

ESTABLISHED 1873.

AUSTIN NURSERIES

AUSTIN,
ARK.

DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE.



FRUIT
AND
ORNAMENTAL
TREES.



ROSES
ETC.

GEO. P. MURRELL, PROPRIETOR.
AUSTIN, ARK.

TWENTY FIVE MILES NORTH OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK. ON THE S. I. M & S. R. R.

Presented to the I. H. Bailey Hortorium
by the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1972.

Introductory.

Since issuing our last Catalogue the business of the **AUSTIN NURSERIES** has taken a bound in volume of business unprecedented at any time in its past history. Four or five years ago many who visited our fields of trees said we would never find a market for so many, but our trade increased, the trees were all sold, new fields planted, and to-day the **AUSTIN NURSERIES** cover several hundred acres, most of which is covered with trees and plants. New buildings have been erected and enlarged to meet the demands; a new grafting house, in which fifty men and women put up about thirty thousand Whole Root grafts daily; new cellars for packing away stock, and a new office with the latest improved equipments.

We mention this to show how fair dealing and the growing of high-grade, Whole-Root trees, sold as cheap as Piece-Root trees, is appreciated by the public. We commenced the Nursery business in 1873, where the **AUSTIN NURSERIES** are now located, and have devoted the best part of our life since to this business, testing new varieties of fruits in order to find such varieties as were best adapted to a Southern climate, and we feel gratified that we can offer a list that from long experience has proven successful and given general satisfaction.

Our facilities for handling orders either large or small were never better than now. If \$1 or over, they will receive our most careful attention, but we cannot handle orders for a less amount than \$1.

We graft and bud our trees on Whole Roots; that is, we make one tree out of a seedling. Although it makes our trees cost us much more than Piece-Root trees, yet, our Whole-Root trees grow well, bear well, and make long-lived orchards, and we think our customers are entitled to the highest grade of goods and we will sell trees, grown on Whole Roots, as cheap as they can buy Piece-Root trees. Compare our prices with others.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT EVER SINCE.



Austin Nurseries

LOCATED AT

AUSTIN, ARKANSAS.



NEARLY 200 ACRES IN NURSERY.

MILLIONS OF FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.



THIS IS A BUSY WORLD, AND THE AVERAGE AMERICAN
is full of rush and intelligence, with no time to waste in long
spun theories.

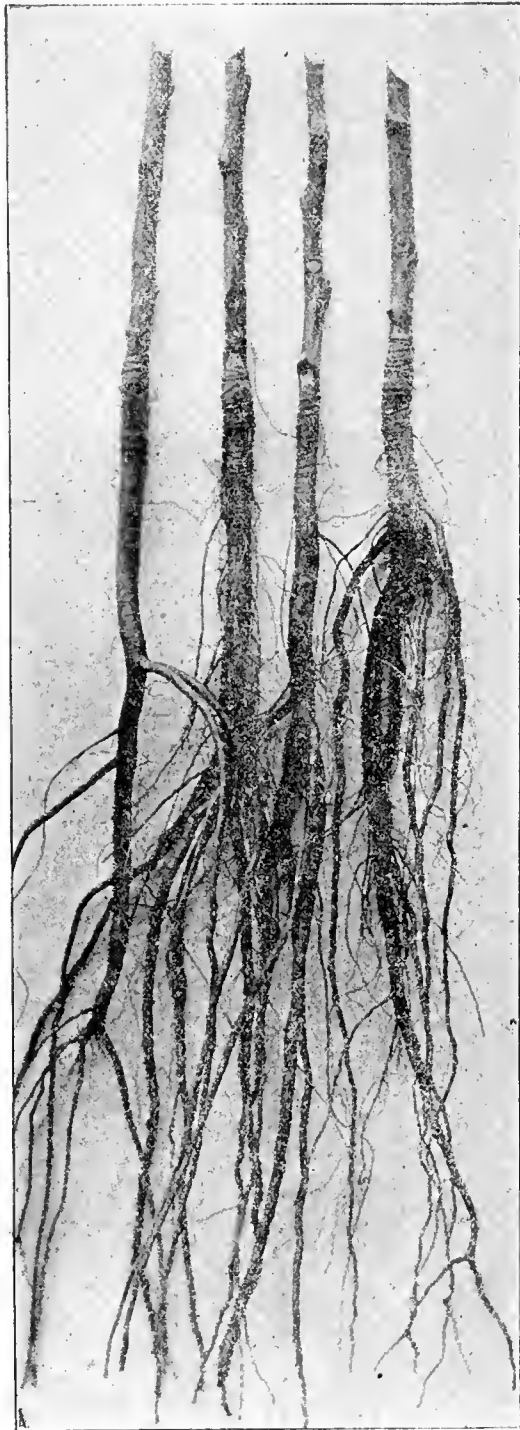
**LOOK AT THE ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE FOLLOWING
PAGES AND DECIDE THE MATTER
FOR YOURSELF.**

We do not want to occupy your time as life is real and time is life, and one of the most earnest and practical things in life is getting along in business.

We place this matter before you in a practical form that you may see with your own eyes and let you draw your own conclusions.

If you think our way of propagating trees is based upon common sense and is the correct way, give us your order.

If you think the "piece root trees" the best, save your order for some other nursery.



WHOLE ROOT APPLE GRAFT

will tell at a glance a story of its own.

You can judge for yourself whether it is to your interest to buy **FRUIT**

CATALOGUE

Our Entire Time and Attention is given to the *Nursery Business*, having no other business whatever to conflict with it.

Our Many Years of Experience in the improved methods of growing and handling Nursery Products, aided by a practical test in our experimental grounds of most of the varieties, our customers may rely upon having the benefit of our long experience.

Selection of Varieties is a difficult matter to the inexperienced, and after looking over the Catalogue carefully, it is sometimes a perplexing question to decide just the thing wanted. It is always a pleasant duty to assist our friends, and all we ask you to do is to send us a list of the number wanted with the time you want the fruit to ripen, and we will take pleasure in making up a list and returning it to you.

