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6237 FALL 1902

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J.G. Harrison & Sons' NURSERIES

Berlin,
Md.



ELBERTA PEACH

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

THE remaining part of the house with X on the left is the birth place of **Commodore Stephen Decatur**, born Jan. 5th, 1779.

On this farm we have **One Hundred Acres in Peach Nursery Trees, ONE YEAR from bud. The Largest block of Peach Trees in America.** While

part of this farm has been in cultivation long before his birth, there was only a few seedling peach trees on the farm when we purchased it for nursery purposes, and we challenge any grower in America to show as large and fine block of trees grown from natural seed on virgin soil, guaranteed free from any taint of disease and where **No Scate Has Ever Been Found.**

What would the Commodore say to-day if he could return and see the old farm from a cotton and tobacco plantation converted to a field of peach trees, coming over a **Million Budded to over One Hundred varieties suited for every State and Territory** to plant as to the different soils and localities demand. **We Invite Every Customer and Prospective Purchaser to Come and See and Be Convinced.** Yours respectfully, **J. G. HARRISON & SONS, BERLIN, MD.**



Thankful

Are we for the orders we have been favored with for fifteen 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 last 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 that 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 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

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

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 a 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 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 tree to the proper shape, and removing those that 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

"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.

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 it 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 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

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

loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince anyone 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 until convenient to plant. 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 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.

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

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

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 " " "
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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.



MOUNTAIN ROSE.

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 7th month, turn under the next 5th 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.

Always 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.**

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.

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

Kansas, April 4, 1901.—Dear Sirs:—Your mail package of peach trees and strawberry plants came safely and in good condition and we have them planted. Some peach trees received from you last year made fine growth. Hope they may do the same. Very respectfully,
D. M. SLETH.

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.



HIELEY.

HIELEY (EARLY BELL)—This seedling of Belle 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. Prices 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100, June buds half price.

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 doz., \$10 per 100. June buds half price.

MAMIE ROSS—This peach originated in Dallas, Tex. 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 crimson; 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 doz.; \$10 per 100. June buds half price. See cut on page 6.

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 doz.; \$10 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 Lat: Craw-

ford and ripens at same season. Originator's description. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$10 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.



MAMIE ROSS.

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 freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Originator's description. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

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.

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. **Price 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.** June buds at 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 25c 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 25c 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 10th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. **Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.** June buds at half price.

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.

Mr. Dilworth, of the well-known canning establishment of New York City, visited our nurseries last summer and stated that he had seen the original tree of the Willett, and no one who is looking for a large, late, yellow peach can do better than plant this variety. **Price 25c 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 00	50 00
First class branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	06	75	5 00	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	5 00	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.

Elbertas 2c each extra for all over 5 per cent in an order.

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.

ELBERTA—Very large, skin golden yellow where 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. See cut next page.

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 but is much larger than that variety, and should be in

Arizona, April 16, 1902—Gentlemen—The 100 Miller Raspberry plants and 100 peach and pear trees by mail came duly to hand, in perfect condition: Not one tree or plant withered. In addition the trees were fine in size. Thanks. The "Wild and Wooley West" sends greeting. Very truly yours,
J. J. McCLELLAND.

from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, 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, sweet, 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.

Kansas, April 23, 1902—Gentlemen—The peach trees came all right. They were ten days on the road, but the way they were packed they could not help but be right. They were a fine lot of trees. Better than I could expect. Yours truly,
WM. M. DILL.

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.

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.

.....
 Pennsylvania, April 24, 1902.—Dear Friends—
 Bill of peach stock received all O. K., and
 well heeled in until a more suitable time to
 plant out. They are the finest lot of peach
 trees I ever received from any nursery for that
 age tree. When I want any nursery stock
 for my customers I will remember you. Yours
 truly,
 H. P. GRENNO.

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.

First Ripening.

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.

.....
 Hills, April 7, 1902.
 GENTLEMEN:—Trees came to my station
 on the 3d. I consider it a fine lot of
 trees throughout and full count or rather
 more than full. I hope this season will
 be less severe on trees young or old, than
 last. Very respectfully,
 J. R. MUEHLEMAN.

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. The *Rural New Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large, yellow peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of the Elberta type, but it is not strictly a yellow, neither is it white. The *Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "Carman peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best flavored early peach we know; the skin is tough, and it is just the peach to ship a long distance."

EARLY RIVERS—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh 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.

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. Aug. 1st to 15th.

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.

.....
 Md., April 26, 1902.
 MY DEAR SIR:—The trees I ordered
 of you came to hand and arrived in perfect
 order, moist and the buds on the
 stocks growing. I put them in the ground
 a week ago and they are growing as
 nicely as if they had been planted there
 over winter. Yours truly,
 E. B. EMORY.

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, sladed 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.

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.

MT. ROSE—See description in Winner's list.

CHAMPION—See description in Winner's list.

MISS LOLO—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

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.

Md., April 14, 1902.
GENTLEMEN:—Trees arrived all right and in good condition. They are fine trees, much better than I expected.

Yours truly,
T. S. BARBOM.

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

EVERBEARING—See description, page 13.

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; luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone

Pa., April 16, 1902.
GENTLEMEN:—Trees arrived 15th, O. K., and are the finest lot I ever received. They check out all right.

Yours resp.,
L. M. CAMPBELL.

very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, peaches. Middle of August

SNOW'S ORANGE—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

OLD MIXON 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 Mixon, 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 Mixon 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.

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.

Sixth Ripening.

YELLOW RARERIFE—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 fine 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.



BEQUETT FREE
-Large to very large; skin greenish white, shaded with red. Freestone; a heavy and sure bearer.

FRANCES—See description, page 6.

MATTHEWS—We received a sample of this fruit two years ago, and to say the least it was one of the finest peaches of its season we have ever seen grow. 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 was 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 flavor. Perfect freestone. The original tree of Matthews Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another.

Conn., April 23, 1902.
DEAR SIR:—Order received and am very much pleased. Will try to do better next year for you.

Yours respectfully,
H. SCHENK.

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.

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.

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.



LATE CRAWFORD.

FITZGERALD—See description Winner's list.

CRAWFORD LATE—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 WORTHION—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

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.

STEPHENS—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.

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.

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.

Mass., March 28, 1902.

