we know we can please you with them. Price list, page 31.

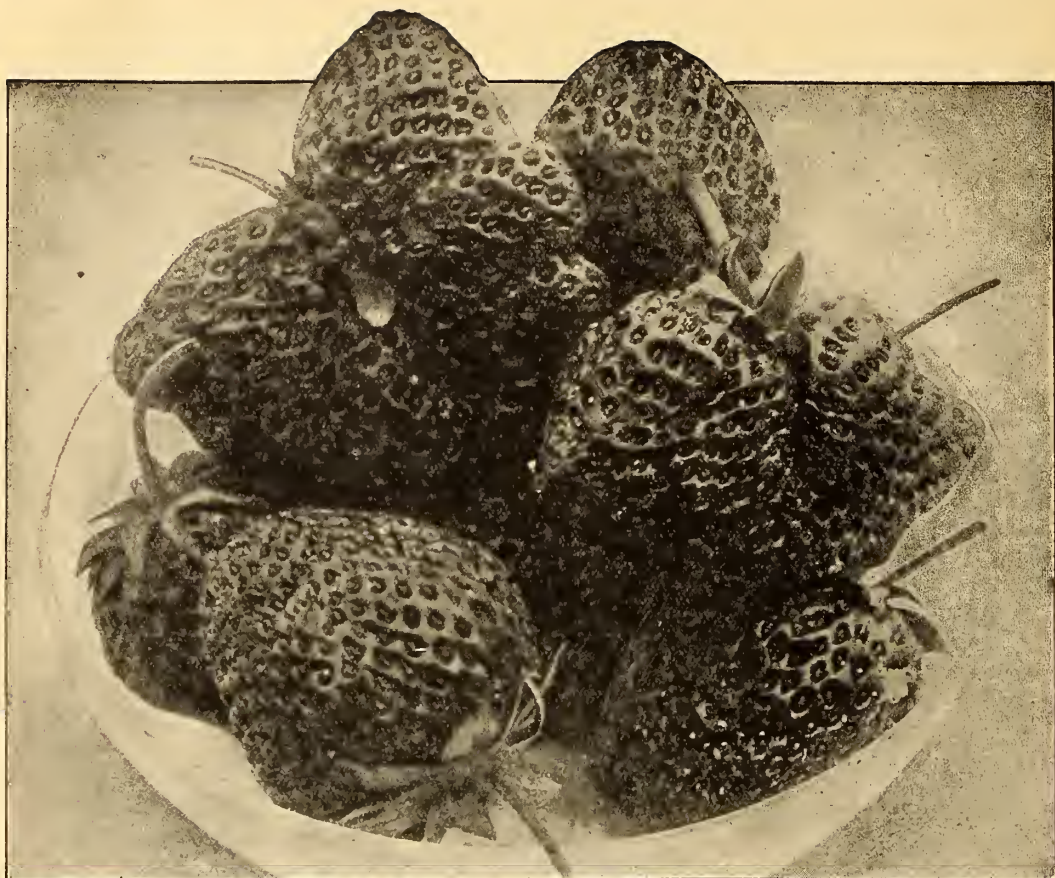
from those whose health does not permit them to eat berries which are in any way tart or acid in quality. Price list, page 31.

Haverland One of the best of the old, standard varieties. Equalled in productiveness among the older varieties only by Premier, Big Late and a few others. Blossoms are imperfect, and, as they are hardy, makes it very desirable where late frosts are likely. Big Joe, Senator Dunlap, Aberdeen, or any good perfect blossoming, midseason variety can be used as pollenizers. Haverland is largely grown by experienced growers. The berries are of large size, long, conical in shape, rather light in color and fairly firm if kept picked closely and shipping distances are moderate. Price list, page 31.

Joslin's Prize Offered by a New Jersey firm last year and claimed by them to be similar to Lupton, but they state it comes into bearing two or three days earlier than Lupton, lasts two or three days longer than Lupton, that the berries are very solid and large and have a double cap which makes them very attractive. They stated also that the plants were more productive than Lupton. It seems well worth trying wherever Lupton has been grown. Price list, page 31.

