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Read our story

Write us, or come and

talk it over

Dollars, Fun . . .

and Comfort in . .

Fruit-Growing

We found them all!

May we assist YOU?

G. H.
and
J. H. **HALE**—

137 Acres

South Glastonbury

. . . Conn. . . .

HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD CO.
887 Acres
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA.

READ BEFORE YOU ORDER.

PLEASE READ the following Directions, Terms, etc., before making your order, as nearly every question that can be asked in regard to our business is answered under this head, and it will save a vast amount of correspondence.

YOUR NAME, POST-OFFICE, AND STATE should be distinctly written, and be sure that neither is omitted. This may seem to many an unnecessary request, yet we receive many letters and sometimes orders with remittance with either signature, post-office or state omitted. No matter if you write several times, *always give full name and post-office address.*

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Goods are sent C. O. D., if desired, providing one-quarter of the amount is sent with the order; but this is a somewhat more costly mode of remitting. Better send the money right along.

THE PRICES of this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty, and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred, and thousand rates respectively, *unless otherwise quoted.* Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates—where not quoted they will be furnished at **double** the rate per dozen.

ALL PACKING is executed with the utmost care. Special pains are taken to pack *lightly*, thereby reducing the expense of transportation to a minimum. All goods are packed free of charge, except that on trees at 100 or 1,000 rates, we charge actual cost of bale or box. Everything is carefully labeled.

Remit by Registered Letter, P.-O. Order, or Draft on New York.

Should we be out of any variety ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value unless otherwise ordered.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Parties living at a distance from railroad or express office often find it a convenience to have plants sent by mail. **We pack safely, so as to go to any part of the United States,** at the following rates: Strawberries at the price per dozen, and Grapes at the rates of single vine, free; Strawberries at 10 cents per 50, 15 cents per 100; Raspberries and Blackberries, 10 cents per dozen; Gooseberries and Currants, one year, 15 cents per dozen. Note also list of trees we send free by mail.

Summer Prices of Strawberry Plants. Dozen rates doubled during June and July. Balance of year same as here quoted. 100 rates doubled during June and July, and one-half added to quoted price during August, after which present 100 prices prevail, except that on some of the newer varieties, prices will be reduced and special quotations given on application. No 1,000 rates after June 1.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Unless otherwise ordered, we ship all plants direct from here by **Adams Express**, or twice each week will deliver goods to the United States Express Company, which has offices in Hartford.

FAST FREIGHT. Early in the season, when the weather is cool, plants can often be sent quite cheaply by fast freight; but we take no responsibility in such cases, as there is often great delay. Daily boat from here to New York, where it connects with all lines.

ORDER EARLY. A certain class of people will wait until they are all ready to set plants or trees, and then on comes the order, "*fill at once, as my ground is ready;*" forgetting that we may have many orders on hand that must be filled first, and that their tardy orders must take their turn. Don't do this, please don't! While there are many advantages to be gained by ordering early, *nothing is to be gained by ordering late.*

LOST ORDERS. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after sending an order, please write giving all the particulars—when forwarded, the amount of money sent, and in what form remittance was made—enclose a duplicate of the order, giving name and address *plainly and in full.* Once in a great while an order is lost; but it more frequently occurs that the person ordering fails to give the full address. *Therefore, no matter how lately or how often you have written, always give Name, Post-Office, County and State in full.*

LOCATION. The Fruit Farm and Nursery is located at "The Elms," the old home farm of the Hales for more than 250 years, on the main street of Glastonbury, midway between the north and south villages, 8 miles south of Hartford. Electric cars from north side of Post-Office, Hartford, every half-hour. The Hartford and New York line of steamers makes daily landings at South Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill station of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. is two miles away. Railroad station, Rocky Hill, Conn. Money Order office and P.-O. address, South Glastonbury, Hartford county, Conn. Telegraph "Hale's Nursery, Hartford, care Electric Line."

DIP THE PLANTS, IN WATER AS SOON AS RECEIVED, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

"The best is good enough for us all." Therefore, send all orders for small-fruit plants to

G. H. & J. H. HALE.

South Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

The Elms—Home Farm of the Hale Family for over 250 years.

OUR STORY--FOR YOUR BENEFIT AND OURS.

HERE—under The Elms—is where we take our comfort, because right here we've had the fun and found the dollars—for from these "worn out" acres with fruit we have pleausurably got more dollars than our ancestors, with toilsome general farming, obtained cents! Indeed, the annual products now average double the salable value of the farm itself!

While the main purpose of this Catalogue is to sell trees and plants, it contains the substance of our knowledge and experience—it tells how to find both money and comfort in fruit culture. We have no secrets, but gladly tell how we did it.

We're not like many doctors—we have been taking our own medicine these many years, and with wholesome effect; so it is not from theory, but from solid experience, that we advise our friends to seek

Dollars, Fun and Comfort in Fruit-Growing.

In preparation of a new Catalogue, it always becomes necessary to revise the descriptions of some of our fruits, and also our opinions on the many different phases of horticultural work.

The comparison of old catalogues of even a few years ago with those of the present date would apparently show some inconsistencies, but a more careful consideration will point towards a growth and knowledge which consistently compels the modification of one's ideas and opinions in relation to the subjects under consideration.

Absolute consistency is a sign of stagnation, while apparent inconsistency means progress, and that there is a constant progress in horticultural life is plainly evinced by the ever-changing demands for fruit in our markets, and the new development, not only in varieties, but in methods of culture and handling of these choice products; and so it has come about that this year we have greater faith in some methods and varieties than ever before, and serious doubt as to others; but above all things, we believe that **enormous profits can be made in fruit culture**, no one should go into the business commercially who has not a real love of nature in his or her heart and can get a real pleasure in the development of plants and trees. It may not be explainable, but we doubt not there is a spiritual connection between living, soulful human beings and living plants, fruits and flowers, the choicest products of Mother Nature, and with the right feeling existing between the two there comes a better growth and fruitfulness than where there is no such feeling.

We want to sell you trees and plants, but our advice is, don't buy them expecting to be very successful and make money, unless you love them. But if you do, **go in heavily; aim high; produce the best, and great is sure to be your reward**, both in fun, comfort and cash.

Some nurserymen are constantly tooting their own horn, as to having "the best nursery," and doing "the greatest business" of any one on earth. We are more than happy to claim

 * **WHEN YOU ORDER** If you will send *
 * us name and *
 * post-office address of those that you know *
 * are interested in fruit culture, we will see *
 * that enough extra plants are added to *
 * your list to pay well for your kindness. *
 * *****

that ours is but a small, modest business, carried on in connection with our greater interest of fruit production for market.* Our orchards and fruit plantations, both north and south, now cover more than 1,000 acres. One of our peach orchards has 100,000 trees in one solid block.

Here's where we answer questions!

Upwards of one million peach and plum trees were grown in our nursery last year and are now for sale, with many millions of berry plants in every variety. We test in our trial grounds all new and promising fruits as fast as they come out, and within a few months past have paid out enormous sums of money to control valuable new fruits, which we shall plant in field and orchard for our own fruiting. These and other facts have convinced many thousands of fruit growers that in testing and growing varieties, we are in position to know what is the most profitable, and therefore our opinion as to varieties, methods of culture and general treatment are of greater value than where the business is entirely that of producing trees and vines,

and is lacking in the knowledge and practice of profitable fruit production.

Looking over our list of customers, it is exceedingly gratifying to note that the same old names are found upon our order books from year to year, and that more than 70 per cent. of our stock is annually bought by people who have been dealing with us for a long time.

While old friends, both in fruits and patrons, are most to be depended upon, yet there are constantly coming to our attention bright new faces, hearts and minds of enthusiastic fruit cultivators, whom it is a pleasure to meet and serve, and we are glad at all times to furnish these with information, whether they intend to buy nursery stock or not.

Sometimes it is a little discouraging to answer hundreds upon hundreds of long letters of inquiry from utter strangers in every section of the world, and yet from these receive no orders or cash compensation of any kind, and yet we have always the general satisfaction of aiding our fellow men with any bit of encouragement in the line of good work that is sure to be profitable to them, and beneficial to the whole country, though only indirectly profitable to ourselves.

It seems to be a wise provision of nature that the more freely one gives out of good thoughts, entirely free from selfishness, the more surely is there to be a compensating return, always uplifting in its effect. We therefore freely invite one and all who may receive this Catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to call upon us for any information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in. While we cannot guarantee to answer all questions to their entire satisfaction, they are freely welcome to such knowledge as we may possess. **We employ no agents**, this simple annual visitor presenting our claims in a straightforward, honest way, in descriptions of varieties and their adaptability to various condition of soil and market.

If anything is not made clear herein, kindly write us for further information, but **do not pay agents' prices, when we can sell to you the same varieties and grade of stock at from 30 to 75 per cent. less**, and it will be freshly dug from the ground on the day of shipment, and not be carted about the country long before delivery.

*Sixty millions of dollars is now invested in the nursery business of this country. The American Association of Nurserymen, representing this enormous capital, at their last annual meeting at Niagara Falls, June, 1894, unanimously elected our Mr. J. H. Hale as President of the Association, which indicates to some extent our standing in the fraternity.

STRAWBERRIES.

SURELY it is right to head the list with this, to our notion, most important and profitable of all the small fruits, as they can be more successfully grown over a wider field and on a greater variety of soil than any other of the small fruits, come into fruiting in shortest time after planting, and are the first fruits of the year to ripen. Will fruit fairly well on any soil and with little or no culture, yet respond most readily to kindly location and liberal feeding and culture. Every home builder who fails to have the delicious, health-giving Strawberry as one of the foundation supports, misses a chance of great things for little money.

For a family supply, you want from one to two quarts per day for each member of the family. Through a season of 6 weeks, that can be had by planting both early and late varieties; and for market from **100 to 700 bushels per acre**, according to your skill and ability to "get there." How best to do it is told in Judge Biggle's berry book, just issued at the low price of 50 cents, by The Farm Journal Co., of Philadelphia. In writing the book, the Judge did not go it alone, but on most every point gives the opinions of most of the leading up-to-date extensive culturists. Our Mr. J. H. Hale had a hand in it. Besides freely furnishing a fair share of the text, typical specimens of the different berries were gathered as they ripened, and daily instructions furnished our artist, so that the beautiful illustrations in colors that embellish the book are true representatives of the many varieties of berries produced here at "The Elms," season of 1894. We consider it a great compliment to our skill in berry culture that the most complete book ever issued on small fruit culture in this country should find in our berry plantation its ideals of perfection for over 95 per cent. of its colored plates.

Is not this a pointer as to where to find the best plants?

Judge Biggle made up his berry book by asking 20 different questions of his friends, and the different answers to these questions are grouped in so many chapters, so that really each chapter is only the combined wisdom of our best fruit growers.

This Catalogue might satisfy our pride best if devoted entirely to the advancement of our own ideas, yet anything that helps our many customers will help us in the long run, and as "Many heads are better than one," we propose to "boil down" and quote a lot from "the other fellow," who knows so much and gives so freely.

Here are some of the **solid chunks of wisdom**. Wish we had room to quote all; "the boys" don't quite agree on every point, yet in the main they do on all essentials.

The leading point is, grow Strawberries; at least all your family can eat.

Our friends should send for the book and read it all. Every word is too good to be lost.

HAVE YOU ONE SINGLE FRIEND, or married one, either, who is interested in fruit culture, and might like this Catalogue? If so, send us his name and post-office address.

Whether to Grow Strawberries or Buy Them?

They say: "Do not fool yourself into thinking that you will buy all the family will consume."
 "The average farmer will never buy over a quart a week."

"No mystery about the culture; a healthy amusement, as well as profitable." "Everybody ought to have all the Strawberries they want; not only because they give enjoyment, but because they are the cheapest, best and most natural medicine to tone up the system that has ever been invented. They are both victuals and drink."

"Yes, and some for the neighbors who have none."
 "All they can possibly eat means health to many a poor mortal with weak digestion."

"Eat them three times a day; feel happy and healthy."

"As to the product of an acre, 200, 250, 300, and even up to 700 bushels is the testimony." One says: "I dare not tell; would be posted as a liar from Maine to Texas if I should tell of my biggest crop."

The Judge reports a neighbor as obtaining at the rate of \$1,340 to the acre.

I SOLD 20 bushels Japan Plums at \$3 to \$7 per bushel from 100 trees two years planted; over \$1 per tree.—W. D. GRIFFING.
 [Please note that this is many times the cost of the trees.]

As to Soil and Location.

"Land inclined to be moist and not subject to injury by drought will be best." "If early bearing is wanted, set to sunny southwest lying land; if late fruit, take a late variety, set to east or northeast."

Fig. 1.

Right Way of Planting.

"For raising plants, I should prefer low bottom land; for raising berries, upland." "There is practically no such thing as making it too rich." "Any good corn land will grow Strawberries."

"Sandy soil, with slope towards the south, will give the earliest."

Fig. 2.

Wrong Way of Planting.

Manuring and Preparing the Ground, When and How.

"After plowing, a heavy top dressing of well-rotted stable manure, supplemented with potash in some form: or, say 3,000 pounds of fine ground raw bone, 500 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds each of tankage and nitrate of soda per acre."