The Greatest Care should be used in the purchase of Nursery Stock. The cost at the Nursery is insignificant compared with the cost of taking care of it until it comes into bearing, and then if it should prove of but little value, the time, money, land and labor, have all been wasted.

Experience is Costly but if you persist in trying it, give your orders to *Northern Nurseries* for *Northern Varieties* of fruits, and to the tree agent who exhibits fine specimens of fruits put up in alcohol and guarantees you to grow just such fruit, in a few years you will be ready to join that class of citizens who attach all the fault to the country in which they live instead of to their own poor judgment in buying the wrong thing.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Remember, in the early part of the season we can supply all the varieties named; but as the season advances some varieties will be sold out. In cases where we cannot furnish the specified varieties or sizes, *unless advised to the contrary*, we shall send that which as nearly as possible fills the desired place.

Time to Plant all kinds of fruit trees in this latitude and south, is from the first of November until Christmas, and any time through the winter months when the ground is not frozen, though early spring planting, if carefully done, succeeds well. Evergreens, Raspberries and Strawberries should be planted in the spring, or heavily mulched if planted in the fall.

Do Not Order Stock Later than the Middle of March; by this time the sap is usually flowing freely and it is not safe to remove stock, our spring work is pressing us and we cannot give orders the time and attention we desire to.

The Way to Plant a Tree is to plow the ground (the deeper the better), in strips of four to six feet each way, set a stake in the center of the check so as to get the rows straight, dig out a good sized hole at the stake, sufficiently large to allow the roots to go in without bending or cramping, trim off all the bruised roots, cut the side branches to half their length, the lower branches less than those above, set so as to be about the same depth they were in the Nursery, fill in with finely pulverized top soil leaving no vacancies around the roots; tread firmly if dry, lightly if wet, leaving the tree leaning slightly toward the southwest. Keep the ground well cultivated afterwards and the trees free from weeds and grass. It is best to give the entire land to the orchard, but if necessary to grow a crop, let it be something that does not grow very high and requires good culture. Never plant in corn or sow in grain.

REPLACING TREES

Some persons so neglect or so badly plant their trees as to cause their loss; still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible, and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we cannot be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man's control, and the purchaser must take the same risk as we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

Freight, if less than one hundred pounds, is as cheap by Express, and much safer and quicker arriving than by Freight, and if not instructed otherwise we usually ship in this way.

Weight of one thousand trees packed for shipment, is ordinarily one year, old, two to three feet, about three hundred pounds; three to four feet, five hundred pounds; four to six feet, two years old, thirteen hundred pounds.

Execution of Orders is as nearly as possible in rotation as received, giving each order the most scrupulous care and attention.

ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS

It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers shall be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the most careful personal supervision to see that they are carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

Errors. The shipping season brings with it an unusual amount of items to be looked after, in the transaction of hundreds and even thousands of details incidental to our business, occasionally errors will occur. Then again, the mails are sometimes missent or delays occur on the road that we are not responsible for. It is always a pleasure to us to correct an error. If your order does not arrive promptly, write us and we will do all we can to trace it and hurry it through.

Your Name, Postoffice and State should be written as full and plainly as possible, and be sure that neither is omitted. It sometimes occurs that letters are received that contain money that it is impossible to tell from whom or whence they come. Frequently we receive orders, letters of inquiry, and instructions in regard to shipping goods, without any signature, to which of course we are unable to reply.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail. The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, also of frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequately repaid by the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Club Orders. Neighbors, club together and take the advantage of cheaper rates by sending all your orders at once. Each one, though ordering only a few trees, will secure the same rates as though ordering the entire lot. Each party's bill will be tied separate from the others, each variety labeled, and a tag tied upon the bundle containing the party's name and invoice, so there will be no trouble in dividing. The entire lot must be shipped in one person's name and at the same time.

Cheap Trees. We always have a lot of nearly all varieties that we grow left over in the Nursery row after digging out the larger trees. By planting these out in a row and cultivating them a year, they will be nice trees to set out in an orchard and we will sell them to you very cheap. With a little extra labor on your part it is the very cheapest way of obtaining an orchard.

Trees in Large Quantities. Those who want any kind of Nursery Stock in larger quantities than quoted in the *Price List* accompanying this Catalogue, either to plant or sell again, will confer a favor by writing to us and we will give them special prices or mail them our *Wholesale Price List*.

The Number of Plants to set an acre may be ascertained by multiplying the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart, which amount divided in the number of square feet in an acre (43,500) will give the correct number.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apple and Peach.....	18 x 18, No. Trees to Acre,	135
“ “	20 x 20, “ “ “	110
“ “	25 x 25, “ “ “	70
Pear, Plum and Cherry.....	15 x 15, “ “ “	205
“ “	18 x 18, “ “ “	135
Apricots and Nectarines.....	15 x 15, “ “ “	205
“ “	18 x 18, “ “ “	135
Quince	12 x 12, “ “ “	360
Grapes	6 x 8, “ “ “	906
“	8 x 8, “ “ “	680
“ Scuppernon	20 x 20, “ “ “	110
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 x 6, “ “ “	2,622
“ “	4 x 6, “ “ “	1,812
Strawberries	1 x 4, “ “ “	10,875

TERMS AND CONDITION OF SALE

Terms strictly cash or satisfactory security before shipment of stock.

All Collections and return of money must be paid by purchaser.

Any Remittance in excess of invoice will be returned or held subject to order.

Remittances may be made by Postal Money Order, drawn on Austin, Arkansas, Registered Letter, Express (prepaid), or Bank Draft on Little Rock, St. Louis, or New York.

We Are Not Responsible for Nursery Stock after we deliver it into the hands of transportation companies.

Packing is done in the very best manner possible, for which we charge twenty-five to fifty cents, according to package. If over \$5 no charge is made.