"LUPTON"
A Fancy
Late Shipping
Berry





Wm. Belt—Noted for Its Quality

William Belt has long been the standard of excellence in quality for all varieties and still remains such for all late varieties. There seems to be little question that the new early berries, Fairfax and Dorsett and Southland, have a richer, fuller flavor even than William Belt. On most markets the size and appearance determine the selling price, but where quality is counted in addition to large size and handsome appearance, William Belt should be grown as a late variety. The berries average large in size, somewhat irregular in shape, as shown in the picture, but they have an attractive cap and the berries themselves have a bright, glossy red, which makes them very handsome. This variety does its best in the middle and northern states, and whether used in the garden, for local market, or nearby shipping William Belt is a friend to the strawberry grower, and on account of its quality an equally good friend to the strawberry consumer. We have a nice stock of plants of William Belt this season and we know many growers will want to continue with this grand old variety. Price list, page 31.

Sample An old standard variety still popular in many sections of the middle and northern states. Plants are vigorous growers and very productive. Berries are uniform in shape, medium to large in size, of good flavor and attractive appearance. We would much prefer Big Late but can realize the reluctance of some to pass up an old faithful like Sample. Blossoms are imperfect. Pollinize with Aroma, Big Joe, Gibson or Dunlap. Price list, page 31.

Washington For the second straight year Washington with us has failed to live up to expectations. For full account of its behavior with us read on page 11. We have a nice stock of fine plants

which stock was secured direct from the introducer. On the basis of its behavior with us we cannot recommend it. Price list, page 31.

Wil-Son As stated in our Berry Book last year, Wil-Son was introduced by a Michigan firm and was recommended highly by them. Like other late varieties in our trial plot last season it did not show up very well. Wil-Son is claimed to be a cross of William Belt X Gibson. With us here Wil-Son was not so good, but we believe it might be quite valuable in sections that grow William Belt or Gibson successfully. Our plants have made a nice growth again this year and we will be glad to supply it to those who want to try it. Price list, page 31.

Very Late Varieties

Gandy A fancy late shipping berry, large, solid, handsome, moderately productive. Needs liberal fertilization. Berries sell with Chesapeake. Makes plants freely but needs springy land for big crops. Gandy is an old favorite which many growers refuse to give up. Where it does well it is a real profit maker. Price list, page 31.

Orem The latest berry we have. Berries average large in size, good quality and handsome appearance. They sell well because they come after other fancy late berries are past their prime. Many growers want Orem because it is so very late, but we feel that William Belt, Aroma, Gandy and Pearl are easier to grow and are almost as late. Orem has also been introduced as Frost King. Some growers may know it by that name. Our stock of Orem is not large, so order early if you want them. Price list, page 31.

Pearl Like Chesapeake, Pearl blooms late and escapes frost. The plants are vigorous growers, very productive, and less particular as to soil than Orem. The berries are large, firm and attractive, somewhat resembling Gandy. The season is very late and Pearl should be valuable where it is important to extend the season of fancy berries. It is very easy to get a good fruiting bed of Pearl. In fact, unless the plants are thinned they become too thick to produce a full crop of large berries. The individual plants are small but when properly set in good soil they sure do grow. Blakemore and Bellmar are other varieties that have small plants but which almost invariably produce strong, vigorous, fruiting beds. Pearl would be our preference as a variety to extend the season of fancy fruit as far as possible. We have a nice stock of the plants which we will be glad to furnish you. Price list, page 31.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Mary Washington



The improved rustproof Mary Washington Asparagus is generally recognized to be the best variety to grow. Leading Asparagus growers say that it starts earlier, produces more and larger stalks, shows a higher rust resistance and will net more money per acre and more satisfaction in the home garden than any other variety. Asparagus is especially adapted to the home garden because it produces a delicious and nutritious early vegetable with a minimum of effort. A bed once started will last fifteen or twenty years.

It should be planted in early spring just as early as you can work the land. It should be set in furrows six or eight inches deep with the roots spread out somewhat in the furrow. It should be covered with about three inches of soil until the young shoots start to come through. Then the furrows should be gradually filled in as the young plants grow, until the ground is level. In the garden, set in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, with plants 12 to 15 inches apart in the row; in large commercial plantings rows 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart are generally used. Asparagus is a heavy feeder of nitrogen and will give a generous response to applications of stable manure or fertilizers high in nitrogen. Cultivation should be frequent enough to conserve the moisture and to keep the weeds down.