GENTLEMEN:—The trees arrived in good condition and are satisfactory beyond all expectation. Thanking you for the extra enclosed, I remain,

Yours,

H. WEYSSE.

Seventh Ripening.

MCCOLLISTER—Large, yellow; ripening with Smock, of good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific.

LEMON TREE—It is almost lemon shape, being longer than broad; color a pale lemon when ripe; of large size, excellent quality, sweet and rich; exceedingly productive, a sure bearer.

ENGL'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.

PICQUET'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.

CONKLING—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 RARERIDE (Dillon's Rareride)—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 hardest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

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.

Va., April 18, 1902.

GENTLEMEN:—I want to say something in regard to the trees you sent me. I don't think there could be any finer looking lot of trees grown, than you sent me. I received them in good shape and set them out Wednesday morning. Whenever I see anyone wanting anything in your line will refer them to you.

Yours resp.,

GEO. C. AMES.

Pa., April 25, 1902.

GENTLEMEN:—The trees arrived in due time and in good condition. Please accept thanks for promptness.

Yours truly,

S. E. OBERHOLTZER.

Pennsylvania, April 16, 1902—Gentlemen—I received my trees and plants all O. K. They are all right and am very well pleased. Yours truly,

J. J. YODER.

NICHOLSON'S SMOCK—A good late peach with bright yellow flesh: handsome and large perfectly free and heavy and a regular bearer.

PEARCE'S YELLOW—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardness 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.

WILLETT—See description, page 7.

STINSON—See description, page 7.

GORDON—See description, page 5.

SCOTT'S NONPAREIL—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

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.

Virginia April 17, 1902.—Dear Sirs:—I received my trees all right and they were perfectly satisfactory. I am much obliged to you for your promptness. Yours respectfully,
C. W. HOMBECK.

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.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER—Ripens a full week after Salway, altogether finer in size, quality, flavor and color. Without doubt the most profitable late peach, and late ones, if good, are in great demand.

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 Bilyeu. 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.

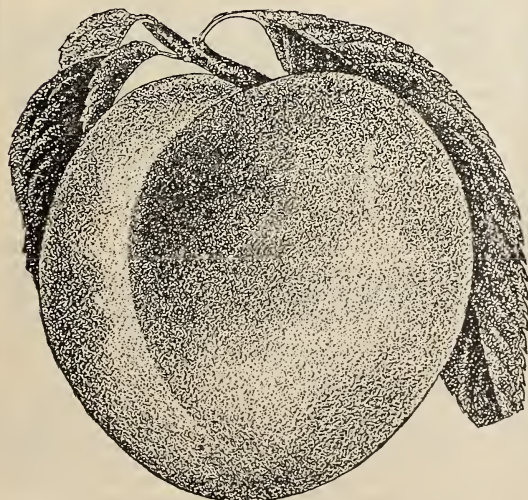
SALWAY—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock Free.

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.

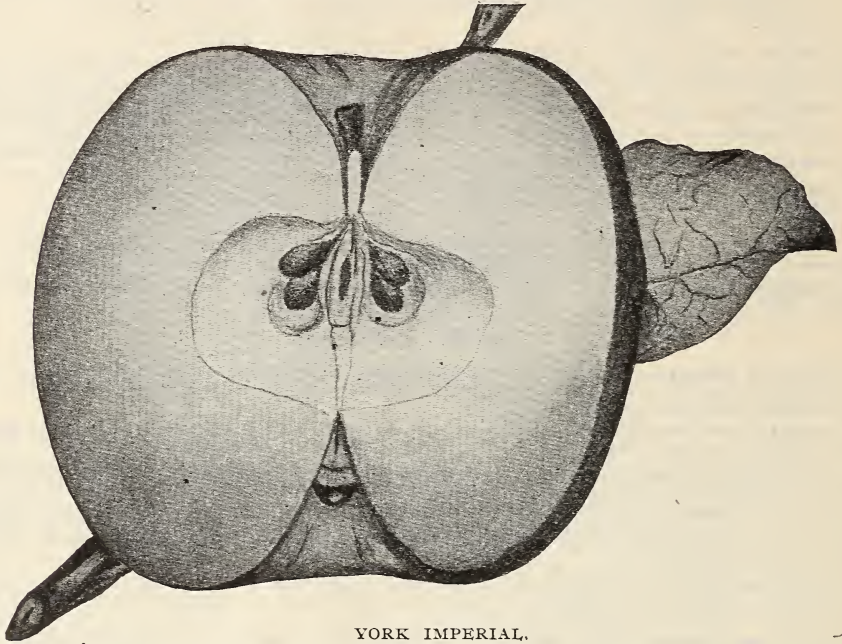
Ninth Ripening.

BILYEU'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.



BILYEU.

THE APPLE.



YORK IMPERIAL.

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-eminent 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.

WISMER'S DESSERT—Originated in Northern Ontario, Canada. Tree iron-clad, hardier than Wealthy or Duchess and fully as productive; has withstood the severe winters of that northern climate; size medium to large, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded bright red in stripes and blotches; very handsome. In quality Wismer's Dessert excels any apple ever originated; sub-acid, mild, delicious, being entirely distinct from the flavor of any other apple, resembling that of a luscious, ripe pear in its melting juiciness. Originator's description. Season, December to April. 75c each, \$6.00 per doz.

STEWART'S GOLDEN—Originated on the farm of the late William Stuart, Rush Creek, Ohio. where it grew near a stump many years since. It is said to be very popular, where known, for home use and near market. Tree hardy, healthy, moderately vigorous, spreading, making a tree of medium size, with tough, close-grained shoots; an early and prolific bearer, alternate years, of fair fruit of uniform size, and keeps well. Fruit below medium, oblate, sometimes a little oblique, nearly regular; skin bright yellow, deep orange red in the sun, with a few brown dots; stalk short, small, closed; basin rather large, moderately deep, saucer-like shape, smooth, flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid, rich and of excellent quality; core small. Season, December to April. 50c each.



WISMER'S DESSERT.

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 single-stem trees about 18 inches high produce fine specimens. Late fall and early winter. Originator's description. Price 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Pa., April 20, 1902.
 DEAR SIRS:—Trees arrived in fine condition and far exceeded my expectations. Thanking you very kindly for your prompt attention, I remain,
 Very resp.,
 F. C. GRUGAN.