"A one year's clover sod well manured and planted to potatoes; but any other plan that will make the soil reasonably rich and in good tilth, and free from weed seeds, will answer."

"Strawberries should follow a hoed crop."

"The ground can hardly be made too rich, but should have been cultivated with corn or some other hoed crop for a year or two years, if the white grub abounds. If the manure is mostly green, plow in a good part of it, and do not put so much on top."

About Planting.

"Be careful not to set too deep; don't bunch the roots."

"Pinch the earth very hard against the roots of the plant, and this may be done with the toe of the boot, afterwards scraping some loose earth around the plant with the trowel and fingers."

"For summer planting, take up the plants with dirt adhering."

"To grow Strawberries successfully, beginners should order their plants very early in the spring."

HERE IS WHAT THE WISE ONES SAY ABOUT The Planting Season.

Fig. 3.

Planted too Deep.

"Early spring, every time." "Every day's delay means a loss in vigor of plant growth."

"Spring will always be found most satisfactory."

"All planting should be done medium early."

"If planted before frost in the fall, the ground is apt to be heaved; if planted too late in the spring, the heat soon kills them." "A Strawberry bed for market should be set in the spring, as early as the ground is in good condition to work."

"The month of April is the best month of the year in which to transplant Strawberry plants, especially for beginners."

Fig. 4.

Too Shallow Planting.

WAY UP IN MAINE

Japan Plums are hardy. President Pope, of the Pomological Society, has eight varieties, and fine fruit was shown at the State Fair in the fall of '94. That means you can have them, either in Texas or in Wisconsin

Summer Planting of Strawberries.

"Nothing is gained by fall planting, considering the extra expense and work." "Layer plants can be planted with safety in September, October and the first half of November." "I would rather have good layer plants than potted plants at the same price, at a dry time."

WE BOUGHT A FARM

acquiring our own in November last, and in the spring will plant it with Japan Plums. We take our own medicine, you see; not for fun, but as a sure cure for empty pockets.

"I prefer layer plants, if to be set in the fall. Potted plants are not worth the difference in price." "Our seasons are too short and too cold to practice fall setting." "Have never set potted plants; do not believe in it." "There is nothing but time saved in fall setting, and I would not recommend it for this section."

Saving Labor, Especially Hand Labor.

"Cultivate close and shallow both ways until the runners are set, and then only one way." "On my soil it is not possible to dispense with hand hoeing." "I never could get along without considerable hand hoeing." "Planet Cultivator and Horse Harrow, supplemented by hand hoe."

"The best way to save hand hoeing is to use cultivators every ten days or so." "Use a fine tooth cultivator, with lots of fine teeth."

"Cultivate Strawberries both ways just after setting, and continue until time to set runners."

"To save hand hoeing, plant in rows that are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and cultivate both ways until plants commence to make considerable runners the wide way. By this method only one or two hoeings will be necessary."

"I am prejudiced in favor of the good old hand hoeing. Absolutely clean culture is not possible without it." "By marking ground as for corn, and planting so as to admit of cultivation both ways, hand work may be lessened considerably."

"Cultivators should have many teeth, and run shallow."

"I plant in check rows and use cultivator, running both ways as long in the summer as I can."

As to Distance Apart for Best Results.

(NOTE THE TESTIMONY!)

"Vigorous varieties set 4 feet and 2 feet in the row."

"Set well-growing varieties 15 inches in the row; have plants thick or thin, as suits variety."

"Plants should not be closer in the matted row than 6 or 7 inches at picking time." "The matted row should be from 20 to 24 inches wide."

"We have the beds 12 inches wide, with 6 inches for the growth of each plant." "The lesson should be learned by heart, that each plant should have plenty of room to develop and perfect its fruit, and that some varieties require more than others. I do not believe any sort will do its best in less space than 50 square inches, and some kinds should have double that."

Here it will be noted the talk is as to how far apart to plant, and also how thick plants should stand at fruiting time.

Double Narrow Matted Rows in the Peach Orchard.

About Mulching.

"Doubles the crop; is almost indispensable." "Mulching keeps fruit clean, and helps to carry through drought."

"Early winter is the best time to do the work, after the ground becomes hard enough to bear a team. Swamp hay, straw and cut corn fodder are all good materials for the purpose."

"Spring cultivation is a delusion and a snare. Keep the ground moist and mellow by a suitable mulch, not by cultivation."

Wide Matted Rows.

Narrow Matted Rows.

WHO'D A THOUGHT IT?

Ten years ago we leased 22 acres of land. Net profits on sales of fruit from this tract have thus far been 42 times the total value of the land!

Underdraining and Irrigation.

(THE TWO SHOULD ALWAYS GO HAND IN HAND, WHEN POSSIBLE.)

"Underdraining renders the soil loose, and protects against wet and dry weather." "Irrigation is rarely needed when the ground is underdrained and mulched."

"Underdraining is valuable on all ground in some seasons, and on wet ground in all seasons."

"Strawberries want water; more of it than they are likely to get. Irrigation makes big berries out of what otherwise might be little ones, or helps so make the last picking almost as fine as the first. It makes big, showy berries, and also makes them with less color, softer in texture, and not so good in quality as without it; and it is a sight more satisfactory to sell water in the Strawberries than in milk, especially after it has been drained from the cow."

A FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA,
and \$50 extra for fun, can easily be had from the profits of an acre in Dayton, Greenville and Sharpless Improved Strawberries or Older Raspberries. **Why not join our party?**

Staminate and Pistillates.

Biggle says: "These terms are now well understood by others than novices in Strawberry culture, but beginners may need to be told that the staminate plants are those which carry their own pollen, and are, therefore, called perfect-flowering, while blossoms of pistillates contain no pollen, are imperfect-flowering, and, therefore, require the aid of a staminate variety before they will produce fruit."

A strong staminate blossom is shown in Fig. 1, a pistillate in Fig. 2.

Pistillates are fruitless, unless they have staminate near by to fructify them. The necessary pollen is carried from staminate to pistillates by the aid of the wind and of bees, and rainy weather in blossoming time is apt to interfere with the distribution of pollen, and cause an imperfect crop of fruit, in which many specimens are shortened at the apex, small and ill-formed.

Wet weather likewise interrupts the perfect development of fruit on staminate varieties, but to a less extent than on pistillates."

Fig. 1.
Bi-sexual or Perfect Blossom.

Fig. 2.
Pistillate, or Imperfect Blossoms.

Shall We Discard the Pistillates?

Condensed opinions of the experts on the subject, and also what proportions of the two kinds should be planted together, are here given:

"The imperfect will never be discarded." "They are most productive. Two rows of perfect-flowering and two rows of pistillates are better than any less proportion." "Every third row should be staminate. Some of the very best are imperfect-flowering." "I think not; as the imperfect are, as a rule, the most productive."

"I am not in favor of using imperfect-flowering varieties."

"In planting both kinds equally valuable, I would plant in alternate rows. When one variety is more valuable, then plant two to one. Have sometimes planted three to five rows of imperfect, and found it all right if dry weather prevailed at planting time, but more or less of a failure if rains came when plants were in bloom."

"Many growers of plants say: 'Give me perfect-blooming plants; I do not want the setting of so many kinds.' Not so the experienced grower, for he has learned that the pistillates are the ones from which his baskets are filled and his pockets replenished."

"Not yet. There is no variety among the staminate kinds that will yield quite what pistillates do. We usually plant two of staminate to four of pistillate."

"One thing I have observed, that I have never seen in print, is that the pistillate berries are more hardy in spring frosts than the staminate sorts."

The Old Strawberry Bed.

It is a mooted question whether it is worth while to maintain the bed after one crop is taken off. The views of the brethren are here given:

"Is any one bound to do so foolish a thing as to fruit a bed the second season?" "Turn the plants under after the picking is done."

"Strawberry beds that are intended for another year's fruiting should be mowed as soon as the season is over, raked and then burned. The rows are then narrowed down by cutting in between the rows with a spade and harrow, removing the center beds. After this is done it is hoed, weeded and cultivated the same as a new bed."

A BIG POINT!

Every variety of Strawberry Plants we offer are now growing on our grounds, and will be freshly dug on day of shipment.

"Never try to get fruit the second season. Plow beds immediately after picking the first crop. No use; it costs too much."

"Plow under and start a new bed." "On old Strawberry beds try Dr. Loring's motto, 'a short life and a merry one,' but do not discourage boys or men by trying to patch up an old Strawberry bed."

"After fruiting throw dirt in a ridge on to the center of the row with a one-horse plow. Let lie a few days, cultivate down level, and cross the rows with an Acme harrow."

Leaf Rust and Insects.

Rust or blighting of the leaf of the plant is one of the greatest obstacles in many sections to successful Strawberry growing. This is not a disease

of the plant itself, but the growth of a parasite or fungus upon the leaf, which, if abundant, does great injury to the plant, hindering its growth and development, and causing a failure of the crop of fruit. Some varieties are more liable to rust than others, and the trouble appears to be greater in some neighborhoods than others.

"Beds that are only fruited one season are not usually troubled with rust or blight. I use Bordeaux mixture if I see trouble."

"Rust may be effectually checked by spraying, but prevention is better than cure and there are so many varieties not subject to this disease that one can easily choose those not liable to it. On ground treated to barnyard manure, plants are much more

OUR STRAWBERRY PLANTS

are all freshly dug at time of shipment, carefully trimmed and tied in bundles of 50. Orders of 1,500 or less shipped in light market baskets, which insures safe arrival and low express rates. Larger lots shipped in light, thoroughly ventilated crates, roots overlapping, with damp moss, and tops so exposed as to prevent all heating. These crates are of sizes to carry 3,000 to 8,000 plants.

liable to rust than where a commercial fertilizer is used."

"Burning over the beds is the best remedy I can mention. If bothered with rust, I would not allow a bed to remain over one year, and would not plant the same ground more than once in five years."

"The crown-borer is a white grub, one-fifth of an inch long, with yellow head; the mature insect is a curculio. Remedy: Mow the field after fruiting, and burn it over."

"The leaf-roller feeds on the leaves, rolling them up." Burn!

"Root-lice often appear in great numbers, feeding on the roots of the plants. Plants received from nurseries should always be examined, and if lousy should be dipped in kerosene emulsion."

Picking and Marketing.

"I charge my pickers to pick nothing but first-class berries for market; all inferior berries to be put in a box by themselves."

"We use six basket carriers, Handy's. The pickers sort the berries, put in the small, soft or otherwise inferior fruit

A Good-looking Berry Patch.

in one basket, while the rest are put in the other baskets. The pickers arrange the berries neatly on the top of each basket, thus presenting a neat appearance. The culls, or seconds, are sold to peddlers."

"If wanted for local markets, start picking at daylight, and have pickers enough so the fruit can be gathered and into the market before 8 o'clock. For distant market, try to pick in the evening or in the morning after the dew is off the grass, and yet before it is too warm. If picking must be done all through the heat of the day, plan some way to cool the berries. Pickers of mature years are best; and as a rule, girls are better than boys. Have a superintendent for every 10 or 12 pickers to assign rows, inspect picking, etc."

Each picker should be numbered, and have a picking stand with like number to hold 4, 6 and 8 quarts. Our little man in the cut has an 8-quart one of the style we like best. Sort the berries as picked into two grades, and always use new, clean baskets, made of the whitest wood possible. Fill rounding full with fruit of uniform quality all the way through. After they are picked keep them away from the air as much as possible. Fruit, if dry cooled, will keep much longer and keep fresher if kept in tight crates. Ventilation in crates and baskets does more harm than good. To prove this, pick a basket of nice berries, put in a shady but airy place, and I will bet that at the end of 24 hours the only bright and good berries will be in the bottom of the basket, away from ventilation and light.

"Golly, Mr. Hale, these Older Black-Caps beat anything you ever had before. I got 9 quarts so quick."

VARIETIES AND PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES.

(Here are the Early Ones.)

Dayton. A very vigorous plant, with broad, heavy, pale green foliage; perfect flower; very productive of very large, conical, pale scarlet berries, with yellow seeds, white flesh, especially at the center; very sweet and mild, but not high flavored. One of the earliest to ripen. Not till the advent of this variety did we have any *very productive, large sized, extra early, perfect-flowering variety*. But we have it in the Dayton! A grand market variety, and good enough for the choice family plot. Fine to pollinize Haverland, Bubach, Sunrise, and other early pistillate varieties. There is a superb picture of this in the Biggle berry book. Price, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sunrise. A very vigorous growing plant of the Crescent type, although having broader, thicker leaves; imperfect blossom; wonderfully productive of medium-sized, obtuse conical berries; dark glossy scarlet, with white flesh; moderately firm, subacid, of high flavor. Fully as productive as, and averaging one-third larger than, Crescent. Came

Sunrise.

to us without flourish of trumpets, but for three years now has proved itself a *wonder of productiveness*. Anyone who was ever satisfied with Crescent would be more than happy

with a bed of Sunrise. You must get up early to beat it! New varieties have always, when first offered, been put at a high price; our stock is very limited, but while it lasts we are going to book orders at a price that will sell us out long before the end of the season. We are after information, and wish to learn whether people will take a really good new thing at a low price, or whether they will buy more if the price is "top notch." Here they are as long as plants last: \$1 per doz., \$2 per 50, \$3 per 100.