A good one year old root is better than a poor two year one. A good two year root, however, will produce Asparagus large enough for cutting somewhat quicker than one year roots. Where strong two year stock is used for starting, a few stalks can be cut the second year and there should be enough for liberal cuttings the third year.

We have a fine stock of both two year and one year roots which we are confident will produce good results for you. Price list, page 31.

Three Feet High—First Year

Delaware Co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1932. Last spring I planted the Asparagus and have a wonderful set. It stands three feet high, 3 to 12 stalks to a crown. Different gardeners say it's all that could be asked for the first year. Mr. G. F. Good.

Everbearing Varieties

Facts and Possibilities

Berries For Home Use. Think of it! Plenty of luscious strawberries from your own garden all through late summer and fall until freezing weather. This is easily possible. Plants can be set in early spring. There are no special methods necessary. Get good plants and follow a few simple directions and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Wherever there is space available for a garden (and it does not take much), a few Everbearing berries should be grown. A maximum of pleasure and profit will result from a minimum of expense and effort.

Everbearers as a Cash Crop. We have never recommended the general planting of Everbearing strawberries as a money crop. We have known for years that under favorable conditions many growers are actually making good profits from Everbearers. The things essential to this success in a commercial way are good springy land that will hold moisture well throughout the summer, and a ready market at good prices. Of course, good planting stock and good care are essential also. Successful growers report to us that they sell to local groceries, and hotel trade; to individual families at retail; and the local roadside market, or ship to the city market. We know of one case near here where a grower sold his Mastodon crop for more than \$600.00 per acre, shipping to the city market. If the conditions are favorable, Everbearing strawberries are a good bet as a money or cash crop. If it works out there is an additional advantage in the quickness of the returns. You set plants in March or April and harvest the crop the same summer and fall.

Playing Safe With a Cash Crop. In starting any new venture there is an element of risk. Perhaps you have thought seriously of trying Everbearers as a money crop but have hesitated on account of the risk involved, even though your conditions might seem favorable. One factor has come to light which makes the risk very much less. It has been demonstrated

Aldrich Introduced and highly recommended by a New York State grower. We have tried it two years and find it to be no better than Mastodon in any respect. It is about as productive, but is a much less vigorous grower, and the foliage will not stand up as well as Mastodon. The berries are fair in quality, of good appearance, and reasonably firm. We have a small stock of plants for those who want to try it. Price list, page 31.

Champion (Progressive) The best of the Everbearers in quality. It is also very productive. Not recommended for trial as a cash crop, and no good at all as a spring fruiting variety. Champion, or Progressive, was the first really good Everbearer and the variety largely responsible for putting Everbearers "on the map." The plant growth is rather weak as compared with Mastodon. Price list, page 31.

that the Mastodon variety, entirely apart from its value as an Everbearer is a most excellent spring fruiting variety. It bears a heavy crop coming in about midseason with Big Joe. The berries are large, handsome in appearance, and good in quality. They show up well in the package and stand shipment in good shape. The yield in our test plot (see page 10) showed Mastodon bearing almost as many berries as the very best of the midseason varieties. Here is a chance to try out Everbearers as a money crop and still have something to fall back on in case they do not prove out under your conditions.

No Special Culture. Everbearing strawberries require no special attention as to preparation of land, fertilization, setting and cultivation of the plants. The only difference is that the blossoms should be picked off until about the middle of July. If the growing season has been favorable and the plants are strong and robust you can safely leave the blossoms a little earlier. If conditions have been unfavorable with the extreme heat and drought it is best to keep them cut a little longer.

Hill System. Years of observation have convinced us that you will get more and better berries from your Everbearing plants if all or nearly all runners are kept cut off. Big, strong, individual plants always seem to have more berries than those which make runners. The blossoms have a better chance to become pollenated and produce large, perfect berries and the effort of the plants is concentrated on fruit production rather than making runners. Set plants 15 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

Yield. A crop of one quart during the summer and fall for each plant set is not unusual, although above the average. The better the conditions under which plants are set and grown, and the better, stronger plants you start out with, the more nearly you can approach this yield.

Super Giant As an Everbearing sort ranks next to Mastodon. The plant growth is strong and vigorous, and quite productive but not quite equal to Mastodon either in vigor or productiveness. Berries are large, of good quality and excellent appearance, fully equalling Mastodon in these respects. Super Giant is well worth trying either in the home garden or as a commercial sort. Price list, page 31.

