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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
This Catalog Describes Many Kinds of

BERRY PLANTS
Rhubarb ... Asparagus ... Artichokes

All the plants described in this catalog are produced by Knott's Berry Place. Germain's have taken over the distribution of all of Mr. Knott's plant productions and new introductions.

BOYSENBERRY
See pages 8 and 9 for description.

GERMAIN'S
GERMAIN SEED AND PLANT CO.
625 South Hill Street, Los Angeles

NURSERIES: Ethel Ave. between Oxnard and Victory Blvd., Van Nuys

Horticultural Specialists in Los Angeles Since 1871
KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE PRODUCTS
NOW HANDLED BY GERMAIN'S

Under an arrangement completed recently, all retail sales for Boysenberry plants and other products of the nurseries at Knott's Berry Farm will be handled exclusively by the Nursery Department of Germain's.

Since 1920, when Walter Knott started the Knott Berry Farm, and began to sell his products nationally, his policy of straight-forward, honest dealing with buyers of his products has built an enviable reputation. During this time, also, the old established firm of Germain has served the nation in a similar field.

Now, under the new arrangement, Germain's will continue the constructive sales policies inaugurated by Mr. Knott and buyers of Knott Berry Farm Products will receive the same high quality products, and the same friendly, helpful and dependable advice and assistance that has characterized the dealings of both these long established organizations.

**GERMAIN Seed and Plant Co.**

Berry Plants

625 So. Hill Street

LOS ANGELES

Nurseries: Van Nuys, Calif.

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California Customers add 3% Retail Sales Tax

Total Amount

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

GERMAIN SEED & PLANT CO.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR LETTERS ABOUT OUR CALIFORNIA-GROWN PLANTS
California-grown Berry Plants are Hardy and do well under Adversity. These unsolicited letters prove it.

UNDER 10 FEET OF WATER FOR 10 DAYS!

Mr. C. D. Goering, Vice-President of the F. A. Ames Furniture Company of Owensboro, Kentucky, wrote us in June, 1937, as follows:

"In regard to the Boysenberry plants I purchased from you last year, the recent flood in the Ohio Valley covered these plants with about 10 feet of water which remained on them 10 days. When the water went down there was no trace of the berries in sight, and I thought they were done for. But to my surprise at once they came bursting through the ground, and today they have runners three and one-half feet long, but they will not fruit until next year.

"I also got a dozen plants for our Mr. Doesler, and a friend of mine, Jessie Adams, at Hawesville, Kentucky. Their plants also were covered with anywhere from 2 to 5 feet of water, which remained on them only 5 or 6 days. Their bushes are loaded down with the delicious berries. This experience proves to me that the Boysenberry is a very hardy plant, and I am looking forward to the coming season when I too, no doubt, will have plenty of fruit."

C. D. GOERING.

"THE WORST DROUGHT AND THE HOTTEST—"

Chelsea, Oklahoma.

Dear Sirs:

Some time ago, while writing to you of another matter, I stated that later I would have something to report on the new Boysenberry:

On January 27, 1936, I mailed you my order for five hundred Boysenberry plants, together with my check for $62.50, covering same. I received the plants in due time and set them out. I gave a dozen—six each, to two dear old lady friends of mine. Then after some fifteen had died as a result of the worst drought and the hottest weather in the history of Oklahoma, I counted the plants that grew, and found that I still had 505, or five more than I paid for in the first place. Understand, I had no way of watering the plants, but had to depend on natural rainfall to sustain them, and the above number came through in good shape.

As to the fruit itself, I may as well stop now, because it would require a designer of circus posters to find superlatives enough to do justice to this wonderful berry. May it suffice to say, that it is much better in every respect than the Youngberry, and that were it not for the difference in fruiting season, I would not consider continuing with the Youngberry. However, they make a good combination, in that the Boysenberry comes in just as the Youngberry is leaving, and that they both follow the strawberry season.

I would have you get this fact: That I had the above number of plants come through in fair shape, even though they had no rain through June, July, and the greater part of August, and the thermometer registered well above a hundred every day, reaching a peak of one hundred and twenty degrees on more than one day.

I wish to express my appreciation, and to thank you for your more than fair dealing.

N. W. CARPENTER

REALLY HARDY—Came Through 40 Degrees Below Zero!

Dunn, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your letter and catalog. Your catalog is a beauty, and we wear it out by looking at the good things in it, and reading all about them. The Boysenberries I purchased from you last year came through our long, cold winter, without any snow, or any other protection, although they were planted on top of a hill, sloping west, where the wind swept the ground clean of snow. We had temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero, so they can truly be called hardy. I am located 330 miles north of the boundary line between United States and Canada. Since these plants withstood our winter here, I am going to send some plants to a friend several hundred miles further north, and will advise you next year how they stand the cold at that point. Also I am presenting some plants to the University at Edmonton. Thanking you for your promptness, I remain,

Very truly yours,

T. H. KELSEY.
Don't make any new Fruit Plantings . . . without consulting us about Berries and Rhubarb

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

PLEASE REMEMBER—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS—We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.