STARR.—The Best of Summer Apples.—The very best summer apple for general culture. The tree is a good grower, comes to fruiting young, and produces annually abundant crops. Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy, being pale green; frequently with handsome blush on sunny side; very early, being marketable first week in July and will continue in good condition until September. It is an excellent shipper for so early an apple, having carried to California in good condition. Pleasant sub-acid; a very superior cooking and very good eating apple. Two years, 40c each, \$4.00 per doz, \$25.00 per 100.

GREENVILLE—A valuable sort. Seedling of the old, well-known Maiden Blush, which it resembles in quality, size and productiveness, possessing all the good points that have made its parent so popular. Originated in 1874; it has proven a healthy, free-growing tree, productive and annual bearer. Fruit large, light waxen yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Has been kept in ordinary cellar until June. December to April. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Springdale—This apple comes from Arkansas. It ripens very late, is extremely hardy and a very late keeper. Size, large, roundish, slightly oblate; color,

N Y., April 19, 1902.
 GENTLEMEN:—I received the trees and they are very fine. They are the finest trees I ever bought for that money and I am well pleased with them. I will try and give you a large order next season.
 Yours resp.,
 MRS. SATE DONLEY.



BISMARCK.

N. Y., April 2, 1902.

GENTLEMEN:—The trees arrived in a fine condition. I am well pleased with them for they look strong and healthy.

Resp. yours,
C. R. STUBE.

red, splashed with lighter stripes of red and dots. Keeps all winter and not good to eat before January or February. While this apple is especially recommended for the cotton belt, yet it is at home in the Piedmont and mountain sections. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

SENATOR—(Oliver). Fruit medium to large, roundish; bright red on a greenish yellow ground; distinctly dotted. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, rich, pleasant, sub-acid, with an intense apple flavor. Small core. Tree a vigorous, symmetrical grower; an early

and heavy bearer. Season mid-winter. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Price of Apple Trees (except where noted).

Two year on whole root and buds.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	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.

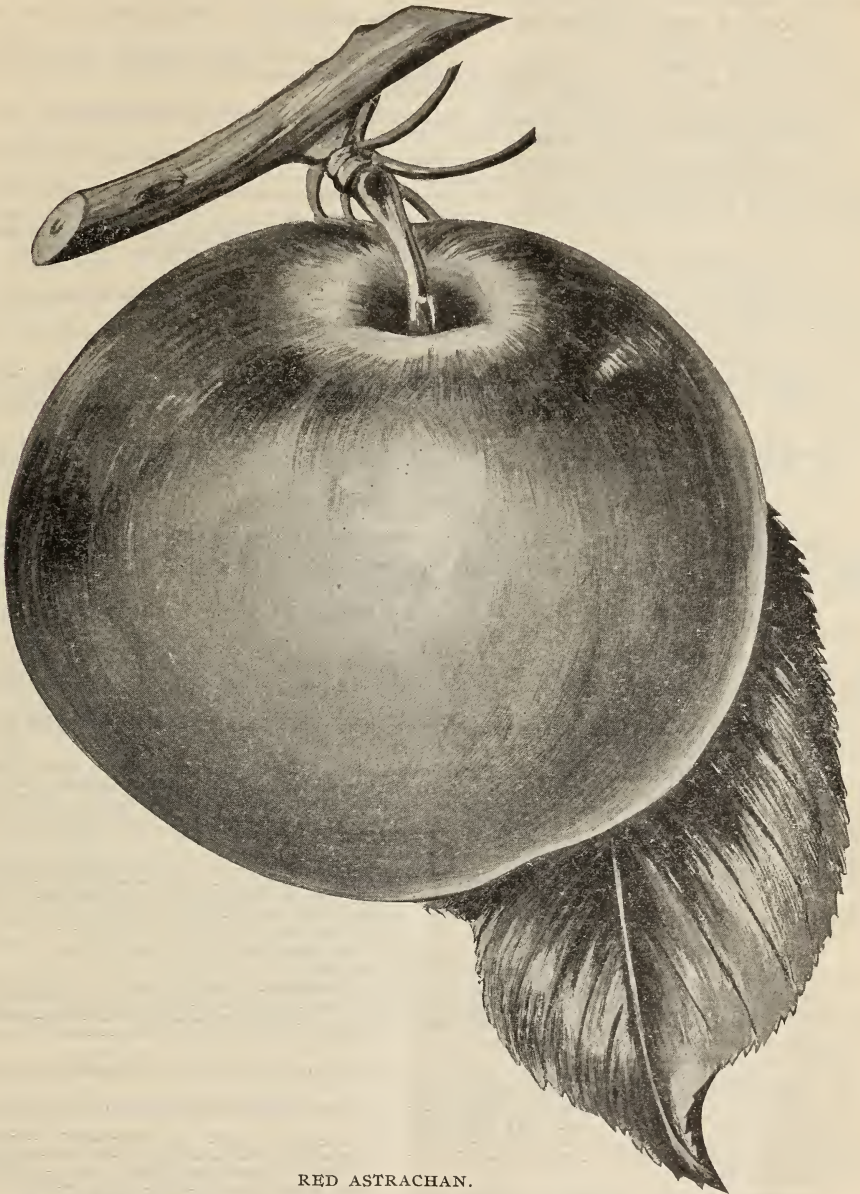
Description of General List.

SUMMER APPLES.

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.

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.

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



RED ASTRACHAN.

EARLY STRAWBERRY--Medium size, roundish, bright red, flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor, quality very good and valuable for home use but rather small for much profit. July to August.

Nebraska, April 24 1902.—Gentlemen—Trees arrived in good condition and are entirely satisfactory. Thanks for the extra.

Yours truly, WM. M. CLARK.

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. See cut page 17.

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

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

PLUMB'S CIDER—An early bearer and productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy and mild, sub-acid; vigorous. August and September.

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.

FOURTH OF JULY—Valuable for cooking and market; fruit medium, roundish oblate, conical slightly ribbed; whitish yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; it has been thoroughly tested and found to be one of the very best early apples. Matures early in July.

EARLY RIPE—This fine apple coming, as it does, immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season. The tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white and juicy, sub-acid; fine for the table or cooking. July 1st.