Lucky Strike A variety that has been on the market for several years, but we have not grown it regularly. This year our plants of Lucky Strike proved to be fairly heavy bearers, and the berries were good in quality and of good appearance. Like the Aldrich it is not a very vigorous grower. Our opinion of it is that it is well worth trying but not of outstanding merit. In our test plot it proved of very little value as a spring fruiter. In this respect it cannot be compared with Mastodon. Price list, page 31.

MASTODON

The Supreme Everbearer

Mastodon For all around worth no variety has yet appeared to challenge the value of Mastodon as the supreme Everbearer. Other varieties may equal or even slightly excel Mastodon in some particular, but Mastodon is good enough in all respects to stand out among the Everbearers just as Premier has done among the spring bearing kinds. Here are some comparisons and facts about Mastodon.

Size. The berries are larger than most other varieties, being equaled only by Super Giant.

Heavy Crops. Mastodon will bear a heavier crop than any other Everbearing variety.

Firmness. The berries are firm enough to ship or haul moderate distances to market.

Appearance. The berries are handsome in appearance, due to the large size, rich red color, and bright green caps. No other Everbearers except Super Giant show up as well in the package.

Quality. Mastodon berries are very good in quality. Perhaps not quite as good as the Champion, but superior to it in every other respect.

Vigor. A vigorous plant growth is essential to big crops and big berries. In this respect

Mastodon stands out head and shoulders above all the other Everbearing varieties. It makes strong, vigorous growth which will support and mature abundant crops of fruit.

Spring Crop. Aside from its other valuable qualities, Mastodon is really an excellent spring fruiting variety. It would be worth planting even though it were not an Everbearer. This fact, as pointed out on the preceding page, is very important when trying out the possibilities of the Mastodon as a money crop. Even if it should fail in the summer and fall production and profit, the spring crop might easily prove the big item from the standpoint of profit.

We have an excellent stock of strong Mastodon plants this season and we know you will be pleased with them. Price list, page 31.



A Fine Cluster of Mastodon Berries

PICKING THE WINNERS

EARLY PREMIER

Still the outstanding profit maker. In all around worth it has had no close rival. No variety every swept the country in so short a time. No variety is perfect, but *Premier* approaches perfection. *BLAKEMORE* is an excellent early variety. As a long distance shipping berry it is even better than *Premier*. *BELLMAR* combines many of the good qualities of both. The new U. S. Dept. of Agriculture introductions, *Fairfax* and *Dorsett*, inject a new factor of higher quality into the variety situation. We believe they threaten the prestige even of *Premier* both as Home Garden and Commercial varieties.

MIDSEASON BIG JOE

Not as universally popular nor valuable as *Premier* but still about the best all around midseason berry. *ABERDEEN* and *BEAUTY* come next. Where *Big Joe* is not at its best either of them may completely satisfy your needs for a profit making midseason berry. *ABERDEEN* for shipping or trucking; *BEAUTY* for local or nearby market.

LATE CHESAPEAKE

The Aristocrat of Strawberries. Where it grows well no variety, not even *Premier*, will surpass it as a profit maker. Equally good for shipping, local market, or home garden. If your soil does not suit *Chesapeake*, plant *LUPTON* for a large late shipping berry, *WILLIAM BELT* or *BIG LATE* where attractiveness and quality are most important.

EVERBEARING MASTODON

This variety stands Supreme among the Everbearers. Excellent for the home garden and the only Everbearer worthy of planting for profit. *SUPER GIANT* is not quite as productive as *Mastodon* but the berries are of equally large size, handsome appearance, and somewhat better in quality.

Aroma, Gandy, Dunlap, Gibson, Sample, Pearl, Cooper and others are excellent varieties. Grow these if you know and like them, but if you are inexperienced or uncertain stick to the *winners* picked above.

WHEN TO ORDER AND HOW TO SHIP

Order as soon as you have decided what varieties and how many you want. Write plainly, so that we can get your name and address correctly for prompt acknowledgment of order and delivery of plants.

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

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

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

With zone rate published here you can easily calculate the amount of postage to send.

Be sure to send postage enough as any excess will be returned.

