Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
To Our Patrons:

These Nurseries were established in 1872, and from a small planting have been enlarged until now they cover an area of over 1,000 acres. Our business has steadily grown until we now have an established trade equalled by no other Nursery in the South. Our Nurseries are in the mountains of Tennessee, 40 miles north of Huntsville, Alabama, where the soil and climate produce nursery stock of the highest grade, unsurpassed and seldom equalled in thriftiness and healthfulness. Peach, yellow, apple, peach, plum, and other diseases are unknown in this section, and the San Jose scale has never been known to exist here.

It is with pardonable pride that we refer to our large plant and our facilities for doing business, which are the result of close application and a desire to please our customers. Our packing grounds are upon the line of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. A side track runs into our packing grounds, and we load directly into the cars.

In thanking our friends and customers for their patronage in the past, we wish to say that we shall endeavor to merit its continuance by giving the same careful attention to every branch of the business that we have in the past.

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY, Winchester, Tennessee

Apples

We make a specialty of growing fine Apple trees. Our list of varieties is very complete, as we have a large trade both North and South. Our list is carefully selected from the very best. It is always best to leave the selection of varieties best suited to each locality.

Summer Apples

ASTRACHAN, RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

ALEXANDER (Empperor). Of Russian origin. Large; deep red crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender; pike and flavor. Very hardy. August.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with spawning of yellow; very tender, juicy and high flavored. June 15 to middle of July.

EARLY MAY. Ripens among the earliest, the trees healthy and productive. May 29 to June 1.

EARLY RIPE. This fine apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it one of the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, subacid; fine for table or for cooking. June 16.

EARLY COLONEL. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Medium size, nearly covered with red flesh, tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. June and July.

EARLY HARVEST. Above medium size; bright yellow; juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian Apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, with a greenish yellow skin; subacid, with a good flavor. July and August.

Golden Russet. Another variety of the Transparent family, with a distinctive flavor; of great value for table and cooking. July.

Hos foros. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to the sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. Popular for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Maiden's Blush. Generally known. Rather large; yellow, with red cheek; subacid, valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best drying Apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. August.

Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating apple.

Striped June. (Early Red Margaret.) Medium, conical; red-striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; subacid. Middle of June to middle of July.

SUMMER QUEEN. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

SMITH. Originated at Baton Rouge, La. Large; yellow, striped with red; unsurpassed as a cooking Apple. A vigorous, objective tree. Especially recommended for planting in South Louisiana and Mississippi and the coastwise country. Ripens June 1.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE. Originated at Roxbury, Mass. Highly esteemed. Large; oblong; rich; moderate grower and good bearer.

Fall Apples

BAILEY SWEET. Origin, New York. Large size; large; surface smooth, mixed and striped red and deep red; flesh yellow, tender, finely granulated; flavor very sweet and rich; qualitygood; also a valuable Apple for stock. October.

Bismarck. This is one of the great German Apples; of a young and prolific bearer, often bearing at one year of age from 300 to 500 fruit. Its flesh is shown as being in a yellowish revelation, not only in high quality, but in hardness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Fine for the farmers who wish a new variety of its kind and the trade for decorative purposes. Fruit brilliant yellow; flesh tender, very prolific; tree a vigorous, good grower, subacid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. August.

BELLLOWERS. Large, yellow with red blush; very tender, juicy, subacid; moderate grower and bearer. October.

Buckingham (Equinites), Kentucky Queen. Rich; large; oblate; yellowish with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripens by the end of September, and lasts until December. Tree compact and vigorous; bears early. October.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow; flesh yellow, rich, with a delicate flavor, very good for pie. September.

Gone Beauty. Large; roundish, slightly flattened; yellow; flesh yellow; ground; fine, good, Juicy, good quality.

REBEL. Origin, Virginia. Large size, roundish; yellow; flesh yellow; ground; fine, good, Juicy, good quality.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS (Mammoth Black Twig), Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Roundish, slightly flattened; color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and bearers. January to June.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree a beautiful, upright grower; young wood is dark; it bears large, fine fruit; is very much better than the Black Twig in bearing, being both hardy and productive. July.

ARKitANS GRAY. A recent introduction variety. Large; bearing abundant; skin dark; subacid, yellowish white, sometimes bumpy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, agreeable, tree a fine grower in the nursery. January to April.

ALLIMABLE PIPPIN. Fruit large, round, lepised, ribbed, irregular; surface smooth, yellowish white, sometimes bumpy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, agreeable; tree a slow grower in the nursery. January to April.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

BLACK TWIG. A new introduction variety. Large; bearing, roundish, bearing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with red where exposed to the sun; flesh firm, with a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland, and the mountains of Virginia, too early in or near the apple water season. October to January—later in the mountains.
NORTHERN SPY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunnside nearly covered with purplish red, flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is strong, upright grown and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large; yellow and rich; exceeding the Rambler in size, and claimed to be an extra-long keeper. New.

PARAGON. This apple originated in Tennessee, and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit with the Arkansas. So these two apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter apples for home consumption, as well as for market. They are both seedlings of the old, well-known Winesap, nearly twice as large; equally good, if not better, in quality and keeping.

RAWLE'S JUXT. Medium; roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; juicy and very good. November to February.

STAYMAN'S (Stayman's Winesap). Originated in Kansas. Medium; roundish conical; mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium number of russet; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid, aromatic; quality very fine. Another seedling of Winesap, but it is larger and more beautiful.

SHOCKLEY. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

WOLF RIVER. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red; flesh white and of fine quality; subacid. November to January.

WELTH人为. A native of New England, where it has proved perfectly hardy; vigorous and productive. Fruit of large size, red streaked with white; quality very good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. November to January.