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

PENNOCK EARLY—Large, oblong, yellow, striped with red, a little coarse grained but a fine cooker. Tree vigorous, spreading and abundant bearer, and a favorite with many in the West. August.

AUTUMN APPLES:

MAIDEN BLUSH—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded red cheek of 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.

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

FLORA'S BELLFLOWER—(Flory, Sheep Shire). 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.

VANDEVEER—Medium, yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; good grower and early bearer. November.

FALLWATER—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.

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.

DUCHESS (OLDENBURG)—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of most hardy and 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.

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.

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

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.

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

KENTUCKY STREAK—(Bradford's Best). Fruit medium, conical, deep mottled red, stripes obscured and scarcely visible, dots scattered, large yellow, flesh yellow, tender.

California, March 19, 1902.—Dear Sirs—The trees arrived a few days ago in very good condition as far as I can tell now. Yours truly,
E. R. TIDEL.

New York, April 1, 1901.—Dear Sirs—The peach trees you sent me received all right and in good shape. Yours respectfully,
SPENER BROS.

Maryland, April 19, 1902.—Dear Sirs—Received the trees and plants last Monday, delivered all same day. They were fine stock and in first-class condition. All parties were much pleased. Yours respectfully,
G. M. SCAGGS.

Winter Apples.

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. See cut on page 14.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

AIKEN or AIKEN RED—This apple is rapidly coming to the front. It originated in Southern Illinois, where the original tree, over sixty years old, is still living and bears large crops annually. It is a deep red apple of medium size and most excellent quality, very productive and a late keeper.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 tidewater section. October to February.

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. See cut on page 20.

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.

INGRAM—Seedling of Rawle's Janet. Greatly prized as a very late keeping market apple. Fruit medium, conical; red and yellow stripes; good quality and handsome. Good, healthy tree; blooms late and escapes frosts; bears young and abundantly. A coming commercial variety.

COFFELET 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.

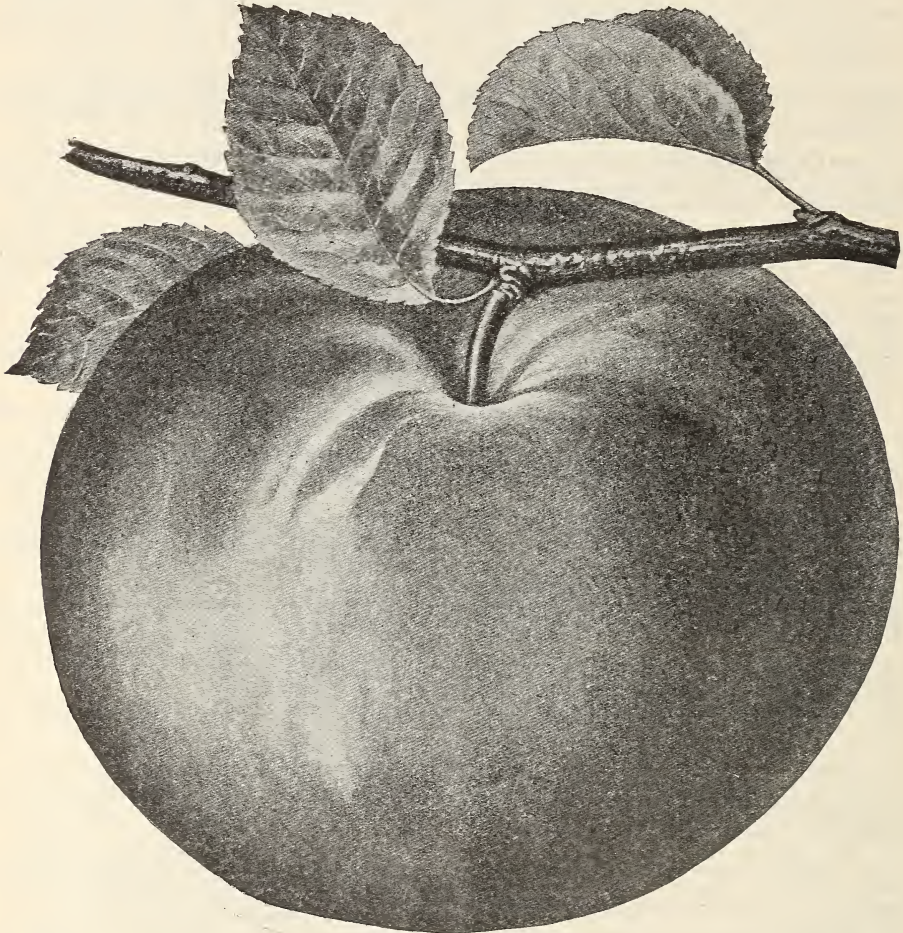
CLAYTON—A valuable late-keeping market apple. Tree vigorous, long-lived and a wonderful bearer. Fruit large, nearly covered with red; juicy, mild, good. January to May.

SPITZENBURGH ESOPUS—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high-flavor. Tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Tree a beautiful, upright grower, with very dark young wood; an abundant bearer. There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored. Large, round, or slightly conical, regular, smooth, glossy; yellow, where not covered with deep crimson, almost black. Flesh very yellow, firm, fine, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich and excellent. A long keeper, almost equaling the Romanite Gilpin. Most profitable and attractive. One of the best cooking apples; vigorous. January to July.

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

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 brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

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.

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.

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

NEWTON PIPPIN—One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young, very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. December to May.

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.

NERO—A seedling of the Romanite, which it excels in every way. A valuable winter apple, long-keeper, large and beautiful; none better for middle and southern states. December to April.

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.

GRINDSTONE—An old standard sort and needs no description.

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.

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.

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.

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.

MASON'S STRANGER—Originated in Greenville county, Va., medium size; color yellow with russet dots on one side; flesh white, juicy and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty and a good bearer. January to March.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

IOWA BLUSH—Medium in size; finest tart. Tree extremely vigorous and hardy; most excellent for the prairie. November to February.

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

HUNTSMAN'S FAVORITE—Originated in Johnson county, Missouri; very large, golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive; vigorous. November to January.

McAFEE—Often fair and fine on young trees, but soon ruins by scab.