Meek's Early. Vigorous growing plant, broad, tough, leathery foliage, with a slight gloss; perfect flowers; moderately productive of roundish conical, dark red berries with red flesh; quite acid, but of rich, high flavor. *The earliest berry of any on the plot to ripen.* May not be quite productive enough for market where quantity is all, but *if extra earliness, fine size and quality are to be desired, it is valuable,* and for the family garden particularly so, **as it opens the season a week earlier than any other.** 35 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Columbian.

Columbian. Vigorous, thrifty plant, of

medium green foliage, perfect flowers; very productive of globular, pale scarlet berries, white flesh; mild, pleasant flavor; one of the earliest to ripen. Of very large size. The originator says: "In placing this berry before the public, we do so with a feeling of assurance that it will please, as its place with us is first on the list. We consider it the best Strawberry in cultivation. It is a bright scarlet color, so much desired in a market berry, and is quite firm and remarkably large for an early berry. Ripens with Michel's Early and Hoffman, and is an immense yielder; it actually bears in piles. Most early berries are shy bearers and small in size, but the Columbian reverses this. We do not claim it to be as good, but the **best early** berry. It is a strong grower and has a *perfect blossom*. All who have tried the Columbian give it the highest praise; it is free from rust; sends its roots deep in the ground, thereby standing droughts without dying out in spots." 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 50, \$2 per 100.

Bomba. Not a new berry, but extra choice; its merits have been overlooked; perfect blooming; throws up many crowns; *one of the very best for hill culture*; berries large, conical, glossy crimson, firm, and of exceedingly good quality; ripens very early; productive; a grand market or family berry, sure. Will not do on very light, sandy soil. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Dayton.

THESE DESCRIPTIONS

Of Strawberries are from careful notes taken in the field at fruiting time, and it is believed are more accurate than any ever before published.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER SAYS:

"Probably our respected friend, Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., knows as much about Strawberries from experience as any one does."

Marshall. Perfect bloomer. The plant is large and strong, with abundant healthy foliage; very prolific; the originator said he had counted 110 berries on a single plant in a matted bed, and by actual and careful measurement it has produced 3,000 quarts on one-third of an acre. The berries are handsome and attractive, very large—14 berries have been known to fill a round quart box to 1½ inches above the top; of perfect form, dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and thus valuable for market. Plants of this variety have been held at an extravagant price heretofore. We paid \$10 per dozen for our stock from the originator, and he is now asking \$2 per doz., \$13 per 100. We have a few hundred extra strong plants, and so long as they last we quote them at \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Marshall.

Princess. A very rank, thrifty-growing plant, with medium green foliage; imperfect flower; very productive, of roundish, somewhat flattened berries of rather dull, medium scarlet color; pink flesh; very rich and sweet, and exceedingly spicy flavored. Berries average large to very large, ripen early and continue a good while in fruiting. Perhaps there is no very large berry of great productiveness that can approach the Princess in high quality; it is, therefore, of its

Princess.

season, the leading fancy market and family berry. Princess is as good as the best, and in some respects better. No family list is complete without it. A bed of these, pollinized with the Dayton, Iowa Beauty or Banquet, will furnish a rich feast through a long season. Note size, form and color of this berry in lower corner of Banquet colored plate. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Sharpless Improved. Very strong, rank grower; pale green foliage; quite productive of large, obtuse conical berries, with some of coxcomb form; light glossy crimson, and large to very large; red flesh; largest specimens hollow at the core; very much like Sharpless, only, apparently, considerably more productive. A direct seedling of Sharpless, and a marked improvement on that variety, especially in productiveness and form of berry.

Very large, and not nearly as many

Sharpless Improved.

irregular ones as in Sharpless under high culture. Those who want extra large berries of Sharpless type should have Sharpless Improved, offered now for the first time and at very low prices for such a bonanza of big berries, big crop and fine flavor; holds its size well to the end of the season. Never before in the history of horticulture was such a grand new berry put first on the market on such favorable terms. It is so fine that we want every customer to have at least 100 plants, and so put it within the reach of all. 50 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 50, \$1 per 100, \$3 per 500, \$5 per 1,000.

Beverly. A vigorous plant, with heavy foliage of the Miner type; medium green; perfect flowers. A remarkable thing about this variety is that the original stock from Beverly, Mass., had pistillate flowers, with, occasionally, a few weak stamens; last year considerably many stamens developed in the flowers, and this year it proves to be nearly a perfect-flowering variety; a transition in bloom never before noted in any Strawberry. Very productive of medium large, irregular, roundish or obtuse conical berries, red color, similar to Miner, white flesh and fairly good quality, although somewhat acid. An exceedingly choice family berry. The true form, color and size of berry is shown on one of the pictures from Biggle berry book, which we will send, on receipt of postage, to any who do not receive one with this catalogue. Plants, 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

When every man, woman and child in the country has the love of nature in their hearts that comes from the cultivation and association with choice fruits and flowers, we shall have advanced a long way towards the time of right thinking and right living that will do away with all conflict between man and man.

Haverland. Thrifty plant, medium green foliage, imperfect blossom; very productive of conical berries of dull scarlet color, with neck; yellow seeds; pink flesh, sweet and insipid in flavor. Larger and more productive than Crescent. For medium and light soils this is a very profitable early market variety. Berries are always quite uniform in size and shape. Show off well in the basket. It is also quite desirable as a family berry, owing to its vigorous habit of growth and the sweetness of the fruit. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Lovett.

Lovett. Very vigorous plant, rich, dark, glossy foliage, perfect blossom; very productive of medium-sized, roundish conical, dull crimson berries, with light red flesh; some specimens quite dark red all the way through; subacid, without flavor. One-half larger and more productive than Crescent. Somewhat of the old Wilson type, and one of the best to take its place. A valuable all-round market berry. As it is such a strong bloomer, it is superb for planting with most any of the imperfect-flowering varieties. A beautiful colored picture of this variety, as grown by us last season, will be sent to those who send 2 cts. for postage. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Haverland.

STRAWBERRIES THAT RIPEN IN MID-SEASON.

BANQUET.

For years past, the leading demand has been for big berries, bushels of berries, fine color, firmness, etc., regardless, almost, of such thing as flavor and quality; still, among our list of more than 75,000 small-fruit culturists of the country, we have many who do appreciate quality as an essential point in a Strawberry, and to these we offer the Banquet. It is not new and untested.

American Agriculturist of August, 1884, said, under head of "A Good Strawberry Coming:"

"We have long urged that the growers of new strawberries should work in the direction of high quality, rather than that of large size. No one wishes to be obliged to cut a strawberry in order to eat it conveniently, and we already have a sufficient number of strawberries the only claim for which is stated in inches of circumference. Mr. J. R. Hawkins, of Orange Co., N. Y., submits to our inspection abundant specimens of a new strawberry, which he calls the Banquet. This year berries were produced measuring an inch and a half in diameter, which is certainly large enough. The berries sent us were of uniform, conical shape; while a few are shouldered, none are of the coxcomb form. The fruit is perfectly ripened at the end opposite the stem. The color is of a rich crimson, without that tendency to turn black so unfortunate in some varieties. We are informed that Mr. Charles Downing, noted for his caution in expressing an opinion, has stated that he regards the Banquet superior in flavor to the berry which bears his own honored name—high praise indeed. After carefully testing the Banquet, we accord it a place among THE HIGHEST FLAVORED. The exquisite flavor of the wild fruit is so marked that we can readily believe it is due to a crossing with the wild plant."

The American Garden says:

"The exquisite flavor of the wild berry is so decided that those who have long wished for a wild strawberry of large size can now be gratified. In propagating plants from year to year the originator's course in increasing them is to be highly commended. Only those showing the finest and most highly flavored fruit are retained, all others being unhesitatingly discarded."

Government reports deal only with the very choicest products or great novelties, when it comes to the matter of colored plates, etc. In report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1890, the Pomologist's report has a beautiful colored plate of Banquet, and says:

"This variety promises to be one of the coming strawberries for home gardens and fancy markets. The plant is very thrifty and the flowers are perfect. Size of fruit medium, one by one and one-quarter inches, and very uniform; shape conical, rather elongated; never coxcomb-like; color a rich, dark crimson, without tendency to lose color when over ripe; flesh firm, coloring to the center and ripening equally in all parts; quality very good; flavor peculiarly rich and pleasing, POSSESSING IN A MARKED DEGREE THE AROMA OF THE WILD BERRY. The stems hold the fruit well up from the ground, resembling Crescent in this regard. In season it is about medium. The originator preferred to test it fully and perhaps improve it by careful selection before offering the plants for sale. The illustration (see Plate IV) was made from one of many samples sent by Mr. Hawkins, from his place in New York. It is not exaggerated in any respect. Of all the strawberries with which I am acquainted, this is one of the very choicest in flavor and of general good qualities."

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 50, \$3 per 100. Do you know a good thing when you see it?

THE BANQUET
gives you the true wild
strawberry flavor.

Greenville.

BANQUET.

A cross of the wild field strawberry with one of the best of the large, cultivated varieties; combines size and productiveness with the delicious flavor of the true wild strawberry. Introduced and For Sale by G. H. & J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Conn.

Princess.

The Biggest Strawberry

ON EARTH!

HELP TO NAME IT!

Not Only Big, but a Great Yields, and of Fine Quality.

Plants stand a foot to a foot and a half high. Do you want a few?

A lady walked into our office one day last June with a basket of the largest Strawberries we had ever seen; told us picking had been going on two weeks, and these were not the largest.

Two or three days later we visited the plot, and found the vines still loaded with enormous-sized berries of Miner type, but many times larger than that variety. We at once bought control of the stock, transplanted a few into our trial bed, and will transplant the whole stock (2,000 or so of plants) in April, and at the same time will share half of them with our customers, whom we want to **help us name the elephant!** For the life of us we can't think of a suitable name for such a great berry. Now, friends, help us, and **we will pay you big money.** We offer 100 dozen plants only, at \$5 per dozen. Each customer, when sending in his order, is requested to suggest a suitable name for this great berry. On June 1, 1895, these names will be submitted to a disinterested committee of three, editors of *The Rural New-Yorker*, *American Agriculturist* and *American Gardening*, and the name selected by them shall hereafter be the name of this wonderful berry.

And to the party who has sent in the name selected we will at once send **\$50 in gold.** If, perchance, two or more should select the same name, **the one whose order is dated first shall have the \$50,** and the others \$5 each.

Remember, please, we want a name that shall, if possible, do full justice to this most remarkable berry.

Should the total number of orders be for less than 25 dozen plants, no plants will be put out till spring of '96, and the money will be refunded. In no other way will any plants be offered for sale this season, so that the great general public will not be able to get hold of them for another year. A dozen plants, if on good, rich soil, should increase during the season to 20 or 30 dozen, which, if sold to friends and neighbors, even as low as 50 cents per dozen, which would be far too low the first year for a berry of so great value, would give at least **100 per cent. profit on the investment** for the original dozen to every purchaser, and **over 1,100 per cent. to the one who selects the right name for this biggest of big berries.**

Remember, the purchase of one dozen plants, at \$5, entitles the purchaser to suggest a name, which, if adopted, brings a reward of \$50 in gold. **Any one family or person ordering two dozen plants may, if they so desire, suggest three different names, any one of which, if selected, will entitle them to the \$50 reward. Surely, this is worth trying for!**

Jucunda Improved. Heavy, stocky plant, with tough, leathery foliage; perfect blossom, moderately productive of very large and roundish conical, rich, glossy crimson berries, covered with bright yellow seeds; slightly flattened at the center; red flesh; very rich, spicy flavor. A superb berry for fancy market on heavy soils, while for the family garden, where **size, beauty and quality** are appreciated, it ranks with the very best, except on very light, dry soils. Picture of this noble berry, true to life, sent on receipt of postage, to any of our friends who apply. Plants 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 50, 75 cts. per 100.

Iowa Beauty. Very strong, thrifty plant, glossy dark green foliage; perfect flower; very productive of large, roundish conical berries of rich, glossy scarlet color; surface of many berries looks as if covered with a thick coat of varnish; seeds bright yellow; very attractive in appearance; flesh red all the way through; exceedingly rich and fine flavored. Berries are all of uniformly large size; ranks among the very best in size, appearance, productiveness and quality. Grand for the family. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Crawford. A heavy, stocky-growing plant, with broad, leathery foliage, perfect blossom; moderately productive of very large, roundish conical berries, glossy crimson with bright yellow seeds; light flesh and hollow center; rather sweet but insipid in flavor; does not strike as being so high flavored as in former years; some of the berries have a rich, musky flavor, which would be pleasant to some and distasteful to others; the very largest specimens occasionally coxcomb. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Bubach. Medium vigorous plant, with broad, tough foliage, of medium green color; productive of large to very large roundish conical berries many of them obtuse conical; dull scarlet; pink flesh, insipid and flavorless. Bubach is one of the great market berries, and is now in great demand, but we consider a number of others more profitable. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$1 per 1,000.

