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FALL 1903

J.G. Harrison & Sons. Nurseries

BERLIN, MD.

REFERENCES:
EXCHANGE & SAVINGS BANK,
BERLIN, MD.
& R.G. DUN & CO.



IMPERIAL
APPLE

ELBERTA PEACH

KIEFFER PEAR

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY.

California, January 23rd, 1903.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The trees I ordered of you in November last came duly to hand in splendid shape and condition, notwithstanding the long trip across the continent. Many thanks for promptness and good service.

W. S. Kidder.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Trees received in good condition. Thanks for promptness and for the extra trees.

Very truly yours,
J. J. Spangler.

Delaware, March 28th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees from your Nurseries the 27th of March, and were all in good condition. Was much pleased with them, and if I want anything in your line next Fall will give you a call.

Yours truly,
Wm. E. Cathell.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—My trees arrived to-day in first class condition, and am well pleased with them. They are first class and have fine fibrous roots and a good bushy growth of top.

Respectfully,
H. P. Bohlander.

Virginia, April 14th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gents:—I received my bill for grape vines and they are fine, and if I need any more Nursery stock will give you the order.

Yours respectfully,
Z. Quillin.

New Jersey, February 16th, 1903.

Harrison's Nurseries,

Dear Sirs:—Plants received in fine condition. Thanks for extras. Very well rooted.

Very truly,
F. O. Godown.

Pennsylvania, May 5th, 1903.

Friends:—I was not aware that you had sent me an extra amount of plants until I received your letter. I am much disappointed not to get the Currants, but thank you for your generosity. The additional plants have come.

Respectfully,
Joseph Brinton.

West Virginia, April 18th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

I was much pleased with the plants, they were fine.

Yours respectfully,
C. N. Parish.

New York, April 14th, 1903.

Mr. Harrison:—The plants arrived to-day in good order and am well pleased with them.

Respectfully,
A. H. Mead.

Michigan, April 19th, 1903.

Kind Friend:—I received my strawberry plants in good shape. I was surprised to find them so green. I thought the plants would be wilted coming such a long way on the cars. Hope to favor you again.

Yours respectfully,
George Venn.

Indiana, April 10th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Sirs:—I sent you a postal the other day stating that Mr. Folkering's order had not arrived, but he received them yesterday in good condition. I beg your pardon for I admit that I was hasty. We are all well satisfied with our plants. Ever so much obliged for prompt attention. I remain,

Yours truly,
Mr. Behrman.

Pennsylvania, March 30th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The Nursery stock has come to hand and is fine. Perhaps I will get more in the Fall. I wish to see how the stock will grow in this climate.

Respectfully,
J. B. Allen.

Maryland, March 25th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received my strawberry plants on Saturday, March 21st, and am well pleased with them. They are the finest roots I have ever planted.

Yours respectfully,
C. G. Beall.

Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants have arrived in good condition, and I am well pleased with their appearance.

Yours respectfully,
Allen J. Grubb.

Gerrardstown, West Virginia, June 20th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Out of the 7,000 trees purchased of you this year, I have only lost seven trees. Many of them have made two feet growth.

Respectfully,
D. Gold Miller.

Pennsylvania, April 6th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received my trees on the 1st, and am well pleased as far as I can see now. If I live until Fall I will give you another order.

Obliged,
W. A. Hildebrand.

Pennsylvania, April 18th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Sirs:—I received the trees in good condition, and am well pleased.

H. C. Johnson.

New York, April 18th, 1903.

Mr. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—Received the trees today, well packed and in good shape. Thanks.

Yours truly,
Peter Fraley.

West Virginia, December 13th, 1902.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—Your letter to hand and contents noted. The trees are very nice ones, and have been praised very much by some of the Moorefield citizens as being the best they ever saw.

Yours truly,
David S. Huffman.

Pennsylvania, November 18th, 1902.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The box of trees shipped in October came to hand in good condition. You have filled a number of orders for me in the past, and thus far there has never been a single error. Expect to give you another order in the Spring.

Yours truly,
N. G. Hess.

Massachusetts, April 27th, 1902.

Mr. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—My stock has arrived and I am very much pleased with it. It was good stock and came in good condition. Was well packed. Thanks.

Yours,
B. F. Taylor.

Pennsylvania, November 24th, 1902.

J. G. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—My trees arrived alright and in good condition, and are the best trees for the money I ever bought.

Yours, etc.,
W. H. Morrison.

Long Island, April 23, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—Received the trees today all O. K.

W. S. Shaw.

Illinois, April 20th, 1903.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received my trees the 16th of April. They were all right and in good shape, and have them all set out. Many thanks.

Yours very truly,
Wm. E. Evinger.

Thankful

ARE WE FOR THE ORDERS WE HAVE BEEN FAVORED WITH FOR SIXTEEN YEARS: OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN TO SATISFY THE CUSTOMER, AND WE ARE NOW BETTER EQUIPPED AND OUR EFFORTS ENCOURAGED; WE ARE MORE DETERMINED TO PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS, AND THAT MEANS SUCCESS FOR US, AND THERE IS NOTHING THAT SUCCEEDS BETTER THAN SUCCESS.

WE DO NOT LOOK FOR THE WONDERS IN GROWING NURSERY STOCK, BUT WE ARE BENDING OUR ENERGIES TO GROW THE OLD TIME WINNERS THAT HAVE PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN A COMMERCIAL WAY, THAT ARE PAST THE AGE OF EXPERIMENTATION, IN A GENERAL WAY, WHERE TESTED.

WE TRY TO VISIT THE BEST ORCHARDS IN THE COUNTRY TO SEE THEIR METHODS AND DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF FRUIT IN SEASON, AND IN THIS WAY WE CAN BETTER PLEASE OUR CUSTOMERS IN VARIETIES SUITED TO DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.

OUR TREES ARE GROWN ON THE VERY BEST METHOD KNOWN TO PRODUCE A TREE, WELL RIPENED WOOD THAT WILL COME IN BEARING AT AN EARLY AGE, AND WE THINK THAT THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT ON THAT LINE. FIRST, WE SELECT OUR LAND. WE HAVE NINE DIFFERENT FARMS WITH A VARIETY OF SOIL SUITED FOR GROWING PEACH, APPLE AND PEAR TREES, STRAWBERRY PLANTS AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS. THESE WE GROW IN QUANTITIES.

OUR FACILITIES ARE THE BEST IN THE STATE—LARGER PACKING HOUSE, MORE TRENCHING GROUND AND MORE ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION. OVER TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN PEACH, BOTH BUDDED AND SEEDLINGS, AND OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES IN APPLE. WE HAVE USED THIS SEASON IN PREPARING THIS LAND OVER TWO HUNDRED TON OF FERTILIZER, A LARGE AMOUNT OF HORSE MANURE, AND FIFTY BUSHELS OF CRIMSON CLOVER SEED AND PEAS AS COVER CROP, TO KEEP THE LAND IN GOOD CONDITION, FREE FROM FILTH.

OUR PEACH ARE GROWN ON LAND THAT HAS NEVER BEEN IN PEACH, FROM NATURAL PEACH SEEDLINGS, AND IN OUR SOIL MAKES A GOOD FIBROUS ROOT.

OUR APPLE ARE GROWN ON A HEAVIER SOIL, RED CLAY SUBSOIL, WHICH GIVES A GOOD ROOT AND A VIGOROUS GROWTH.

PEAR, ON THE HEAVIEST SOIL, WITH A DEEPER SUBSOIL.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS ON LIGHT, SANDY LAND, THAT GIVES LONG ROOTS AND A GOOD CROWN.

ASPARAGUS, ON A LIGHT, SANDY SOIL, THAT THEY MAY BE TAKEN OUT WITH ALL BRANCHED ROOTS.

EACH CUSTOMER, AND ALL PROSPECTIVE BUYERS, ARE INVITED TO COME AND SEE OUR STOCK AS GROWN AND HANDLED. WE ARE EASILY REACHED, 146 MILES FROM BALTIMORE VIA B., C. & A. R. R., AND 152 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA VIA P., W. & B. R. R. BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE VERY MARKED INCREASE IN THE COST OF LUMBER FOR BOXES, AND INCREASE IN WAGES FOR THE PAST YEAR, YOU WILL SEE WE ARE STANDING BY OUR OLD PRICES.

TRUSTING THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO BE FAVORED WITH YOUR PATRONAGE, WHICH WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION, AND THAT YOU MAY CALL TO SEE US IN PERSON, WE REMAIN,

YOURS VERY RESPECTFULLY,

J. G. Harrison Sons

Berlin, Maryland.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, pruning, etc.

Transplanting.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn; and February, March and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to

It is a waste of material to plant out an orchard unless the ground is well prepared.

grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the

tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so. Most soils would be benefitted by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so: that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Roots.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth among the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer. Instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot; this will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

Shortening-in the Branches.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Mulching.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer drouths. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

Pruning.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, better in every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of the branches to give the tree the proper shape, and removing those that

"From labor cometh rest." Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may not seem work to keep up a good orchard, but it will bring its own reward.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefitted by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep

them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots: they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Cultivating.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter

to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well

Never plant a tree unless you are willing to take care of it.

cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.

Treatment of Trees Coming to Hand out of Season.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed, they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After this it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.



PEACH TREE ONE YEAR FROM PLANTING.

Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

Distance for Planting.

Standard apples.....	30 feet each way.
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of Trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,742
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,723
11 " " ".....	300	3 " " ".....	4,840

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

A Word to the Farmers.

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable, but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

Make Friends

Of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say: "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit; it is all yours—yours for the kind treatment you have given us."

THE PEACH.

In the peach excellence and beauty are combined, and if given the attention due it, there is no tree that will give more delicious fruit. To the person who has tasted the luscious fruit, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of same.

There is no fruit tree that can make as quick a return as the peach. Give it reasonable attention and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered, a few the second year, and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance. Sometimes it overloads its branches with fruit requiring props, or far better for the owner who has the courage, to thin the fruit and gain better peaches both in size and color, for which he will receive a much better price than the large quantity of small inferior ones.

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn-out" land and poor sandy soils that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peach land, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after the trees are set.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well rotted manure or compost (if it contains wood ashes all the better), then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover the third year in seventh month, turn under the next fifth month and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn, I would use no manure around the tree, but some potash, perhaps. If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make the crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate or kainit.

All years bear in mind that over stimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungus diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in fall or spring, prune about the time the trees start growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals as the tree will make all it needs.

Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never prop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. **Plant good trees in good land and success is only a matter of time.**

The man who is afraid to run the risk of planting either trees or plants has a small chance in the fruit business.

June Budded Peach Trees.

They are grown from natural Tennessee peach seed and on land that has never grown peach trees, and they are clean and healthy.