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

Zone	Miles	1st Pound	Additional Pounds
1st	0 to 50	8 cts.....	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ ct. for each or fraction
2nd	50 to 150	8 cts.....	1 $\frac{1}{10}$ ct. for each or fraction
3rd	150 to 300	9 cts.....	2 cts. for each or fraction
4th	300 to 600	10 cts.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. for each or fraction
5th	600 to 1000	11 cts.....	5 $\frac{1}{10}$ cts. for each or fraction
6th	1000 to 1400	12 cts.....	7 cts. for each or fraction
7th	1400 to 1800	14 cts.....	9 cts. for each or fraction
8th	1800 up	15 cts.....	11 cts. for each or fraction

Price List of Strawberry Plants

Description Page	25 Plants	50 Plants	100 Plants	200 Plants	300 Plants	400 Plants	1000 Plants	5000 Plants
Early Varieties								
20 Bellmar (Per).....	\$.30	\$.45	\$.80	\$1.25	\$1.60	\$1.95	\$4.50	\$20.00
18 Blakemore (Per).....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.35	1.60	3.50	15.00
19 Cooper (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
19 Dr. Burrell (Per).....	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.40	1.70	4.00	17.50
15 Dorsett (Per).....	1.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Fairfax (Per).....	1.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Fruitland (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
19 Howard 17 (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
19 Klondyke (Per).....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.35	1.60	3.50	15.00
19 Missionary (Per).....	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.35	1.60	3.50	15.00
17 Premier (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
19 Red Gold (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
19 Ridgely (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
19 Sen. Dunlap (Per).....	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.40	1.70	4.00	17.50
19 Success (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
21 Southland (Per).....	.60	.90	1.60	2.50	3.40	4.20	10.00	.....
Midseason Varieties								
22 Aberdeen (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
23 Beauty (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
23 Big Joe (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
22 Glen Mary (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
22 Marshall (Per).....	.60	.90	1.60	2.50	3.40	4.20	10.00	.....
22 Red Heart (Per).....	.60	.90	1.60	2.50	3.40	4.20	10.00	.....
Late Varieties								
24 Aroma (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
24 Big Late (Imp.).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
24 Chesapeake (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
25 Empire State (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
25 Gibson (Per).....	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.40	1.70	4.00	17.50
25 Haverland (Imp.).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
25 Joslin's Prize (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
25 Lupton (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
25 New York (Per).....	.60	.90	1.60	2.50	3.40	4.20	10.00	.....
25 Parsons Beauty (Per)...	.25	.40	.70	1.10	1.40	1.70	4.00	17.50
26 Sample (Imp.).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
26 Washington (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
26 Wm. Belt (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
26 Wil-Son (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
Very Late Varieties								
27 Gandy (Per).....	.30	.45	.80	1.25	1.60	1.95	4.50	20.00
27 Orem (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
27 Pearl (Per).....	.35	.50	.90	1.50	1.95	2.40	5.50	25.00
Everbearing Varieties								
28 Aldrich (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
28 Champion (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
28 Lucky Strike (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
29 Mastodon (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
28 Progressive (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
28 Super Giant (Per).....	.50	.75	1.20	1.90	2.60	3.20	7.50	35.00
Asparagus Roots								
27 Mary Washington, 1 yr.	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	2.15	2.60	6.00	27.50
27 Mary Washington, 2 yr.	.50	.80	1.30	2.00	2.70	3.40	8.00	37.50

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Terms. Cash with order. Remit by Money-Order, Bank Draft or cash in Registered Letter. No C. O. D. shipments.

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

Time of Shipment. We ship plants from November 1st to May 1st, see paragraph on Page 8, "Time to Set Plants."

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

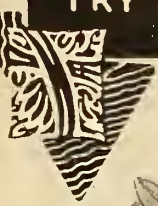
Late Shipments. All plants ordered shipped after May 1st will be packed and shipped in best possible condition but at purchasers' risk.

Our Guarantee. We guarantee all plants ordered shipped before May 1st to reach you in good condition. If they are found to be otherwise, either through a slip on our part or delay or mistreatment in transit, notify us immediately so that we can refill your order. Any claim for poor condition must be made immediately on receipt of plants as we cannot be responsible for drought, floods, insects, etc., which may affect the plants after their arrival as these things are entirely beyond our control.



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 SEE PAGE 14



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 SEE PAGE 15



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