WILLowed. (Willowed Twin). Large, roundish; yellowish green, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; valued for long keeping.

WINESAP. Medium to large; red; firm, subacid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and very good. Very long keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or Johnson's Fine Winter. Large, truncate oval, angular; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. One of the best apples for market, always in demand. February to April.

Crab Apples

Succeed in all sections; valuable for older, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern Markets they meet a ready sale.

HYSSOP. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness.

Hughes' Virginia Crab. Small; dull red; with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringy flavor.

Kentucky Red Crab. This is the best all-purpose crab apple that grows. The fruit is large, dark red, flesh crisp, subacid, and mild. Tree an early and abundant bearer and will succeed under the most adverse circumstances. Small trees in the nursery row often bear fruit, which attests its early-bearing qualities. We heartily recommend this crab above all others for general planting.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. Fruit is large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; tree a rapid grower, and productive. September.
Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. Weeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range and variety of species is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kiefer, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years, after transplanting. The pears which once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Gathering Pears.—In order to retain the juice and best flavor, summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe and the autumn pears at least two weeks; winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Planting the Fruit.—When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we have learned from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not so lengthy as some others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added from time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

Summer and Autumn Pears

ROONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening three weeks before the Early Harvest; medium size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, having long and regular crops; handsomely; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

EARLY HARVEST. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is a fine market pear in every respect.

KIEFER. Small, short, pear-shaped; yellowish-brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting, with a distinct flavor. September.

BARTLETT. Large, pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

WILDER. Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow; good bearer, tender, subacid; Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety.

SHELTON. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse; melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed; productive. September.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

HOWER. A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

BREUER D'ANJOU. Rather large, oblong form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. A splendid pear and a great favorite of all who grow it. Succeeds best as a dwarf. October.

TYSON. Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh almost canvas, soft, very aromatic, rich, very sweet; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

MACKLEMORE. This wonderful pear was brought to us by Mr. Davis Mackler, from South Carolina, over one hundred years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about June 15. The tree is still bearing.

Winter Pears

LAWRENCE. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

WADDY WAKEFIELD. Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.

DUCHESS. Medium; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. Season, October to November.

LINCOLN CORELESS. Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. One of the best keepers among winter pears.

GARBER. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripens in September in North Carolina.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season; the fruit is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat, or apple-shaped.

GARRER. Equally as hardy as Le Conte or Kieffer; of some class of Pears. The growth and appearance are very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a mucous aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. Rather coarse grained, but one of prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.

MAGNOLIA. Origin, South Georgia. Large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet; tinge of red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular, flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or four weeks later than the Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after the Kieffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince three or four inches—the soil must be rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous season's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarf Pears frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as not all varieties of pears succeed as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Seckel, Victor of Wakefield, and Anjou.

The location of our Nurseries is one of the strongest points in the quality of the stock we send out. In some way or other the most desirable of our Nurseries are absolutely free of diseases in this most favored locality—no peach yellows, no root-knot, and, what is a particular great blessing, we never had a case of San Jose scale in this neighborhood.
CHOICE FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS

Peaches

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 15 to November. According to location and account, one may hesitate to say the collection can be surpassed, if equalled, in the South, or Border States. Varieties are ripened in order of ripening as near as possible for Tennessee. In South Carolina and Virginia from four to seven weeks after May 15; in Alabama and Mississippi from ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of Tennessee they ripen later; in New York, from eight to thirty days later, or in the Southern and Border States. About five weeks later in New York than in New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York.

Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section, and you will be able to ripen them in the right place in time of ripening at the different places.

The question of 'How can I keep the borer out of my Peach trees?' Go through your orchard, and where you find gum on the surface of the bark, clean the dirt away, and apply a paste composed of the following ingredients: three parts of the brown part of the Pea coat, two parts of tobacco, and one part of the gums of the noble noble; or water, with lime and clay enough to make a good, thick wash that will last three months.

Peach-Borer. Take one-half to three-quarters of a pound of garlic, a tablespoon of flour, and two tablespoons of white sugar; make a paste of all these ingredients with water, and apply it once or twice a week, at even times. In the Southern States, the most efficient method of keeping the Peach-borer away is to burn the leaves during the spring or summer months.

Peaches. Plum, Apricot, and Nectarine trees should all have their roots in the ground away from the trunk, as they will not ripen. Keep enough hogs to eat it, and their manure will keep the peach tree and get themselves as fast as they fall, thereby destroying worms and prevent an infestation the next year. Reasonable attention to these matters will go far to assure you a rich crop.

ALEXANDER. One of the earliest Peaches. Fruit medium size, nearly covered with crimson; flesh creamy-white; thin; very rich; short market variety; South; bears very young, June.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. We consider this the most valuable early Peach yet introduced. It ripens from the 3d to 10th of July, without its defects; its ripeness the same as the Triumph, with a beautiful color, symmetrical growth, and hardy; a very fine variety, with a uniform yellow to the stone, and of excellent quality; ripens in about 60 days. Keep fruit in ground, with little red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph and an excellent slipper.

BILYTE. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good size; ripens in July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent quality; ripens in July; one of the best; very superior;

CHINESE CLING. Large; skin transparent with bluish green; flesh creamy-white; juicy and melting. July 25.

CHINESE FREE. Seeding of Chinese Cling; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; dessert and ship. August.

CAPTAIN EDE. Seeding of Chinese Cling. Originated in South Carolina. Very large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; dessert and ship.

CARMAN. In this, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early River, it is easily bought and planted, because it does not ripen far enough to be eaten. It is a large, size and good quality, also noticeable for the early ripening; bears very large fruit; flesh creamy-white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable variety.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting; ripens in July, one of the finest Peaches, and excellent for canning and preserving. Always brings top prices in market. Ripens late in August.