A June budded tree is one that is budded in June, the same season that it is sprouted from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st to frost, the roots only being one year's growth and the bud about 90 days' growth, this gives us a well developed tree with lots of fibrous roots. When taken up, the fibers all come up and you get the entire roots and tap root not cut. It is of great importance to have the tap root. There are orchards we sold four years ago, June budded trees that bore a heavy crop the past season. The customers will not plant anything but June buds again.

New and Special Varieties.

Niagara Peach.—A new variety, but fully tested by extensive orchard planting near Rochester, N. Y. It may be called the New Elberta, since in appearance it is just like Elberta. It seems to have all the desirable qualities of Elberta with none of its defects. One defect of Elberta is that the foliage is liable to be affected with the fungus that causes leaf curl, while the foliage of Niagara peach cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor, and for its ability to resist fungus, being almost of the character of leather. Another reason is that while Elberta is of good fair quality, Niagara is superb in quality and far superior to Elberta, Niagara ripens one week earlier than El-

berta, ripening here September 1st. It is remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl.

Price of Niagara peach trees is as follows:—First-class orchard planting trees, largest size, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. Medium sized trees, 20c. each; \$2.25 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. June buds 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Hobson—Comparatively new variety introduced by J. D. Huested and he speaks of it as being a very large yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta and a very valuable market variety. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Maryland, March 24th, 1903.

J. C. Harrison & Sons,

The peach trees arrived to-day. They are looking fine and am much pleased with them. You may expect an order next year.

Yours truly,

E. B. Smith.

Pennsylvania, May 2nd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

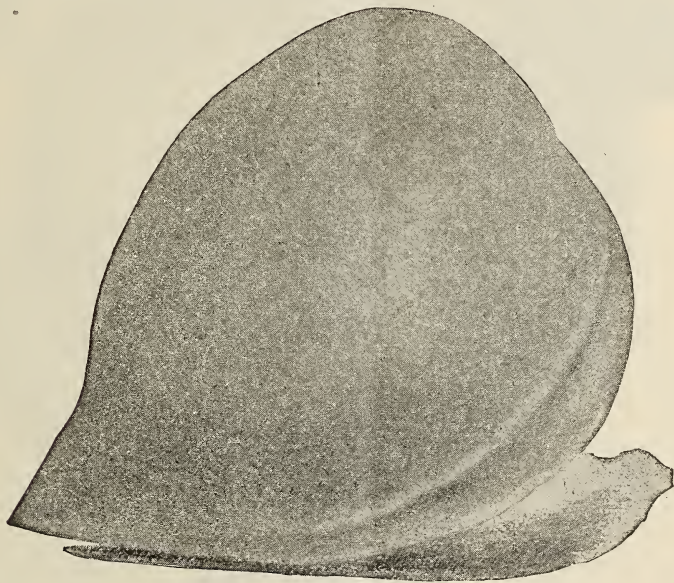
I received the peach trees all right and think they are nice trees, and the "Sunshine" strawberry plants are nice. They came all right. Thanks for the same.

G. W. Wet ter.

Gordon—This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of large size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late peaches for market or home use. To those growing peaches for market we commend this variety especially. It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome, being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It colors up fully before ripening, and will keep for several weeks. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field. It can

be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the peach to plant now to make money. Plant a few hundred or a few thousand trees, and it will be like a gold mine to you in years to come. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds, half price.

Gold Mine—Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round or nearly so, having no point or bunch at centre. It is large yellow with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.



SLAPPY.

Slappy—New. A new peach that is creating a great sensation among Georgia growers; originated by Mr. Rumph, who has this to say of it: "The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone peach; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good peaches; a very thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific, excellent flavor, splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot, no better shipper yet originated. Ripens thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh. Color a clear golden yellow with dark shades; a beauty. June 15, in Georgia." 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Early Tillotson—Medium size, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side, very juicy and of excellent flavor. A good market variety. Ripens first part of July. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Mamie Ross—This peach originated in Dallas, Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers; unsurpassed in size and quality and brings higher prices than any peach grown in this locality.

A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Admiral Dewey—"Admiral Dewey" marks as great an advance in early peaches as did the Triumph, and while that variety is proving even better than ever claimed for it, Admiral Dewey possesses many important points of superiority. It is a perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Has better form and brighter color on the surface; is equally hardy and productive. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Originator's description. Price—One-year, No. 1, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

New Jersey, December 5th, 1902.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The peach trees ordered of you arrived promptly and in good condition. They are fully up to my expectation, being well-rooted and as large as specified in your catalogue. I have bought several thousand peach trees during the past thirty years, and I find those you shipped me fully equal to any I have had and much better than some I have had.

Yours with respect,

F. H. Leaming.

West Virginia, April 6th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The 230 peach trees I ordered of you a month ago arrived safely at my place on March 31st. They are the finest lot I have ever bought of any Nursery, and I have tried most of all of them in this section of the country. You will receive a large order from me next year.

Respectfully,

Chas. G. Howell.



HIELEY.

Hieley (EARLY BELL)—This seedling of Bell of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Bell is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. July 15th. Price 2^c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Stinson's—We have observed the want of a late peach for the Southern markets, and have been for some years trying to secure a variety that would fill this want, as we have always noticed that about the time our crop of peaches is exhausted everybody in the South is wanting peaches. We have secured the Stinson's October, a variety which originated near Meridian, Mississippi, and think it fills the bill. It is a clingstone peach of large size, white with red cheek. Out of a package of that fruit sent us about the middle of September we kept specimens four weeks in good condition. It would ship any distance and is of good flavor. We think it a very desirable variety. Originator's description. Price 2^c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Everbearing—A decided novelty. New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, with mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in

shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh, white juicy and of excellent flavor, Freestone. It is claimed that it will produce fruit for three months in succession and blossoms at different periods. Price 2^c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Victor—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, crossed with Spanish blood. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. Price 2^c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Frances—In this new variety we believe we have one which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect and ripens after it. This new peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely after ripening. By the time the latter is done the Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession and reaches market at a time when peaches command highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow, covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive; the originator cut a branch nine inches long on which were growing nine full sized peaches. It is a true free-stone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Originator's description. Price 2^c. each; 2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

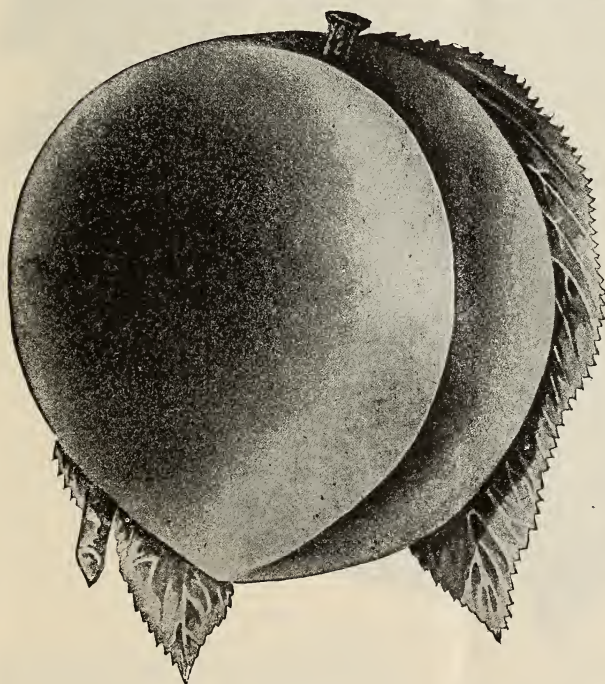
Price of Peach Trees Except where Noted.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First Class XXX, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$ 20	\$2 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
First Class XX, 5 to 7 feet.....	15	1 75	8 00	70 00
First Class, 5 to 6 feet.....	12	1 50	7 00	60 00
First Class medium, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	1 25	6 00	55 00
First Class light, 3 to 4 feet.....	08	1 00	5 50	50 00
First Class branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	06	75	4 50	40 00
First Class whips, light, 1½ to 2½ feet.....	04	70	4 00	35 00
First Class June buds, 1½ to 2 feet.....	06	75	4 50	40 00
Second Class June buds, 12 to 18 inches.....	04	70	4 00	35 00

If June buds are to go by mail add \$1.00 per hundred; if per dozen add 15 cents. We can send 1 to 2 feet one year trees by mail as well.

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.



ELBERTA.

weet, firm and delicious, uniformly large, freestone. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety, skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

Stephens—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

Fitzgerald—The best posted growers in Michigan say it is as large or larger than Crawford Early, with the smallest pit I ever saw and the most brilliant color, grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine peach; stands the winter better than any yet offered.

Elberta—Very large, skin golden yellow; when exposed to the sun faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

Mt. Rose—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety, and should be in every collection.

Champion—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper; ripening about the 10th of August.

Chairs—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Globe—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow,

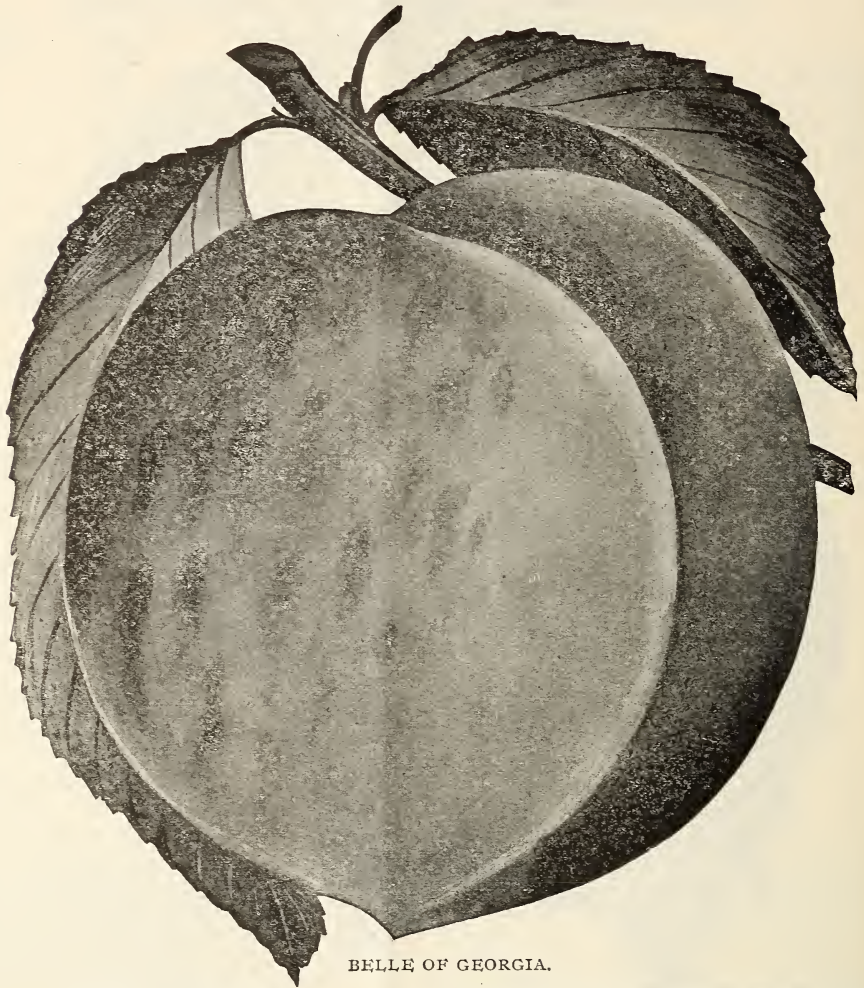
Reeves—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A good freestone.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

Fox Seedling—A very valuable peach ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

Crawford Late—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.