Giant. This new variety comes to us from Hudson River, N. Y., with claims of being the largest berry ever grown. Average specimens being $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce each, while larger ones weigh an ounce or more. One quart contained but 20 berries, and weighed 18 ounces. Berries smooth and regular in form and excellent quality. Here the plants make a strong, stocky growth, and but a moderate number of runners. Has great promise to those who are looking for extra large berries. The originator says: "The bulk of the crop was large, many measuring 6 to 7 inches in circumference; round, smooth and very solid and heavy, and kept good on the plants a week after coloring. Some taken to a photographer and laid against a carpenter's rule covered more than 2 inches, and made one think at first sight that they were smooth round tomatoes. The fruit was so solid after being colored a week, then taken to the photographer's, and 10 days for more after being in a dark place it became covered with a mold, but to feel it with thumb and finger, it was much like squeezing a piece of rubber or a wilted peach, and finally dried up to the size of a small nutmeg." \$1 per doz., \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.

Shuckless. Vigorous, thrifty plant, with heavy foliage; fruit stalks strong and heavy, extending considerably above the foliage; productive of roundish, sometimes obtuse conical berries of dull scarlet color, with somewhat rough surfaces; light flesh; parts quite readily from the stem in picking. Very closely resembles the Mt. Vernon in many respects. We quote from the originator on this new specialty: "This is the most remarkable Strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as the berries are ready for the table as soon as picked, thus obviating the disagreeable and tedious task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers, and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts. The shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable varieties for the home market, commanding 3 to 5 cents per quart more than any other sorts. Aside from its shuckless feature, it has many most desirable qualities which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong growing, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size and color in great abundance and of best quality. It is a remarkable berry." 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Giant.

Putnam. Strong, stocky plants of Cumberland type; imperfect bloom; berries large to very large, of uniform globular shape, pale scarlet color; rich, sweet and delicious. A superb family berry, where size, form and flavor are desired. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Belmont. Heavy, strong-growing plant, pale green foliage, perfect flower; moderately productive of large, conical, glossy crimson berries, with bright yellow seeds; flesh white, with very small core at the center. In some of the eastern states, where gardeners fully understand the art of highest culture, this is their most profitable berry, and for fancy garden culture it is superb. Its glossy appearance and large size make it exceedingly attractive as a table berry. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Muskingum. "Moderately vigorous plant of medium green foliage; perfect blossom; very productive of globular, dull scarlet berries, with red flesh and of very superior flavor; one of the best of table berries yet tested." That's just what we wrote one hot day last June, while sampling the many varieties in our trial plot. Talks with other growers since, and many reports received, confirm this opinion. A superb table berry. 25 cts. doz., \$1 per 100.

Princeton Chief.

THE LATER RIPENING STRAWBERRIES.

Princeton Chief. A tall, very luxuriant grower, with broad, dark green foliage. Perfect blossoms; very productive of medium to large, rich, glossy, dark red berries, which are produced on tall, stout fruit-stalks, that always hold them well up from the ground, so that there are seldom any dirty or mussy berries, even after heavy showers, when there is no mulch under them. The originator says: "They are so beautiful in appearance that the moment they are put on the market they sell like hot-cakes for the highest price. The flavor of the Chief is delicious and very sweet; being one of the sweetest of Strawberries, it can be called the honey Strawberry, while its fine, aromatic flavor, resembling that of the wild Strawberry, makes it one of the most delicious of berries. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100.

Greenville. Strong, heavy, dark green foliage, imperfect blossom; very productive of large-sized, roundish berries; a few of the largest slightly flattened; glossy crimson, with bright yellow seeds; flesh medium red; each plant throws up several fruit stalks, and the berries on each one of them ripen at the same time; moderately firm and of a rich, spicy flavor. We thought a year ago that the many experiment stations were right in ranking it the best all-round berry then known, but that they had rather overestimated its quality. Now, however, we are ready to admit its high quality, and that it is by all odds the best all-round medium to late berry we have ever grown, being larger, more prolific, and of better color than Bubach. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station Report for 1893

Greenville.

OUR BANQUET

Strawberry has the delicious flavor of the wild berry; can you ask for anything better?

STRAWBERRIES (Greenville), continued.

says: "In the roll of honor for yield and beauty this year Greenville heads the list. Every market planter should plant largely of Greenville." For size, form and color, see colored plate.

JUST FOR FUN,
 try and beat the fellow who grows
 300 bushels of Strawberries per
 acre. It will be large fun trying,
 big money if you succeed, and
 profitable any way.

Our illustration is from a plant taken out of the field and dumped in a box to be photographed. But alas! the berries were too big and tempting, and the best of them vanished before the camera was trained on the plant. You can see some of the "remains" at the bottom of the box. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Swindle. A medium strong-growing plant, of dark green foliage, rusting considerably; very productive of roundish conical berries, medium crimson color, red flesh, hollow at the core; acid, rich, spicy flavor; moderately firm. Some of the largest specimens of the green foliage, rusting considerably; very productive of roundish conical berries, medium crimson color, red flesh, hollow at the core; acid, rich, spicy flavor; moderately firm. Some of the largest specimens of the

berries are irregular in shape, and smaller ones are globular. Judge Miller, the noted Missouri expert, said at the last summer's meeting of the Horticultural Society: "Swindle.—This is no swindle with me, but a very valuable late berry. Good size, firm quality, medium." G. A. Parcell, Pennsylvania, reports to *The Rural New-Yorker* that it stands second in the list of all varieties on his place. This imperfect-flowering variety, in general field culture is an enormous yielder; blooms so freely that it requires a greater amount of pollenization than most varieties. For best results it should have some perfect bloomer planted every second row. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Windsor. Moderate growing plant, with dull green foliage, quite downy on the under side; very productive of roundish globular berries, rich, dark red, with yellow seeds; dark red flesh; very acid and of high flavor; imperfect flowers. This old variety still maintains its place as one of the greatest market berries on rich strong soil. 10,000 to 12,000 quarts have often been produced per acre where soil and conditions were favorable. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Timbrell. Very weak-growing plant, dark green foliage, imperfect blossom; a shy bearer of roundish, rich, dark red berries, with a purplish sun-scalded appearance on the sunny side; very firm, with red flesh; quite acid, but spicy in flavor. Probably no berry has been so highly praised in recent years as this. If all who have written in its favor speak from a personal knowledge in the field, it is indeed a superb late variety in every section of our great country. Our stock was direct from the originator; we know that it is pure and all right in every way. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Brandywine. While we have the plants here, strong and stocky, we have not fruited this perfect-flowering variety, and therefore give description by the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, who has fruited it three years:

"Of immense size and fine quality; quite firm and shapely for so large a berry; foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish; heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any raised, and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. In general it is heart-shape, often broadly so, without neck. Its most pronounced irregularity inclines toward a Sharpless shape, occasionally as of two berries joined together. Calyx and sepals broad and many. Medium red; flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality not the best, but fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly prolific. The best berry in our collection

Timbrell.

A Dish of Royal Brandywine.

of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect." \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

HAVE YOU SAND or other light soil, where most Strawberries fail? If so, try the Dayton and Sunrise, and get results that may surprise you.

ADDITIONAL STRAWBERRIES.

Gandy, Crescent, Beder Wood, Downing, Miner, Michel's, Jessie, Warfield, Van Deman, Shuster, Hoard and Sharpless. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

THE 400 Strawberry plants for family plot will cost perhaps \$3, or 7 cents a day for all the Strawberries a family can consume each day for 6 weeks.

Gillespie, Leader, Edgar Queen, Parker Earle, Yale and Wilson. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Sharpless, Shuster, Warfield, Jessie and Beder Wood. \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent. \$3 per 1,000.

POINTERS.

Possibly it will be of assistance to our customers if we classify the leading berries somewhat; not in an arbitrary way, but in a general one, so as to indicate, in a degree, the special points of value.

AMONG THE GREAT MARKET BERRIES ARE: Dayton, Sunrise, Columbian, Haverland, Lovett, Bubach, Princess, Princeton Chief, Windsor, Crescent, Warfield and Swindle.

FOR LIGHT, SANDY SOIL: Dayton, Crescent, Haverland, Lovett, Van Deman, Michel's and Downing.

FOR HEAVY CLAY OR DEEP, MOIST SOIL: Crawford, Jucunda Improved, Belmont, Sharpless and Parker Earle.

ON GOOD, LOAMY SOIL: Any variety on the list, except possibly Parker Earle.

THE BIG FELLOWS: That **BOUNCER** we want a name for; Sharpless Improved, Putnam, Greenville, Princess, Crawford, Giant, Belmont, Sharpless, Jucunda Improved, Iowa Beauty, Brandywine, Princeton Chief, Bubach, Swindle, Jessie and Marshall.

FOR EXTRA QUALITY: Banquet, Crawford, Shuckless, Princess, Jucunda Improved, Iowa Beauty, Putnam, Princeton Chief, Downing, Hoard, Gillespie, Muskingum, Yale and Greenville.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY SUPPLY: Say two varieties each of early, medium and late kinds, selected according to soil and taste of the family.

2ND CROP

of Strawberries you grow will convince you, if the first does not, that it does not pay to grow inferior varieties when Hale supplies the best at such low prices.

A YANKEE TRICK.

A writer in *Farm and Home* tells this story: "When I first started in peddling, one family would not buy any berries. The gentleman always said, 'We do not like berries.' I could not understand why, and resolved to test them. I stopped one afternoon and handed him a box of berries, saying, 'I wish you would have these served for supper, and give me your opinion of them. They are said to be superior by some, and I am anxious to get an opinion from one who is not fond of fruit.' The next trip the whole family was at the gate waiting for me. You would not mistrust that the variety was Crescent if you had heard the praise. They did not know before what a dead ripe, fresh berry really was. From that little venture I sold them that season four bushels of berries for table use." No doubt, now, he followed up the Strawberries with Older Raspberries, North Star Currants, Japan Plums and Crosby Peaches, and **that's business** others can follow!

"ROUGH AND TUMBLE,"

Careless culturists, who would like enough Strawberries for a family supply, at the least possible expense of cost or culture, need pay no attention to the foregoing very valuable instructions. The following is for them:

Just annually put out 500 plants or so, in long straight rows, alongside some of the hoed crops of the farm, cultivate often, hoe once or twice and let weeds and grass do the rest, and in spite of all there will be bushels of nice berries; not so many or as big ones as under better methods, but surely enough for a big family supply, at a cost of say 2 to 3 cents per quart. Where can so much comfort and luxury be had for so little outlay? When it is once understood, every landowner's family will just wallow in Strawberries 6 or 7 weeks in each year, and friends and neighbors will be made happy with the surplus. By and by they will adopt most approved methods.

Aren't they tempting? Hale shows you how it is done.

RASPBERRIES.

FOLLOWING the strawberries, or, rather, beginning to ripen near the end of the strawberry season, come the **Raspberries**—red, yellow and black—not yielding as many quarts per rod or acre as strawberries under highest culture, and yet very profuse and abundant bearers, and continuing, as they do, in fruit for many years when once established. **Really the most reliable and profitable of all the small fruits, unless, perhaps, it be the currant.** While Raspberries will thrive fairly well on almost any soil except that which is low and wet, they come to their highest perfection on a deep, rich, moist loam. The blackcaps often grow well and fruit to perfection on quite light, dry sand.

The red and yellow varieties, such as are propagated from division of the roots, may be planted in the autumn, after the leaves fall, or in early spring; while the cap varieties, that are propagated by layering the tips, should always be planted in spring, either quite early, before the crowns start, or late, when they are 3 to 6 inches high, when they may be handled much the same as other hardy plants in a growing condition.

The ground should always be liberally manured for Raspberries, or any crop, for that matter, unless it be naturally in a high state of fertility. Well-rotted stable manure, supplemented with potash in some form, or any good commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash, will answer. Plow the ground deeply and well. Whatever fertilizer is used apply broadcast after plowing, and work in with the harrow. Most people make the mistake of planting too closely. The strong-growing red varieties, if liberally fed, will give best returns if planted in check rows,

not closer than 7 x 7 feet, while 5 x 5 is close enough for the blackcaps; and if one has an abundance of land, extending each of these a foot will result in better berries, especially in dry seasons. The hedge-row system in field culture is being abandoned by nearly all the best cultivators, as the check-row system admits of better culture by horse power at less cost. But where a single row only is wanted for the family plantation, plants may be put in 3 feet apart.

Frequent and thorough cultivation should be given all through the early part of the season, and be discontinued early enough to check growth, and in the fall, and so be in best condition to withstand

enable the plants to ripen up thoroughly early in the fall, and so be in best condition to withstand the frosts of winter.

The new growth on the red varieties should be pinched back in early summer, when it attains a height of 2½ to 3 feet, leaving 3 to 5 canes in each hill, treating all others as weeds, and keeping them down entirely. Some recommend cutting out the old canes immediately after fruiting. We, however, think it decidedly advantageous to leave them till early the next spring, as through the late summer they serve as props to sustain the more tender new growth from being blown about, and perhaps broken over by storms, and in winter help to gather in and hold the snow and serve

OUR STOCK OF BLACK CATS

is reduced to 1, but we have over 100,000 extra strong **Blackcap** Raspberry plants, all best varieties. All in the fields here, just where grown, from new stock put out last season, and they will only be dug from day to day as wanted to fill orders. No fall dug, cellar-withered stock for our customers.