PLEASE OBSERVE WHEN PLACING YOUR ORDER

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.
REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.
WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.
WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES ON ALL QUANTITIES PRICED IN THIS CATALOG, IN LARGER QUANTITIES CARRYING CHARGES ARE EXTRA.
WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.
Here it is - the NEW Thornless LOGANBERRY

See Back Cover for Color Reproduction of this Berry.

Now comes the Thornless Loganberry, and in our trial plantings last summer they proved not only just as productive, but far more productive than plantings of ordinary Loganberries in the same field. This Thornless Loganberry is a vigorous grower, and the canes have been absolutely free from disease, and entirely thornless.

The Home Gardener will enjoy raising a few plants of the Thornless Loganberry. Many people think Loganberries are very sour, but in your own garden you can allow them to hang on the vines until they are thoroughly ripe, and you will find them a very delicious and highly flavored berry. These light green Thornless vines make a beautiful sight when they are hanging full of berries and they are so nice to handle.

Commercial Growers, do not pass up this money making opportunity.

**Prices Prepaid**—Each 25c, 10 for $2.00, 100 for $15.00, 1000 for $100.00.

Write for Special Prices in Larger Quantities

The Youngberry

The Youngberry—The fruit is very large and very juicy, with a rich blended flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. The color so very dark red that it is nearly black and the seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous growers; trailing in habit, and should be trellised. The fruit is borne on long fruit stems that thrust it away from the vines ready to be picked, and the canes are not very thorny, which makes picking very easy. If you are not growing Youngberries you should, for you are missing something.

Youngberries can be grown and picked cheaper than many of the older varieties of berries, and since now, there is a year round market instead of the crop having to be sold in a few weeks as was the case a few years ago. There is opportunity for considerable expansion. Commercial growers should take this into consideration, and plant varieties which are in demand for freezing and canning.

Plant 6 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet part. About 1000 plants per acre. Write for special prices in larger quantities.

**Prices prepaid**—Each, 15c; 10, $1.00; 25, $2.00; 50, $3.00; 100, $4.50; 1000, $35.00.

No Thorns along the Backyard Fence if you plant Thornless Loganberry
BLACKBERRIES
Varieties You Can Pick From April 'Til November

Macatowa Blackberry. (Sometimes called Macatowa Everbearing.) It is a blackberry that is really sweet. We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly medium size, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick heavy crops of high quality fruit which our customers often refer to as genuine blackberries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield crates of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardiness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for $1.00, 25 for $2.00, 50 for $3.00, 100 for $4.50, 1000 for $35.00.

Texas Wonder—This variety was brought here a few years ago by Mr. S. S. Tannehill from Texas, because he found nothing here in California that would equal it.

Like many other blackberries this variety grows quite trailing the first summer, but after the first season it can be grown in bushes. The fruit-buds on the canes are much closer together than other blackberries and every fruit-bud develops a fine cluster of LARGE berries. The bushes are literally black with them, and we really mean BLACK! The fruit starts ripening about May 20th in this section, and is very firm. It keeps well; stands handling well; ships well, and sells well. These points make it a very desirable blackberry to grow for market. Storekeepers like it and will pay more for it because of its large and showy display on the counter.

If you live in the south half of the United States, and if you grow Blackberries to ship, plant Texas Wonder. It is a wonderful yielder, and an excellent shipper.

Plant four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across, about 1,500 plants per acre.

Prices, Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for $1.25, 25 for $2.50, 50 for $4.00, 100 for $5.50, 1000 for $45.00.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities

— 3 —
This field of Cuthbert Raspberries, planted in 1936 on rented land, produced enough in 1937 to buy the land and left enough over to pay for the water, posts, and wire used. All this from the first crop.

Raspberries

BLACK RASPBERRIES
A Short Harvest and a Long Price

For many years it has been thought that Black Raspberries could not be successfully grown in Southern California. Now, this is an error, because we have been growing them for 15 years. It is true that you have to select your varieties carefully to get those adapted to our climatic conditions, and it is also true they do not produce as heavily here as other varieties of berries, but since they sell readily for about twice as much money, they are profitable to grow. They do best on rich, heavy land, with an abundance of water and fertilizer, and they do better in our colder sections rather than the warmer sections of Southern California. If you like Black Caps try a row of Munger. You will enjoy them. If you are raising berries for market, and have the conditions mentioned above, plant some Black Caps. They are always in demand here at high prices.