DELICIOUS—Seedling of Yellow Bellflower. Trees have heavy dark green foliage, strong, finely-moulded limbs adapted to bearing great weights of fruit and a body upright and giant-like with smooth dark bark. Cold and drouth resister. Bears annually and yields large quantities of luscious fruit. Has a peculiar quality that cannot be surpassed or described. Brilliant dark red often mingled with gold near blossom end. Size similar to Ben Davis.

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.

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.

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

SWAAR—Fruit medium size, yellow, tender, rich and spicy; one of the best and very productive. November to May.

SCARLET CRANBERRY—Tree unusually spreading in habits of growth, bears well, holds fruit well to picking time. Fruit runs strong, medium to large in size, no small apples, markedly conical in shape, with bright red stripes over a gray color. With us keeping qualities about the same as Newtown Pippin.

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.

ORANGE—Tree moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendent. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. October to December.

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

GEN'L GRANT—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, red to very dark red, flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid, excellent for dessert; free. October.

MARTHA—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.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—One of the most beautiful of the crabs, fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid; tree a free grower. 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.

QUINCE.

BOURGEAT—A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid-winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, yielding immense crops, fruiting at three and four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick and glossy. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color, smooth, very tender when cooked; has been kept until February in good condition.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally as fine, bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavorings, very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

MEECH—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Price of either variety 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

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	\$ 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

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

Summer Pears.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

DEAR SIR:—Trees received in very good condition and was well pleased with them. Your pear trees are fine. Thanks for promptness.
Yours resp.,
J. W. FULTONS.

BOX AND BALING FREE
At Catalogue Prices.

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.

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.

Autumn Pears.

HOWELL—Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome; sweet, rich, melting; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.



Our Kieffer Orchard on home farm. Our Kieffer trees will talk for themselves.

VERMONT—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, the leaves free from blight, it is an annual and abundant bearer. In quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market. 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.

ANGOULEME—(Duchess d'Angouleme). Very large; dull, greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. September to November.

SHELDON—Medium size; yellowish on 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.

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

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.

IDAHO—This celebrated pear is a native of Idaho, and stands without injury very cold winters; has stood 30 degrees below zero and borne good crops. A thrifty grower. Succeeds well in all sections; stands dry weather remarkably well, having borne crops when all others failed on account of the drought. The Rural New Yorker says of it: "It is altogether a remarkable pear. There is no other pear known to us that is more distinct in shape. No other that is seedless. The flesh is white and exceedingly fine-grained. Very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. Even when dead ripe it makes no approach to insipidity. It is a month later than the Bartlett, and decidedly a better keeper."

ANJOU—(Beurre d'Anjou). Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting with a high rich vinous excellent flavor; very productive. Should be in every orchard. October and November.

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.

WINTER PEARS.

DEANER PEAR—Large, long, pyriform. skin yellow, often a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery; with a flavor somewhat like Bartlett. Ripens late, frequently not until Christmas. Tree a good grower. Productiveness, fine quality and late ripening makes it valuable.

LAWRENCE—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, 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.

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.

Ohio, April 29, 1902.
GENTLEMEN:—The pear trees come to hand and am very well pleased with them. I have them set out in a very prominent place and everybody that sees them inquires where I got them. When in need of more trees I will know where to send for them.
Yours resp.,
E. H. McMASTER.

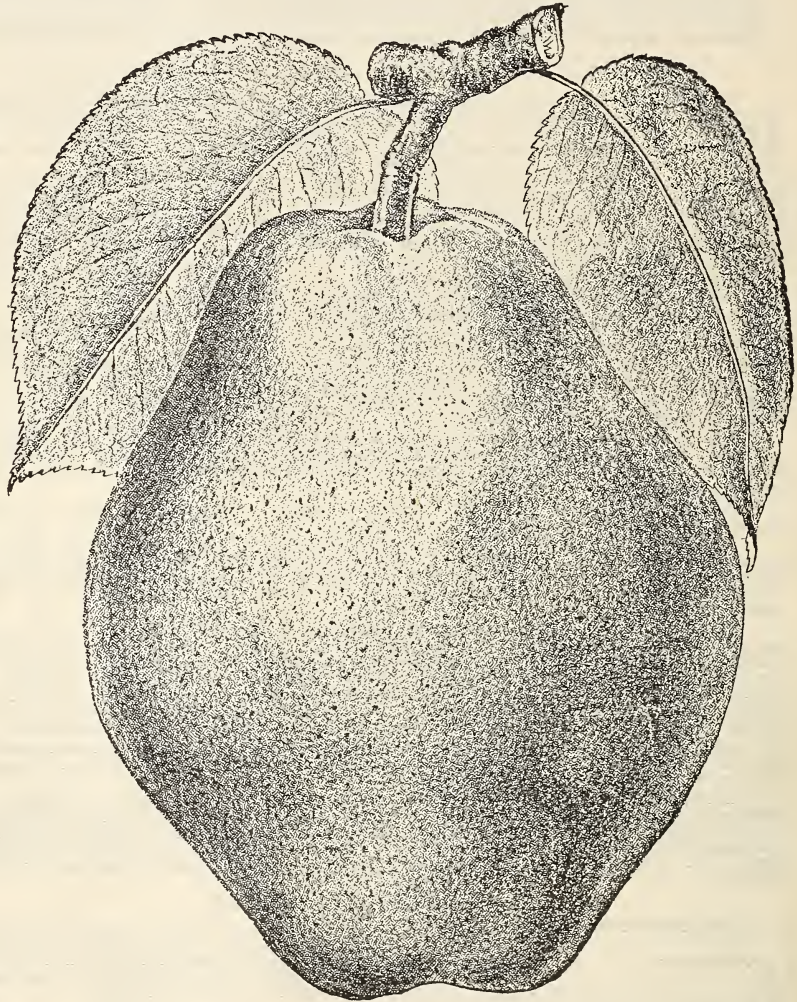
I, I., Oct. 24, 1901.—Harrison's Nursery—I received bundle of trees you sent me all right and in good condition. They are a fine lot of trees and vines and I am well pleased with them.
Yours truly,
ANDRTW GILBRIDGE.

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

LINCOLN CORELESS—Among the many new pears offered to the public, there is none but this which possesses the wonderful quality of being practically coreless. In season it is late, and the fruit is picked when green and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Specimens have been known to keep until March in an ordinary cellar. 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.