YES, WE WILL DO IT!

If you get all mixed up on varieties, and can't quite tell what's best to select, give us a few points as to your soil, etc., and we will give you the full benefit of our wide experience, and make such selections for you as we would for ourselves.

as wind-breaks to the future bearing wood. So leave in the old canes until spring; then, when pruning the new wood, they are so brittle as to be easily trampled down and broken up with the feet. You can get out the old canes from 5 acres more easily in spring than from one acre right after fruiting.

Blackcaps should be pinched back when 15 or 18 inches high. Laterals may be allowed to grow at will the rest of the season, then in early spring these should be cut back to 6 or 8 inches for the lower outside ones, and to from 10 to 15 inches for those of the central top.

VARIETIES AND PRICES.

There are but few varieties of Raspberries of decided merit. We try to grow only the best. If plants are to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, to prepay postage.

Red Raspberries.

Loudon. For many years past we have headed the list with Cuthbert. Although new varieties were constantly being offered, this has easily held first place, till now from the northwest comes the Loudon, a seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. It appears to combine the earliness, hardiness, beauty and sweetness of the one with the great vigor, size and productiveness of the other. What more can we say, except that we have tested it at points a thousand miles apart, and confidently recommend it to our patrons who are looking for a berry earlier, brighter and better than the Cuthbert! 50 cts. each, 6 for \$2.75, \$5 per doz.

Early Prolific (Thompson's). A vigorous, thrifty, slender-growing plant; quite productive of medium to small sized, bright colored, firm berries, that ripen extremely early. A profitable market berry, where early ripening is more to be desired than any other feature. It is also valuable in the family garden, as with it the season opens up earlier than it otherwise would, and may then be extended with the late ones. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Royal Church. Hardy and productive, large and fine flavored. Rather too coarse-granulated to stand up well in market, but fine for the family. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Cuthbert. Plant vigorous and hardy, even at the far north; very prolific; fruit very large, deep red color, delicious flavor, and firm. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use. **Season, medium to very late**, which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable cultivation in sections where only early ripening is required to make fruit culture profitable. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Miller. We have not fruited this superb berry, but a very intelligent friend who has says:

"The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert; rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. As compared with Cuthbert and Thompson, growing in the same field, it has never yet shown any signs of winter-killing, whilst these have both suffered the past mild winter considerably. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season, round in shape, color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the **firmest**

Your Wretched Memory

has let you forget all about the nice berry patch you promised to plant just as soon as the proper season arrived. But have you quite forgotten how delicious the berries were that kind neighbor gave you? Better start a patch now; we can help you in selecting the best varieties. What's your soil? Sand or clay?

and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson's did, in the same field under the same conditions, continuing until August 3d—Thompson having been gone three weeks; fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils, with equal success." 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 6, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PLANTS AT HALF PRICE.

If any of our wealthy customers wish to present some of their less fortunate friends with choice small fruit plants, we will meet them half way, and on all such stock ordered at dozen or 100 rates, we will make a reduction of 50 per cent. until our donations amount to \$500. That's all we can afford for charity in one season!

Spring Pruning of Raspberries that were properly pinched back in Summer.

Columbian. *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "It is a most vigorous grower; it would be hard to overestimate its capacities in this direction. The original plant stands by itself, and, as the picture shows, is a very vigorous one. In a neighboring lot is a patch of the plants in full bearing, and it would be hard to find anything more beautiful in every respect; rank, vigorous, and extremely productive. The berry is of the same type as the Shaffer, that is, it propagates from the tips, does not sucker, and is similar in color. In shape it is longer than the Shaffer, more solid, and adheres much more firmly to the stems. In quality it is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe, and of higher flavor. These comparisons are made with the Shaffer because we can thus best illustrate, and because of the fact that the Shaffer is to-day probably the most productive Raspberry under cultivation. In general appearance, both are much alike in foliage and cane. On close examination, marked differences are seen. The canes of the Columbian are more woody, its thorns are a bright, light green in color, while those of the Shaffer have more or less of a purple tinge." Our own opinion, after testing the berry two years, fully confirms this high authority. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

MONEY FOR WOMEN.

They are always short of cash. We men are so unthinkingly selfish. A good plan on the farm is to plant say an acre of the best land to a variety family fruit patch; have all the family can wallow in, and let the ladies sell the surplus from day to day. There is fun as well as money in this scheme. A friend of ours obtained \$145 this way one year.

Shaffer. The largest of all the Raspberries, both in cane and fruit, and **enormously productive** of berries of dull purplish red color, of rich, sprightly flavor, somewhat acid; fine for the table or canning. One of the best for the family garden. On account of its color it is not appreciated in some markets. Propagates from layering the tips, the same as the Blackcaps, and is evidently a cross between the red and black varieties. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Golden Queen. Berries of largest size, of rich, creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of rich, **sweet flavor**, that makes it one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy. It is also a **superb market berry**, its fine appearance commanding for it a ready sale at high prices. It is becoming **very popular** in the best markets as a **fancy fruit**. Planted in deep, rich soil, and given plenty of room, astonishing results can be obtained with this noble berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Blackcap Raspberries.

Gregg. Largest and latest of all. Valuable for family use, and for such markets as can profitably handle late fruits. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Souhegan. The standard for earliness, hardness and productiveness. Fruit jet black, rich and sweet. Valuable for family use or market. Old reliable. Entirely superseding the old Doolittle. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Carman. Hardy all over New England, and productive of berries somewhat larger than Souhegan, finer grained, and more solid and compact. **Jet glossy black**, rich and sweet, and ripens **very early**. It is so early and handsome that we are able to "boss the market," and obtain fancy prices. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Progress. A very vigorous and productive variety of the Souhegan type, although the canes have not nearly as many spines; fruit large and jet, glossy black; firm and good; one of the best standard market varieties. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

YOU MADE A MISTAKE

in ordering too late last season, and so got left on some choice plants or trees you wanted. Order early this year, and for a family supply **IN SELECTING, A WIFE** can be of great assistance. It will please us and be a pleasure and profit if you two will read over this catalogue together, and order at once.

Lovett. One of the Doolittle type, introduced three years ago as the most productive, largest and best of any early variety. After two years' fruiting, we cannot see that it has any decided advantage over the others, yet it is highly praised in some sections of the country. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100.

Palmer. A cross between Souhegan and Gregg, combining the hardiness and earliness of one and nearly the great size of the other. Our field notes, made June 25, read: "Palmer is carrying nearly as many ripe berries as Souhegan, and far more red and green ones, indicating that it will be considerably more productive; it is of medium to large size, with very solid, compact grains, and is rich, glossy black; somewhat more acid than some of the others, but also more highly flavored." The illustration is from a photograph of fruit in our fields, season of '94. The public are tired of fancy sketches, and want things true to life. The originator says: "One acre of the Ohio, four years old, produced 70 bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop; yet the Palmer, alongside of it, with plants of the same age, yielded 120 bushels per acre, a difference of 50 bushels per acre." 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 50, \$1.50 per 100.

Hilborn. A variety from Canada, where it is esteemed for its hardiness and productiveness. It has proved the most productive and profitable of all at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Kansas. For years fruit growers have been wishing for a blackcap as large as the Gregg, but without its bloom, and to ripen a week or 10 days earlier, and now we have it in the Kansas. A very heavy, stocky grower of the Gregg type; exceedingly productive of very large black berries; fine grained, solid and showy. Ripens about with the Older. It is hard to say which of these noble berries is the better of the two. We planted most largely of Older, yet Kansas is so grand, we are sure that some will think it best. One western grower says: "The Kansas produces more canes and branches, covered with a thick blue bloom, and is of much larger size, than the Gregg; makes a vigorous growth through the entire season, holds its foliage uninjured till frost, makes plenty of strong tips that are absolutely

Palmer.

PLANTS CAN BE HAD

at very low prices of some dealers, but good plants and trees, true to name, will always cost a fair price. Don't expect to get fine stock unless you pay for it.

hardy to stand the changing climate, and produces a fruiting spur from every bud, and a berry as much larger than the Gregg as those of the Gregg are larger than the Souhegan. A few Souhegans are ripe before the Kansas, but the latter are all ripe when large numbers of Souhegans are yet unfit to pick, and yields several times more fruit. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Cromwell. Of Souhegan type; hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens with earliest; jet black, fine-grained and sweet. Appears to thrive better on light, sandy soil than any other. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

We offer to exchange
\$50 in gold for a \$5 bill!
Who will be first? See
page facing 11.

Olden Blackcap Raspberry.

Older. Of western origin. This remarkable variety has steadily won its way into public favor as perhaps, to-day, the most vigorous, hardy, productive and largest jet-black Raspberry known. The canes are very thrifty and healthy; ripen up much earlier in the fall than any other variety, and so have never been known to winter-kill. Enormously productive of very large black, fine, grand, solid, compact berries, which are very rich and high-flavored. Ripens medium early, matures its crop quickly, and of course sells for fancy berries. We planted it more largely than any other last season, as we know it is one of the most profitable of blackcaps. The illustration is an exact reproduction from life of average sized berries, produced in the dryest season we have had for many years. Under favorable conditions the berries should be fully one-half larger. No one will make a mistake in planting the Older, either for home use or market, but a big mistake will be made by any grower who does not! 50 cts. per dozen, \$2 per 100, \$8 per 500, \$12 per 1,000.

THE DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY (Hardy).

Before offering this fruit to our customers, we made it a point to learn further about it than the descriptions given by other nurserymen offering it. From what we can learn it is a valuable fruit, to be grown as currants are, the trees being very dwarf, seldom growing over 4 feet high. The fruit is as large as the Early Richmond or Morello Cherries, and does not ripen until very late. The tree itself, and especially when in full bloom, is very ornamental, and will be and is being planted largely in parks for its ornamental value. For this purpose \$5 and \$10 per single tree have been paid. The tree is perfectly hardy, having stood the severest weather of Dakota and further north without injury. It has been more largely grown by Chas. E. Pennock, of Colorado, than any one else, and he speaks of it as follows: "It is the most productive fruit of which I have any knowledge. I have picked 16 quarts of fruit off a 3-year-old bush. I have picked 80 cherries off a branch 12 inches long of a 2-year-old bush. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, the season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries, and when fully ripe, for preserves or to eat out of hand, it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits, and is conceded superior to any fruit grown in this section. It has the best system of roots of any shrub or tree I have ever planted, which accounts for the wonderful productiveness of plants at such an early age. It bears every year, and is as prolific as a currant bush. Grows to a height of 4 feet, and has never been affected by insects, black-knot or other diseases." 25 cts. each, 50 cts. for 3, \$1 for 7, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

BLACKBERRIES are usually grown in rows 6 to 8 feet apart, with plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row, and allowed to grow so as to form a solid hedge-row; however, larger and better fruit and more of it can be grown, and they can be cultivated at less expense, if they are planted in check-rows 5 to 7 feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. They will grow and fruit well on land of moderate fertility; on very rich soil they are inclined to make too much wood growth. Careful thinning and close pruning of the canes will, however, insure plenty of fruit. Plant any time in the fall, or very early spring. When to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. per 50, and 50 cts. per 100 to the prices affixed.

Snyder. The one great Blackberry for market in the far north, as it is the most vigorous, hardy, productive, and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the north-west, with 25 to 30 degrees below zero. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wachusett Thornless. A grand berry for the family garden, especially at the north, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous; canes free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into September; productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soil and with the slovenly culture so often given to the Blackberry. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Erie. For four years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any Blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the largest size, coal-black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form, and ripens early. Is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. This new berry has now been fully tested here. It is a vigorous plant, perfectly hardy; enormously productive of extra large, fine fruit, that ripens extremely early. A great market variety for the north. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

Ancient Briton. An old variety, that has recently proved to be one of our most profitable market sorts for the far north, as it is as hardy as Snyder, and much earlier and larger. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

AN ACRE OF BERRIES PAYS FOR A FARM.

A Connecticut man writes *The Rural New-Yorker*: "I bought 900 each of Snyder and Taylor's Prolific Blackberries, and set them on about one acre of land. The first year I did not keep an account, but the second bearing year I sold \$80 worth of plants and \$320 worth of berries, at an average price of 11 cents. This on land that was considered worthless. With the same money I bought 10 acres of good land, price \$240—previous appraisal \$650—leaving me a balance of \$160 for picking, marketing, etc." If you want a larger farm, plant 2 acres.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the very core; for home use it has no superior, being sweet throughout as soon as black; it is extremely hardy and healthy, and very productive. An eminent small fruit grower says: "It stands at the head for hardness, fruitfulness and sweetness." 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Agawam.

as a market berry, especially at the north. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Extra transplants, 75c. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Eldorado. We have only tested it in a moderate way, and so give the introducer's description: "Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found, in Preble Co., Ohio. It has been cultivated 12 years, and under careful tests at different experiment stations for four years has never winter-killed, or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core, and keep for 8 or 10 days after picking with quality unimpaired." \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Japan Wineberry. An interesting novelty for the home grounds, both plant and fruit being highly ornamental. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hairs so as to make it appear something like a moss rose. This "bur" soon opens and reveals rich, wine colored berries of sprightly acid flavor. Last season was very dry and unfavorable, but our plants fruited abundantly, and we were charmed with the rich, sparkling, wine-colored fruit, which should be in every family garden. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry. Who is there that has ever tested the wild Dewberry of our fields that has not longed for some variety that would thrive well under cultivation! Now we have it in Lucretia. The plant is hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is often 1½ inches long, by one in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family, as hardy as Snyder and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Any collection of fruits will be incomplete without the Lucretia, and, ripening as it does, before any other Blackberry, it must prove extremely profitable

Japan Wineberry.