We have always pursued the plan of giving plain, unvarnished descriptions of our fruits, true to nature, avoiding over-coloring.

APPLES

The Apple will grow on any land of moderate fertility—the better the land the better they will do, but it is a useless expense to plant them on low, wet land, without first thoroughly draining it, as they would soon succumb to excessive moisture.

Keep the *suckers* that come up around the tree cut down, and those that come on the body of the tree cut off, and give the body of the tree up to the first limbs, during the latter part of winter or early spring, a thorough *washing*, applied with a cloth-mop, broom or brush, being particular to get it into all the crevices and leave it well smeared on the tree, consisting of the following ingredients: 1 gal. soft soap, 1 oz. carbolic acid, 1 lb sulphur, thinned down with warm water to a consistency to spread readily.

Keep all limbs that interlock or cross each other cut out and the ends of the limbs that grow too rapidly cut off so as to equalize the growth.

Give your Apple trees an annual coating, one inch in depth, of well rotted barnyard manure, spread as far out as the limbs extend, and you will be surprised at what a *fine apple country you are living in*.

Early, Fall and Winter Apples, are very profitable, always selling readily on the market at remunerative prices; but for home consumption there should be a succession from the earliest to the latest, covering the whole season.

It is useless to plant *Northern varieties* of Fall and Winter Apples in the *South* as they will mature and drop to the ground during the latter part of summer.

Southern Seedlings originating in our climate and enured to our long summers are the only kinds we can rely upon. Some native varieties that keep well when grown in Northern Arkansas and Tennessee, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated here or in South Arkansas and Texas. In making a selection a due allowance must be made on this account, as our trade extends to several states, we grow an assortment suitable for different sections. Parties who are not acquainted with the Winter varieties best adapted to their section, we will take pleasure in aiding them in making a selection.

EARLY APPLES.

Early Colton. Very early; beginning to ripen a few days before Early Harvest and continues to ripen for some time, making it very valuable for family use. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with tint of carmine, and of fine quality.

Yellow Transparent. Five to ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Medium size, color light transparent lemon yellow, with a smooth waxy surface; flesh white, melting, juicy and of excellent flavor, and for an Early Apple an exceptional good keeper and shipper. Tree a free upright grower, very prolific and a remarkably early bearer.

Early Harvest. Large, bright yellow; sub-acid in flavor. One of the very best for home consumption. June 1.

Red June. Medium, beautiful, dark red; an abundant bearer and very popular. June 1.

Hames. Very large, pale yellow with crimson cheek and stripes. Surpasses all other early varieties in beauty and size. Fine for market. June 10.

SUMMER APPLES.

Sops of Wine. Large, dark crimson, with some stripes; excellent. An abundant bearer. June 15.

Carolina Watson. Very large, red cheek with red and green stripes; sweet, crisp and excellent. July 1.

Family. Medium, brownish red, with stripes; crisp, juicy and of the highest flavor. Exceedingly productive and continues to ripen for six weeks. July 10.

Golden Sweet. Large, greenish yellow; sweet, rich, tender and juicy. July 10.

Rhoades' Orange. Large reddish orange, dotted with russet; sugary, rich, juicy. A superb variety. July 20.

Horse. Large, greenish yellow; acid, fine, well known and popular. July and August.

Gravenstein. Large, bright yellow, dashed with red; tender, crisp, high-flavored. An excellent variety. July and August.

Elgin Pippin. Extra large, golden yellow; very rich, sub-acid. A remarkably showy and fine sort. August 1.

Summer Queen. Medium, yellow, with red stripes; juicy, rich and tender. August 10.

FALL APPLES.

Taunton. Extra large, yellow, red striped; fine flavored, productive. An excellent Apple August and September.

Buckingham. Extra large, yellow, red cheek and stripes; exceedingly rich and juicy. A magnificent Apple and much admired. September and October.

Red Beitigheimer. Of German origin. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; ripens in October and will keep until February.

Rome Beauty. Large yellow, shaded with bright red; tender, juicy, sub-acid, showy. October and November.

Carter's Blue. Extra large, washed with dull brown, red and thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, and rich; a most desirable fall sort. September and October.

Twenty Ounce. Extra large, splashed and marbled with red; medium quality. Very showy. October and November.

Bradford's Best. Medium to large, green, striped with dull red. An abundant bearer and profitable. October to December.

Wealthy. New and valuable. Tree hardy and productive, flesh white, fine grained, tender, keeps from October to December.

Buncombe. Large, dark red; tender and excellent. A very beautiful and valuable Apple. October to December.

Grimes' Golden. (Grimes' Golden Pippin). An Apple of the highest quality, equal to the Newton; medium to large size, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. November and December.

WINTER APPLES.

Tull. This Apple originated in Saline county, Arkansas, and has been remarkably popular wherever known, on account of its large size, attractive appearance and freedom from specking in the tree. Fruit uniform in size, yellow fleshed, fine flavor; will keep until Christmas. Sells for a higher price on the market than any Apple of its season. Grown and for sale only by the Austin Nurseries.

Ben Davis. Large, yellow, red cheek and stripes; handsome. Exceedingly productive and popular. November to January.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

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

Kentucky Streak. Large, dull mottled red, with red stripes; juicy, rich, productive. A splendid variety in all respects. November to January.

Prior's Red. Large, russety red; tender, and crisp. Excellent and of superior quality. November to January.

Kinnard's Choice. Medium to large; juicy, tender, excellent. Similar to the Wine Sap, but much improved in size. November to January.

Hill's Winter. Originated in Lonoke county, Ark. The parent tree probably 50 or 60 years old. Bears heavy crops of fruit yet, which shows the hardiness of the tree and its good bearing qualities. Fruit medium to large, pale yellowish green, flesh yellow and of an exquisite refreshing aromatic flavor. Commences to be eatable by 1st September and will keep until mid-winter. Grown only by the Austin Nurseries.