CHIEF CHOICE. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow with red cheek next the sun; a very hardy variety, good for the table; ripens in August; sections North and South; good for early shipping and the market.

CLING. Flat, elongated; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is do

CRAWFORD'S SEEDLING. A very fine variety, with a uniform yellow to the stone, and of excellent quality; ripens in about 60 days. Keep fruit in ground, with little red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph and an excellent slipper.

ELBERTA. Freeman April 1890. This is one of the best varieties for the table; very hardy; good for the market; bears very large fruit; flesh creamy-white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable variety.

EMMA. This is a large, size and good quality, also noticeable for the early ripening; bears very large fruit; flesh creamy-white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable variety.

EVENING BANK. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh white, mild and pleasant. An old stand-by which always brings good prices in market, and always in demand. Freestone. Aug. 15, it is ripe.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Large; flesh red, tender; freestone; sure bearer; prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Is making a most favorable record wherever known. Middle of July.

GREENBROOK. Originated by W. B. Baker, in Greenboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early Peaches; twice the size of Alexander, and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the end, from which it parts easily, and will ripen in July. Ripes with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the best family peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender.

GREAT LEE. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very firm; ripens late in July; one of the finest variety best Improved Chinese Cling. July 1 to 15.

GLOBE. Fruit large, globular in form; flesh creamy-white, yellow shaded with red, and crimson toward the pit; quality good, September.

GARY'S HOLD-ON. Large; yellow; freestone; flesh fine-grained, rich, juicy and sweet. Late August and early September.

GOVERNOR HOGG. A new fine peach of the Chinese strain from Texas. As large as Elberta, and two weeks earlier. Will carry well, and hence a fine market peach. Fine-grained with flesh and bright red cheek; flavor rich, melting and juicy; skin smooth and vigorous and thrifty.

HEATH CLING. Large; oblong; creamy white; slightly tinged with red in the sun; very firm; very sweet; excellent; ripens between August 1 and 15.

HENRIETTA (Levy). The most magnificent show-cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15.

HILEY. (Early Belle). Handsome, large, white peach with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, with very fine texture; ripens after Mayflower and other late varieties; good for market, dessert and canning.

J. H. HALE. Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest Peaches ever discovered. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine-grained, and deep yellow in color.
INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Large size, color dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. September.

INDIAN BLOOD FREE. Medium to large size, blood-red throughout; tree hardy and a good bearer. September.

LADY INGOLD. Fruit about same size as Early Crawford, which it resembles very much, but it is superior in quality. A desirable Peach for market, evaporating, canning and general use. Freestone. July 15.

LEMON FREE. Lemon shape and color; large size, immensely productive, excellent quality. August 20.

LEMON CLING. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. August 20.

MAYFLOWER. Originated in North Carolina. Round, large, covered with a beautiful red. Blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Ripens a week earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and a heavy bearer.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large, white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine; freestone. July 15.

MATTHEWS BEAUTY. Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Skoak strain, crossed with the Elberta. Ripe August 20.

MAMMOTH CLING. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in southern Missouri. September 20.

MAMIE ROSE. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next the sun; semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

Piquet's Late. This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and productive sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

ROSE. A medium growing, rather small, sticky tree, and white in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at someeh what less distance apart. It has the large open bloom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardiness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawford. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy of planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 per cent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the South, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

REEVE'S FAVORITE. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. A most reliable yellow market Peach. Late July, Free.

RED BIRD (Semi-clingstone). Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable Peach. It is the first probable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the list. It is a large round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair to good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Heath; is in every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 17.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer Peaches. Freestone. Late July and early August.

SUSQUEHANNA. A very handsome and valuable Peach. Originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. August 25.

SALWICHT. A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; growing more and more in favor with the orchardist.

STEVENS RAREripe. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Oldmixon Free. Superb in every way. Late July.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. October.

SNEED. The most remarkable early Peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with blush on cheek; free.

THUMBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size; averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a very showy dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow, good quality; and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a fine shipper.

VICTOR. Grinn. Texas. A remarkably early new Peach, ripens fully two weeks before Alexander, and a week before any other Peach. Alexander was considered a wonder in its day, but here is Victor two weeks ahead of the Alexander record. Of medium size, of a light cream-colored, beautifully streaked with red, a clingstone; does not rot, and ripens evenly to the seed, something very unusual in early Peaches. Victor marks a new era in early market Peaches.

WADDELL. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet; melting when fully ripe; freestone, about as large as Belt of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family.

WONDERFUL PEACH. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. Ripens in September.
Japan Plums

The introduction of the new Japan varieties has thrust new life into Plum culture, and these are being planted in ever-increasing numbers. A number of them have not been given to us for the same reason that the peach will not be—the climate of this country is not suited to the growing of them. They are as distinct an native or European varieties as the Oriental pears (such as Le Conte and Klisfjord) are of the native or European sorts (such as Bartlett, etc.).

**ABUNDANCE OF YELLOW FLESHED BOTAN.** Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily waxed, purplish carmine and a darker cheery. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; firm and sweet; skin adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12. Deserves the attention of all fruit-growers.

**GOLD (GOLDEN).** (P. Munsoniana and P. trifurcata) Round, large, moderately firm, deep yellow in color, slightly tart; excellent quality. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens July 5 to 12.

**JUICY.** This magnificent Plum is a cross between the black seedless and the Kelsey. The fruit is the size of the Abundance, skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness with a touch of tartness. The fruit is a rich yellow flesh, is moderately firm and very juicy. It is easily injured but when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like an orange. This tree has a brilliant green in the spring, then escaping frosts; begins its coloration in very small amounts. It is a very productive variety and has valuable for shipping. Ripens August 1.