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BY A. BLANK

GOOSEBERRIES.

GOOSEBERRIES require much the same soil and treatment as currants. If planted in a partial shade, they are much less likely to mildew, which is the one drawback to successful culture of the best English varieties in this country.

Downing. Bushes strong and stocky, with many strong, sharp spines. **Very productive** of large, pale green berries, of excellent quality for cooking or table use when fully ripe. Free from mildew, and the most reliable of any of our American varieties. 1-year, \$1 per doz.; 2-year, \$1.50 per doz.

Smith's Improved. Plant a more slender grower than Downing, and much less thorny. Very productive of large, yellowish-green berries of most excellent quality. A delicious berry for eating out of hand, and fine for cooking purposes. This and Downing give a grand succession. A good block of Smith's and a few plants of each of the others should be in the family garden. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz.; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Red Jacket. Said to be mildew proof. Very large and fine, and a great yielder. 1-year, \$1 each; 2-year, \$1.25 each.

Chautauqua (The New White Gooseberry). Equals the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty and quality, and excels them all in vigor and yield. The bush of the Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. It should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet apart. The illustration gives a fair idea of its productiveness. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color, perfectly free from spines and hair, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Columbus. This is a native American seedling of the English type, of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth and of fine quality. Plants very strong growers; foliage large and glossy; so far has not shown a trace of mildew. Strong plants, 75 cts. each, \$3 per 6, \$5 per doz.

"Once a Customer,

always a customer," is the general rule of our business, which would seem to indicate there are very few "Risks," and those few we try to straighten out to the satisfaction of our customers.

THE INCOME TAX WON'T TROUBLE FARMERS

for in this business there are large profits. But with a net the tax of \$20 on each extra thousand of profit?

if they will only stick to the old line of business. It is, however, likely to hit some of the fruit farmers, income above \$4,000 a year, who will mind paying

TO BE FULLY
IN THE CURRANT,
PLANT NORTH STAR.

Don't plant
many Currants,
or you'll be
subject to the
INCOME TAX!

CURRENTS.

FOR the best results, Currants require a deep, rich soil and thorough cultivation. If planted in a single row for garden culture, the plants may be 3 feet apart. For field culture they should be planted in check-rows, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart, and some liberal cultivators even recommend planting 6 feet apart each way, which is none too far for the Victoria and North Star on strong land heavily manured. Plant any time in fall or very early spring.

Prune so as to form a broad, open-headed bush. After they come to bearing size, if the new wood is pinched back in June it will cause the formation of an extra amount of strong fruit buds. If heavily mulched during June and July, it will add greatly to the size of the fruit. The Currant worm is easily destroyed by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore, when the dew is on. We have recently been informed by an expert gardener that where iron chips or filings are scattered at the base of the bushes, the worms never appear.

None of the small fruits can be so easily and cheaply grown as the Currant, and once a plantation is established it may be continued in fruiting for many years. As a staple farm crop, as many bushels per acre can be grown as corn and at almost the same cost one year with another, while the Currants will sell at from four to six times as much as the corn. Why not try an acre or two of Currants? It will mean a steady cash income every year.

Hon. S. M. Wells, the noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Wethersfield, Conn., from three-fourths of an acre of Fay Currants, three, four and five years planted, picked and sold 90 bushels last year. Season dry, and prices lowest ever known; average 8 cents per quart; \$230.40. or \$289 per acre. The surplus wood, taken off in fall pruning, we have since paid him \$50 for, so that the total annual proceeds are upwards of \$350 per acre. We grow from 60,000 to 100,000 Currants every year, and to planters wanting choice stock we are in position to supply the best. One-year plants can be sent by mail at an additional cost of 10 cts. per doz., 30 cts. per 50, 50 cts. per 100.

VARIETIES AND PRICES OF CURRANTS.

Cherry, or Versailles and Red Dutch. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

White Grape. 1-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Victoria. A very vigorous, prolific, large, late variety, that is coming more into favor every year. We think it the most valuable of any of the older sorts. 1-year, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-year, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Fay's Prolific. Has been carefully cultivated for the past ten years alongside of all the popular varieties, and proved by far the most prolific of all. Color, rich red. "As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better flavor, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick." It is one of the few good things that will sustain all the claims made for it. We have picked clusters five inches long, with fruit nearly as large as Delaware grapes. 1-year, 75c. per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-year, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Lee's Prolific. By far the best of all the black Currants. Very strong grower; enormously productive; large, long clusters of very large berries of superior quality; ripens extremely early, and yet will remain on the bushes in good order a very long time. 2-year bushes, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

NORTH STAR. Another season's fruiting of this famous new Currant has made our faith in it even stronger than before. The fruit was large and fine, and produced in great abundance, while in the nursery row this variety was so far ahead of all others in growth as to attract universal attention. The introducers say:

"We have spent five years in giving the 'North Star' as rigorous a test as the extremes of climate, to be found in a scope of territory ranging from New England to the Rocky Mountains, would afford. It has fully met our most sanguine expectations, and we conscientiously believe the 'North Star' to be the very best Currant in existence."

The average length of the bunches is four inches; the berries from a single bunch, 30 in number, placed side by side, touching, covered a line 12 inches in length; the fruit is superior, very sweet, and rich in quality, firm, a good market berry; desirable as a dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequaled for jelly. The length and abundance of the clusters make it possible to pick 25 per cent. more fruit in the same length of time than from other sorts.

Sixty thousand cuttings of five varieties were put into one plot in the fall of '93; all had the same treatment in every way; average growth for the season was: Fay, 4 to 6 inches; Victoria, 6 to 8 inches; Cherry, 8 to 10 inches; White Grape, 10 to 12 inches; North Star, 20 to 25 inches, while the best growth is: Fay, 18 inches; Cherry, 24 inches; Victoria, 26½ inches; White Grape, 27 inches, and North Star, 43 inches. Think of the wonderful vigor of a variety that from a dormant cutting, without roots, can be grown a heavy, stocky cane nearly four feet high, and at the same time establish such a system of roots as indicated. Does it not indicate health and strength to produce great crops of fruit? Every one should try the North Star. Medium, 1-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 6, \$1.50 per doz.; heavy, 1-year, 35 cts. each, \$1.25 per 6, \$2 per doz.; 2-year size, 50 cts. each, \$2 per 6, \$3 per doz.

A Double Income

can easily be had if you want it. In addition to present crops, put in an acre or two of Asparagus or a small orchard of Japan Plums, Crosby Peaches, or some of the best of our small fruits. They will double your income surely and quickly.

HARDY GRAPES.

The Grape delights in a warm, rich soil and sunny exposure. Plant in rows 6 to 8 feet apart

Make Home Attractive

in every way you can. The most pleasure and comfort can be had for the least money from a choice family fruit patch. Your trousers pockets can be kept well supplied with money from the surplus sold in market.

fruit will come from close pruning. We do not offer a long list of varieties, simply a few of the best new and old ones, that are most likely to give general satisfaction. We can, however, supply any variety wanted at market prices.

AVOID BEING LATE

in bed at night and up in the morning. Also, above all things, don't be late in ordering. Order early, and get the best!

NEW VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

By mail, postpaid, at each and dozen rates.

COLERAIN. A seedling of Concord, of high quality, very juicy and remarkably sweet; one of the best early Grapes. Both bunch and berry are of medium size, bunch shouldered, of a light green color, with delicate white bloom, thin and tender skin, and almost free of seeds. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower, seemingly free from disease and entirely hardy. It is an abundant bearer, and it ripens from the 15th to the 30th of August. 1-year, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Jewell. "Bunch medium, often shouldered, compact; berry medium, black, with a heavy, fine bloom, handsome; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, rich, spicy, sprightly and sweet to the center; seeds few, very small; quality equal to the Delaware; vine vigorous, hardy and very productive; never known to rot or mildew; will hang on the vines long after ripe without wilting. A seedling of the Delaware." An extremely early market Grape of excellent quality, hardy and productive, free from rot and disease, neither drops from the stem when ripe, nor cracks in wet weather, and will ship well. 1-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2-year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mills. A cross between Muscat Hamburg and Creveling. Berry large, round, jet-black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor; skin thick; bunch large, compact, shouldered. Vine vigorous and productive, with large, healthy foliage. Ripens about with Concord, or a little later. 1-year, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-year, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Moyer. Originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, and has been free from rot and mildew. Has stood 35 degrees below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored; skin, tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Eaton. A seedling of Concord, but claimed to be of more vigorous growth and quite as productive, with large and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white, like the Concord. Strongly resembles Moore's Early. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp." Early. 1-year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-year, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Early Ohio. The points of merit in this worthy of attention are: Extreme earliness, hardiness, productiveness, and good quality, being much better than most early Grapes. It is a chance seedling from Ohio, where it has been fruited with much profit for the past six years, its extreme earliness in ripening causing it to be the first Grape in the Cleveland and other markets, and hence bringing the highest prices. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower, and an abundant bearer. The bunch is large, compact, shouldered

Colerain.

 * **Your Money Back!** *
 * All you pay for trees, labor, land rent, *
 * fertilizers, etc., and 10 per cent. interest, *
 * is what we give you, and you own *
 * the orchard free of cost, if you will *
 * grow a Japan Plum or Crosby Peach *
 * orchard according to our methods, and *
 * let us have the proceeds of first three *
 * crops. *
 * *****

adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, and is a very excellent and desirable Grape. 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 2-year, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Moore's Diamond. A pure native, being a cross between Concord and Iona. Vine vigorous, entirely hardy, with large, dark, healthy foliage; a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth, very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp. Berry about the size of Concord, and

Green Mountain. A very desirable white Grape, ripening about with Moore's Early, and especially valuable for its fine quality. It is as strong a grower as the Concord, and exceedingly hardy. Clusters of a medium size, and often shouldered; berries a little larger than those of the Delaware, greenish white when fully ripe; skin thin, and quality fine, pulp being tender and sweet, free from foxiness, and delicious. For northeast sections of our country, this is undoubtedly one of the very best of early Grapes; it fruits superbly where many others fail. 1-year vines, 35 cts. each,

\$3.50 per doz.; 2-year vines, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Columbian. This mammoth Grape last year attracted great attention in western markets, where it appeared for the first time. The introducer claims: "It is the largest Grape ever placed on the market; has compact clusters. It is a fine table Grape, and excels all others for jelly, rivaling the quince in flavor and color. Is very productive, free from mildew; grows to perfection, north and south." 1-year, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-year, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

Brighton. Large, red; excellent quality; very fine. Early.

Concord. Large, black, good. Succeeds everywhere; is a very popular variety, and deservedly so. Midseason.

Pocklington. Large, whitish amber; a vigorous grower.

Ulster. Medium, red, productive; very sweet and good.

Vergennes. Large, red, productive, sweet; late, long keeper.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Large, black; good grower. Midseason.

Woodruff. Very large, red, showy; vigorous. Early.

Worden. Resembles Concord, larger, of better quality. Earlier.

Wyoming. Medium, light red, fine. Early.

Delaware. Medium, light red, delicious; a feeble grower. Early.

Empire State. Medium, white, sweet; vigorous and productive. Early.

Hartford. Medium, black, rich and sweet; very early.

Lady. Large, white, good quality; good grower. Early.

Martha. Large, white, foxy; vigorous. Midseason.

Moore's Early. Large, black; vigorous. Very early.

Niagara. Large, greenish white. Midseason.

The above general list comprises the very best for general culture, and while still others might be added or variety, they would not equal those here mentioned. 1-year vines of any of the above, 15 cts. each; 6 of any one kind, 75 cts. each, or \$1.25 per doz.; 2-year vines, 25 cts. each, 6 for \$1.25, \$2 per doz.; 100 or 1,000 rates quoted on application.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Victoria. Each new year brings an ever-increasing demand for this earliest, most wholesome, and best of garden vegetables. To satisfy this demand, we each season grow many thousands of choice fine rooted plants; no dividing up the old clumps and sending out "piece-roots," but finely rooted, substantial plants, with thrifty crowns, worth double the price of "clump stock."

Rhubarb is a great money crop, and along with Asparagus can be marketed at a time when there is little else to be sold from the farm, and so brings the ready money just when most needed!

For field culture, plant 5 feet apart each way. Grow some other crop between it for the first year; after that it will require the whole ground. **For the family supply,** a dozen good plants will furnish an abundance; where there are less, it is likely to be kept cut too close early in the season, and its vitality thus weakened.