Munger—We have grown this variety several years now, and have found it quite well adapted to Southern California conditions, and without a doubt the largest and finest flavored Black Raspberry we have ever seen. The fruit is never dry and seedy, as is the case with some varieties here. Growers from the East and Northwest who have seen our Munger Black Caps on display tell us they are just as fine as any they are able to grow in those sections where Black Caps grow wild. Try this Black Cap, and you will like it.

Prices Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for $1.35, 25 for $2.50, 50 for $4.00, 100 for $5.50, 1000 for $45.00.

RED RASPBERRIES
From Spring Until Fall

Cuthbert. (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is sweet, very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Prices—Prepaid—Each 15c, 10 for $1.00, 25 for $1.50, 50 for $2.50, 100 for $3.50, 1000 for $30.00.

Latham—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than most of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a promising variety that warrants your trial.

In southern California it has not produced as heavy crops as the other varieties described in this catalog. But the growers feel amply repaid for its lack of production by its size and the prices received.

Each 10c, 10 for 80c, 25 for $1.50, 50 for $2.50, 100 for $3.50, 1000 for $30.00. Write for quantity price.

Munger Blackcaps Measuring Nearly An Inch

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities
Lloyd George—The largest red raspberry grown. This variety was recently introduced into the U. S. from England, by the New York Fruit Testing Association. It is a heavy yielder. The fruit is of the highest quality and is borne in immense clusters.

If planted in February it produces some fruit the first summer and fall. The cavity left when the berry is picked is smaller than in other varieties which makes the fruit heavier. The flesh is very juicy and the seed is small. It is a wonderful berry for home use and for local markets but of too fine quality to be a good shipper. In order to get maximum size of the fruit available the clusters the ground should be kept rich and well watered.

The Lloyd George bears a good spring crop and then in September and October it bears quite a good second crop on the new canes. We believe this berry is showing up better close to the coast than inland in California. For making raspberry jam it is the best variety we have ever seen. There are fewer seeds in proportion to the pulp.

Prices Per 100—Each 15c, 10 for $1.00, 25 for $1.50, 50 for $2.50, 100 for $3.50, 1000 for $30.00.

Plant all of the varieties of red raspberries two feet apart in the row and space the rows six feet apart. 300% plants per acre.

What to do when planting Raspberries and what to expect from your garden

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should be flooded with water. Then after they are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within about six inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. As the first new canes reach a height of about twelve inches pinch them back a few inches. This will make them branch out. It is a good practice to go through the patch several times in the early part of the first growing season and pinch out the tips to make the bushes branch out well.

Then in February, after the plants are entirely dormant, prune all of the canes and their branches back at least one-third of their length. Use plenty of water all season and manure freely. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either.

After the raspberries have been growing several months they will begin to need some support. A satisfactory trellis can be easily provided by setting light redwood posts down the rows spaced about thirty feet apart. Posts or stakes six feet long will be high enough, about one and one-half feet in the ground and 4½ feet out. Before setting the posts you should nail little cross arms to them at the height that seems to provide the best support for your bushes. The cross arms should be about twelve inches long and should have a little saw notch sawed on top and about one inch in from their ends to hold the wires. This will space the wires ten inches apart and will save any stapling. Later, if the raspberries grow fine and seem to need more support, a second set of wires can be provided near the top of the posts. No 16 galvanized wire, which runs about 70 feet to the pound, will be heavy enough for raspberries. Other berries should be trellised with heavier wire. If the berry canes spread these wires out too wide between posts the wires can be properly spaced by tying them together with short pieces of wire. Be sure to keep the suckers that come up in the rows hoofed out. If many are allowed to grow they will ruin your crop.

The average family, to have an abundance of fruit for all, should plant not less than 25 raspberry plants; which makes only a fifty-foot row. Many families find it better, if the space is very limited, to have only one variety, with plenty of berries while they last than to have a fifty-foot row of three kinds which could furnish a few berries over a longer season. On the other hand, if space is available you can have the same space divided between several varieties and have raspberries from early spring until frost in the fall.

Follow Directions and Fertilize Often for Success
Strawberries
Early and Late

To have the very finest in strawberries from early spring until late fall, divide your planting between Dorsett and Rockhill. You will like them both.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants is surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone. Our plants were shipped from the east last spring and planted in our nursery. The blossoms were picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill up the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used, they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Prices—All prices quoted for strawberry plants are prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

Klondyke—The Klondyke has long been a favorite with the commercial growers in southern California, because of its earliness, fine color, keeping qualities and heavy production. The fruit is highly flavored and good quality, but not overly sweet.

Ripening season in California from April until July, being two distinct crops one following immediately after the other.