Oconee Greening. Large, greenish yellow; crisp, rich, aromatic, fine. November to February.

Arkansas Black. Originated in Northwest Arkansas, and is an enlarged and improved Wine Sap. An excellent Apple. November to February.

Wine Sap. Medium, bright red. Finest of flavor. November to February.

York Imperial. Medium, oblate, white, shaded with crimson, flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper, one of the best Winter Apples; November to February.

Royal Red. Similar to Wine Sap; but tree a much better grower. November to February.

Nickajack. Large, striped, slightly russeted; firm, sub-acid, coarse. Very popular. November to February.

Lancaster. A chance seedling originated in Independence county, Arkansas, and belongs to that class of Southern varieties that has made Arkansas famous for its big red Apples. Nearly as large as Ben Davis. Flesh yellow, of excellent flavor and a long keeper. Those who plant this Apple will make

WINTER APPLES.—Continued.

no mistake. For sale only by the Austin Nurseries.

Maverick Sweet. Very large, greenish yellow, with dark red cheek; crisp, sweet, rich, excellent. A superior sweet Apple and a good keeper. November to March.

Red Limbertwig, or James River. An Apple much cultivated South and West. Tree hardy and productive; flesh whitish tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor. January to April.

Mammoth Black Twig. The Wine Sap its "parent." An improvement on the Wine Sap in being about one-fourth larger; quality as good, if not better than the Wine Sap. Mammoth Black Twig is dark red, almost black. The tree holds its fruit until matured. The original tree, over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing. The young trees show great vigor, come to bearing very young, and are very productive. November to May.

Coffelt. A seedling from the Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in habit of growth; it possesses all the good qualities of the Ben Davis with none of the bad; a good grower and an abundant and regular bearer; the fruit hangs well on the tree, is a good handler, above medium size; beautifully striped and splashed with red on yellowish ground, is a much longer keeper and is far superior to the Ben Davis in flavor.

Picket. Large, yellow, nearly covered with red; tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid. A beautiful Apple. December to April.

Yates. Small, dark red, with many white dots; firm, juicy and very rich. A most prolific bearer. Excellent for cider. Nearly exactly like Hall's Seedling. December to April.

Sauta. Large, greenish yellow, with some russet; crisp and highly flavored. An excellent variety and should be largely planted. December to April.

Springdale. A new seedling, and the finest of all late keepers. Took first premium at the Arkansas State Fair. Has proven to be the heaviest bearer of all perfect Apples; excellent quality and perfect in every way.

Leather Coat. Medium, hard, russety-looking Apple; sprightly flavored. A long and most excellent keeper. December to May.

WINTER APPLES.—Continued.

Virginia Green. Medium, russety green; aromatic flavor. A valuable and long keeper. December to May.

Grindstone. Large, yellow, russety, with dull red stripes; very solid. A long

WINTER APPLES.—Continued.

and profitable keeper. December to May.

Shockley. Medium to small, yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, sweet, and the longest keeper and most popular of all Winter Apples.

PEACHES

The best soil for Peaches is a sandy loam, though they will adapt themselves to almost any kind of soil, provided it is well drained. Plant no deeper than they stood in the Nursery, and it is important that the trees be properly pruned at the time of planting.

The main stem should be cut back to within two to three feet of the ground, and all side branches to within a few inches of the body. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting all the side branches off and the stem back half way.

Cultivate for two or three years in cow peas and then give the entire land to the trees, cultivating them shallow, keeping the surface well pulverized and free from weeds and grass. A peck to half a bushel of unleached wood ashes, proportioned to the size of the tree, applied broadcast as far as the limbs extend, is a good fertilizer, and in the absence of this, pure ground bone or muriate of potash can be used with excellent results. To prevent the borer, hill up the tree in April a foot or more, and level off again in November; the hard bark of the body will prevent the insect from puncturing it, and if any eggs are by chance deposited they can be easily removed.

The same *wash* recommended for the Apple will apply equally as well to the peach. The trees must be pruned every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth.

On low wet land, or if during the period of ripening the weather is wet and sultry, all the extra early Peaches rot badly. On this account many who are not acquainted with the different varieties, judge *all* by the early sorts, and condemn *all* budded Peaches.

For the past six or eight years the largest proportion of Peaches planted have been of the very early sorts, and the consequence is nearly everybody know their bad qualities. Not having the later kinds to make a comparison, they condemn *all*, except seedlings, which ripen later, and consequently are nearly free from rot.

During the latter part of May our early Peaches begin to ripen, and each succeeding variety improves until about the first of July; from this time until about the middle of September we have our choicest varieties; after this time each succeeding variety degenerates—usually the later the period of ripening the more inferior the Peach.

No one who appreciates a superior article to be had in succession for a long season will plant seedlings.

After a seedling is planted out it passeth the understanding of man to tell just what kind it will bear until it becomes old enough to introduce itself. No wise and prudent man cares to take such chances on his time and labor.

Time of ripening is given for Central Arkansas. Will ripen a little earlier South and a little later further North.

Victor. Cling stone. Fruit resembles Sneed in color and flavor, but a little larger, and ripens ten days earlier, which makes it the first Peach to go upon the market; does not speck, and stands shipping well. Tree upright, and a fine grower, which is much superior to Sneed; abundant and regular bearer.

Sneed. New. Originated at Mem-

phis, Tenn. White, with blush; semi-cling. It is better than and ripens five to ten days before Amsden. Of fine size and appearance. Tree resembles Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling.

Triumph. Large, yellow freestone, mostly covered with red; most attractive extra early Peach yet produced. Will certainly become very popular as a market fruit. Ripens with Amsden.

PEACHES.—Continued.

Amsden. Medium, greenish white, nearly covered with red; adheres to stone. May 25.

Mamie Ross. Large, white with blush, flesh white, prolific, semi-cling. This is a valuable market variety, of fine appearance and good shipping qualities. Ripens just after Amsden.