Do away with your old stools of the old-fashioned sour, stringy, tough variety, and order a dozen roots of our **SUPERB VICTORIA**, which grows to a mammoth size, is very tender, and of sprightly acid flavor, that does not require one to be a United States Senator or member of the Sugar Trust to enable them to use it. Extra choice roots, only \$1 per doz., \$2 per 50, \$3 per 100.

DIDN'T YOU PROMISE,

some time ago, that you would start an Asparagus bed? Good roots were never so cheap as now. See pages 27 and 28.

THERE IS MONEY and Comfort IN ASPARAGUS.

A GOOD crop for the lazy man, and a very profitable one to the thrifty farmer. Once established, it is there; pushes out of the ground in early spring, and **just lifts the mortgage right off the farm**; hence has been called the great "Mortgage Lifter." Aside from its value as a market crop, it is a great family comfort, coming, as it does, in early spring, when the appetite craves fresh vegetables and there are no others. It is a grand staple article of food with such families as are fortunate enough to have a full supply. But how many farm

homes there are still destitute of this superb vegetable! **It is an easy crop to grow**; will thrive on any but very wet soil. For early market, warm sandy soil in a sheltered position is best, but **remember, you can have a family patch on almost any soil!** Plow and fertilize as for any good farm crop; after a thorough harrowing, with a light plow open furrows to the depth of 5 to 6 inches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; in these plant the roots, 15 to 18 inches apart, spreading them well, firming the earth well about them, and leaving the crowns some 2 inches below the level surface of the ground. In spring planting, if the crowns are only slightly covered and the rest of the furrow left open until the new growth is a few inches high, it will greatly assist in the first hoeing. The cultivator being run closely along the line of row will tumble earth into these partly open furrows. Fill in about the plants, cover up all small weeds, and so avoid the necessity for any hand work.

If any additional fertilizers are to be applied, beyond that broadcasted, it may be well scattered along the furrows, just before the first cultivation, and thus be covered up just where it will do the young plants the most good.

Selection of Roots. On account of the expense and trouble of replacing new roots where others have died, or replanting, the condition of the roots is a very important item. Asparagus is perfectly hardy; but, as is the case with trees or plants, the roots will not stand frost or exposure, and those which have been carelessly handled and allowed to lie around exposed should not be planted. Thorough and practical tests have brought out the fact that strong, well-grown 1-year-old roots planted side by side with 2 and 3-year-old roots, produced the best results. If properly cared for, roots will attain a large size in one year, and are far superior to those which have grown for two or three years, fighting for existence. The young roots live better, are more easily handled, come into bearing just as soon, are more satisfactory in every way, and can be bought for less money.

If planted as far as 4 feet in the row, some other crop may be grown between it the first season. Enough manure should, of course, be given for both, and the double cropping will reduce the cost of culture on the Asparagus. A thorough harrowing should be given the bed early each spring, and frequent cultivating all through the early part of each season. In all applications of fertilizers, it should be remembered that the roots store up during the summer for the following year's crop, and fertilizers applied late in fall will have little effect on the crop the following spring. Nitrate of soda or a similar quick-acting agent applied at cutting time will produce a noticeable improvement, but we would recommend a heavy coat of stable manure applied each fall, winter or early spring, in order to feed the roots during summer growth for the following year's crop.

Cutting. The following year after planting, the roots will be strong enough to cut from sparingly, for home use, for instance; but the second and third years the bed will begin to show profitable returns. This may seem like a long time to wait, but they will more than make up for it, or other crops can be raised between the rows the first year or two; such as onions, radishes, peas, etc., that will come off the ground early, before the tops of Asparagus get too large. After the bed has come well into bearing, the cutting may be continued for three weeks or more, but care should be taken not to exhaust the roots too much. Every spear should

be cut, whether large or small, and the bed gone over as often as there are any spears to cut—generally, every other day. It is usually the cut-to stop cutting Asparagus when other early vegetables begin to come in.

Insects. Young beds are sometimes attacked by black beetles, and if the grower does not have chickens running loose, a light dusting of air-slaked lime will end the beetle trouble. Poultry will be glad to do a good turn in the Asparagus bed for the harm they do in other places.

In planting the family bed, the mistake is usually made in making it too small; **get right out into the field with it**, in a few long rows, not less than 500 plants, and 1,000 will do better, if you have a

HAVE YOU AN ASPARAGUS BED?

If not, then some of your land is not hatching out as much family comfort as it might easily do.

clear conscience and a good digestion, and possibly some less fortunate neighbors, who would be glad of the surplus, if any there should be. But please remember that not one farmer's family in ten ever yet had all the Asparagus they could eat! How about your own family? Are they still among the unfortunate? If so, note how little it will cost to make them happy.

Prices of Asparagus Roots.

Our roots are all strong, quick-grown 1-year-old. We no longer handle any 2-year-old roots. The 1-year-old are better, and are nearly as large as ordinary 2-year-old roots. Our engraving, made from a photograph, shows a growth of 19 inches in a selected 1-year-old plant. Real 2-year roots, if you get them, are not so good as well grown 1-year. Why fool yourself into paying a 2-year price for a nice 1-year root. We head the list with—

PALMETTO. This new Asparagus is now grown extensively by planters for New York and Philadelphia markets, where it sells at top prices on account of its great size and beautiful appearance, average bunches of 15 shoots measuring 13 to 14 inches in circumference. For some years this variety has reached the markets 10 days earlier than all other kinds, and has commanded almost fabulous prices. It appears to be a variety of very great merit, the largest of any we have ever seen. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. The old standard market variety, everywhere planted, in nearly all market and family gardens, and with good culture has often surpassed many so-called new and improved varieties. Fine, strong roots, 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000; extra selected roots, 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Elmira. Strong roots, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000; extra roots, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

ONE DEMOCRAT LEFT an order with us for 16,000 Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Still we have nice stock for the other fellows!

Our 1-year-old Asparagus Roots.

NUT CULTURE.

The crop of native Chestnuts annually produced in this country finds its way to market and is quickly consumed, and the rest of the year we look to foreign countries for our supply, and millions of dollars' worth of foreign nuts are annually imported. A few have attempted commercial nut culture in this country, and the enormous profit realized is stimulating many others, and Chestnut sprout lands, that have hitherto been considered of little value, are being grafted over to some of the most approved varieties.

Thousands of people are planting a few trees of these monstrous nuts in their home grounds. To get some idea of the demand for the improved varieties of Chestnuts, just note that last fall we bought and planted over 100 bushels of native Chestnuts, enough to grow over half a million trees, all of which are to be grafted with one improved variety of Japan Chestnut

THEY DID NOT GROW BY ACCIDENT,

our more than 1,000 acres of fruit farms of berries, peaches, Japan plums, etc. They are the outgrowth of faith and profit. MAY WE HELP YOU TO SUCCESS?

CHESTNUTS.

Paragon. Very large nuts, sweet and of fine quality. Very productive. Being largely planted. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Numbo. Very hardy; nuts large and good. Sheds from the bur more easily than any other. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Early Reliance. Earliest of all. Matures in September. Trees low, dwarf, spreading habit. Comes in fruit in two or three years. The nuts are of great size, often 4 or more inches in circumference. Very fine and productive. \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.

FRUIT TREES.

JAPAN PLUMS.

If one well versed in horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greatest progress in horticulture in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, he would unhesitatingly reply, "the introduction and development of the Japan Plums and their seedlings." And true it is that the coming of this new race of fruits has opened up a new era in orchard culture, that gives promise of **making fortunes for many of our most daring cultivators**, who, quick to see the money in these Plums, have planted extensive orchards, and even now see the golden harvest in sight.

While many, many others are planting orchards of from 100 to 1,000 trees all over the land, the best amateur fruit cultivators are planting from half a dozen to 25 of these Plums, and every land owner will do so when he comes to understand their great value.

Note the points of superiority: Strong, robust-growing trees come into bearing the second year from planting, and in three years bear from one to two bushels per tree. Almost entirely free from black knot, and much less liable to attacks of curculio than the European varieties. They do not ripen up all at once, as do most of the Europeans, but early and late varieties cover a season of three months, and so give one an extended

family supply, and a long season in the market. Many of them keep in good condition 10 days or two weeks after being taken from the trees. They are beautiful in appearance, sell at top prices in market, and yet can be grown as cheaply as the most hardy apples. Fortunes to be made from these Plums!

A number of our customers have Japan Plum trees that, the second year from planting, produce fruit that sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost of the orchard. Think of investing capital where you can get it all back in two or three years, and have a property worth many times its cost, and increasing yearly!

Another writes: "I sold 20 bushels of Japan Plums from 100 trees, two years planted, at from \$3 to \$7 per bushel, or over \$1 per tree."

The editor of "The Rural New-Yorker" has had trees three years planted produce three bushels of fruit. Even at the low price of \$2 per bushel, \$6 per tree, 250 trees would give \$1,500 per acre.

The horticultural editor of *American Gardening* says:

"The more I see of the Japanese Plums the more I become convinced of the fact that no tree or small fruit of greater value has ever been introduced within my memory. With their sturdy habit of growth, their healthfulness and hardiness, their productiveness and the beauty of their fruit, they will surely revolutionize Plum growing in America. With all the other 'new cultures' we will also have a 'new Plum culture,' and the newness will consist in the new varieties.

"Like the Bartlett pear, also, the specimens may be picked when quite green, and laid away to ripen. They will do this and be as beautiful and of as good quality as when allowed to ripen on the tree. This gives the growers a chance to market a portion of the crop in advance of the regular season, to relieve the (usually) overloaded trees of a portion of their fruit, and give to the specimens left on the very best opportunity to come to perfection, and keep until beyond their natural season. Who can help becoming enthusiastic over such a fruit!"

We do not offer the full list of varieties, but only a selected one, of such as we know thrive well in all northeast sections of the United States. Professor L. H. Bailey has made a special study of these Plums, and issued a special bulletin upon them, and for the sake of accuracy we will use his descriptions, supplemented by our own notes. We number in order of ripening:

Ogon. (2.) Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy, firm and long keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free. Tree only moderately productive. Extra trees, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4-ft. trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3½-ft. trees, little branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3-ft. trees, 25 cts. each, \$1 for 6, \$1.50 per doz.

Abundance. (3.) Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed, the point often oblique; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red, or in some specimens nearly uniformly bluish red on the exposed side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet, of good quality when well-ripened; cling. A strong-growing, upright tree, with rather narrow leaves and a decided tendency to overbear. This is the best known of all Japanese Plums in the north, and its popularity is deserved. Has

3-year Japan Plum, full of fruit.

JAPAN PLUMS (Abundance), continued.

thus far been more extensively planted than any other. Season August 5 to 15. Extra trees, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4-ft. trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3½-ft. trees, little branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 ft. trees, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 6, \$1.50 per doz.

Willard. (1.) Medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, and never pointed; the sinus very slight but stem cavity deep; color dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet, and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vigorous and hardy tree; productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested in the north. There are one or two varieties equally early, but none that average so large in size as this. 3-ft. trees, extra-rooted, 50 cts. each; lighter trees, by mail, 3 for \$1. 51

Willard Plum.

Burbank. (4.) The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary,

Burbank Plum.

with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree usually vigorous, often low-spreading except in its sprawling habit of growth, with strong shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Resembles Abundance both in fruit and tree; fruit averages larger and of better quality, and is rather handsomer. Season August 15 to 25. Extra trees, 75 cts. ea., \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4-ft. trees, 50c. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3½-ft. trees, little branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3-ft. trees, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 6, \$1.50 per doz.

Yellow Japan. (5.) Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Tree vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves. Not yet as well known as some of the others, but in our opinion likely soon to be more sought after than either Abundance or Burbank. Sept. 1 to 10. Extra trees, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4-ft. trees, 50c. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3½-ft. trees, little branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3-ft. trees, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 6, \$1.50 per doz.

Healthy Peach Trees,

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM TAIN OF YELLOWS.

BEING so extensively engaged in orchard culture of Peaches, we know the very great value of having trees free from yellows, and so are now propagating part of our trees on our Georgia farm, where we get pits from old native seedlings and the buds from healthy bearing trees, in a section where the yellows is never known.

Southern trees grow more slowly in the nursery, as the season is longer, ripen up the wood harder, and are better in every way than northern trees.

We shall dig this stock in February and bring it on north, ready for our own and customers' planting. Our northern-grown trees are from Georgia pits, and buds from our best bearing trees. We believe them as good, or better, than most northern-grown trees, but

OUR SOUTHERN-GROWN PEACH TREES WE GUARANTEE
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM YELLOWS.

There are but few nurseries in the country that can say as much. We ought to charge 25 per cent. more for this stock, but so long as stock lasts we will make prices the same on all.

We sold over 50,000 of these trees last fall to most careful northern planters, and planted an orchard all of Crosbys ourselves.

We would not have dared to plant a northern tree in the fall; in fact, all our future Peach plantings will be of

GEORGIA-GROWN TREES—THEY ARE THE BEST!

For For the benefit of many of our friends who are constantly writing to us for information on Peach culture, we are happy to say that our Mr. J. H. Hale has a special article, treating the subject quite fully, in the outcoming Annual Report of the Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report may be had free of charge on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and is worth any dozen letters we could write.