BELLE OF GEORGIA.

FIRST RIPENING.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. August 1st to 15th.

Sneed—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Greensboro—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

Alexander—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun, flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

Beauty's Blush—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Amsden June—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.

Triumph—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is large with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

Schumacher—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy, very good qualities. June.

Waterloo—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

Connett's Southern Early—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford county, North Carolina. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade; having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

Eureka—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden June and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red, flesh white with a delicious flavor.

SECOND RIPENING.

Carman—The originator says it is either a seedling of or a sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor.

Early Rivers—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, dersh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

Hale's Early—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant in some places on that account. It does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands towards and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

Lodge—Originated in the famous peach belt of Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer. White flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper and is a money maker in the locality in which it originated. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

Delaware—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size and fine appearance, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive. A better shipper than Mountain Rose, handling quite as well as Troth, than which, however, it is much larger and of more attractive coloring, as well as earlier. It comes in just when a good shipping peach is needed, when Hale's Early is about over and Troth beginning to ripen.

Hynes' Surprise—True freestone when ripe; resists rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large. Cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. One of the best early, yellow fleshed freestone peaches. July 15th.

Troth's Early—A very early peach of medium size, whitish, with a fine red cheek. Middle of July.

Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

Waddell—Another new early peach, originating in Georgia and commended especially by Mr. Hale, who has planted it largely. It is of medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. One notable thing is the long keeping quality of Waddell, and also its exceptional capacity for shipping. There is no doubt as to the value of this new peach.

THIRD RIPENING.

Yellow St. John—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large; flesh yellow. Equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

Early Michigan—One of the earliest freestone, white flesh varieties. A profitable market sort, much like Lewis. Has given great satisfaction in the western section of the country. Hardy and prolific.

Lewis—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Champion—See description in Winner's list.

Miss Lolo—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

North Carolina, January 5th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The peach trees by Express came forward at once in the best of condition and am well pleased. Have an order for more trees in the Spring—Kieffer pear, apples, etc.

Yours for success,

J. F. Dimmette.

New Jersey, November 14th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Two boxes of trees arrived in excellent condition on the 10th. Am well pleased with the stock, especially the peaches, although all of the trees are well rooted.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Morgan.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer, A very handsome freestone.

Mary's Choice—Large to very large; yellow, blushed with red; free. A very fine peach, for either family or market orchard.

Large Early York—Large; white with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

Connecticut—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. Large, and handsome; golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor, and to all yet more to its great value it ripens early—before Crawford Early.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Holderbaum—The originator describes it as follows: The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

Mrs. Brett—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

Everbearing—See description, page 6.

FIFTH RIPENING,

Bokara No. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardness, having endured a temperature of 28° below zero without injury. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

Crawford Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties, but not planted as extensively as years ago.

Kalamazoo—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Morris White—Rather large; skin creamy white tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. Trees vigorous and bear fair crops. One of the very best for preserving on account of its entire absence of red at the stone. Middle of August.

Red Cheek Melocoton—A famous old, well-known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large, skin yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

Tennessee, April 4th, 1905.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—The one hundred peach trees I bought of you are all O. K. Many thanks for the extras. Your way of doing business suits me.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. Madison.

New Jersey, March 22nd, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

My order of trees reached me on the 18th in good shape, and am well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,

F. M. Harrison.



MOUNTAIN ROSE. (See description in Winner's List.)

Snow's Orange—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

Old Nixon Free—See description in Winner's list.

Stump—See description in Winner's list.

Smock Cling—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

Moore's Favorite—A handsome large peach, white with blush to the sun, similar to Old Nixon, but a few days later, flesh white, tender and juicy, very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

Switzerland—A Michigan seedling, said by some of the large growers to be the best and most prolific white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white with handsome red

cheek, resembling Old Nixon and Stephens and ripening between the two.

Elberta—See description in Winner's list.

Reeves—See description in Winner's list.

Captain Ede—The introducer says of it: "The Captain Ede was originated in southern Illinois. Among the leading fruit growers it is considered the best orchard peach, being a beautiful, very large, yellow freestone, covered slightly with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before the Elberta. The tree is fine, upright grower, bearing bountiful crops; it should be thinned in order to get the best specimens. It is very hardy, both in bud and bloom. It is remarkable for its freedom from rot and its good shipping qualities."

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—I herewith acknowledge receipt of trees, all in good condition.

Respectfully yours,
D. S. Benner.

New Jersey, March 27th, 1903.

Gents:—Trees arrived safely and in good condition, so you need not pay any attention to my letter of the 26th.

Yours respectfully,
Charles Wray.

Mr. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—Received the trees all O. K., and am very much pleased with them. Thanks for the extra ones. Will remember you in the future.

Yours respectfully,
Geo. E. Metcalf.

New York, April 20th, 1903.

Dear Sir:—I received the trees in good condition, and am well satisfied.

Respectfully yours,
John S. Erney.

Pennsylvania, April 23rd, 1903.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

Ward's Late—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white with a large crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent. Valuable for canning and market purposes.

Christiana—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.

Elberta—See description in Winner's list.

Matthews—It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is of large size, above medium; shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer.

In the section where it originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta, which still adds to its value. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Perfect freestone.

Newlington Cling—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

Gold Mine—See description, page 5.

Perry's Red Cling—Fruit large to the largest, flesh white, skin red next to the sun, high flavor. For canning purposes it is simply superb. Tree vigorous and heavy grower. Last of August.

Bequet Free—Large to very large; skin greenish white shaded with red. Freestone, a heavy and sure bearer.

Frances—See description, page 6.

Emma—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than Elberta. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Coolidge Favorite—Large; white with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August and first of September.

Burke—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese cling and very large. It is described as roundish, oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor, clingstone. August.

Fitzgerald—See description Winner's list.

Fox Seedling—See description Winner's list.

New Prolific—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters.

Jennie Worthien—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

Wheatland—An improvement upon Crawford Late, and ripens just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous, very productive. August.

Gold Drop—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

Walker—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. One of the very best of its season, ripening in September. A most excellent variety for canners.

Magnum Bonum—Large yellow peach, freestone, Globe—See description Winner's list.

Brandywine—Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red, free.

Stevens—See description Winner's list.

Chairs—See description Winner's list.

Denton—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a full week to ten days later in season. So far it has proven remarkably certain as a bearer, bearing when all other kinds fail. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

Shipley's Late Red—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

Lemon Cling—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety, light yellow reddened in the sun, flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor, fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Engle's Mammoth—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

Jacques—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

Piquet's Late—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

Geary's Hold On—Rare, yellow freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Early Heath—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

Smock—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Oscar—Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Clingstone. Tree a thrifty grower. September.

Barber—Medium to large; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for. September.

Bronson—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

Conklin—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.

Ford's Late—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

Bray's Rareripe—(Dillon's Rareripe)—Large; creamy white, well flushed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good. A regular and abundant bearer, very profitable in many sections.

Lorentz—A seedling discovered in Marshall County, W. Va., and has never been known to fail a crop, even in most unfavorable seasons. It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

Crosby—Medium size, bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality, it commands ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

West Virginia, November 10th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—We received our trees November 1st, and now they are nearly all delivered. Not a man grumbled. You sent us the finest trees I ever saw. Every man that has come for his trees went home with a broad grin on his face. Your trees are certainly grand. I think I will make another order in the Spring, and if I live I think I will visit your place during the holidays. You see I teach school and cannot come just any time. I remain,

Yours truly,

I. M. Hockman.

Maryland, April 11th, 1903.

Mr. J. G. Harrison,

Dear Friend:—I pen you a few lines to let you know that I got the trees safe and sound and was very much pleased with them, but was sorely grieved when I found that my quince trees were not there. Pap was very much pleased too. Now if they only live. I have been made a fool of so often with these old agents running around that Pap was almost in fear to send, but I took it on myself. They pleased us both, they looked so thrifty. Is it a good time to send in the Fall. "Yes."

Yours truly,

E. A. Page.



LATE CRAWFORD.

See description in Winner's List.

Wonderful—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, over-spread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October and a good keeper.

Cobler—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Edgemont—This variety is planted in West Virginia in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the new peach belt of that State, and is regarded as one of the most valuable varieties, being large and of the Crawford Early type; yellow, with a fine blush in the sun, flesh yellow, sweet and of the highest flavor and ripening about the last of September, when yellow peaches are in great demand. This variety was originated at Edgemont, Maryland, from whence it derived its name.

Nicholson's Shock—A good late peach with bright

yellow flesh; handsome and large, perfectly free and heavy and a regular bearer.

Pierce's Yellow—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardiness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit and good shipping qualities should prompt every fruit grower to have some of this valuable variety in his orchard. First to middle of September.

Silver Medal—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

Wager—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long lived and productive. Early September.

Stinson—See description, page 6.

Gordon—See description, page 5.

Scott's Nonpareil—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

West Virginia, April 27th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The trees came in fine shape, and I am much pleased with them. Some of our local Nurserymen claimed I would not get good stuff from you. I will be in need of some more trees next spring and will surely get them of you, and will insist on my neighbors sending their orders to you.

Yours truly,
J. O. McDougal.

Rhode Island, April 16th, 1903.

Dear Sir:—Received the trees by Express April 11th, and I am proud of them. All my neighbors had a look at them and found them very large and healthy trees for the small amount of money I paid for them. I am well pleased with them and thank you very much for the prompt attention you paid to my order, and if I need any more trees I shall always call on you. I remain,

Yours truly,
Edwin Schoenl.

William's Favorite—Large, handsome, hardy, very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones. Middle of September.