**KELSEY.** This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe. It is a hardy variety, thrives well, is an exception to the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious flavor. Early in August. 

**RED JUNE.** A large plum to be so early, ripening ten days or two weeks before the Wild Goose. A splendid bear, early ripening, and very productive. Ripens June 12.

**RED JUNE PLUM,** (P. trifurcata) A large, medium-sized, variable in size and color; skin red and yellowish in color, somewhat tart; exceeding excellent quality. Ripens June 12.

**WILD GOOSE.** (Very Early Plum.) Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, sweet, white flesh; very firm and good quality. Ripens July 5 to 12.

**KELLY.** Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple, and blue flesh; very solid, yellow, rich and juicy. A splendidly productive variety with excellent quality. Ripens July 5 to 12.

**WILSON.** A large, medium-sweet, white flesh; very firm and good quality. Ripens July 5 to 12.

**CHICKASAW AND EUROPEAN PLUMS.**

**FOREST ROSE.** Originated in Missouri. Medium to large, beautiful red dark red with dark bloom, stone small, excellent quality; extremely productive and hardy. Ripens in August.

**SHIPPERS PRIDE.** A large, dark purple, oval Plum; very showy, often measuring 3 inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time. Ripens late in August, curing beautifully. It is a very valuable Plum.

**DE SOTO.** Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plum</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold Plum</td>
<td>Yellow flesh, firm, sweet, good quality. Ripens July 5 to 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red June Plum</td>
<td>Deep yellow color, round; very little sauce; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. Ripens June 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Goose</td>
<td>Bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. Ripens June 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsey</td>
<td>Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple, and blue flesh; very solid, yellow, rich, and juicy. Ripens July 5 to 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abundance</td>
<td>Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily waxed, purplish carmine and a darker cheery. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; firm and sweet; skin adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Notes:

- **ABUNDANCE OF YELLOW FLESHED BOTAN.**
- **GOLD (GOLDEN).**
- **JUICY.**
- **KELSEY.**
- **RED JUNE.**
- **WILD GOOSE.**
- **KELLY.**
- **WILSON.**
- **FOREST ROSE.**
- **SHIPPERS PRIDE.**
- **DE SOTO.**
Cherries

This fine fruit succeeds well in this latitude, and the farmer who does not have a dozen or more Cherry trees in his orchard is missing a great many of nature's richest gifts. Further South the sour Cherries do not do so well, but the sweet varieties pay well.

Hearts and Bigarreus

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large dark red, oval. Ripens middle of May.

CATHERINE. Large; dark red. May.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium; early, May.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about ten days later.

OLIVET. Large; red. Middle of May.

Japan Persimmon

FRUIT very large; flesh soft, juicy, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the astrignency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japanese Persimmons rank with the peach or orange, and when dried is equal to the best Sultana fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as ornamental. We grow all the best and hardest varieties.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not commence cropping its fruit so early in the season as the black English. Does not keep as long.

WHITE. Not so large, but equally valuable.

RUSSIAN. Bears a very large fruit. Very hardy.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly smooth anduniform color, recommends it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET. CAMERON BOSTON TAYLOR JAPAN

Figs

Any home garden should have some figs. Sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the tree pruned so the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

CELERIAL. Pale violet; with bloom; sweet; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY. Brown; mediumsized; very sweet; prolific.

CARTEES CHOICE. Handsome white fig; large; white; sweet.

LEMON. Medium to large; yellow; sweet; white flesh.

NEVERFAIL. Handsome, large fig of fine quality; sure cropper.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; violet; sweet and very prolific.

JANAPRICOTS

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the Border States, and as far north as New England. The most remarkable of the Japanese introductions, and just offered to the public are the three varieties of Japanese Apricots, excelling in vigor of growth hardness and excellent quality, commencing to ripen in Mississippi the middle of May, and ripening in Tennessee the middle of June.

MOORPARK. GOLD DUST. SUPERB

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and is easily managed. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

ORANGE, or APPLE. Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive. The best known of all the Quinces, and brings good prices in market.

CHAMPION. The tree is a strong, free grower; blooming late; fruit good size, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

MECH'S Prolific. Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it fruited extensively, and is attracting past attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and tree from blight. In all respects a splendid market variety.

Acme. A new Apricot from Northern China, which was given to Prof. J. Budd, who has named it in honor of the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vigorous. July 1.

BREDA. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy; rich and vinous, productive and hardy. Free. First of July.


HARRIS. A new variety, recommended for its good bearing qualities and extreme hardiness. It was brought into notice by orchardists at Geneva, N. Y., who prize it highly as a market variety. It is equal in size and quality to the best cultivated sorts and should take the place of the Russian Apricot.

MOORPARK. One of the largest: orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vigorous. July.

PEACH. Very large, orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and rich flavored; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

ROYAL. Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

RUSSIAN APRICOT. A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

Improved Russian Apricots

ALEXIS (Russian No. 4). Large to very large; red cheek; slightly acid, rich and juicy. July 15.

ALEXANDER (Russian No. 2). Very large, yellow; rich and delicate. July 12.

CATHERINE (Russian No. 5). Good bearer; medium size; yellow; subacid. June 29.

GIIB (Russian No. 1). Medium size; subacid; rich, juicy, yellow; best early Apricot. June 24.

J. L. BUD (Russian No. 6). Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. August 1.

NICHOLAS (Russian No. 3). Very prolific; fruit medium to large; sweet, melting. July 18.

Dukes and Morelos

MAY DUKE. Rather large; dark red. May.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium; early, May.

MORELO. Full-medium size; very hardy, prolific, June, and pruny.

Early in May.

ENGLISH MORELO. Above medium; very dark red. May.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about ten days later.

OLIVET. Large; red. Middle of May.