Pa., Oct. 27, 1901.—Dear Sirs—I received my trees on Saturday and they were all right and I was very much pleased with them. Yours truly,
JAMES H. BARLOW.

West Virginia, March 28, 1902.—Gentlemen—I received peach and pear trees on the 15th in the best condition. I have them all set in the best of ground and buds are swelling and think they will all grow. I feel like I am on the road to success more this fall. Yours,
ALBERT M. SANDERS.



KIEFFER—(Described on page 25.)

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.

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—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 tree fruits 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 vermilion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, good quality.

OL., April 8, 1902.—Gentlemen—I received plants and trees all right and in good shape. Plants are fine. Have them heeled in and well covered with straw, as we have winter weather with us yet. Kieffer trees are fine, for which please accept thanks, Yours truly,
A. O. KIPPLINGER.

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 a 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.

Md., Nov. 21, 1901.—Dear Sirs—Trees received in good condition and perfectly satisfactory. Enclosed find check for same, \$42.75. Thanking you for extras and promptness, I am yours truly,
W. S. H. WILLIAMS.

The Garber appears to be admirably adapted for this purpose—generally blooms the first year after transplanting, or at two or three years of age, and while it does not open quite so early as the Kieffer, it comes on rapidly and is in full bloom before the Kieffer is done.

PRICE OF KIEFFER PEAR TREES.

NO BETTER GROWN.

	Each,	Dozen.	Hundred.
First Class XXXX 7 to 8 feet, 2-year.....	\$ 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
" " XXX 6 to 7 " 2-year.....	25	2 00	18 00
" " XX 5 to 7 " 2-year.....	20	1 75	15 00
" " X 5 to 6 " 2-year.....	15	1 25	12 00
" " 4 to 5 " 2-year.....	12	1 00	10 00

Kieffer pear, one year grafted on French seedlings, whole root.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-Class, one year, 3 to 4 " not branched	10	1 00	7 00
" " " " 2 to 3 " " "	08	75	5 00
" " " " 1 to 2 " " "	06	60	4 00

THE PLUM.

Description of Plums.

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—equaling 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.

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 the market. Very promising tree, a good grower and productive. September. **Only in June buds.**

Mich., April 18, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—The plum trees that you shipped me on the 12th came to hand in fine condition, and allow me to thank you for your kindness for sending me such fine stock, and when I want trees again I will know where to get them. Also accept my thanks for your promptness in shipping same.

Yours very resp.,
T. W. BARNES

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.

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

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.

WICKSON—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combinations 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. Only in June buds.

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 the best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

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. Only in June buds.

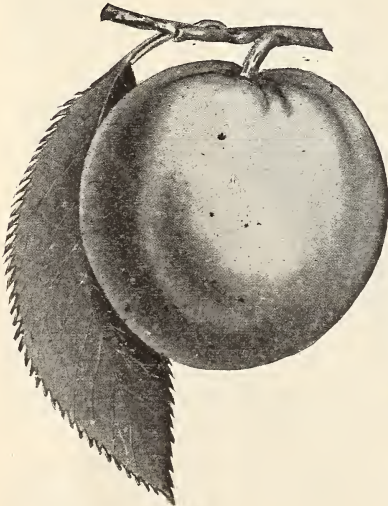


June Budded Plum.

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 a very little cost.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
June bud, 18 in. and up	\$ 06	\$ 75	\$8 00
June bud, 12 to 18 in	05	60	6 00

CLIMAX—This is one of Mr. Burbank's 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 very much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one that will change the whole business of early fruit shipping." Mr. Burbank has strong commendation for Climax from Prof. Waugh, Secretary Lelong, Prof. Van Deman, S. F. Leib, Geo. H. Clayton and other prominent horticulturists. One-year trees only.



Price, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100. Only in June buds.

AMERICA—Grown by Mr. Burbank, of California, from seed of Robinson, pollinated by Botan. Trees in nursery show a strong predominance of the Japan. Fruit is described as medium to large; nearly round; golden yellow with pink blush; cling. We have one-year buds. 50c each. June buds half price.

APPLE—Originated by Burbank, and is "probably" a combination of "Satsuma and Robinson." Described as large; round to oblate; deep reddish purple. Superlatively rich flesh. One year buds, 50c each. June buds half price.

CHALCO—Another of Mr. Burbank's, with Simon and Burbank parentage, described as large; oblate; dark red; semi-cling; very sweet and firm One-year buds, 50c. June buds half price.

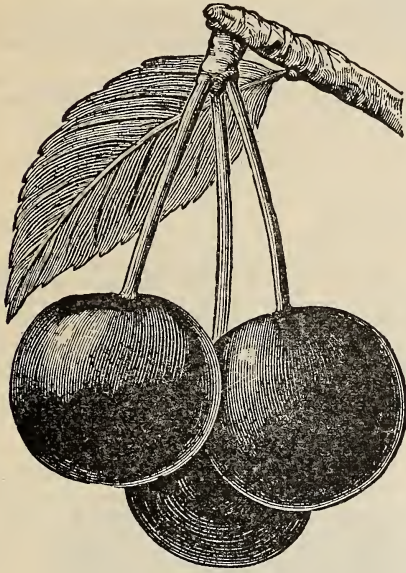
Price of General List of Plums.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
Extra, first-class, 5 to 6 feet	\$ 30	\$3 00	\$15 00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 50	12 00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	10 00

THE CHERRY.

Good providers consider a home orchard or garden incomplete without its proportion of cherry trees, it being one of the most profitable domestic and market fruits, succeeding on most any kind of soil that is not wet.



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 hydranga; 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 in clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of the 800 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. The original tree was planted eight years ago, and has fruited now five years, and the tree is now at least one-third larger than any Early Richmond of the same age. Originator's description. Price \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Price of Cherries Except Where Noted.

First class, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

First-class, 3 to 4 feet, 25c each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Duke and Morello, or Sour Varieties.

EARLY RICHMOND—(Kentish). Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Last of May.

MONTMORENCY (Large-fruited)—Fruit large and of the finest flavor of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

MAY DUKE—Medium size, dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort.

Heart and Biggarreau, or Sweet Varieties.