HALE'S HARDY PEACH. THE "CROSBY."

Three year tree in full fruiting when
 six other hardy varieties in same or
 hard produced little or no fruit. Tree
 low spreading, willowy habit of
 growth, all buds hairy, so that
 "Crosby" produces full annual crops
 when all other fail; fruit medium size,
 rich orange yellow splashed with car-
 mine on the sunny side; perfect free-
 stone, pit, small and thin, yellow, juic-
 y, tender, sweet and rich.
 Introduced and For Sale by C. H. &
 J. H. HALE, South Glastonbury, Conn.

Satsuma. (6.) Fruit very large, nearly globular ("Broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep."—*Bailey*); skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; flesh blood-red, firm, rather juicy, good quality; cling. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept in fine condition after being picked. A grand market sort. Coming in, as it does, after all the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone, it finds a more than ready market. Extra trees, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft. trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2½ to 3½-ft. trees, little branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3-ft. trees, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 6, \$1.50 per doz.

APPLES.

Leading standard sorts, 35 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

Leading standard sorts, 50 cts. each, \$40 per 100.

CHERRIES.

Leading standard sorts, 75 cts. each, \$50 per 100.

PLUMS.

Leading standard sorts, 75 cts. each, \$50 per 100.

PEARS.

All the leading standard varieties, first-class trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Have a few thousand extra nice 1-year **LECONTE** and **KIEFFER**, mostly 4 to 6 feet, clean and handsome, that we shall sell to plant in large lots at very low prices.

QUINCE.

Orange, Rhea's Mammoth, Angers, Meech's Prolific and Champion, 50 cts. each, \$25 per 100; extra-sized trees, 75 cts. each, \$50 per 100.

PEACHES.

During recent years the culture of Peaches is attracting great attention in New England, and, while we do not claim to know all about Peaches, we have doubtless made a greater success of the business than any one in this country, and now have more than five hundred acres planted in orchard, and out of our great experience we are able to recommend the following varieties as most reliable for northern planting. They ripen in the order named, and in the latitude of Connecticut will give a succession of fruit from July 25 to October 10.

Alexander, small, red; **Tillotson**, medium, red; **Champion**, large, red and white; **Mt. Rose**, large, red; **Crosby**, medium, yellow; **Elberta**, very large, yellow; **Oldmixon**, large, red and white; **Stump the World**, large, red and white; **Hill's Chile**, medium, yellow; **Crawford's Late**, very large, yellow; **Fox Seedling**, large, white, red cheek; **Keyport White**, large white; **Smock**, medium, yellow.

Prices as follows, all standard varieties, except Crosby: Extra sized trees, 4½ to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; medium trees, such as we recommend for orchard planting, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100, \$60 per 1,000; 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 1 to 2 feet, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Crosby. Extra sized trees, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$15 per 100; No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Those printed in heavy-faced type are the most hardy in fruit bud. Can supply other standard sorts.

CROSBY—An Iron-Clad Peach.

The tree is of low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chile, Wager, and others of that class of hardy Peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end; bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow Peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Oldmixon; a good family Peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent; a fine yellow Peach to supply the market when there are no others.

Prof. S. T. Maynard, Horticulturist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says:

"The Crosby Peach was brought to my attention many years ago, and from the few buds sent me trees were grown, part of which were sent to New Hampshire, some planted in North Hadley and others on the college grounds, before we knew its full value; the remarkable thing about the Peach is that it has borne fruit for three or four seasons when all other varieties have failed.

Southern Peach Trees. Feb. 15—Root and top pruned, ready to plant. June 7—Same tree after two months' growth.

PEACHES (Crosby), continued.

W. D. Hinds, writing to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., writes: "The Crosby peach is proving to be remarkably hardy and prolific. It has borne full crops for the past five years here, very near the New Hampshire line, also in Greenville and Goffstown, N. H. It has stood twelve degrees below zero and borne immense crops, while all other kinds were killed in the same orchard. One orchard of one hundred trees was set seven years last spring of Stumps, Crawford, and 25 Crosbys. The Crosbys have given four full crops, the Crawfords have given none until this year, and the Stumps gave only two crops in the same time."

The foregoing is condensed from our catalogue of two years ago, since which time Crosby has again produced full crops all over the north where trees are of bearing age; thus **maintaining its reputation as the only variety of Peach in America that has never failed to produce a full crop annually, since the year of its origin**; and in our great Georgia orchard, only 1 year old from June-bud trees, Crosby produced from 2 to 20 specimens per tree, while others gave nothing; while the size, color, and shipping qualities of the Crosby for southern production proved to be equally valuable there as at the north. In our Connecticut orchard, season of 1893, Crosby gave enormous crops on 2 and 3-year old trees; fruit of larger size, brighter, and more attractive color, and superb flavor; far better in every way than we had ever before claimed for it. Our colored plate is a reproduction from a photograph of a 3-year-old tree as fruited in one of our orchards.

AGAIN ON TOP IN 1894.

Both north and south Crosby more than holds its own. It was the only variety to fruit in our Georgia orchard last season, after the great freeze of March, and here in Connecticut was the **only variety to produce a full crop**. In fact, trees were so overloaded that we had to pick off three-fourths of all the fruit, that the rest might come to full size and maturity, while other varieties in the same orchard produced from nothing up to one-fourth of a crop. No extra culture was given, yet the **largest Peaches on the whole place were Crosbys**.

Crawford, Oldmixon and Elberta were very large, but Crosby beat them all. Some specimens, smooth and fine as pictures, **11 1-2 inches in circumference**. We had bushels upon bushels 9 and 10 inches, and between 50 and 60 filling a half bushel basket rounding full, and selling at \$3 when common Peaches sold at 75 cts. to \$1.

AN EXPERT OPINION. R. S. Hinman has for years been a leading expert judge of fruits at the Connecticut State Fair. Writing of fruits in the Fair of '94, he says in the *New England Homestead* of September 29:

"Mr. Hale had on exhibition some of the new Crosby Peaches. He has all along claimed that this variety was nearer frost-proof than any other good Peach. Now that the trees are more mature, he claims that the Crosby ranks with the best in size, color and flavor. **After a thorough examination, the committee were unanimously with him upon all these points.** It is perhaps too early yet to say what the Crosby will be as a market fruit, with ordinary orchard culture, but as Mr. Hale shows it, **there is no doubt that there is nothing better.**"

Wilmer Atkinson, of *The Farm Journal*, says:

Hale sent me a pair of Crosby Peaches, and smaller pits in larger Peaches we never saw."

The Orange County Farmer, September 20, in commenting upon the Crosby Peach, says:

"If the samples now at *The Farmer* office are fair averages, too great claims for fairness and size cannot be made. They are not only handsome, but of excellent flavor."

Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, September 20, says:

"We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Bros. G. H. & J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., a basket of their justly celebrated Peaches, the 'Crosby.' The 'Crosby' is a perfect freestone, pit small, flesh yellow juicy, tender, sweet and rich. It is well worthy the examination of all Peach growers."

Green's Fruit Grower, October, '94, says:

"We received from our friend J. H. Hale, President of the American Association of Nurserymen, specimens of the Crosby Peach. In form it is as nearly round as it is possible for a Peach to be. The skin is a bright yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine blush. The flesh is yellow, and exceedingly rich and juicy. The remarkable characteristic is that the flesh is very thick."

Professor L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University, says:

"The Crosby Peaches came to hand in good condition, and they are as handsome as ever. They are rather larger, I think, than the specimens which you sent me last year. I measured one of them, and it was 9 1/4 inches in circumference. Those who have tried the Peach here consider it to be very excellent in every way, but we have not yet had opportunity to test its productiveness in the orchard. I am certainly looking to the Crosby as one of the coming Peaches; at least, I hope it will turn out to be so."

From the Chairman of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

"Received sample Peaches by mail to-day and they are fine specimens, the largest I have ever seen of the Crosby. The fact that the Crosby produces fruit when our old worn-out varieties fail, indicates that we have got to get back to a new set of varieties from seedling stocks."—E. W. WOOD.

TREES BY MAIL.

For the accommodation of customers, who live in distant parts of the country, or remote from railroad station and express office, we offer a fine lot of small but thrifty, well-rooted 1-year trees, which we can cut back and send by mail at small cost, and guarantee safe arrival at most distant points.

Note the Very Low Prices for Trees Delivered at Your Home.

APPLE. Choice family and market varieties, our selection. 15 cts. each, 6 for 75 cts., \$1.25 per dozen.

PEAR. Choice family and market varieties, our selection. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1, \$1.75 per doz.

PEACH. Any variety on our list, except Crosby. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100. Crosby, 25 cts. each, \$1.25 per 6, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

JAPAN PLUMS, Willard. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1, \$3.50 per doz. **All others on our list, 25 cts. each, 6 for \$1, \$1.50 per doz.**

CHERRY. Best family and market varieties, our selection. 25 cts. each, 6 for \$1.75, \$2 per doz.

THE HALE GEORGIA ORCHARD

AND NURSERY COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$60,000.

EDGEWOOD FARM, the property of the company at Fort Valley, Houston county, Georgia, consists of nearly 1,000 acres of the finest fruit and nursery lands in America, on an elevated table some 600 feet above the gulf. We have a delightful all-the-year climate. These conditions, combined with an abundance of cheap and efficient labor, give us every advantage.

SPECIALTIES IN NURSERIES. Peaches, Japan Plums, Kieffer Pears, Marianna Plum stocks, Japan and American Chestnuts, for the wholesale trade only. We contract to grow trees by the thousand, hundred thousand, or million. Nursery shipments are made October 1 to February 15, in paper-lined boxes, and safe arrival is guaranteed to most distant points. **Fall of 1894 and winter of 1895 we shipped over one million trees to northern states,** besides vast quantities all over the south.

FOR SPRING OF '95 WE OFFER seed of Cow Peas and Soja Beans, wonderful nitrogen traps for soil enrichment. One bushel will sow an acre, and in the growing season gathers from the atmosphere \$20 to \$30 worth of nitrogen. These seeds are the cheapest fertilizer known.

	Per bus.	5 bus.	10 bus.
Cow Peas	\$1 25	\$6 00	\$11 00
Soja Beans	1 50	7 00	13 00

SPANISH PEANUTS. Will mature a crop in 80 to 90 days; sweetest and best nuts yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre. \$2 per bus.

Shipping bags 15 cents each; hold two bushels; add to price of seed.

COTTON HULL ASHES. The best fruit tree and plant fertilizer known; rich in potash and phosphoric acid; helps to make high colored, rich and sweet fruit. For sale in car-load lots only, in 100-pound bags, f. o. b. in south at \$30 to \$32 per ton, or delivered at northern points at from \$25 to \$38 per ton. These ashes analyze 24 to 26 per cent. potash, and 5 to 7 per cent. phosphoric acid.

OUR FRUIT SEASON begins May 30 and ends July 15.

If you want strictly fancy peaches of highest flavor in early season inquire, of best dealers in any northern city for **HALE'S GEORGIA PEACHES**. They may cost more; eat them, and see why. If best retailers do not have them, notify us who is the most reliable jobber in your nearest large city, and we will at once make him our special distributing agent for that section.

With perhaps half a million baskets of fancy peaches, we seek the widest distribution, that our friends may be sure of finding our fruit anywhere from Portland, Maine, to Denver, Colorado.

REMEMBER, HALE'S GEORGIA PEACHES, of first-class dealers only.

100,000 bearing trees in orchard give us whole train-loads daily.

J. T. MOLUMPHEY, Supt.,

Fort Valley, Houston Co., Ga.

J. H. HALE, Pres. and Gen. Man.,
South Glastonbury, Conn.

\$500 for One Tree

Our Japan Plum "J" — is One of Millions (No longer "J," but "**H.**")

It was selected by Luther Burbank, the originator of improved Japan varieties, who says: "In the hedge row of seedlings and numbered "J" was the most vigorous, most productive, handsomest, most uniform and best flavored of any Japan Plum I ever have seen. No one who has tested the fruit when ripe will ever say any European Plum is superior. Many have compared it to Reine Claude or Green Gage, and I do not know of any fruit that will keep longer."

Is it any wonder that we were ready to pay the large sum of \$500 for the one original tree of this variety? We figured it out that 100 trees in orchard would return the \$500 in four years, and that the thousands more we shall plant would return us a fortune in a very few years, for **such a superb plum was never known before**, and the public would buy the fruit in spite of themselves on account of its **great beauty**, and when once tested, they would just keep on buying; for all must acknowledge its **superb flavor**, and as it ripens after the main crop of peaches, it is sure to take possession of all markets. Leading Pomologists have suggested that it be named **Hale**, in honor of its first extended planting here at the "Elms," and its future introduction by us. So it's to be no longer "J" but "H," and when fruit growers once get "J" "H" in mind, "**Hale**" naturally follows. The new plum **Hale** is sure to work a revolution in plum culture.

No trees for sale this spring; we offer a limited number for delivery Fall, 1895: 6 to 8-foot trees, 1-inch caliper, nicely branched **Hale**, at

1 Tree for \$100, 3 for \$200, 10 for \$500

G. H. & J. H. HALE,
The Elms,
South Glastonbury, Conn.