Japanese Persimmon

FRUIT very large; flesh soft, fleshy, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the astrignency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japanese Persimmons rank with the peach or orange, and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as ornamental. We grow all the best and hardest varieties.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not commence cropping its fruit so early in the season as the black English. Does not keep as long.

WHITE. Not so large, but equally valuable.

RUSSIAN. Bears a very large fruit. Very hardy.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly smooth and uniform color, recommends it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET. CAMERON BOSTON TAYLOR JAPAN

Figs

Any home garden should have some figs. Sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the tree pruned so the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

CELERIAL. Pale violet; with bloom; sweet; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY. Brown; mediumsized; very sweet; prolific.

CARTEES CHOICE. Handsome white fig; large; white; sweet.

LEMON. Medium to large; yellow; sweet; white flesh.

NEVERFAIL. Handsome, large fig of fine quality; sure cropper.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; violet; sweet and very prolific.
Strawberries

Cultivation. Cultivation should commence as soon as the soil is in good condition. The best tool for early cultivating is a fine-toothed cultivator which does not throw much dirt and can be run close to plants. Use as soon weeds and grass out of rows, and cultivate thoroughly through-our the growing season. Another reason why a small-toothed cultivator is useful is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a longer time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow the first run of strawberries to be free of weeds. Plants that are marked "P" are pistillate, and will not produce berries unless some staminate sort is planted nearby. Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will take a few months to ripen, and will produce fruit successfully only if planted next to pistillate sorts and not all pistillate sorts or one staminate, or three or four pistillate and two or one staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillate sorts using twothirds staminate and one-third pistillate.

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich, ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25c to 50c per quart.

Strawberries from June to November. A few years ago that would have sounded like a fairy-tale, but a hard reality and can be done close to plants. Use a hoe to keep weeds and grass out of rows, and cultivate thoroughly through the growing season. Another reason why a small-toothed cultivator is useful is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a longer time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow the first run of strawberries to be free of weeds. Plants that are marked "P" are pistillate, and will not produce berries unless some staminate sort is planted nearby. Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will take a few months to ripen, and will produce fruit successfully only if planted next to pistillate sorts and not all pistillate sorts or one staminate, or three or four pistillate and two or one staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillate sorts using twothirds staminate and one-third pistillate.

Select List of Standard Varieties

The Strawberry, being the first fruit to ripen in the spring, comes to the table when the appetite is craving, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and fragrance that it is to the fruits what the lily is to other flowers—a very beautiful and elegant plant.

**FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS AND ORNAMENTALS**

**Progressive Everbearing Strawberries**

**RUBACH** (P). Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Rubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberries crop you will find that Rubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned grey. This has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we will say that it is the largest size, oxtimes coarse, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, a stout stem, a prolific, and only sets enough plants to give good-sized berries.

**CRESCENT** (P). This variety is more extensively grown in Mississippi Valley than any other. It is extremely early when well fertilized. It is well known that it needs no description.

**CAMP'S MAMMOTH** (P). By far the largest and the most productive Strawberry today on the market. This extraordinary plant is a seedling of a plant sent to this country by Mr. H. N. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., for whom it is named, in writing a description of it, says: "I have a strawberry before me in liquid that measures about 3½ inches across." We have the control of the entire stock.

**IOWA** (S). The Iowa is a dark red but brilliant red with a glossy surface. The flesh is also dark red, and of the best flavor. It is productive, and is an attractive appearance. As noted red as the Superior, but it is not as attractive, being superior to the Superior. The Iowa is a prolific and productive variety of the Everbearing Strawberries, and you can have them now for months, whereas the early varieties was only a few weeks long. It is a good shipper, and will hold up as well as Superior and nearly as well as the Warfield, it is said to come not as good a shipper as a Ritchie. It bears handsome, bunches of large Berries and is an ample yield. This is an early variety, but the Iowa ripens a few days later than the Superior. It is a large and choice variety, and is equal to or better than the Superior.

**SUPPER** (S). SUPERB berries are large, equal, and uniform. They are dark red, and have a dark glossy red. Quality is the best, rich, good flavor, and it ripens a little earlier than any other variety.

**EXCELSIOR** (S). This is still by far the best early berry we have known. It ripens its first berries a week ahead of Michael's Early, and is four times as productive. Berry of fair size, roundish, holds its size to the very last. The plant is a vigorous grower—all that could be desired.

**GANDY** (S). Holds first place as a late berry. Succeeds best on a heavy soil with good cultivation. It is claimed by some to not do as well on light soils. But the yield per acre will compare favorably with the best of them. We have it far more and runners, and to get a crop the first year it is essential to have a good stand to start with. Not necessary the second season as the berries will produce from the runners.

**LADY THOMPSON** (S). This variety has been grown world-wide for the past three years and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soil. It is early, very large size, and quite productive.

**MICHEL'S EARLY** (S). Is a success as an extensively berry in the South. It is all that can be desired.

**NICK O'MER** (S). This variety is no longer an experiment. The plant is faithful, a strong grower, and it makes fruit-stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground; it therefore does not need muching. When perfectly ripe it is a beautiful carmine, and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper, and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest, and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20 and continues for about three weeks.

**PLOW CITY** (S). Season late to very late, robust foliage: free from blight or rust. From four rows 166 feet long 511 berries were picked in 1893. Eight boxes of these berries were sent to the World's Fair containing an average of 112 perfect berries and blossoms. Sample berries have been picked measuring 1½ inches in circumference.

**STAR** (S). The largest berries we had last season were the Star. When you are looking for something for the fancy market, you cannot strike one better than this. The plant is strong, vigorous and with no sign of rust; makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact, it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although the berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible: bright, glossy red and an excellent flavor. Ripens late.