Garfield—Originated in Cayuga County, New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

Willett—Originated by Wallace P. Willett, of New York City, N. Y., from a peachstone brought from South America in 1874. This variety having been tested for twenty-five years, proves to be one of the largest, finest yellow peaches ever known, and is of the Crawford Late type. Twelve of these peaches which were exhibited at the American Institute Fair, took the first prize, weighing twelve ounces each, and each measuring twelve inches in circumference. The tree is a very thrifty grower, upright, clean, smooth and stalky. Blooms about May 1st, with large sized blossoms. Ripens September 25th.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Hill's Chili—A great favorite for market in the cold northwest, on account of its extreme hardness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red, flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

Steadley—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white, flesh white, juicy, melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

Bustin's October—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

White Heath Cling—Fruit very large; skin a pale yellowish white with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after being taken from the tree.

Levy's Late—(Henrietta)—Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

Van Meteor's Late October—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims that it is still later than Billeu. Give it a trial.

Hughes' I. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach; said to be the largest and best peach of that season; produces fruit large and with distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

Salway—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock. Free.

Wilkin's Cling—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

Marshall—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

NINTH RIPENING.

Billeu's Late October—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money maker.

Klondike—Have long wanted a peach as beautiful as Mountain Rose, with quality equal to Old Mixon, ripening with Smock. Now we have it in the one and only peach—Klondike—the largest of all white freestone peaches. Originated in York County, Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor, free from bitterness; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening, October 10th, when no other late peach can compete with it in size, quality or appearance.



TWO YEAR BEN DAVIS APPLE TREES.

THE APPLE.

Every farmer, however small his possessions may be, who lives in the apple growing districts of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form every day of the year. It is the purpose of this article to interest the farmer in this most valuable of all fruits. So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon the subject. In its numerous varieties, its season of maturity extends throughout the year. No other fruit in the temperate zone may thus be had in continuous succession without resorting to artificial means of preservation. It is pre-eminently that they are the household economy. Apples placed ready for the children when they awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is well known all over the country. Apples are good for the brain. A good ripe, raw apple is completely digested in eighty-five minutes and the phosphorus renews the nervous system in the brain. No man should ever let his family go hungry for apples.

Thinning Apples.

It pays to thin apples, says a writer in the *American Gardening*. This season I tried the experiment on a large scale to settle the above assertion as a fact. I thinned them when over half grown, so that no two apples would touch each other, and the result was about double the large sized apples the present season over what they were last season. If one has some money to invest and is willing to wait a few years, provided he has proper soil and location, an apple orchard will be a good investment, providing it is cared for as well as corn and potatoes generally are.

VARIETIES—Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of the family a number of varieties that ripen in quick succession will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use.

Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as long as some, it is selected with special care.

New Varieties.



STAYMAN WINESAP.

Stayman Winesap—The above cut is a fair representation of this excellent apple when well grown. Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful

in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper. This apple is gaining popularity very rapidly. The tree is vigorous and strictly Winesap in habit, readily adapting itself to the different soils and situations. Bears young and abundantly. Price 4 to 5 feet 25c, each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred. 3 to 4 feet 20c, each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Winter Banana—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree a remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful; generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May. Price, 4 to 5 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 doz.; \$15.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 ft. 20c. each; \$2.00 doz.; \$10.00 per hundred.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand; tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one year grafts have produced several fine specimens and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Two-year old single-stem trees about 18 inches high produce fine specimens. Late fall and early winter. Originator's description. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per hundred.



RED ASTRACHAN.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, approaching conical, covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich and acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities and the vigor of the tree, it is worthy of general cultivation. One of the best early apples to plant

for profit, ripening with Early Harvest. Above the medium size, skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality; tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. June.

Price same as general list.

Tennessee, March 18th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived on the 18th in good shape. Some of them were in bloom, and it is so late I am afraid we will lose some of them.

Yours truly,

R. P. H. Tate.

Nebraska, April 22nd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—The trees you sent me received last night in good shape and planted to-day.

Yours as ever,

Jacob Jones.

**Price of Apple Trees (except where noted).
TWO YEARS ON WHOLE ROOTS.**

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2 50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60.00

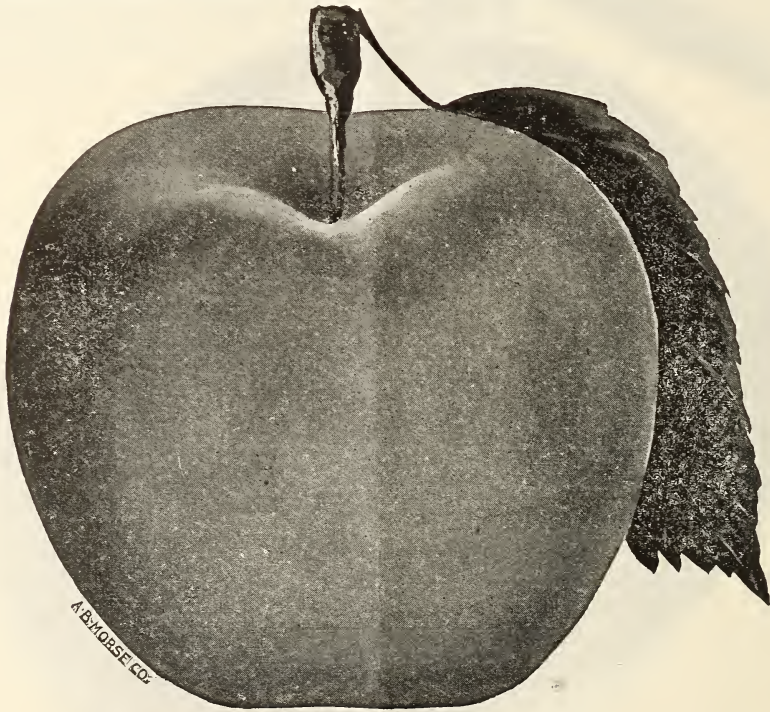
Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

**DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIST.
SUMMER APPLES.**

Chenango Strawberries—(Sherwood's Favorite). Fruit medium size, oblong, indistinctly ribbed; skin whitish, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. A pleasant fruit, esteemed for the table, and so handsome as to make it a quick-selling market

variety. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. August and September.

Cooper's Early White—Very large, roundish, pale yellow with faint blush; flesh white, crisp, sprightly; Western apple; vig. First of August.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Yellow Transparent—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow and beautifully

striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid aromatic. July.

Carolina Red June—(Red June). Medium size, red, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. Last of June.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration this has no superior among early apples. June to July.

New Jersey, April 20th, 1903.
Dear Sirs:—The trees came to hand on the 17th inst. in good order. I thank you for the extras. I will surely bear you in mind when in need of anything in your line.

Yours respectfully,
Foster Nostrand.

Connecticut.
Mr. Harrison:—The trees and asparagus roots ordered of you came in fine order and are all very satisfactory. We especially appreciate the extra things you added to the order that were of more value to us than the cost of the expressage.

F. M. Jacques.

Golden Sweet—Large to very large; pale greenish yellow; flesh fine, white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

Lawyer—(Delaware Red Winter). Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, rich

flavored; valuable as a market variety. Tree a moderate, compact grower and an abundant bearer. July to August.

Sweet June, or High Top Sweet—An excellent early sweet apple; pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; fine for table and cooking, perfectly tender; mod. 25th of June to middle of July.

Summer Rambo—Medium to large; green striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free. September.

Alexander—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor. October to December.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor; slow. September.

Duchess (Oldenberg)—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. Flesh juicy and sub-acid. September.

Fameuse—Medium; crimson, sometimes striped north; flesh snowy white, very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; dessert and cooking. Very hardy and productive; popular. October to December.

Fallwater (Talpehocken)—A large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

Flora's Bell Flower—(Flory, Sheep, Sire). Origin, Montgomery County, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. September.

Haas—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

Lowell—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

Maiden Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree with a fine spreading head and bears large crops. Valuable for market, also for drying. September to November.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; productive and vigorous. September to November.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of Apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

Smokehouse—Fruit large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp and rich, with a fine, aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

Utter's Red—Large, round, whitish and striped, very beautiful and excellent, sub-acid; tree vigorous hardy, productive requires dry soil; of great value north. September and October.

Wagner—Medium to large, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, bears very young. October to December.

Hancock, Md., June 23rd, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gents:—The trees bought from you have made a fine showing. The 5,000 apple and 1,000 peach trees bought from you in November, 1902, all pushed out this Spring. However, during May and the early part of June we had a severe drouth, with occasional hot winds, no rain for six weeks, and during that severe test only three or four of the trees died. All the others are making a fine vigorous growth at this writing.

Yours truly,

E. P. Cahill.

Ohio, March 25th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Trees received in good condition and no complaint to make.

Respectfully,

John Moes & Sons.

Arkansas, May 27th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I ordered of you sometime ago are doing as fine as I ever saw. I thought that some of them were not going to live, but they are all right. Agents sell no better trees for 30 and 40 cents than the ones I got of you, while yours cost only 5 cents each.

Hoping to remain your friend and customer, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. H. Meek.

Ohio, April 23rd, 1903.

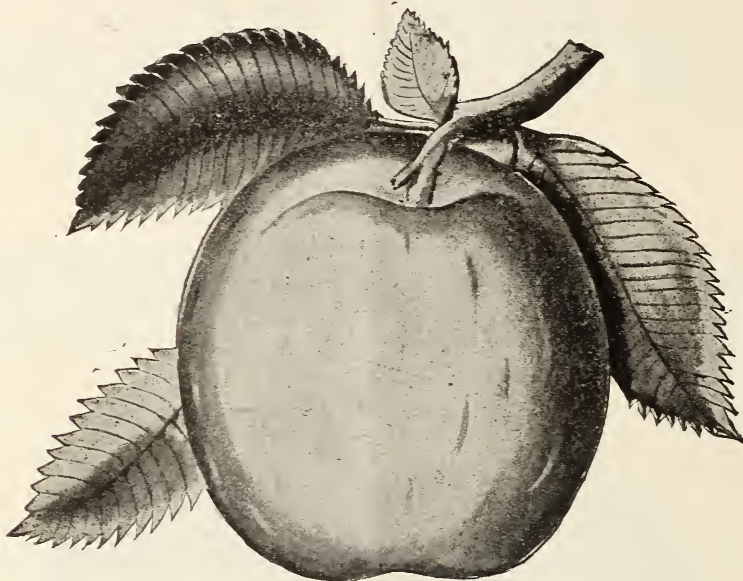
J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—My trees arrived on the 20th all in good shape. Nothing had started to grow but the Dewberry. They are hustlers. The Grape Vine is a very fine one. I am well pleased with the bill.

Yours truly,

Christian Stahl.

WINTER APPLES.

YORK IMPERIAL— $\frac{1}{2}$ Size.

York Imperial—The best of all the List—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish, yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

American Golden Russet—(Bullock's Pippin or Sheep Nose). Small, roundish, ovate; skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. October to January.