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

GOOSEBERRIES.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—Rather small, pale red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, produces enormous crops, free from mildew, most profitable market variety. 15c each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

DOWNING—A seedling from the Houghton. An upright, vigorous growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green, flesh rather soft, juicy, very good, productive, valuable market sorts. Price 15c each, \$1.25 per doz. \$5 per 100.

CURRANTS.

We do not think the value of this fruit can be overestimated. For every reason it should be plentiful in every pantry.

They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet; work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure; if the best quality of fruit is desired, they should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them, keep them thinned out so that air will freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

RED CROSS—Jacob Moore, the originator, says: "Red Cross clusters are long and have well necked berries, double the size of Victorias, and far superior in quality to Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first fruited in 1889. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry; the plant makes twice the growth of Cherry and yields two or three times as much fruit. I recommend it with confidence. I consider Red Cross one of the best of the new currants." Price 10c each, 85c per doz., \$4 per 100.

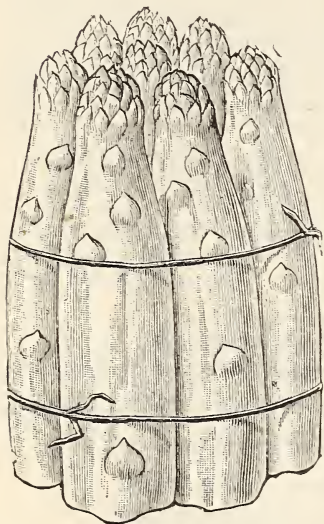
FAY'S PROLIFIC—This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe it has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the cherry currant, it is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long peculiar stem it is less expensive to pick." Those who want a red currant and do not plant Fay's are missing it. Bush a strong grower and bearer and ripens early.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white currant and very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage; bunch is moderately long; berries large, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. Very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants, berries sometimes measuring a half inch in diameter; bunches short; fine for preserving and a valuable market variety; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

RED DUTCH—The standard old variety, excellent and well known, larger than the common red and clusters much larger and less acid. One of the best red currants; bush an upright grower and a good bearer and a very profitable market sort.

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 spring. 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 15 or 20 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 a depth of half an inch in some 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.

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."

Md., April 24, 1901.
J. G. HARRISON;—My asparagus roots arrived yesterday in fine condition and perfectly satisfactory. Enclosed please find check for bill amounting to \$5.00.
Respectfully,
T. C. McCRAKER.

Messrs. Lowell 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. Only one-year roots, \$1.00 per doz. 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. Strong 1-year roots, 50c per doz. by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000. 2-year roots 75c per doz. by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

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 doz. by mail for 50c; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000; 2-year roots, \$5.00 per 1000.

PALMETTO—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. Strong 1-year roots, 40c per doz. by mail; 50c per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000; 2-year roots, 50c per doz. 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. 1-year roots, 40c per doz. by mail; 75c per 100 by express; \$3.00 per 1000 for 1-year, and 2-year \$3.50.

CONOVER—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings highest price. 1-year roots, 35c per doz. by mail; 50c per 100 by express; \$2.50 per 1000. Two-year roots, 40c per doz. by mail; 75c per 100 by express; \$3.50 per 1000.

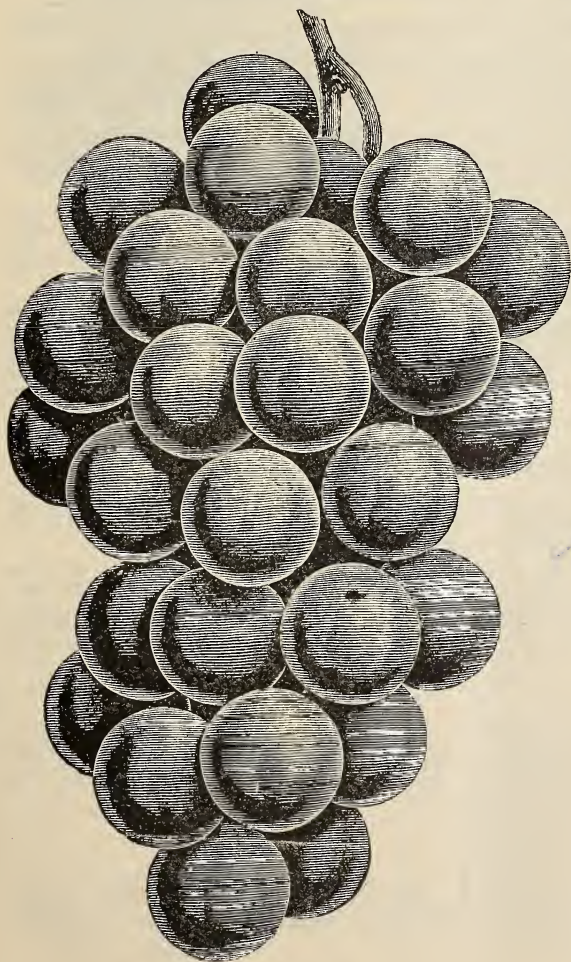
GRAPES.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before

orchards or collections 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 desert. 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, away 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 So. 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 \$x each, \$10 per doz. by mail postpaid.



McPIKE.

Md., October 19, 1901.
GENTLEMEN:—The plants and roots reached us safely and in very nice condition. Many thanks for the beautiful extras sent
C. H. MCPHERSON.

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 equaled 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 unrivaled 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. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

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, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000, 2-year \$35 per 1,000.

CHAMPION or **TALMAN**—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 doz., \$3.00 per 100, \$20 per 1,000, 2-year \$35 per 1,000.

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, 50c per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; double extra 2-year at \$30 per 1,000.

Pa., March 18, 1902.--Gentlemen--The trees and vines I ordered arrived in due time in good condition. Thanks. Yours truly,
CHRIST S. NOLT.

White Varieties.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August. 10c each, 75c per doz, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000, 2-year \$35 per 1,000.

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, hardness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home gardening. 10c each, 75c per doz., \$4 per 100.

POCLINGTON—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew, productive. One of the most satisfactory white varieties. 10c each, 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

W. Va., April 4, 1902.--Gentlemen. The trees and grape vines ordered of you have safely arrived and give entire satisfaction. I beg to express you my best thanks for your careful and prompt accommodation. Very respectfully yours,
C. Y. KLNSEE.