It is a vigorous grower and good plant maker. The fruit is highly flavored and the color very bright red. It is one of the very best varieties for preserving and for jam.

For the large commercial grower, in southern California, who expects to sell berries through the wholesale produce market we recommend Klondyke. It is well known to the buyers and its handsome appearance is a big point in its favor.

Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, $1.50; 300, $3.50; 500, $5.00; 1000, $7.00.

HOME GARDEN
Strawberry Collection
This Assortment will produce continuously from April to November.

100 Fine Strawberry Plants
25 Mastodon Everbearing... $ .75
25 Klondyke... $ .50
25 Rockhill... $ .20
25 Dorsett... $ .75

Catalog Price $4.00
Delivered prepaid anywhere in the United States for only $2.75

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities
THE TWO FINEST STRAWBERRIES

DORSETT
For Spring and Summer

In California the Dorsett produces from April until July. Wonderful color, excellent flavor, large size. Dorsett and Rockhill will give you supreme quality berries through the entire summer and fall. (See picture, back cover, prices bottom this page.)

Plant these varieties and get the most from your strawberry garden.

ROCKHILL
For Summer and Fall

Rockhill planted April 1st, or earlier, will start ripening in July (same season), and will produce continuously until winter, the finest flavored, and still the sweetest berries you have ever tasted.

Description and prices below. We picked a fine crop of Rockhills every day from July until November this past summer.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

A few words about everbearing strawberries. They do not fruit through the entire year. They are called everbearing because they bear during the summer and fall after other varieties are gone. They are good to prolong the strawberry season and are good for the grower who cannot wait until next year for his berries, but who wants to get the largest possible crop the same year the plants are set out. Everbearers produce more the first season than other varieties, but in our mild climate the fruiting season is so very long that they wear out quickly. Their long fruiting season makes them require more fertilizer than other varieties and since they bear most of the crop during our hot weather they require more water.

Gem Everbearing—For the commercial grower who wishes a fine looking, and heavy producing Everbearing Strawberry which will bear well in the fall after all of the spring varieties are finished, and which will have such good color and size as to make it in demand on the market, we recommend the Gem Everbearing. This variety is as good as the Mastodon and better looking, but not as sweet. Just as good a commercial berry to sell on the markets. The quality is not as fine as Rockhill, but the plants are less expensive, because Gem does make some runners. We recommend this variety particularly for market growers.

Prices—$2.25 per 100, $12.00 per 1000, prepaid.

Mastodon Everbearing—Mastodon is a large berry. It produces a good crop the same summer it is planted. It should be handled as described under the heading "Everbearing Strawberries." While it produces enough runners to get new plants it never makes enough to be truly good to prolong the fruiting quality and is produced continuously through the summer and fall. Your whole strawberry planting should never consist of all everbearers because you will want strawberries in the spring.

Prices—$2.50, 75c; 50, $1.40; 100, $2.50; 300, $6.00; 500, $8.00; 1,000, $14.00.

Dorsett—For many years growers have hoped to produce a berry that would be as early and as fine looking as the Klondyke, and one which would be sweeter. Now the Dorsett seems to just fill that need. Our opinion is that the Dorsett is the best money maker for the commercial strawberry grower right now.

Prices Prepaid—25 for 75c, 50 for $1.25, 100 for $2.00, 300 for $4.00, 500 for $8.00, 1000 for $10.00.

Rockhill—There has been a great deal said about this everbearing strawberry, the past year or two. It is absolutely true that the Rockhill is the finest flavored of all the everbearing kinds we have ever tasted.

If handled as suggested under the heading "Everbearing Strawberries" you will be astonished and delighted at the quantity, flavor and size of the berries they will produce and all only a few months after planting. Another point that is highly acceptable to the home gardener is the fact that they do not make runners. Many varieties of strawberries make so many runners that it is a big chore to keep them pulled off and if this isn't done the bed gets so thick that it produces few and very small fruit. While this saves you much work it also makes the plants more expensive because new plants have to be gotten by digging up and subdividing the young crowns after they have grown just one season. Plants obtained in this way are not nearly as good looking as plants of other varieties grown from rooted runners, but the surprising part of it is that they start out growing faster than the large fine looking plants and develop into big, fine bushes sooner. After trying out a great many varieties of everbearing strawberries our first choice is Rockhill and our second choice is Mastodon or Gem.

To have the very finest in strawberries from early spring until late fall, divide your planting between Dorsett and Rockhill. You will like them both alike.

Do not plant on land that has been in tomatoes or other crops subject to blight, for it will hold over in the ground and this variety seems susceptible to it.

Prices, Prepaid—10, $1.00; 25, $2.00; 50, $3.00; 100, $5.00; 1000, $35.00.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities
Grow Boysenberries like these. We are proud of them and you will be, too. We will furnish heavily rooted plants full of vitality. You furnish the little care required and YOU WILL HAVE THEM.