Baldwin—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tide-water section. October to February.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular, good keeper. November to April.

Coffolet Beauty—A seedling from Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in growth. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis with none of the bad. A good grower in nursery and orchard. An abundant and regular bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree. Above medium size, resembling the Limber Twig in form, but larger. Beautifully striped and splashed with red, on a yellow ground.

Cooper's Market—Medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow ground; flesh white, firm, tender, rather acid. Valuable for marketing. November to March.

Dominie—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly; pleasant flavor, keeps till midwinter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size, rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Best of yellow winter apples and a good seller. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree is hardy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. December to February.

Gano—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities to a high degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more

Ohio, May 9th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—With pleasure I inform you that the box of trees arrived in time and in good condition. I count them the best trees I ever had, much better than expected for the money. Many thanks for your promptness and good packing. You can expect an order again.

Yours respectfully,
Stephen Jones.

Rhode Island, April 15th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—My order of trees shipped the 3rd, received in due time and in good condition. Good trees, good roots and well packed.

Yours respectfully,
Henry Grover.

Maryland, March 27th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees I ordered of you in good condition, and am well pleased with them. I thank you for the promptness with which you delivered the order and trust our business relations in the future will be as pleasant as in the past.

Very respectfully,
Arthur L. Aist.

New York, April 14th, 1903.

Mess. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived here on Saturday and they are put in the ground. I have taken some pains in setting them out, and if they do well will need more in the Fall.

Truly yours,
R. W. Peary.

regular in size and a very long keeper; tree having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Indian—Originated in Southern Indiana on an old camp ground. The fruit is as large as the largest Ben Davis, resembling it in shape, a little duller in color, and has a richer yellow meat, making it pleasant either for eating or culinary use. Is a good keeper, comes into bearing early, and is a very prolific annual bearer.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun.

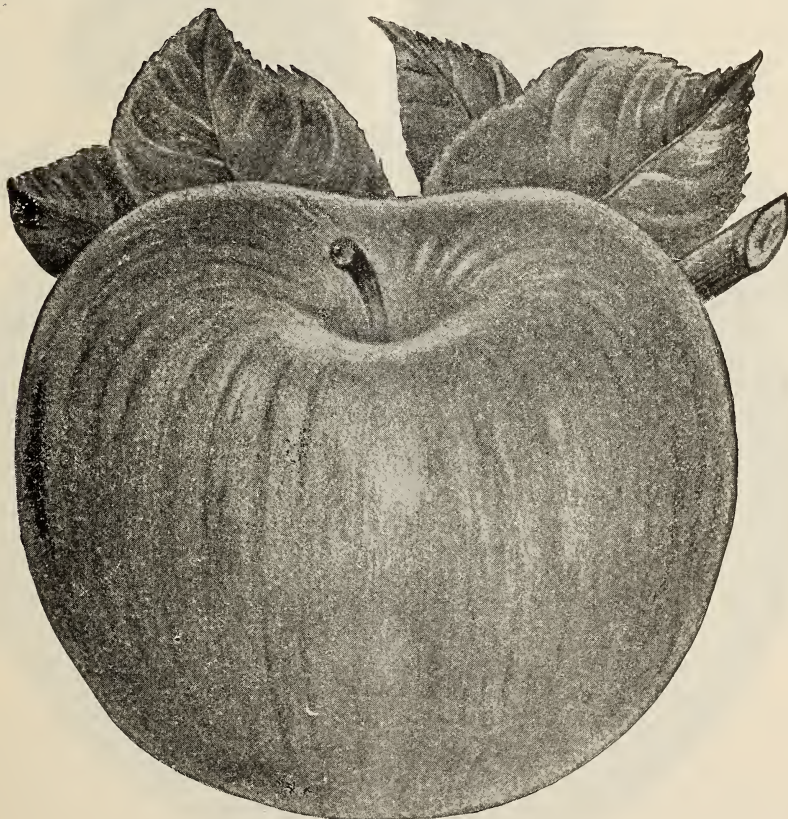
Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. October to January.

King—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to March.

Little Romanite—(Gilpin Carthouse). Tree very hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oblong, skin very smooth and handsome, streaked with deep red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, becoming tender in spring; good, vig. February to June.

Limbetwig—Medium, dull rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good. Tree thrifty but open grower. Keeps well.

Lankford Seedling—Medium to large, yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.



BEN DAVIS.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and a good keeping variety and should be in every orchard. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, comes into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping the late spring frosts. Very popular in the west and southwest. Mid-winter.

Longfield—One of the best new Russian varieties. Tree is a very strong, upright grower, and has proven

itself to be an early, annual and abundant bearer. Highly valuable for cold climates and exposed sections. The fruit is white, tender, fine and juicy, sprightly sub-acid, and keeps from December to April. Something new, and a valuable addition to our American orchards.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome, fair quality, a good grower and an early and immense bearer, valuable for market. December to April.

New York, April 9th, 1903.
J. G. Harrison & Sons:—The trees I wrote you about have arrived in good shape.

S. B. Wygant.

Massachusetts, April 7th, 1903.
Gentlemen:—The Nursery Stock came to hand all right.

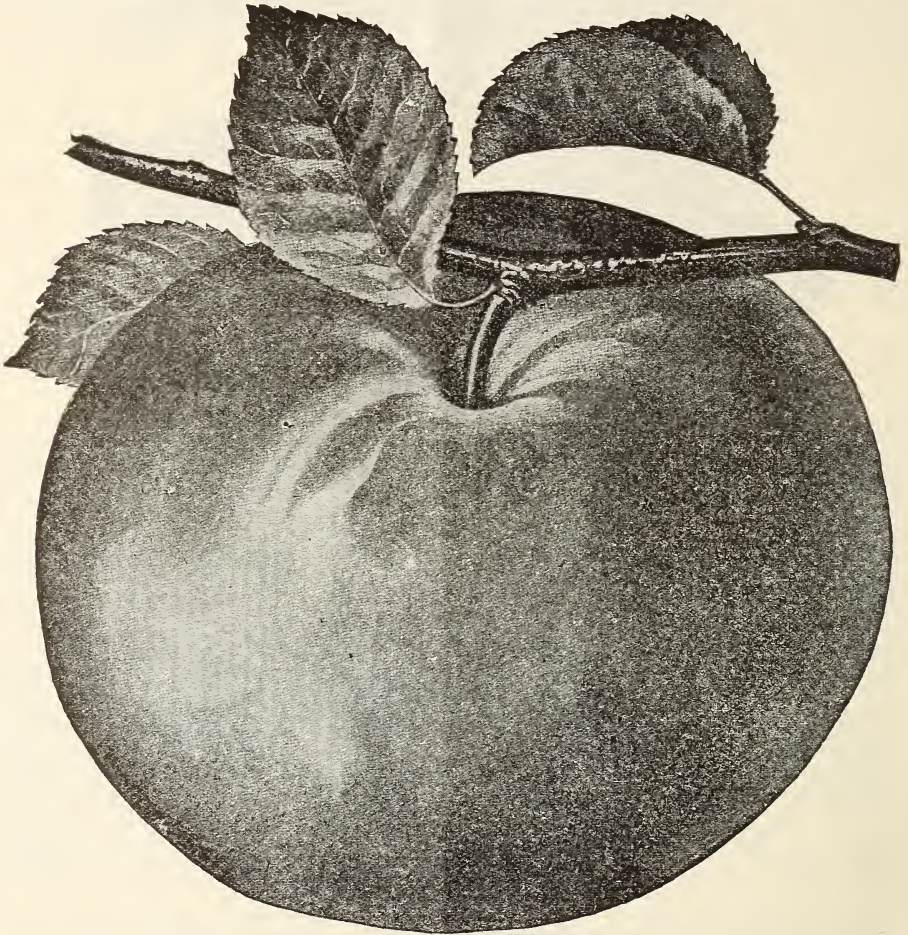
Yours truly,
Henry Ortmann.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red, flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; tree irregular grower; vig. January to April.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Mann—An upright grower, forming a round head, fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good; vigorous. April and May.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountainous regions. November to February.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer and a good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter apple has but few equals.

Northwestern Greening—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests, and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardiness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested. January to April.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent apple and well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened, bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess and it inherits its quality of extreme hardness, which makes it a most reliable kind in cold climates. December and January.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Ribston Pippin—Fruit medium size, roundish; greenish yellow, clouded with dull red on sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich aromatic flavor; very good. November to April.

Rolf—Originated in Maine. By many called coreless on account of its small core, usually having but one seed each. The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and said to be an annual bearer. The handsome appearance of this fruit makes it a valuable market sort. In quality we should rank it as first class. The flesh is slightly yellow, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Season, November to February.

Red Romanite or Carthouse—One of the best winter apples for planting south. On good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Roxbury Russet—Rather above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive and very popular on account of its long keeping. November to February.

Rawle's Janet—(Never fail). Medium, roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped with red, crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest; mod. January to May.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple; mod. November and December.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, finely grained, tender, juicy and rich acid flavor. Succeeds well in the north, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

Scott's Winter—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisquidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

Smith's Cider—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy with a mild sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and a profitable market variety. December to February.

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine; tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good. January to May. Its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late even in summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and northwest. The tree is very hardy.

Shockey—From Jackson County, Ga. Fruit me-

dium size, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet; tree erect, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early, and is exceedingly productive. This is probably the most reliable and valuable winter variety for the south, and is there justly very popular. Valuable in eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. Keeps till May or June.

Shackleford—Originated in Clark County, Missouri. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples are large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

Stark—Large greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped light and dark red. Flesh yellowish and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid and free. October to January.

Tallman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

Willow Twig—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

Winesap—We can hardly find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing as it does a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals; for table it stands among the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed, and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this we must earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong, skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Wealthy—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; a good market apple of its season; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

Wolf River—A handsome apple, originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. Tree strong, stout and a great bearer. January and February.

Walbridge—Medium size, striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. December to January.

W. W. Pearman—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, crisp and juicy; trees vigorous and productive. January to April.

CRAB APPLES.

A few years ago crab apples were regarded fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes. Besides being useful, they are also very ornamental when in bloom, and also when loaded with their highly colored fruit.

Transcendent Crab—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Golden Beauty—Medium size, yellow, with red cheek; very handsome; mod. September.

Whitney—Large, early, beautiful; fine for dessert or cooking. Tree hardy and free from blight; immensely productive. A great acquisition.

Nartha—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which

originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

White Arctic—Clear, transparent white. Medium size. August.

Florence—Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red, good grower, prolific and valuable. Season, September.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—My trees arrived in good condition and am very much pleased with them, for they are strong and healthy. Thanks for the extra ones.