Carman. Large, oblong; neither white or yellow, but with a mingling of both; one of the finest flavored Peaches of its season; has a tough skin, which makes it a fine shipping variety. None better of its season. June 1 to 10.

Champion. Large; beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone. June 1.

Rivers. Large, creamy white; exposed specimens shaded with carmine; a remarkable rich and racy flavor. Free. June 10.

Lady Ingold. A large, yellow-fleshed sort, clear freestone; nearly or quite as large as Crawford's Early, and resembles it in appearance; ripens with the Tillotson, or about the middle of June. All Peach growers know at this season of the year *strictly fancy* Peaches are very scarce on the market, and command higher prices than at any other time. The large size and attractive appearance of this variety, ripening just at the time it does, renders it a very valuable and a great acquisition.

General Taylor. Large, dark crimson; flesh blood red, of the Indian type; prolific. A valuable clingstone for family use. June 20.

Mountain Rose. A splendid, large, white Peach, washed with carmine; juicy, rich, excellent and productive. Free. June 25.

Tuskena. Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange-red; flesh subacid, vinous, good. End June. Clingstone.

Amelia. Very large, white, nearly covered with crimson; melting, sweet, and of the most exquisite, delicious flavor. Free. July 1.

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 very prolific. Free. July 1 to 15.

Everbearing. Of this most remarkable Peach we have secured stock from Mr.

PEACHES.—Continued.

P. J. Berckmans, of Georgia, one of the highest authorities on pomology in America. This stock we will propagate and offer to our customers, feeling assured that Mr. Berckmans has, as he states, offered it to the public only after being convinced of its merits. He claims that the first ripening begins about July 1, and that successive crops are produced until September 15. Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen upon the tree at one time. *As the tree blossoms during a long time, a complete failure of fruit has never happened* since the original tree began to bear eight years ago. *The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong, tapering, of good quality; freestone of the Indian type.* The first ripenings are of good size, becoming smaller towards the close of the season. Invaluable for family use or small gardens.

Crawford's Early. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Largely planted for market. Free. July 10.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, yellow, with beautiful red cheek; melting, juicy and exceedingly rich. Free. July 10.

Elberta. Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; sure and prolific. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Immense orchards of 20,000 to 80,000 trees each are being planted of this one variety for shipping to northern markets, which is sufficient evidence of its value. It is unsurpassed. Ripens middle of July.

Thurber. Large, creamy white, lightly covered with crimson; juicy, with a high and delicate flavor. Productive and valuable. Free. July 15.

Flewellen. Medium; dark red and darker stripes; flesh white, with red streaks, juicy, vinous; very good. Middle of July. This is an early Indian clingstone.

Stump the World. Very large, white, with bright, red cheek; juicy and of high flavor. Productive and popular. Free. July 20.

Great Eastern. A monstrous Peach in size, often measuring twelve to fourteen inches. Pale white, tinged with red; juicy, sweet, often coarse. Extremely showy. Free. July 25.

PEACHES.—Continued.

Mixon Free. Uniformly large, white, partially covered with bright red; rich, juicy, productive and valuable. Free. August 1.

Mixon Cling. A superb, uniformly large, white and red cheek variety. Extra fine, and should be in every collection. Cling. August 15.

Sallie Worrall. Extraordinarily large, clear white, with a beautiful carmine cheek; flesh white, juicy, luscious, and of the highest quality. A freestone variety of exceeding fine appearance, ripening August 15.

Lemon Cling. Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, sub-acid, of excellent quality; reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations. Middle of August. Cling-stone.

Picquett's Late. Truly a superb variety. Very large, dark yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow, buttery, rich and of an exquisite flavor. Free. August 25.

Crosby. First produced by Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, one of the most intelligent, reliable and successful fruit growers in that state. He states that the Crosby has stood 22 degrees below zero without injury to the tree or fruit buds, and in every other respect has proved a remarkable fine peach for home use or market. Ripens just before Globe. Freestone.

Globe. A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large; globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson to-

PEACHES.—Continued.

wards the pit or stone; quality good; very rich and luscious. September 1. Freestone.

Heath Cling. An old and deservedly popular variety; large, pure white to the stone; very sweet, juicy, and of a peculiar refreshing flavor. A choice variety for market, canning or preserving. Cling. September 1.

Lonoke. Large, golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red; flesh golden yellow; juicy, exceedingly rich, with a peculiar, delicious, refreshing, exquisite flavor. Cling. September 10.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with Apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning. Cling-stone.

Bilyea's October. A large white variety, with blush cheek; juicy and good. Free. October 1.

Henrietta. Extremely large, yellow, with a delicate red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. The extremely large size for so late a Peach as this, ripening in October, with its fine keeping qualities and beauty, makes it especially valuable. Cling.

Wonderful. Large, uniform in size and shape; color rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with ramblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm; bright red at pit, which is very small, and from which it parts freely. Middle of October.

PEARS

The introduction of Asiatic varieties several years ago, with several seedlings originating from them since, has greatly checked the blight, and Pear growing for the past few years has increased very largely in the South, and large orchards are being planted with big profits.

Plant on land that naturally drains itself, or is made so artificially, and after one or two years culture let it run to sod, keeping the weeds and grass mowed underneath the tree. For home use a few trees scattered around the residence usually do well.

If the ends of any of the limbs begin to turn black, cut them off at once, some distance below the diseased wood, and burn them. Give them an annual top dressing of wood ashes, and a good coating of the wash recommended for Apples and Peaches.

Early Harvest. A vigorous, upright grower; large. Ripens in June.

Koonce. Tree is very vigorous. Fruit is very handsome, and ripens about

PEARS.—Continued.

June 1. It does not rot at the core, and is the best early Pear; it is very productive, and of a delicious quality seldom found in an early Pear. To the fruit-growers of the South the Koonce should prove very valuable; its vigorous growth, with heavy foliage, should enable it to endure the hot climate, while its late blooming will insure for it abundant crops.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Wilder. Small to medium; greenish yellow, with red cheek; handsome, sweet, delicious. June.