In 1932 we secured the few plants there were in existence of a new berry that Mr. Rudolph Boysen, Superintendent of Parks of Anaheim, California, had propagated by crossing Loganberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They grew wonderfully and in 1933 we realized we had the berry we had been looking for all of these years. This very superior new variety has been named BOYSEN BERRY in honor of Mr. Boysen.

The vine is very similar to the Youngberry, except the cane growth is more vigorous and the fruit spurs, that grow in the spring from each leaf joint on the main canes, average about two inches longer, thus the berries project well away from the vines, making picking very easy. There are more berries per spur than with Youngberries and the berries are much larger and ripen more slowly. It should be grown on a trellis four or five feet high. The fruit starts ripening about ten days after Youngberries, or about June first in this locality, and they last several weeks after Youngberries are gone, which means that we finish picking here in August. It is absolutely the largest bush or vine berry that we have ever seen. In color the fruit is identical with Youngberries, but it is more highly flavored and is less seedy.

Trial plantings made in various parts of the world came through the winter without damage. Orders for Boysenberry plants are coming in from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries. Even though we have 42 acres in production and will have a fine supply of plants this season we hope you will order early as many of our plants are engaged before this catalog goes to press.

With ample irrigation Boysenberries can be spaced as close as 6 feet apart, in rows 6 feet across. In non-irrigated districts, we believe 8 feet by 8 feet spacing will be better. In some sections of light rainfall, even farther spacing will prove advisable.

10 plants will set a 60 to 80 foot row. 600 to 1000 plants per acre.

The surest way to know the comparative size of different varieties of berries, is to take an average basket, as they come in from the field, count the berries required to make a pound. This was done many times at our place last summer, by all interested parties. The results were Boysenberries, 55 to 65 berries per pound; Youngberries, 50 to 100 per pound, and the different varieties of blackberries average from 120 to 160 per pound. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture describing the Boysenberry says: "Under favorable conditions 50 of the largest berries fill a quart basket." Think what this means in cost of harvesting; in yield, and in salability!

Plant a field of Boysenberries, and next year when your vines are loaded with the finest fruit you have ever seen you will not only get a THRILL but the best RETURNS you have ever received from that land.

Prices Prepaid—Each 20c, 10 for $1.50, 100 for $7.00, 1000 for $40.00.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities
BOYSENBERRIES

Suggestions for Growing Boysen Berries.

The best time to set out the plants is January, February and March in California, and as early in the spring as the land can be worked in the colder sections. Most seasons February is the ideal time in California. With irrigation the rows may be spaced six feet apart and the plants set six feet apart in the rows. Without irrigation we believe that eight-foot spacing each way will be better. Do not crowd them for they make big vines. This is a very exceptional berry, for even though it produces an enormous crop still the berries are very large, and by very large we mean BIG; bigger, we are sure, than anything you have grown or seen before. But in order to get both very large berries and a big crop there must be something put in the ground to produce them, so keep them well watered and well fertilized and be surprised and happy with the results.

After your plants have started to grow well, if manure is available, it will be a great help if you will scatter 10 or 15 pounds of chicken manure or 20 or 25 pounds of barnyard manure per plant down the irrigation furrows and work it into the ground. If manure is not easily available about one pound per plant of fishmeal, bloodmeal, tankage, or mixed fertilizer scattered in the irrigation furrows after the plants have started to grow, will make them grow big, strong vines the first year. You should strive to get a heavy vine the first summer in order to support a maximum crop the next season.

Then in the winter while the plants are dormant they should be fertilized.

Do you pay to have the weeds cut off your vacant lots? Plant 'em to berries and they'll bring you an income.

This is Mr. William Robinson and his backyard berry patch at Bell Gardens, Bell, California. This plot of ground is 30 feet by 100 feet. The picture was taken during the 1937 fruiting season, and this little plot of ground produced 307 flats of berries, which at average prices of 80c a flat, returned $245.00.

Always Plant Germain’s California-Grown Hardy Plants
For five years now, this field has produced three crops a year regularly and is still producing.

RHUBARB IS A VEGETABLE CROP THAT SHOULD MAKE MONEY YEAR AFTER YEAR

(See colored picture on inside back page)

If you are going to plant rhubarb, by all means plant Cherry, in California this fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use.

Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the common sorts will hardly sell at any price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties.

For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. One hundred plants will set four rows 100 feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

Cherry Rhubarb prices, prepaid—each, 35c; 3 for $1.00; 10 for $2.25; 25 for $4.00; 50 for $7.50; 100 for $14.00; 500 for $65.00; 1000 for $120.00.