Truly yours,

R. E. Liller.

Mess. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—I received all the stock ordered. All in fine condition and first-class stock. Many thanks for the extras we found in each lot. I appreciate your favors very much.

Yours very truly,

G. M. Scaggs.

Maryland, April 20th, 1903.

West Virginia, April 23rd, 1903.

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into winter and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting, but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

SOIL—The pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this, gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

RIPEN—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather summer pears at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears at least two weeks and winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.

Price of General List of Pears.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First-class, 5 to 7 feet.....	.25	2.50	17.50
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.50	15.00
First class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.25	10.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.
Beurre d'Anjou, Bartlett, Duchess in dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—This is the most popular summer pear both for home use and market that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet, Good grower and productive, a splendid hardy bearer.

Koonce—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive and an annual bearer.

Lawson—A healthy grower, free from blight, very

productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

Tyson—Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Vigorous. August.

Wilder—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth, pale yellow with deep red cheek, fine-grained, tender, rich, sub-acid, does not rot at the core, a good shipper and bears well. Early in August.

BOX AND FREE
BALING

AT CATALOGUE PRICES.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Barseckle Pear—This remarkable new pear is sometimes known as the Bartlett-Seckel. It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green, with seldom any color on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel, but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

Flemish Beauty—A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy, bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market, fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium size; yellowish or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting; juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.

Seckel—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting,

with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

Vermont—It is full medium size; yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. October.

Elizabeth—(Manning's Elizabeth)—Fruit small, yellow with a lively red cheek, flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

Le Conte—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting and sweet; a fine upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

WINTER PEARS.

Garber—Is kin and very much like Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

Vicar—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

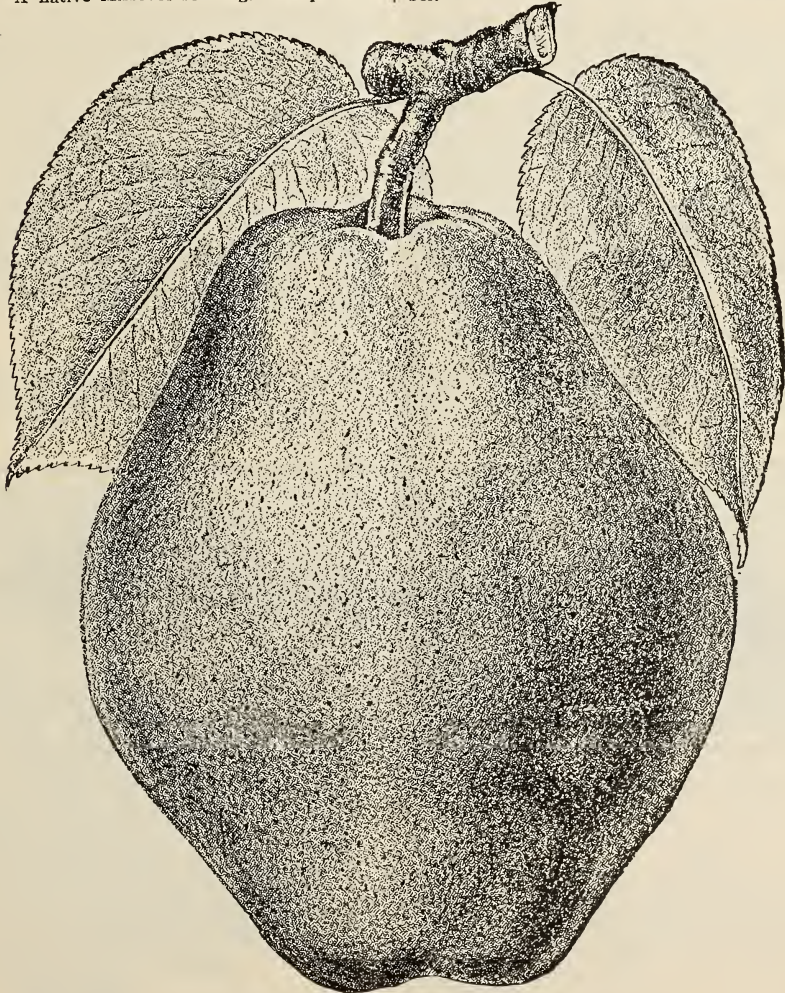
Lincoln Coreless—Fruit large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy, and pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When ripe the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong, healthy grower. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. Has no core.

Krull—A native Missouri seedling. Keeps until

April in barrels like apples. Lemon yellow with a delicate bloom giving it a rich appearance; skin thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whiteish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed by the early winter pears; ripens with little care. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Hoosac—A new variety, originated in Massachusetts. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, with a rich almond flavor. Very hardy and a good bearer. October.



KIEFFER—See Price and Description on Page 24.

Maryland, April 2nd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived all right and am much pleased with them. Thanks for the extra trees you sent me.

Respectfully,

W. J. Marshall.

West Virginia, March 31st, 1903.

Gentlemen:—The trees have arrived in the best condition, and I beg to express you my best thanks for your careful and liberal accommodation.

Very sincerely yours,

C. J. Kluser.

Price of Kieffer Pear Trees.

				Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First-Class XXXX	7 to 8 feet,	2-year	-----	\$ 0.30	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
"	XXX	6 to 7 "	2-year	.25	2.50	15.00	140.00
"	XX	5 to 6 "	2-year	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
"	X	4 to 6 "	1-year	.15	1.80	10.00	90.00
"		3½ to 5 "	1-year	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
"		3 to 4 "	1-year	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
"		2 to 3 "	1-year	.08	.75	7.00	60.00

Kieffer—Commences to bear the second, if not the first season after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely if ever blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit. For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productiveness, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed The Business Pear, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of fruit trees of the temperate zone. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, good quality. It is unfortunate that

the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of winter and can be kept until April; cannot praise this valuable fruit too much.

POLLENIZATION—In established orchards of Kieffer that are not fruiting satisfactorily, we would suggest planting some other varieties among them at a distance of every fifth row, and as it is important to have a variety that blooms early in the season, and to get immediate benefit it should be a variety that blooms young. The Garber and Le Conte appear to be admirably adapted to this purpose.



OUR KIEFFER ORCHARD ON HOME FARM. OUR KIEFFER TREES WILL TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

Virginia, April 7th, 1903.
Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—I received the 1,000 Kieffer pear trees by freight promptly and in nice condition. They are beauties and have excellent roots. I thank you for your most satisfactory manner in dealing with me and enclose cash and further order.

A neighbor who kindly helped me to set my trees had bought of a local Nursery and paid nearly double your price for peach, apple, and pear. He thought his trees were first class until he saw mine. You will get his order hereafter.

Very gratefully,
H. C. Barrett.

Maryland, April 9th, 1903.
J. G. Harrison & Sons:—Enclosed you will find my check for \$20.00. I paid one dollar and nine cents for freight. If that is not right let me hear from you. I must say that I am more than pleased with the trees. I never received them in better condition, nor prettier ones. The June buds are all O. K. Will give you another order this Fall and get you several more.

Yours truly,
Geo. R. Leapley.

North Carolina, March 21st, 1903.
Dear Sirs:—Your bill of 200 Kieffer pear and 20 Garber to hand. All O. K. in nice condition. Am ever so much pleased with them. They are the finest one year trees I ever saw. Received the same amount of trees from another Nurseryman the same day. They cost me a little less money but would rather have your trees for double the money. Many thanks for the Berry plants. You will hear from me when wanting more trees.

Respectfully,
W. W. Williams.

Ohio, March 11th, 1903.
Dear Sirs:—The trees I received from you last year are the finest I ever got. I did not lose a tree out of the whole bunch.

Homer Walker.

New Jersey, April 4th, 1903.
J. G. Harrison & Sons:—Box of trees came yesterday all right. Received in good order and consider them very good.

Respectfully yours,
Garrett S. Luyster.

THE PLUM.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. The trees are pruned in the same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the hennery, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

Description of New Varieties.

Climax—This is one of Mr. Burbanks' latest creations, which he calls the "King of Plums." He describes it as follows: "Fruit heart shaped, as large as the Wickson, and more highly colored, so fragrant that a single specimen will perfume a whole house. Delicious as could be desired or imagined. Ripe a month before Wickson (latter part of June in middle Georgia). Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth with strong branches, prominent buds and very large leaves—the picture of hearty vigor. Productive as the Burbank, about four times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one that will change the whole business of early fruit shipping." 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Apple—Named because of its close resemblance to an apple in general appearance, form, color and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about 2½ inches in diameter, striped and mottled until nearly ripe when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high flavored, sweet or sub-acid flesh is rather firm, paler red; marbled pink, nearly freestone. Ripens

soon after Burbank; sometimes keeps over a month in good condition. Tree is a fine strong grower, with peculiar light brown bark. Very productive, 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

America—Tree a good grower and very prolific. Fruit larger than the average Japan and four to sixteen times as large as the popular native sorts. It is not surpassed in beauty by any plum; color glossy coral red, flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality, ripen two to three weeks before Burbank, is a splendid keeper. Should prove hardy all over the United States and succeed wherever plums can be grown. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Chalco—Fruit ripens just before Burbank; large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, seed small. Like the Apricot Plum the fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping sort, ripening well when picked green and keeps nearly a month. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Price of General List of Plums.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
Extra, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.60	\$25.00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	3.00	20.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00

JUNE BUDDED PLUM.

We have a fine lot of June budded plum on peach root; healthy, vigorous; just the thing for large orchard planting. Can be sent by express at very little cost.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
June bud, 18 in. and up.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
June bud, 12 to 18 in.....	.15	1.25	8.00

Description.

Abundance—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equalling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored turning to a rich bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

Burbank—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August to September.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

Chabott—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Only on peach root. First of September.

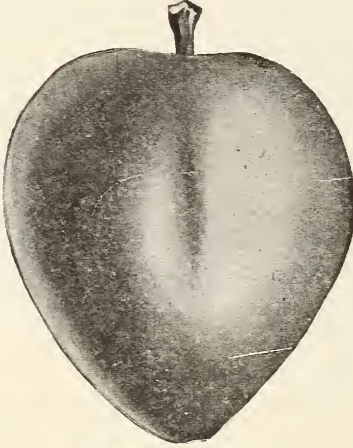
French Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

German Prune—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.



Green Gage—Small; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting; juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees are hard to raise in moist localities. August.

Hale—Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red. Claimed to be the best quality of all Japan plums. Flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in



RED JUNE.

Satsuma—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good: pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

Wild Goose—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there, as well as in the Middle States. July.

Willard—Medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow fleshed, sweet and of fair quality. The earliest profitable market plum yet tested. The tree is very distinct and hardy and matures the foliage earlier than any other Japanese variety, which is quite an important feature with this race of plums.