**TENNESSEE PROLIFIC** (S). This berry has caused quite a stir among growers. It is certainly a very fine berry; a vigorous and thrifty grower; the berries large and even in size; an abundant producer. Should be planted by all berry-growers either for market or family use.

**WAGFIELD** (P). This is an old-time favorite and is extensively grown. Berries medium to large; bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Medium-early. Best fancy market berry crown.

**WILSON** (S). There is a call for plants of this old variety that keeps it before the public. Berry very large, of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.

**WEIL** (S). The demand for plants of this variety proves that it is winning its way. Plant growth very good, only some seasons foliage seemed to be a little more abundant than average. Berries very large; of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.
Grapes

The grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or excised until it covers a large tree or building, and it is the most exquisite use of ground and luxurious clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest produce. Fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but grapes are only to be had through attention and foresight.

SOILS. Good grapes are grown in various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillside unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

CROPS. Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bearing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength, and if it is usually taken more than it can mature, reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth more than the whole would have been. A heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the rows are cut up to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, or January, while the vines are entirely dormant. Care should be taken in pruning, as some varieties produce only small-sized bunches if cut back too hard, while others require severe pruning to produce the best fruit.

Black Grapes

CAMPBELL'S EARY. Its strong, hearty, vigorous growth, thick, heavy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other Grape. Ripeens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after ripen. In quality it is unrivalled by any of our early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness.

CHAMPION. Bunches large, berries large, round; skin thick, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

MOORE'S EARLY. A seeding of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productivity of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry medium; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort.

White Grapes

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Origin, New York. Said to be a cross between Concord and Fonda. This handsome new white Grape has met with general favor; its exportable and very productive, yet black, coming in two or three weeks of Concord; the bunch medium size, slightly shoudered; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe, flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

NIAGARA. A magnificent white Grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard; this white Grape has attracted the most attention in late years; ripens in about 3 weeks, according to the region of the country. The vine is a strong grower, large and free-stemmed, holding without the aid of stakes; fruit a good size, compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality very good, good table, hard, firm, tough, making it a good shipper and market grape.

Red Grapes

LUTIE. This fine Grape originated in Tennessee, and has taken its place in the front rank of our Red Grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, being remarkably free from all fungous diseases. The bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best; it has no equal as a fine family Grape.

Raspberries

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repay generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 to 6 feet apart, three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as soon as possible. Good earth culture is necessary to obtain the best results.

Varieties. Varieties will be left from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 4 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they are 1 or 2 feet high, and the canes should be cut back from 4 to 10 inches in length, with varying the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

Red Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous, early ripening. The main crop is as heavy as the black. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

CUBERTH (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reining sort. Of large size and fine flavor, sizable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent flavor; takes all season, productive everywhere, and best of its color.

MILLER. Berry large as Cubeth, holding its size to the end of the season. Shape round, dark crimson, deep crimson, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small; its cutting season is tremendous. The best shipping berry in existence, has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The fine ripening is with the very earliest. Production similar to any.

SHAFER'S COLOSSAL. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries two crops; large, excellent; berry large, dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety, does not sucker, but roots from the tips like blackberries.

TURNE. A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and productive.

Black Raspberries

HEGG. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; caps hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

SOURGUIN. A black variety, the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth, cane branching and fruiting profusely: ripens early; produces abundant yields; has large, black berries, which remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.
Blackberries

This fruit requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil, northern exposure preferred. We consider it one of the best paying crops.

KITTATINNY (Erie). A most excellent variety. The past season rows 25 rods long produced nearly five crates of a single picking of the very largest, best flavored fruit, and sold at 50c a crate higher than Snyder. Berry very large and late. Picked fruit until December 1. Has some qualities, but we have never had any trouble.

Snyder. Undoubtedly the most hardy in cane and most prolific variety in existence, and if left on the bushes until fully ripe is really a good berry. Season early; berry of medium size.

EARLY HARVEST. The standard early; ripe before raspberries are gone. Can not entirely hardy.

ELDorado. Almost as large a berry as Kittatinny; not so good in flavor, but with a good one to plant.

McDonald Blackberry (Very Early Blackberry). McDonald and Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oval and very good quality, equaling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before any in some sections which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries, and can be picked and sold for an extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

Mercereta. No more phenomenal grower, and very prolific, of larger, better-flavored berries than Kittatinny. He has planted it only in a small way, but the cane is very hardy, and from its general appearance think it will prove a good one.

Austin's Dewberry. Originated by J. W. Austin, Texas; said to be superior to Lucretia.

Lucretia Dewberry. We have a very large demand for plants which goes to prove that the Dewberry is winning its way to the front. The cane will not wither our cold winters, but can easily be covered with old hay or straw for protection. Berry five times as large as Snyder.

Baithic. A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry; berry very large. We have heard some farmers cuttings from root-cullings or tips. Cane is much harder than that of Dewberry and grows more upright.

Juneberries

Cold or heat, wet or dry, the Juneberry seems to get along anyhow, and always produces fruit. We feel the Juneberry is a very profitable fruit plant; but you will always have fruit if you plant the Juneberry.

Currents

Currents do best on a cool, sheltered, moist location. Plant about 3 feet apart; rows 1 feet apart; but either way will do. Prune before the plants go in the fall and do not suffer injury from winter. The plants are better if dug or transplanted to canes. The plants with white heliotrope when the dew is on.

Black Napes. Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Black Champion. Bunches very large, and the flavor of the fruit is particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes. Cherry. The largest of all the red Currents; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil. Fay (Fay's Profile). Bushy vigorous, but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medium to long; with rather long stems; color darker than Cherry; berry averages large, juicy and less acid than Cherry.