Hints on Growing
Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhubarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and in California, it can be planted anytime from October to April. In other parts of the country where the winters are colder it is planted as early in the spring as the weather will permit. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. In irrigated districts when the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely.

Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem, and it also adds a little weight.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, than the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.

Rhubarb Has Become a Standard Health Product
THE NEW PARADISE ASPARAGUS

We are very pleased to offer our customers this fine new variety of Asparagus which has created a sensation among commercial Asparagus growers. Possibly you have read some of the articles appearing in the various farm magazines concerning it.

HEAVY PRODUCER — EARLY MATURITY — FINE QUALITY

A Field of Paradise Asparagus

The principal merit of this variety over other Asparagus on the market is its heavy production, early maturity, and fine quality. We have a field of Paradise Asparagus set out from one year plants in 1936. In 1937 commercial Asparagus growers from many parts of the country visited this field, and saw us cutting Asparagus, and could not believe that this was one year old Asparagus. The stems were as large and stalky as ordinary two or three year old Asparagus, and production was at least as heavy as the usual two year old fields. In fact we could hardly convince some of these old Asparagus growers that these plants had only been set out one year.

The picture of the field on this page will give you some idea as to production of this new variety. Those of you who are familiar with Asparagus fields of other varieties will appreciate how thickly these stems are coming up, and when this picture was taken this field was being cut every day.

In looks Paradise Asparagus is very similar to Mary Washington. The stems are just as large, and just as green, but here the similarity ceases. The flavor of Paradise is much milder than Washington or other varieties. People who already like Asparagus like this new variety, and many people who care little for the ordinary Asparagus like the Paradise, and the frozen Asparagus is very much better than Asparagus picked one day and cooked the next.

We highly recommend this variety to commercial growers because it has money making possibilities. Growers who got a few plants last year have already placed their orders for more this season. For the home gardener it is the best possible variety to plant because the same space occupied will produce so much more, and better Asparagus. And with all of these advantages the cost of the plants is very little more than you pay for common Asparagus.

Prices Prepaid — 10 for 50c, 25 for $1.00, 100 for $2.50; 1000 for $16.00.
Mary Washington Asparagus—This has been the most widely planted variety during the last few years. The stems are good quality, green, and it is perhaps the most resistant of any of the varieties on the market. A good standard variety for both the home gardener and the commercial grower. It starts very early in the spring, and the tips are very tender and green. Asparagus is very easy to grow and costs very little. For as little as $1.25 you can get enough plants for a 50 foot row which would make a very good addition to your garden, and would take very little of your time.

Prices Prepaid—Large one year plants, 10 for $0.40, 25 for $0.75, 50 for $1.25, 100 for $2.25, 500 for $7.00, 1000 for $12.00.

We can quote materially lower prices for Asparagus in quantity, F.O.B. here. Our one year plants are larger than two year plants from many districts. Commercial growers write for quantity prices, or prices F.O.B. here, and we suggest when sending for quantity prices you send for an order of a few plants and see what large well-developed crowns we have to offer you in this variety.

Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plow or spade a furrow from 6" to 10" deep and spread the asparagus roots out in the bottom from 12" to 16" apart, making the rows six feet apart. When the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down deep so that they will not be injured by cutting.

No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tips) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.

Your asparagus row or bed or field should be dusted several times during the first growing season to prevent rust. It is best to do this dusting of a morning while there is dew on the asparagus. During each late summer and fall after the cutting season is over and while the tops are growing up big, they should be dusted with sulphur. It is much better if you will do this dusting as a preventive before the rust attacks the asparagus than to wait until the rust has already gotten a hold to start dusting.

In some home gardens, where the space is very limited, asparagus is sometimes planted in beds rather than in rows as described above. When asparagus is crowded into a small bed it must be more heavily fertilized. The usual practice is to dig out a hole 18" or 20" deep and as large as you wish the bed to be, and put a foot or more of manure in the bottom. Then cover with 6" of top dirt. Set the plants 12" apart each way on this bed, and cover about 2" deep. As this bed settles add more dirt so that finally the crowns will be several inches deep. In irrigated sections we think planting in rows will prove better than planting in beds.

Artichokes

Artichokes are very easy to grow. They should be planted six feet apart, and as early in the spring as the weather in your section permits. In California they should be pushed along in the spring and early summer with water and some fertilizer. In August and September they should not be irrigated, and should be allowed to get very dry and have a short dormant period, after which the tops are cut clear back to the ground and the plants watered and fertilized. This starts up new, vigorous growth which will produce good crop of buds during late winter and early spring. As soon as the buds are large enough for table use, they should be picked. None should be allowed to blossom out as long as you want to keep on picking. This same treatment is given year after year.