Manning's Elizabeth. Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful desert fruit. Tree a moderate grower. June.

Lawson. Fruit large for so early a Pear, the larger specimens measuring more than nine inches in circumference; sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant; yet like many of our most popular market fruits not of highest quality, but what it lacks in flavor is offset by its charming exterior, being one of the most beautiful things imaginable in the way of a Pear. Middle to 25 June.

Tyson. Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best early summer varieties. 20th to last June.

Clapp's Favorite. A splendid Pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.

Bartlett. One of the most popular Pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle July.

Osband's Summer. Medium; yellow with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive. July.

Flemish Beauty. A large, beautiful,

PEARS.—Continued.

melting, sweet Pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. July and 1st August.

Louise Bonne of Jersey. A large, beautiful, first-rate Pear, yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer August 1 to 15.

Buffum. A fine, vigorous grower, fruit medium, yellow, red cheek, buttery, sweet; high flavor. August.

Seckle. Small, most exquisite flavor known among Pears. Ripe in August.

Garber. Is kin to and very much like Kieffer; but is larger and of better quality, and ripens two or three weeks earlier. Is as yellow as an Orange, immensely productive, bears at three years from the nursery. A valuable market fruit.

Howell. Large, light, waxed yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. August and September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Sept. 1.

Lecho. Color, greenish yellow with russet spots; form, roundish; flesh, melting, juicy; flavor, good, rich, sprightly, vinous; core, exceedingly small and without seeds. Season September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. This Pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any Pear to be. September and October.

Sheldon. Large size; roundish; greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin, light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer, but does not succeed on the Quince. October and November.

PEARS.—Continued.

Lawrence. Very large, melting, rich. October.

Winter Nellis. Large, rich, juicy, melting. November.

Mt. Vernon. Medium size, light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer; a very good late Pear. December.

PEARS.—Continued.

Lincoln Coreless. From Lincoln county, Tenn., where the original tree is said to be 60 years old, bearing regularly. Young trees appear very healthy and vigorous. Fruit large and very late, but when put away ripens well, and is of fine flavor. Said to be free from seeds.

PLUMS

The introduction of Japan or Oriental varieties of Plums has opened up a new field unknown in former years. We have grown many varieties of Japan Plums and find most of them well adapted to the South, of large size and fine for eating, cooking or canning though not curculio proof but subject to curculio, about like our native varieties and need same treatment. The trees of the Japan varieties are strong growers, early bearers, usually bearing in two or three years after planting and bear heavy crops of fruit. We grow the best varieties ripening in succession.

Wickson. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper and shipper. One of the most desirable Plums, either for home use or market. Ripens just before Wild Goose and Botan. Japan variety.

Marianna. Fruit medium size, deep, rich red, sets heavy crops interspersed all through the tree, ripens a few days before Wild Goose. As it does not sucker from the roots it makes a superior stock to bud other Plums upon. All our Plums are grown upon Marianna.

Botan or Abundance. Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of sub-acid and slight Apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong growing, upright; very prolific. This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts and very largely planted for home use and market. Ripens with Wild Goose, or about latter part of June. Japan variety.

Wild Goose. Very large; deep red, beautiful; one of the best of native Plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the genuine is very large and deep red in color, and ripens latter part of June.

Satsuma. A very large, beautiful, dark red Plum, with blood-red flesh, rather coarse in quality, but very firm and of good flavor; freestone. One of the best keepers, and an exceedingly valuable sort, ripening just after Botan.

Ogan. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; freestone; ripens from the 1st to the 15th of July. Japan variety.

Burbank. The best of all the Japan sorts of Plums; nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, large, broad leaves; commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late and consequently more likely to escape the late spring frost. Ripens early in July.

Simoni. (Apricot Plum.) This remarkable Plum came from Northern China; fruit large, cinnamon red color; the flesh is firm, rich, sweet, aromatic, and delicious pineapple mingled with banana flavor; tree an upright grower, long hanging leaves, distinct. July. Japan variety.

Chabot. Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, sub-acid; qual-

PLUMS.—Continued.

ity very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with *Bailey* of several growers. Japan variety.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lopsided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish-yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young. Ripens in August. Japan.

Shipper's Pride. Originated in New York. An unusually thrifty grower. Very productive, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear. Fruit of large size and nearly round; color

PLUMS.—Continued.

handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning, an unusual good shipper. A splendid market Plum. Ripens from 1st of September.

Shropshire Damson (or Prune Damson). An English variety of great merit for preserving. Large, and much more desirable than the common Damson. Tree vigorous grower, hardy and abundant bearer. September.

Hale. Handsome, large, round-cordate; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

APRICOTS

This is a delicious fruit, but blooms early and is liable to be killed by the frost. Should be treated as the Peach tree.

Early Golden. Small, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet. June 10.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest, yellow with red cheek. June 25.

Large Red. Very large, reddish orange; juicy and fine. July 1.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

These are quite distinct from other European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from disease. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested:

Gibb. Tree grows symmetrical; productive. Fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid; the best early variety, ripening soon after Strawberries. Last of June.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful. July.

Alexis. An abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid. July.

Catherine. Vigorous and productive. Medium sized, yellow, mild, sub-acid. July.

Nicholas. Tree prolific. Fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome variety. July.

Budd. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit white with red cheek; sweet; the best late variety. August.

NECTARINES

This fruit is the Peach, only it has a smooth skin like the Plum. Cultivate the same as the Peach.

Boston. Large, bright yellow with red cheek; sweet and pleasant. August 1.

Stanwix. Large, green with violet cheek; one of the finest. August 10.

CHERRIES

The Cherry crop is an uncertain thing in this climate. If your place or section of country attains quite an altitude a fair crop may be expected.