Red Dutch. An old and well-known standard variety. Bush strong, tall, upright grower, with rather tender shoots; clusters average about 3 inches long; berries average medium in size, are dark red, slightly subacid flavor.

Gooseberries

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, rather to grow a poorer supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns, certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

Downing. A seedling of the Houghton. An upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy; very good; productive; valuable market sort.

Houghton's Seedling. Rather small; pale red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew; most profitable market variety.

Industry. English origin; the best foreign Gooseberry yet introduced; very large; dark red; excellent quality; beautiful and an enormous bearer.

Smith's Seedling. A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut-bearing trees than for any other purpose, and the crop grown from these trees is used for the food of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

Almonds

PRINCESS and SULTANA. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET. The common variety best flourished in our mountains.

LARGE SPANISH. Yields very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but by their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

JAPAN GIANT. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many trees have been planted in the Middle West by the thought that fifteen or sixteen years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japanese Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing ½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.
Shade Trees

ASH, American White. A fine, rapid, native-growing tree.

European, Mountain. A fine, hardy tree; heads dense and regular, covered with feathery foliage in the fall; a tree that grows very rapidly, and makes a handsome and pleasing planting.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (Fagus purpurea). A handsome tree, from the European forest. It is to be grown in any well-drained soil and is a rapid grower. The leaves of this tree are purple, and it makes a fine specimen planting.

BIRCH, White (Betula alba). A fine tree of moderate size, with silver bark and slender branches. It is choice for its beauty and grace, and its foliage is very attractive.

CAMELLIA, Weeping. A beautiful shrub for the greenhouse. It grows in any good soil and is readily propagated from cuttings. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

European (Fagus sylvatica). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 feet or more. It makes a fine specimen planting.

MULBERRY, Texas Weeping Russian. A beautiful variety of the mulberry tree, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.

POPLAR, Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, and very showy.

Sycamore, American. A large tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and a trunk that is often 10 feet in diameter. It is a handsome tree, and makes a fine specimen planting.

Weeping. A beautiful shrub, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ALMOND, Double-flowering. A most desirable early-flowering shrub, with white and pink flowers.

AZALEA, mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large clusters of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

Beech, Purple-leaved (Fagus purpurea). A handsome shrub, growing in groups in the forest. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved (Berberis purpurea). A handsome shrub, growing in groups in the forest. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (Fagus purpurea). A handsome tree, from the European forest. It is to be grown in any well-drained soil and is a rapid grower. The leaves of this tree are purple, and it makes a fine specimen planting.

BIRCH, White (Betula alba). A fine tree of moderate size, with silver bark and slender branches. It is choice for its beauty and grace, and its foliage is very attractive.

CAMELLIA, Weeping. A beautiful shrub for the greenhouse. It grows in any good soil and is readily propagated from cuttings. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

European (Fagus sylvatica). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 feet or more. It makes a fine specimen planting.

MULBERRY, Texas Weeping Russian. A beautiful variety of the mulberry tree, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.

POPLAR, Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, and very showy.

Sycamore, European (Platanus orientalis). A beautiful tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and a trunk that is often 10 feet in diameter. It is a handsome tree, and makes a fine specimen planting.

Weeping. A beautiful shrub, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.

ALMOND, Double-flowering. A most desirable early-flowering shrub, with white and pink flowers.

AZALEA, mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large clusters of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (Fagus purpurea). A handsome shrub, growing in groups in the forest. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved (Berberis purpurea). A handsome shrub, growing in groups in the forest. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

BIRCH, White (Betula alba). A fine tree of moderate size, with silver bark and slender branches. It is choice for its beauty and grace, and its foliage is very attractive.

CAMELLIA, Weeping. A beautiful shrub for the greenhouse. It grows in any good soil and is readily propagated from cuttings. The flowers are large and of various colors, and the plant is very hardy.

European (Fagus sylvatica). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 feet or more. It makes a fine specimen planting.

MULBERRY, Texas Weeping Russian. A beautiful variety of the mulberry tree, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.

POPLAR, Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, and very showy.

Sycamore, European (Platanus orientalis). A beautiful tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and a trunk that is often 10 feet in diameter. It is a handsome tree, and makes a fine specimen planting.

Weeping. A beautiful shrub, with gracefully drooping branches and large, leathery leaves.
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in great profusion; it is very hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the winter, and kept ground-enriched.

CLEMATIS. A beautiful class of climbing vines, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter: they are excellent for covering pillars, walls, trellises, or small trees used for bedding, running over rock work or an old wall. Their large, white, and colored flowers are of medium size, pure white, or yellow, or shades of blue and violet. They delight in a rich, soil; a sunny situation; perfect drainage.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. A double-berried, double white variety, with medium-sized blue flowers.

GIPSY QUEEN. One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. Strong grower; free bloomer.

Clematis

Vines and Creepers

Nothing lends such pleasant effect to walls or verandas as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are not liable to disease or tender varieties.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI - Boston Ivy. A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest of the deciduous vines, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering bare walls, pillars or any other place where it is needed. It supplies leaves of different shades of green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of orange and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Clematis

HYDRANGEA P.G.

Evergreen Flowering Shrubs

AZALEA indica. We import all the leading varieties of this shrub, from the North always in great profusion. We supply all colors, white, red, pink, violet, and variegated. Our plants are stocky and well grown.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees.

Fuculod (Flamman Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy and handsome. It thrives well in the North.

OLEA fragrans (Tea, or Olive Tree). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and smell exceedingly pleasant. The plants are stocky and well grown.

Achelone, or Privet. A hardy, deciduous, fruiting shrub, with fragrant white flowers. It will be found invaluable and of ready sale.

