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Will You Have Some Whitesbog Blueberries?

EVERYBODY likes blueberry pie. The old-fashioned blueberries so used are delicious, but the new-fashioned Whitesbog Blueberries are infinitely better. Every hand within reach irresistibly picks them up one by one to eat like cherries. If carefully guarded, a bowlful may reach the table where two or three are as many as you can politely take on your spoon at once, but so many times is the spoon filled that few Whitesbog Blueberries are left for pies.

Many years must elapse before these berries can be grown in quantity sufficient to supply the insistent demand of a few large markets. When you find them they are expensive.

Fortunately Whitesbog Blueberry Plants may now be purchased and you can grow your own berries—big, beautiful, and delicious.

The culture is simple, the soil requirements being similar to those for mountain laurel and rhododendrons. Where a soil that is naturally suitable is not available, it can be easily prepared by supplying the plants with liberal quantities of dead leaves, half-rotted sawdust, shavings, or similar waste vegetable matter, as explained in the accompanying directions.

We offer strong, vigorous plants from three-inch pots, which we guarantee to be delivered in good condition in the following sets:

SET No. 1

Rubel	1 plant	} Postpaid . . . \$4.00 West of Mis- sissippi . . . 4.50
Sam	1 plant	
Harding	1 plant	

SET No. 2

Rubel	1 plant	} Postpaid . . . \$7.50 West of Mis- sissippi . . . 8.25
Sam	1 plant	
Harding	1 plant	
Grover	1 plant	
Pioneer	1 plant	

Pioneer is one of the hybrids originated by Dr. F. V. Coville, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SET No. 3

100 plants for \$100.00 by express, purchaser paying transportation, including

- 10 plants **Pioneer**
- 10 plants **Sam**
- 20 plants **Harding**
- 20 plants **Grover**
- 40 plants **Rubel**

SHIPMENT. Fall shipment of plants is desirable east of the Mississippi, wherever killing frosts do not ordinarily occur before October 1st. Early spring ship-

ment is preferable for more distant points and colder climates. Orders for fall shipment should be in our hands not later than September 1st. Shipments will be begun about the middle of August and discontinued early in September. We prefer to set plants in our own fields during the last week of August.

PEAT. We have arranged to supply peat for preparing Blueberry ground when local material is not easily available. With the peat a mulch of sound vegetable matter is desirable, as explained in the directions. One to two bags will be needed for each small set of plants.

Peat, 2 bushel bags, each, \$1.50

SHIPMENT OF PEAT will be by freight unless shipment by express is requested. In either case the purchaser pays transportation.

“WHITESBOG BLUEBERRIES,” a booklet of twenty-four pages, describing the Whitesbog varieties and method of culture of blueberries, will be sent upon request to those who have not already received it. Additional copies, 10 cents each.

TERMS. Please send cash with all orders, preferably in the form of a Post Office money order.

JOSEPH J. WHITE, Inc.
NEW LISBON, N. J.

Blueberry Soils

BLUEBERRIES require an acid peaty soil and a water supply so balanced during the growing season that the roots never dry, yet always have air.

Acid peat, such as Blueberries need, may be defined as vegetable matter in an incomplete state of decomposition. Freshly fallen leaves, twigs, old wood and rootlets, dead but still sound, are quite acid. They are also full of plant food, but in a form in which plants cannot use it. As these leaves, twigs, etc., rot, they become less acid, and the food they contain is released so that plants can use it. When disintegration is nearly complete they lose their acidity.

In natural blueberry soils, various causes check the disintegration of dead grass, leaves, roots, etc., before the non-acid stage is reached. In such soils a non-acid condition may be brought about by the application of lime and cultivation, as for most garden crops. If such has been the case, or if the soil is not naturally adapted to blueberries, it should be mixed with partially rotted leaves or similar material, which must be kept

acid by annual applications of freshly fallen leaves or other sound vegetable matter, the leachings from which will preserve soil acidity. Besides maintaining acidity, annual additions of leaves keep up the supply of plant food.

Furthermore, a heavy mulch of leaves goes a long way toward maintaining a properly balanced supply of moisture, for it holds water in a porous mass through which air penetrates freely.

To Grow Blueberries in the Garden

Choose a location that is well drained. If it is not naturally moist, be sure water can be supplied during dry weather. Full sun is to be preferred.

Prepare the soil, if light and sandy, by thoroughly mixing a six-inch layer of peaty material with the top twelve inches. In heavy soil it is best to dig a trench, four feet wide and about a foot deep, and fill it with a mixture of two-thirds sand and one-third peaty material. Never use lime or stable manure. For peaty material, partially rotted leaves are recommended because excellent results have been secured by using them. Those

which rot quickly, such as maple leaves, do not answer the purpose as well as those which rot slowly, like oak leaves, pine needles, or laurel leaves.

The "peat" easiest for many people to obtain is partially rotted sawdust or the partially rotted chips and litter always to be found around an old woodpile. This is excellent material. Spent or live tanbark, used in connection with a leaf mulch, is recommended by a prominent rhododendron grower, who says, "It has proved an active agent in producing persistent acid conditions where the soil is not naturally acid." It has been suggested

that apple pomace or unsalable beet pulp might be suitable peaty material, and it would be interesting to have them tried.

Space blueberries at least four feet apart, otherwise the branches will interlace within three or four years. This checks the development of the plants and makes picking difficult.

Set the plants about half an inch deeper than they were in the nursery and water thoroughly.

Mulch, with peaty material, an area larger than the roots can possibly cover, taking care not to smother the plants while small. The roots will reach out farther from the base of the plant than the top does above it, and, under favorable conditions, growth is surprisingly rapid.

Maintain the acidity of the soil and the supply of plant food with heavy additions of leaves each fall. After the first season the mulch should be six inches or more deep. Never remove this mulch, but let it remain the year round and every fall add a new layer.

Water should be given as needed. When the foliage retains its rich green color until crimsoned by frost, the supply of water is very nearly correct. If the plants become too dry, the edges of the leaves wither and turn brown. When the blueberry has congenial, peaty soil and the leaves turn red or purplish before frost, the plant is too wet. It is an interesting fact that these leaves turn green again if drainage is promptly effected.