- Early Richmond.* Medium, deep red, one of the most reliable. Middle of May.
- May Duke.* Medium, light red. Middle of May.
- Olivet.* Large, deep red. Middle of May.
- Governor Wood.* Large, light yellow. Last of May.
- Elton.* Large, pale yellow—some red. Last of May.
- Luelling.* Very large, black. Last of May.
- Belle de Choisey.* Medium, amber. Last of May.
- English Morello.* Large, dark red. July.
- Black Tartarian.* Large, purplish black. July.

QUINCES

The Quince succeeds best in a deep, strong, rich, clay soil.

- Champion.* Tree a strong upright grower, coming into bearing young. Fruit very large.
- Angers.* Strong grower, fruit large, pear shaped.
- Orange.* An old and popular sort. Large, round, the most esteemed for preserving.
- Rhea's Mammoth.* Very large, strong grower and productive. Considered by many as the best of all the Quinces.

MULBERRY

The rapid growth of the everbearing Mulberries recommend them as among the best where a quick shade is wanted, and their beauty alone is sufficient to commend them as a street or lawn tree. Besides the above good qualities they bear a profusion of large black fruit, three to four months in the year, which is not only edible but the most economic food for poultry and hogs.

Hicks. Fruit large, sweet, insipid; wonderfully prolific; excellent for hogs and poultry.

GRAPES

Grapes are nearly a certain crop every year; bear most abundantly and are of the easiest culture. We urge upon every one who owns land, especially the farming class, to plant liberally of them.

- Moore's Early.* Black; bunch not so large as Concord; berries larger and fully equal to it in quality. After fruiting this variety for several years, we do not hesitate in pronouncing it the very best of all the early black varieties, quite free from rot. Ripens about July 15.
- Niagara.* The vine is a strong grower and very hardy. Bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens before Concord.
- Ives.* Black; a popular and profitable market and wine variety. A good shipper and early; bunch and berry of medium size, very free from rot. Colors several days before ripe and should be left on the vine until fully ripe, when it is of good quality. Ripens a few days after Moore's Early.
- Worden.* Black; in brief, a very much improved Concord, berry and bunch larger, better quality, handsomer and ten days earlier. Vine a strong grower. A superb variety.
- Pocklington.* Greenish amber, very attractive; bunch and berry large, juicy, sweet. Vine strong grower and prolific; valuable.

GRAPES.—Continued.

Concord. Black; bunch and berry large, pulp dissolving and juicy. Vine a strong grower, a good bearer. A standard variety for market or home use. Ripens first part of August.

Perkins. Bunch medium, berry large, pinkish color, free from rot, sweet. Strong grower and productive. A profitable market variety.

Martha. White, bunch medium, berry large, very sweet. Vine a strong grower; productive. A reliable and valuable variety. Mid-season.

GRAPES.—Continued. MUSCADINE TYPE.

This type of the Grape is exceedingly productive, and its cultivation is reduced to the simplest form—train the vines on an arbor or trellis, and never prune them.

A certain crop of fruit may be had annually. They have never been known to rot before maturing, and ripen after all other Grapes are gone.

Scuppernon. White, bunches made up of eight to ten berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; thick skin, pulpy, very sweet. Vinous, and of an exceedingly peculiar pleasant aroma. Ripens during August and September.

GOOSEBERRY

Gooseberries should be planted where they will be partially shaded, and made rich with well rotted barnyard manure.

Houghton. Small, pale red; sweet and good. Vigorous and the most reliable. The only reliable variety in the South.

RASPBERRY

Prepare the soil in much the same way as for Strawberries. Set the plants in rows 7 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows, pressing the soil firmly around them. Give them the same cultivation as you would corn, working the ground perfectly flat. Manure plentifully the first year, and pinch the ends out of the canes when about a foot high. In the second year let them grow to 1½ feet. After the fruit is gathered, cut out and burn all old wood and young canes but the best three. This will destroy all insects and insure a better growth. The Turner is the most reliable variety for the South.

Turner. A beautiful red berry, of fine size and excellent quality; one of the hardiest and most productive varieties known, and the only very productive variety for the South.

BLACKBERRY

Blackberries, like Raspberries, will grow on almost any kind of soil. We have been very successful in growing them the past four years on land unsuited for almost any other crop, a tough, whitish soil, sometimes known as post oak glades. Water should not be allowed to remain on the surface long. The ground should be well cultivated and kept free from weeds and grass. Cut out old fruiting canes and pinch back like Raspberries—plant same distance as Raspberries.

Early Harvest. Medium size, shiny black, good quality and immensely productive; bushes frequently bend to the ground with their enormous loads of fruit. Very firm and will keep longer and carry further than any

other variety. Ripening with the early varieties of Raspberries, it is a very profitable variety for the market, and the most satisfactory all around Blackberry we have ever grown.

DEWBERRY

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long, by 1 inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late Raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some other kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover until the ground is frozen or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

Crescent. This is truly the "lazy man's berry," standing more neglect than any other variety, but if well cultivated on rich land it yields enormous. We have gathered from this variety on second year's land, without any manure and with only ordinary culture two hundred and thirty bushels of fruit to the acre.

It commences to ripen as early as any and continues in fruit as late. Fruit rather large and of a bright scarlet—softens soon after ripe if left on the vines. If intended for shipping ought to be picked daily, when it will carry as far as any kind. We always get more "clean cash" out of this sort than any kind we grow, and rely on it entirely

now, as our market sort, after trying over one hundred kinds. As it is an imperfect or pistillate variety, it is necessary to plant every fourth or fifth row with a perfect flowering sort, such as the Michel or Lady Thompson.

Michel Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping.

Lady Thompson. Large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet quality, best; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

For Street, Avenue, Park, or Cemetery and Lawn.

Silver-Leaved Maple. Of rapid growth; of great value where a rapid growing tree is desired; very hardy and easily transplanted; a favorite street or park tree.

Sugar Maple. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

Norway Maple. Foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green; probably the best Maple in cultivation.