French Green Globe—This is the finest artichoke grown in California, both for shipping and for home use. The buds are large and fine flavored and this variety produces abundantly over a long season.

Prices Prepaid—Each 25c, 5 for $1.00, 10 for $2.00, 100 for $13.00.

Write for Prices in Larger Quantities
No. 1—First Operation—Making the Hole.

No. 2—Second Operation—Placing the Plant.

No. 3—Third Operation—Firming the Soil.

No. 4—Fourth Operation—Mulching with Loose Dirt.

Soil Preparation

After the land has been plowed, disked and harrowed, as for any other crop, the rows should be marked out. This can be done in any one of a number of different ways. All that matters is that the rows are straight and a uniform distance apart. The importance of this is not for looks but to facilitate getting through with the various tools after the vines have grown and are using much of the space.

Care of Plants Before Planting

Be sure that the plants are kept moist from the time they arrive until they are in the ground. Never drop plants along the row ahead of the planters to lie in the sun and wind. A very few minutes under these conditions will ruin them. Keep boxes of plants in the field covered with wet burlap or other material so that you know the roots cannot dry out. As the plants are being set carry them in a covered bucket or box taking one plant out at a time as it is planted.

Proper Planting

No. 1

Picture shows the making of the hole, which is easily done by simply stepping on the shovel and drawing it to you a little, leaving one side of the hole straight up and down and smooth.

No. 2

Picture shows the placing of the plant against the straight side of this hole and spreading the roots out fan shape but all pointing down and being careful that the crown of the plant is just about level with the ground’s surface.

No. 3

The shovel is removed and the dirt pushed back into the hole and stepped on to make it very firm around the roots. Care should be used to make the dirt firm but not too step down on the crown of the plant and injure it.

No. 4

Last, you pull a little loose dirt around the plant to cover this trampled earth and to keep it from getting hard.

These instructions are assuming that the ground is moist and in shape for planting. If the ground is not thoroughly moist or if it is late in the season and the plants have started to grow, then some water should be given each plant before pulling the loose dirt up around it.

If the land is in good shape and has been previously marked out, two men can usually plant at least an acre a day and do it well, using the methods described above. The finest possible condition to have your land in for planting is to have it plowed, smoothed and then rained on to settle it before planting.

Do not put fertilizer in the holes with your plants. Be sure to press the dirt firmly around the roots. Water if the ground is not wet.
BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS

Irrigation—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrivingly at all times. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast. Insufficient amount of water given plants is the cause of more short crops of berries than any other cause. Remember, also, the roots of the berries are longer than the canes above the ground and if you irrigate in a little basin around the plant and leave the surrounding ground dry, the roots will be restricted to the little area of wet dirt in the basin. When irrigating be sure the ground will be thoroughly soaked several feet each side of your plants. Then watch them grow!

PRUNING SUGGESTIONS

PRUNING—Macatawa, Crandall, Advance and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first year but the canes and bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants, and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

Loganberries require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning or winter injury.

Youngberries. The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long runners pushed back in line with the row. When these vines on the ground are about one-third of the length of those in the trellis, cut them back in the spring just as the leaf buds are beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been pruned any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back in several feet and the smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way immediately after the crop is picked. Take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop off the whole vine just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will have a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries is this plan and to keep it down immediately after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer.

Raspberries. For the early care of Red Raspberries, see page 10.

In the spring shortly before the fruit starts to ripen, you will note heavy canes (sometimes referred to as "suckers") coming from the crown of each plant and growing up through the bush. Now, in reality, these are not suckers but are fruit wood for next year. In the East and Northwest we believe the approved practice is to let these canes grow even though they are in the way of the pickers. In California the usual practice on most varieties of red raspberries is to cut these new canes back to within a foot from the ground shortly before picking starts. These branch out and by the time the harvest is finished there are a fine crop. As soon as the harvest is over the old wood that has just finished bearing should be pruned out. This is important for it gets rid of disease, insect and other scale that might have gotten a start on this old wood and makes more room and light for the new bush to develop in. Keep the suckers that come up between the plants and between the rows hoed out at all times.

Black Raspberries need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet, so the first summer they should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, these new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand up in bushes the second season. These canes can be sent out at different branches near the ends of the canes which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the up right canes.
CULTURAL NOTES—Continued

PLANT EARLY AS POSSIBLE

Time to Plant—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries in California. Plant as early in the spring as the weather in your locality will permit.

FEED FOR HEAVY CROPS

Fertilization—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from ½ to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

CONSTRUCTING THE TRELLIS

Trellising—It pays to use posts made from the kinds of wood which is known to last well in the ground. In California, Redwood is the best material for posts. Do not use pine, for many of the posts will rot out in one year and will cause you no end of trouble later. All lumber dealers either have in stock, or can order 6 ft. 2"x2" split redwood grape stakes, which make the best and most economical posts for berry trellises. Split stakes or posts are better than sawed posts because they do not have knots. They are already sharpened and can be driven in soft ground.