Wickson—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities—a sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit handsome, deep maroon red; flesh fine, texture firm, will keep two weeks after ripe. September.

the market. Very promising tree, a good grower and productive. September.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Lombard—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.

Normand—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with a slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties.

October Purple—Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

Prunus Simoni—(Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

Shropshire Damson—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.



Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived in fine condition considering they were in transit 15 days. I have them set and they will probably all grow.

Respectfully,
G. R. Langford.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Gentlemen:—I received my trees and bushes in fine shape.

Yours with thanks,
John Parkhill.

Florida, April 14th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received my trees in due time, also in good condition. Was much pleased with them. They all look to be growing. Thanking you for your promptness in shipping same.

Yours very respectfully,
James Weir, Jr.

Maryland, April 16th, 1903.

South Carolina, March 30th, 1903.
I received the trees and plants in good condition, only a little late to transplant here, but if they live I will be more than satisfied.

Yours with apologies,
W. H. Gibson.

CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition.

Price of Cherries Except where Noted.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$30.00
First-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.50	25.00
First-class, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	3.00	20.00

Baldwin Cherry—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large; almost perfectly round; very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of the 80 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree I have in the lot, and yet has only had the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it without knowing its superior merits. Originator's description. Price, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Centennial—Large; amber, shaded red; very firm, tender and sweet. Long keeper. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber; red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; tree vigorous and erect. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Medium size, light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high sweet flavor. July.

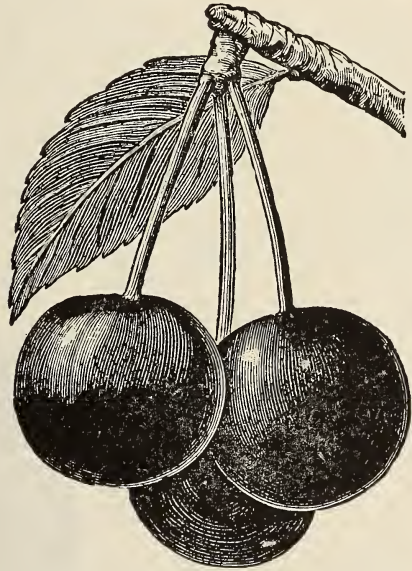
Early Lamaurie—Earliest of all sweet cherries ripening before the old Early Purple Guigne. Good size, dark purple, juicy, rich, excellent; hardy and prolific. Holds its foliage best of all in the South. June.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Napoleon—Large size, well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, richly dotted with deep red; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor. Profitable for marketing. June.

Rockport—Large; pale amber with clear red; a



very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer, Vigorous. First of July.

Schmidt—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh, dark tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Vigorous. July.

Windsor—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Biggarreau or Graffion)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

English Morello—Large; dark, purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Empress Eugenie—Large, roundish, flattened; rich dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid; very good; stones small; tree rather dwarf in habit; boots pretty stout, very productive. First of July.

Lutovka—Sour, red, middle to last of July. Fruit

large. Color rich, dark red. Flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive.

May Duke—Medium size, dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort. June.

Olivet—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

Ostheim (Russian)—Rather slender grower; very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

Reine Hortense—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

Vladimir—A Russian sort, very hardy; strong grower, wonderfully prolific. Fruit about size of Early Richmond; mild sub-acid, juicy, excellent quality. July.

Wragg—Claimed to be much hardier than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety, July.

Dye House—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive. Ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

Large Montmorency—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very produc-

tive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Tree a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

Louis Phillippe—Very productive; large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best. Middle of July.

Lieb—Tree upright; fruit large; ripens mid-June. Brought from Germany to northern Illinois. Prized in the northwest for size and productiveness. Fleshly, juicy, sub-acid.

GRAPES.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collection of other fruit trees were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water; good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, a way from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is most desirable.

McPike—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Promological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of a superb quality; by far the best grape grown. One berry measured 3.3-5 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardiness and beauty. Price 50c. each.

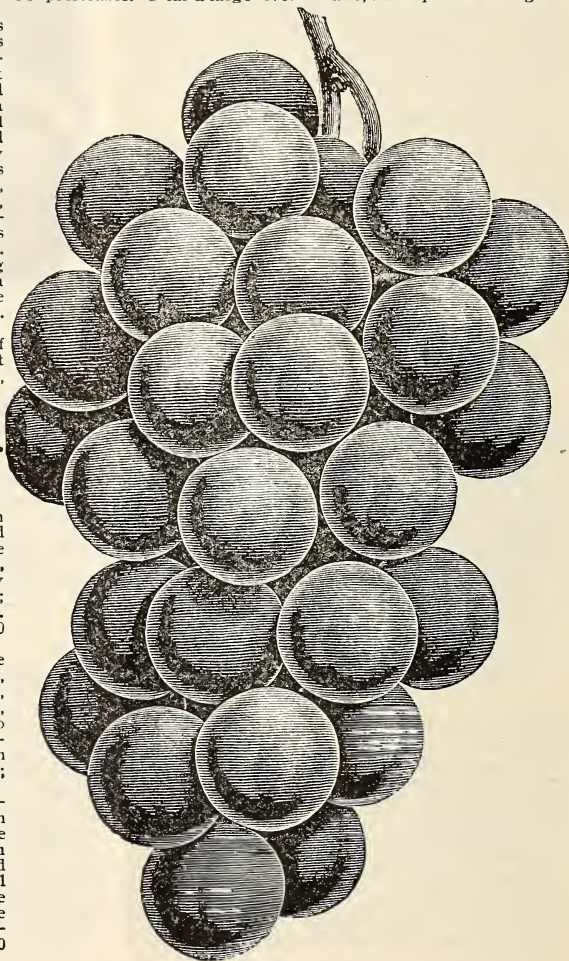
TWO YEAR VINES.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Diamond—The leading early white grape ripening before Moore's Early. White, with rich yellow tinge, juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality, above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home gardening. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Martha—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord and will take the same rank amongst the white grapes that its parent does among the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord. 10c. each; 60c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.



McPIKE.

Lady—White. Bunch medium, compact; berries large; skin thin; vine only a moderate grower, but perfectly healthy and hardy, with Concord foliage; moderately productive, good, though not of best quality. Ripens very early; should be planted on rich land and given high culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Pocklington—Pale green, usually with tinge of golden yellow where exposed to the sun; bunch large, very compact; berries very large, covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp. Foliage large, leathery, healthy. A seedling of Concord, ripening soon after it and considered its equal in quality. Vine a moderately good grower. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Campbell's Early—It is strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy 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 not equalled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first 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, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. 25c. each.

Moore's Early—A large, black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality, vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Champion or Tallman—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large; berries large, black, quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c. each; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Concord—Early, most popular grape in the market and deservedly so; bunch large; shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy healthy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

RED VARIETIES.

Wyoming—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The early red market variety. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Salem—(Rogers No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Catawba—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and the Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large; dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich, productive and valuable. September, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Delaware—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin, flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Agawam—(Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). Red or maroon color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered. Berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Maple—Silver leaved. (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid growing, native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree. 8 to 10 feet, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Poplar, Carolina—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head, if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere. 25c. each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size, majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality. 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Norway Maple—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade, or large lawn trees. Rather a rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens. 7 to 8 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. Is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges, 50c. each, 3 to 4 feet, or \$5.00 per dozen.

California Privet—Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000; 1 to 2 feet, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.



Silver-Leaved Maple.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the sprig. It is usually planted on a light soil to have it early, though it can be grown in good garden soil. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once set it is good for fifteen or twenty years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

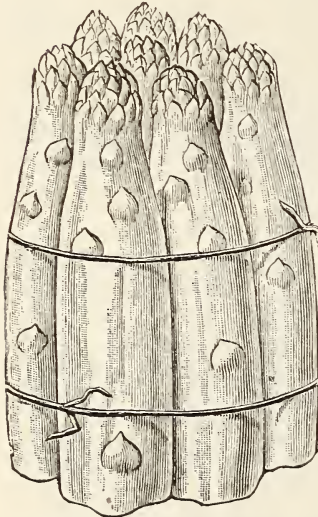
The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

Although there is a difference of opinion as to the benefit of salt on asparagus, most of the best growers on Long Island cover their beds with salt as soon as the ground is cleared and the manure forked in in the spring, to the depth of half an inch in some cases. Although that much may not be required, it certainly does no harm, but an application of salt, so that the ground appears as if covered with snow is considered by many an absolute necessity if the best results are to be expected.

VARIETIES.

Two-Year Roots—Extra Strong.



Columbian Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial. Price, 1 dozen by mail for 50c.; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000. Two year.

Palmetto—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who

Giant Argenteuil—This variety was originally a selection for imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced.

Mr. W. C. Geraty, one of the largest truckers in the south, writes regarding same, as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between this Argenteuil and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, and from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of Palmetto, earlier, more prolific and longer lived."

Messrs. Lowel Bros. and Bailey, large produce commission merchants of Boston, state that it sold from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen bunches higher than any other sort on the Boston market. \$1.00 per dozen by mail; \$2.50 per 100 by express; \$10.00 per 1000.

Donald's Elmira—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York state, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. 2-year roots 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

have used it pronounce it ahead of any other, 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000

Barr—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000. Two year.

Conover—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings highest price. Two-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

New Jersey, April 13th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—I received the asparagus roots and trees on Saturday. I am well satisfied with them.

Yours, etc.,

J. S. Forster.

Maryland, March 31st, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The asparagus crowns received all O. K., and in nice order.

Respectfully,

Elizabeth G. Staats.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We have a complete list of strawberry plants. No plants sent out until after October 1st. After December 1st our customers may deduct from the price 20 per cent. off. We shall issue a new catalogue in January, giving full description of the old and new varieties. Our customers for strawberry plants cover every State in the Union. We can dig most every month during the winter and spring, except sometimes in January and February. Our plants are tied in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss in the very best manner in crates especially designed for this purpose.

Price List.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates and 500 at thousand rates.