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; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white grapes that its parent does amongst the black; ripens a little earlier than

Concord. 10c each, 60c per doz, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

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, 50c per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

SALEM, (Rogers No. 53.)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens 1st of September. 10c each, 50c per doz., \$4 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 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 doz, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Pennsylvania, April 29, 1902.

GENTLEMEN:—We received all the goods we bought from you and everything proved satisfactory. This was the largest order for strawberry plants in one spring that we ever bought, being 14,500 plants, and must say that they were also as fine a lot as we ever bought. The packing was perfection itself. You could not improve anything in your mode of packing. They would have withstood another two weeks' shipment, and we are safe to say that in the way they were packed they could have been sent to California without any risks. The bale of trees was also fine and everything true to name. Many thanks for the twelve York Imperial apple grafts, gratis. Yours truly,
GEO. H. REX & SON.

Kansas, April 22, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—I received your plants on the 18th and am well pleased with them. They are the best plants I have seen this year. I thank you very much for your good count and other plants sent me. Yours truly,
O. M. KENDIG.

Missouri, April 9, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—Those plants I ordered of you last fall reached me in good condition. We are satisfied with them. Thank you for immediate attention. Yours truly,
MRS. CHAS. DECKER.

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 ft., 30c each, \$3 per doz.



Silver-Leaved Maple.

Remains bright green throughout the entire year. Price, \$5 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 per doz.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches it 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 per doz.

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 doz.

WALNUT, BLACK—A native tree of large size and 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 doz., \$15 per hundred.

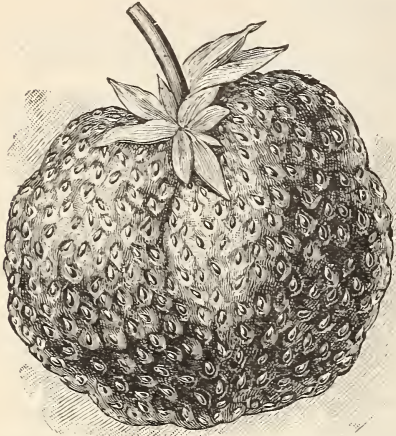
LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE, or Amoor Privet—Most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreen where tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates after October 1st, 1902.

	12 by mail postpaid	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.		12 by mail postpaid	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Aroma	20	50	\$4 00	Lester Lovett	1 00	5 00	25 00
Bush Cluster	40	80	7 00	May Queen	20	50	4 00
Bubach	20	40	4 00	Marie	80	2 00	15 00
Brandywine	20	40	3 50	Marshall	25	50	4 00
Brunette	20	40	3 50	Margaret	25	50	4 00
Bismarck	20	40	3 50	McKinley	25	50	4 00
Bartons	20	40	3 50	Mitchell's Early	20	40	3 00
Beder Wood	20	40	3 50	Nettie	40	1 00	9 00
Cobden Queen	20	40	3 50	Nick Ohmer	25	60	4 00
Clyde	25	50	4 00	Parsons	20	40	3 50
Chellie	50	1 50	10 00	Pride of Cumberland	20	40	3 50
Crescent	20	40	3 00	Paris King	20	40	3 50
Dayton	20	50	4 00	Rough Rider	25	75	6 00
Excelsior	20	40	3 50	Rio	25	60	4 00
Enormous	20	50	4 00	Star	25	60	4 00
Eleanor	20	40	3 50	Saunders	20	40	3 50
Gladstone	25	60	5 00	Sharpless	20	40	3 50
Gibson	25	60	5 00	Sample	20	50	4 00
Gandy	20	40	3 50	Sunshine	30	60	4 00
Greenville	20	40	3 50	Superior	30	60	4 00
Granville	75	2 00	—	Smith	30	40	3 50
Glen Mary	20	40	4 00	Tilghman's Favorite	40	60	4 00
Haverland	20	40	3 50	Uncle Jim	75	4 00	15 00
Hero	1 00	5 00	25 00	Tennessee	20	40	3 50
Johnson's early	30	50	3 50	Tubbs	20	40	3 50
Jessie	20	40	3 50	Warfield	20	40	3 50
Kansas	40	1 00	9 00	Woolvert	20	40	3 50
Lady Thompson	20	40	3 50	Wm. Belt	20	40	3 50
Lovetts	20	40	3 50	Yant	75	4 00	15 00
Livingston	20	60	5 00				

Strawberry Plants.



We have a complete list of strawberry plants. No plants sent out until after October 1st. You will find our prices a little higher than usual, but fall deliveries oftentimes spoils our beds for our spring orders. After December 1st our customers may deduct from the price given on page 31, 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.

We exercise the greatest care in keeping our plants true to name. Our Mr. G. A. Harrison giving this part of the business his personal attention during growing season and packing season, being associated with the growing of strawberries for a lifetime, enables him to discover the difference between new and old varieties so that when any mixture might occur from transplanting it is quickly observed, and they are chopped out. Our plants are grown on land especially suited for this purpose with sandy loam and a good clay sub-soil, which gives the plant a good vigorous root and a strong crown, and not an extremely long-rooted and a very slim-necked plant.

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 bailing 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 proves 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 Postoffice Money Order on Berlin Postoffice, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE--Goods sent C. O. D. only when one-fourth the amount is sent with order, with charge for returning money added to bill. Usual terms to purchasers of good rating.

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 insure 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.



York Imperial and Ben Davis Apple Trees in Nursery Row.

Come and See Our Blocks of Apple Trees.

... MARYLAND ...

State Horticultural Department,
Departments of Entomology
and
Vegetable Pathology.
Maryland Agricultural College
and Experiment Station



R. W. SILVESTER,
President Agricultural College.

PROF. A. L. QUAINANCE,
State Entomologist.

PROF. J. B. S. NORTON,
State Pathologist.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

No. 2.

To Whom It May Concern :

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of August, 1902, we examined the Nursery Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons, growing in their nurseries at Berlin, County of Worcester, 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, 1903, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless said stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

A. L. QUAINANCE, State Entomologist.

J. B. S. HORTON, State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., August 18, 1902.

YORK IMPERIAL



LOADING
FRUIT TREES
FROM HOUSE TO CAR
NOT EXPOSED TO SUN AND WIND.

KIEFFER

NO SCALE
NO YELLOW