Use heavy end posts and stretch the wires the length of the rows. The end posts should be anchored or well braced, for all of the pull comes on them and the wires should be tight. It is better to tie your wire around the end posts than to staple it. On the inside posts it is better to set them corner-wise with the row, and saw notches about an inch deep, slanting down, for the wires to rest in. The lower wire should be on one side of the post and the upper wire on the other. This makes a cheap durable trellis, which is easy to take down. If you wish (as often happens) your trellis to be higher after the first year, all you have to do is to saw notches higher on the posts and raise the wires up, and there will be no staples to pull.

We space the redwood posts about 30 feet apart. After the wire is stretched and fastened up to the posts where we want it, we put a spreader between each post. This consists of two laths, one on each side of the wires, with a small nail driven through them and clinched just below each wire. This prevents the wires from sagging or being drawn together when the canes are wound up on them. We use No. 13 galvanized wire on top, and No. 14, below.

A GOOD TRELLIS

This bush happened to have only five canes, all of which were long ones. If your bushes have more strong canes it is advantageous to leave more canes per hill.
For blackberries, Loganberries, Youngberries and Boysenberries, we make our trellis one wire above the other with top wire from 3½ to 4½ feet high, according to how long and how heavy the vines are and the lower wire about 2 feet from the ground.

For raspberries, we use crossarms with two light wires about one foot apart. The crossarms are nailed to the posts at whatever height seems to support the canes best according to how high they are. The raspberry canes simply are prevented from falling down when they get heavy.

**PLACING VINES ON TRELlIS**

(Illustrated on page 15)

This picture shows the method we use in trellising up vine berries, including Boysenberries, Youngberries, Loganberries, all trailing blackberries and dewberries. Under most conditions we believe it is the best plan to leave the vines on the ground as they grow during the summer. We let them stay on the ground right on through the winter and put them on the trellis in the early spring just about the time the buds start opening. In cold sections the vines have a much better chance of being covered with snow when left on the ground than if on the wires. If it is a variety that needs protection, they can be covered with a little straw, or other material, much better on the ground. Here in California where we have no fear of the cold hurting the canes, we still find this the best practice, because if the canes are trellised up in the late summer about the time they are to go dormant, the canes are sometimes injured by sunburn soon after the leaves fall. If left on the ground the canes lie in a bed of the leaves fall and the temperature is much more uniform than on the wires.

Please do not understand this to mean that you will ruin your vines if you trellis them in the summer or fall, for we simply mean that, over a period of years, you will average larger crops if the canes are allowed to stay on the ground until spring. Now be sure to put them up before growth starts much in the spring.

Note, in the picture, that the canes are weaved around the two wires and not wrapped in bunches around each wire; also, that they are so spread out that each bud on each cane will have an opportunity to develop. The canes should be taken around the wires in long spirals and never bent over the wire and straight down so that the wood will be broken. Great care should be used to prevent injuring the buds on the canes as they are put up, for each bud injured or knocked off is just gone for the season. If the canes are long and are carefully put up as shown in this picture, we find it unnecessary to do any tying in this district.

When this method of trellising is used it is very easy to get the canes off the wires after the crop is picked. All that is needed is to slash between the wires with a long sharp knife, and, as the vines are not tied, they fall off.

**Strawberries.** It may seem unusual to speak of pruning strawberries, but whether we call it pruning or not, they should be thoroughly cleaned up in the winter. All of the dead and moldy leaves should be pulled off of the plants and raked up and be either composted, buried or burned. This helps prevent spoiled berries in wet weather later in the season and it is also a help in preventing attacks of aphids and red spider later.

Paradise Asparagus. The tender, crisp stalks are so large it takes only six to eight to make a pound. Picture shows a one pound bunch.
A Winter Income for the Two Crop Farmer
The time is past when the farmer can make enough from one crop to last through the year. Instead, we need something to sell every month. Rhubarb for winter—berries for spring and summer. The illustration above shows the vigorous growth and brilliant color of our Rhubarb. This is an actual photo and the rule was placed in the plant and photographed.

Description and prices on page 10

Plant GERMAIN’S Winter Cherry Rhubarb
The NEW THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

Produces more ... free from disease. No thorns ... easier to pick ... Patented, insuring a good commercial return for some time. See page 2 for further details.

DORSETT STRAWBERRY (below)

The color reproduction below shows the new Dorsett Strawberry in all its glory—its brilliant color and attractive shape. The black photo at the left shows the plant in the field in full bearing. Note the vigorous growth and fine berries. (See page 7.)