Rhododendrons

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any soil without any special preparation, and in any position. It is evergreen, and it is at its peak in July and October, when its profusion of crimson, scarlet, purple, and white, flowers, supplied to order, are well supplied. It is a splendid shrub and is most desirable for any kind of garden, as a specimen plant, or组图．

Vines and Creepers

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any soil without any special preparation, and in any position. It is evergreen, and it is at its peak in July and October, when its profusion of crimson, scarlet, purple, and white, flowers, supplied to order, are well supplied. It is a splendid shrub and is most desirable for any kind of garden, as a specimen plant, or in a border.

Azalea indica. We import all the leading varieties of this shrub, from the North always in great profusion. We supply all colors, white, red, pink, violet, and variegated. Our plants are stocky and well grown.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees.

Fuculod (Flamman Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy and handsome. It thrives well in the North.

OLEA fragrans (Tea, or Olive Tree). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and smell exceedingly pleasant. The plants are stocky and well grown.

Achelone, or Privet. A hardy, deciduous, fruiting shrub, with fragrant white flowers. It will be found invaluable and of ready sale.

Rhododendrons

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any soil without any special preparation, and in any position. It is evergreen, and it is at its peak in July and October, when its profusion of crimson, scarlet, purple, and white, flowers, supplied to order, are well supplied. It is a splendid shrub and is most desirable for any kind of garden, as a specimen plant, or in a border.
ARBOVITAE, American. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground.

Golden. A beautiful variety of Chinese Arbor-vita; compact and globular; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the North; should be planted in a shady situation, where it will give a brilliant touch of color like sunshine.

Pyramidals. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

Compacta. Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. Fine for small places.

Rosedale Hybrid. By far the finest of all evergreen of this class. A true hybrid between the Golden Arbor-Vita (Biot's aurea) and Retinispora squarrosa bearing a striking resemblance to both, as it possesses the fine, feathery foliage of Retinispora and the dense, compact, sugarboat shape of Biot's aurea. It is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; somewhat dwarfish.

Arbor-Vitae globose. Forms a dense, low, globe shape. A beautiful evergreen. Particularly fine for formal plantings.

Hoven's Golden. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge and very compact; hardy.

Siberian. A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and duller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter and bears shining needles. It is valuable for low hedging and single specimens.

BOX, Tree. A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by pruning. Dwarf. Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best form.

CYPRESS, Lawson's. A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful, elegant drooping branches; half-hardy here.

FIR, Balsam (American Silver). A very regular symmetrical plant, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Concolor. White-Silver. An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves with silvery tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal tiers, which give the best and brightest and evergreens for the lawn.

JUNIPER, Irish (Juniperus Hibernica). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub for beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Scedolph. Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage pale green. It attains a height of 15 or 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

PINE, Austrian, or Black (Pinus Austriaca). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Scotch (Pinus sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Pinus Strobus). The most ornamental of all pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

SPRUCE, Douglas. From Colorado, Large, conical, becoming large, spreading, green; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Colorado Blue (Picea pungens glauca). This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of 90 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful in color or outline; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; it is a valuable acquisition.

Remlock (Tsuga Canadensis). An elegant grower, hardy, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew. Distinguished from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramid habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it ages gets on fine graceful, pencil branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and is becoming very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and Windbreaks.

Evergreens

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. A grand light red Rose. Extra.

AGrippina. An old favorite gardener. Deep salmon Rose, large and double.

ANDRE SCHWARTZ. A beautiful crimson, free-flowering variety.

ANNA OLIVIER. Lovely blush, shaded with crimson. Extra.

ANTOINE VERDIER. Rich dark carmine-pink; very free.

ALFRED COLOMB. Extra-large, round flower; very double and lovely; a bright carmine crimson. One of the best dark-colored sorts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the million for cut-flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

Bridesmaid. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut-flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding-out of doors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free-flowering and highly grown.

BON SILEN. Still a prime favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and strong-growing qualities; color deep rose, shaded carmine. Valuable for summer or winter flowers.

CAPTAIN CHIBBS. Extra-large, flat flower; color pale peach, deepening at center to rose.

CLOTHILDE SOUTHE. The best known and most popular Poyantha. It is as free-blooming as a Rose can be, blooming when but 3 or 4 inches high, and is never after without bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. The full, double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more, and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but varies sometimes from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.

COQUETTE DE LYON. Vigorous, rapid grower and constant bloomer. Pure carmine-yellow.

CATHERINE MERMET. One of the finest Roses, growing 3 feet. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

COUNTES EVA STARHICNBER. Creamy white, touched with yellow.

DEVONIENS. On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant Roses, and a favorite of long standing.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delivering a perfect fusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. We wish to impress the fact that as a Rose for all purposes it has no peer. It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are, a more vigorous growth, even in color, not shaded, but what is termed a solid color.
MANDARIN HOST. Very white Tea Rose. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MANNY. Lovely white Tea Rose. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.

MAMIE COCHET. A splendid rose, very large, with long, large buds and flowers in profusion. The size of the bud certainly surpasses the loveliness of the rose itself, and, as it is of a lovely creamy white, Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Host was introduced. The great size and beauty of the flower causes it to quite surpass the others in its color and shape. It is a rose of great beauty, and its flowers are of the most delicious fragrance.
We have learned through many years of experience that it is an easy matter to make as much money on a 5 acre orchard as can be made on 10 acres, provided we put into each acre a sufficient amount of fertility and set only trees that have been carefully grown and properly graded. The annual profits are not determined by the number of acres set to trees, but by the number of dollars we have left from each acre after all expenses have been paid. Many orchardists are getting more clear profit from one acre than others are getting from two to three acres because they observe closely the laws of nature and set only trees that respond to intensive cultural methods and by incorporating into the soil sufficient amount of fertility to enable each tree to produce its fullest capacity.