	12 by mail postpaid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.		12 by mail postpaid	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Auto	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	Marshall	\$.025	\$0.60	\$ 3.50
Aroma	.25	.50	3.00	Michell's Early	.25	.50	3.00
Bush Cluster	.40	.80	7.90	Nick Ohmer	.25	.75	4.00
Bubach	.25	.60	3.50	Ocean City	.25	.75	4.00
Bismarck	.25	.50	3.00	Parker Earle	.25	.75	4.00
Beder Wood	.25	.50	3.00	Parsons	.25	.50	3.00
Cobden Queen	.25	.60	3.50	Paris King	.25	.75	4.00
Clyde	.25	.50	3.00	Rough Rider	.25	.75	4.00
Crescent	.20	.40	2 50	Rio	.25	.60	4.00
Dayton	.25	.50	4.00	Star	.25	.60	3.50
Early Hathaway	2.00	10.00	---	Saunders	.25	.50	3.00
Excelsior	.25	.50	3.00	Sharpless	.25	.60	3.50
Eleanor	.25	.50	3.00	Sample	.25	.50	3.00
Gandy	.25	.50	3.00	Smith	.30	.60	3.50
Gladstone	.25	.60	5.00	Superior	.30	.60	4.00
Glen Mary	.25	.60	3.50	Tennessee	.25	.50	3.00
Greenville	.25	.60	3.50	Tubbs	.25	.50	3.00
Haverland	.25	.50	3.00	Thompson's Early	.75	4.00	15.00
Hero	.50	2.00	15.00	Uncle Jim	.75	4.00	15.00
Johnson's Early	.25	.50	3.00	Warfield	.25	.50	3.00
Jessie	.25	.75	4.00	Wm. Belt	.25	.60	3.50
Lady Thompson	.25	.50	3.00	Yant	.50	1.50	10.00
Louis Huboch	2.00	10.00	---				
Lovetts	.25	.50	3.00				
Livingston	.25	.60	5.00				
Lester Lovett	.50	1.50	10.00				
Mark Hanna	.75	4.00	15.00				
Marie	.25	.75	4.00				

CASH ORDERS.

All orders accompanied by cash amounting to 5,000 plants, 5 per cent. off.
 Amounting to 10,000 plants, 10 per cent. off.
 Amounting to 20,000 plants, 15 per cent. off.

READ.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKAGE AND DELIVERY AT R. R. COMPANY when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made, cost of boxing and baling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED bury the package unopened in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED WHEN RECEIVED, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the 1st of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the spring trade in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely and give you good count.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

HOW BEST TO REMIT—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Post Office Money Order on Berlin Post Office, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

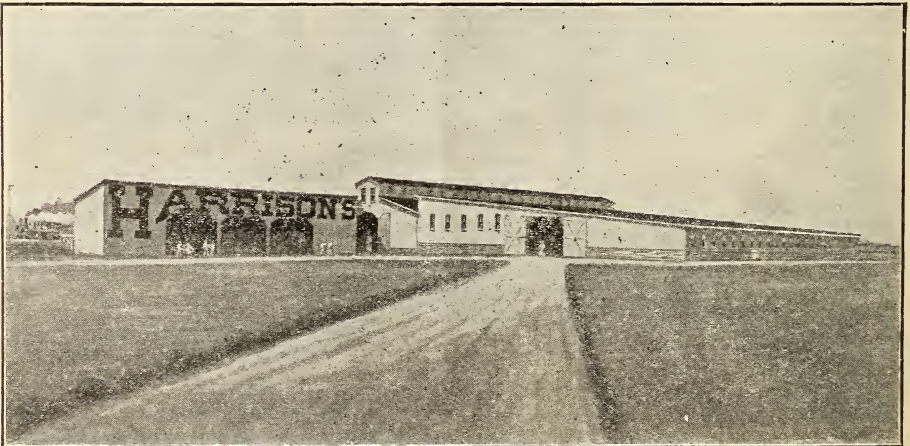
PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any parts of the country at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

CLAIMS FOR DEDUCTION should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

OUR OFFICE IS located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, a branch of the P. R. R., which connects for all points north, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points west and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, MARYLAND.



HARRISON'S NURSERY GROUNDS AT BERLIN, MD.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 The trees arrived in first class condition yesterday P. M. The apple trees you sent in place of the Mt. Rose was a good bargain.
 Yours truly,
 Jorgen Hanson.

Wisconsin, April 17th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Dear Sirs—I received your trees in good condition, and am very much pleased with them. They are as nice a lot of trees as I ever saw for the money. Thanking you for the nice trees, I remain,
 Gotthold Roentzsch.

Rhode Island, April 16th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Dear Sirs—I received my trees several days ago in first class condition, and am well pleased with them. With many thanks,
 Respectfully,
 Wm. A. Smith.

Maryland, March 24th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Dear Sirs—I received my trees all O. K., in good shape. Will try to give you a larger order next year.
 Yours truly,
 G. E. Fleagle.

Iowa, April 16th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Sirs—I should have written you sooner but have been very busy. The peach trees came alright. They got here in fine shape, and all appear to be doing nicely now.
 They are much nicer trees than some I had ordered from a Nursery Company near home before I wrote you. Will know where to send when I want more trees.

Michigan, May 11th, 1902.

Harrison Nursery Co.,
 Berlin, Md.
 Gents:—The shipment of trees you sent has arrived alright in good condition.
 Yours respectfully
 Chas. Nass.

Connecticut, May 7th, 1902.

Gents:—The June Budded peach trees ordered arrived in good condition. They are elegant little trees, full of life, and I am sure they will do well. With thanks, I am,
 Yours very truly,
 David L. Fiske.

Massachusetts, May 9th, 1903.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Berlin, Md.
 Dear Sirs—The package of trees received and planted today. They are fine. The most satisfactory lot of Nursery stock that I ever bought. A neighbor who saw them unpacked wants you to send him a catalogue. When I told him the lot cost me \$5.00 and freight, he groaned. "Why," he says, "I paid \$4.00 for a dozen apple trees delivered to me yesterday, but no such trees as these." I thank you for sending me such nice stock, and when in need of more will send you the order.

Maryland, November 1st, 1902.

Very truly yours,
 Robt. Marbury.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Berlin, Md.
 The trees arrived yesterday, and am well pleased with them.
 Yours, etc.,
 J. H. Willey.

New Jersey, April 10th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
 Berlin, Md.
 Dear Sirs:—Received this day the Kieffer pear trees in good order which you shipped on the 11th.
 Yours truly,
 James Canepa.

New Jersey, March 20th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison,
 Berlin, Md.
 Dear Sir:—The trees you shipped came through and got here the same day. I received your postal card and was all in fine shape, and I am well pleased with the trees.
 Yours truly,
 G. W. Sober.

Michigan, December 19th, 1902.

→→→ MARYLAND →→→

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
 DEPARTMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY
 AND
 VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.
 MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
 AND EXPERIMENT STATION.



R. W. SILVESTER,
 PRESIDENT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
 ASSO. PROF. T. B. EYMOND,
 ACTING STATE ENTOMOLOGIST,
 PROF. J. D. S. NORTON,
 STATE PATHOLOGIST.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 3

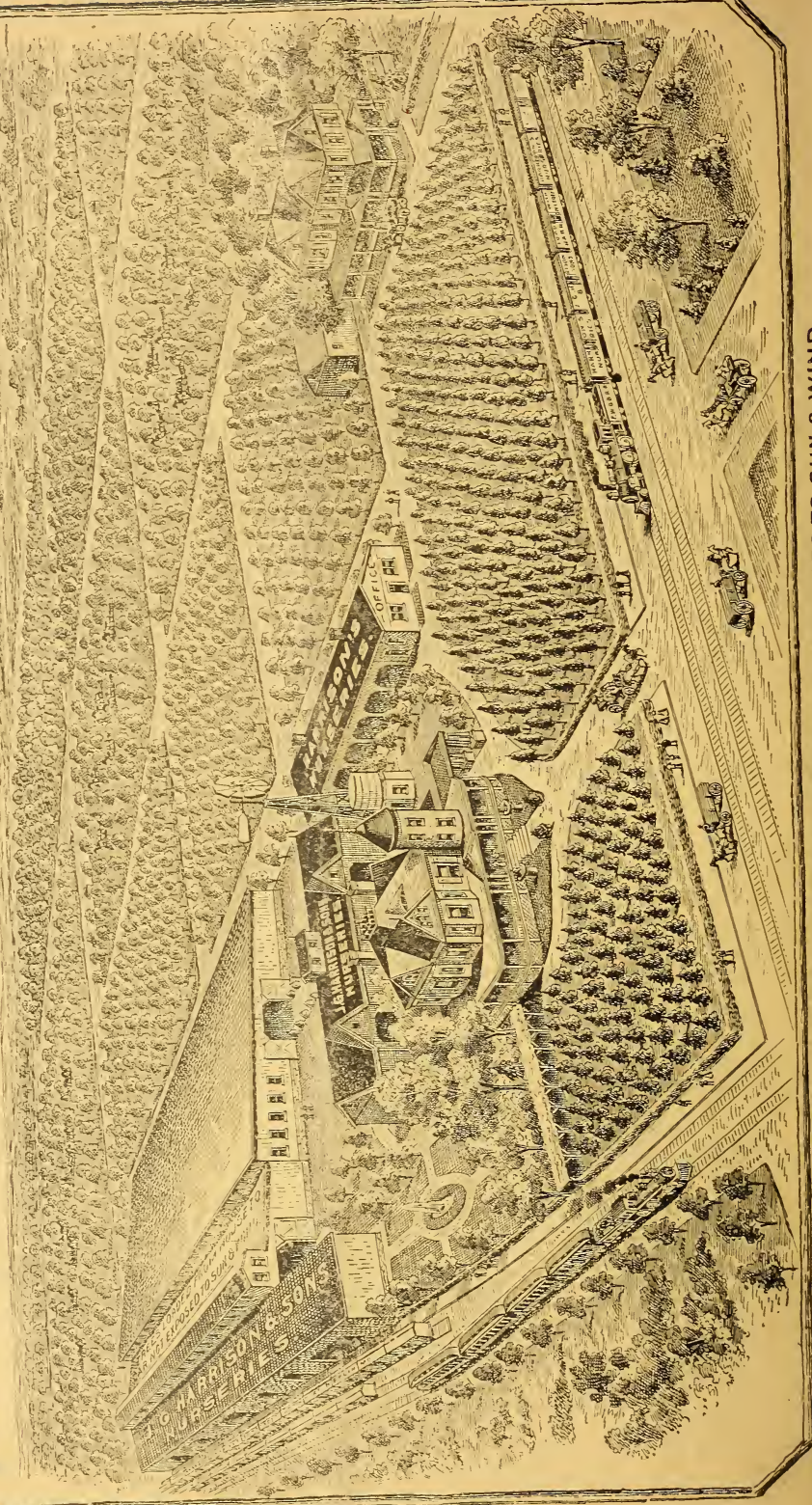
To Whom It May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 27 day(s) of August 1903,
 we examined the Nursery Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons
 growing in their nurseries at Berlin
 County of Morriston, State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws
 of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free,
 so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellow, Pear Blight and
 other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate is invalid after August 1st 1904, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., August 5 1903.
Thomas B. Eymond Acting State Entomologist.
J. D. S. Norton State Pathologist.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.
NURSERIES • BERLIN, MD.



TREES LOADED FROM HOUSE TO CAR NOT EXPOSED TO SUN & WIND