Ash-Leaved Maple. Or Box Elder of the West—A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a Maple and foliage like an Ash.

Lombardy Poplar. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads; indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other

trees; if cut back to within eight or ten feet of the ground when three or four or more inches in diameter, it makes a beautiful round-headed, symmetrical tree.

Tulip Poplar. One of the largest and most stately native forest trees. The trunk is usually perfectly straight and cylindrical for a great height. A very rapid grower. Bears a profusion of large, tulip-shaped flowers. Leaves a large, glossy, light green, shaped like a violin. Very desirable for street or lawn, and where a rapid growth is desired.

Linden. American Basswood. A fine native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Catalpa Speciosa. A variety originating at the West, more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa, and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., pos-

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.

sessing wonderful durability; a very ornamental and valuable tree.

Mountain Ash. European. A very beautiful tree of medium size, with an erect stem, smooth bark and round head; covered during the fall and winter with bright scarlet berries; universally admired.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.

Elm, American White. A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head, and graceful, drooping branches. A rapid grower, long-lived. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

These are much smaller than trees, and occupy less space. They are very valuable planted as single specimens in the door yard, or in groups or masses, and a little planning in setting the kinds in the group will readily bring out the greatest individual beauty of the different kinds. By the proper use of the pruning knife or shears, the plants may be kept in handsome shape and proper size.

Althæa, or Rose of Sharon. Fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering Shrubs of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or Shrub is in blossom. The flowers are large, and bloom freely, covering the Shrub. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other. Althæas can be trimmed and grown tree shape, attaining from 6 to 10 feet in height, making a pretty and compact little flowering tree; or they can be grown in bush form, making a large Shrub.

Double White, Double Purple, Double Red. These varieties are distinguished by the color of the blossoms, each being the same in habit and foliage. Order by color.

Persian Lilac. A class of very hardy Shrubs, with abundant and fragrant flowers.

Lilac, Purple Native of Persia. Leaves small, dark green; flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

Lilac, White. Same habits of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles; white, tinged with purple.

Spiræa Revesii. The slender branches are completely covered with beautiful double white flowers, like little daisies, in early spring. Very beautiful and desirable.

Spiræa Billardi. Produces during June and July very fine spikes of beautiful rose colored flowers in great profusion. Very desirable.

Spiræa Opulifolia. Of tall, vigorous growth; has broad foliage and clusters of greenish white flowers along the length of the branches in June.

Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora. Strictly hardy. A fine Shrub, attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Flowers, produced in great panicles, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom in July, continuing several weeks. Foliage is handsome in shape, and of a desirable green color. It is valuable for planting, either singly or in beds. *No one makes a mistake in planting this variety; it is and should be extensively planted.*

Calycanthus. Sweet Scented Shrub. An interesting Shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of a peculiar chocolate color.

Snowball. A general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June. Very handsome and desirable, and should be in every collection.

Wegelia Rosea. A beautiful and hardy Shrub, with rose-colored flowers rich in profusion; very hardy; blooms in June.

Philadelphus Common Syringa. Pure white, intensely fragrant flowers, borne in dense clusters in early June.

Deutzia. These Shrubs are natives of Japan, from which country most of our finest Shrubs have been introduced. They are extremely hardy, have very luxuriant foliage and a great profusion of exceedingly attractive flowers.

Deutzia Crenata. Flowers double, tinged with rose. Fine.

Deutzia Fortunii. Height 2 to 3 feet; one of the most beautiful and profuse flowering varieties; pure white. Perfectly hardy.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Double; white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

Deutzia Pink. Produces a profusion of double pink flowers, changing to pale pink.

Deutzia White. A beautiful Shrub when in bloom, with its pure white double flowers.

Honeysuckle, Upright. Makes a very large, upright Shrub, with flowers that are followed with berries. Blooms in the spring from the old wood.

Red Tartarian. Beautiful flowering Shrub, blossoming in June. Bright reddish flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries, that contrast beautifully with the foliage.

White Tartarian. Forms a high bush, with creamy white, fragrant flowers, followed by berries. Blooms in May and June.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—Continued.

For Honeysuckle Vines, see under Hardy Climbing Vines.

Crape Myrtle. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Crape Myrtle; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

Crimson. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort.

Pink. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety. A gorgeous plant.

EVERGREENS

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a home than Evergreens. While nature has shrouded itself in winter quarters they give their best and most cheering effect. But few kinds succeed well in the South, and the ones we offer we have selected from a long list of the many kinds that we have tested and find stand our long, hot summers.

Globosa Arbor Vitæ. A very compact variety, with dark, green foliage and globe shape.

American Arbor Vitæ. A beautiful, rapid growing variety, with dark, green flat foliage.

Compacta Arbor Vitæ. A dense globular shape, with light, green foliage.

Norway Spruce. A splendid tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth, picturesque and beautiful.

Tree Box. A pretty and desirable dark green, glossy foliaged little tree.

Magnolia, Grandiflora. The king of Evergreens. Everybody knows it too well for a description.

ROSES

In the way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South, its long continued season of bloom—and its gracious adaptability to various situations make it easily “the queen of flowers.”

The Bride. A pure white Rose of perfect form, and extra large size. The buds are long and pointed, very handsome, while the flower opens up beautifully and full; delightfully scented. The most popular White Tea Rose.

General Jacqueminot. A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. It is, moreover, as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties, and perfectly lovely.

Catherine Mermet. One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of LaFrance in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep yellow; large and globular; fragrant; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented Roses; a good climber. Well known and deservedly popular.

ROSES.—CONTINUED.

CLIMBING ANNUAL ROSES.

Prairie Queen. Strong climber; large, full clear rich pink, profuse in spring; one of the finest and most useful varieties to be found among Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful new Japan Rose is one of the most important and valuable hardy Roses intro-

duced in many years. It is a running or climbing Rose, vigorous in growth and *entirely hardy*. It begins to flower about the middle of May, and remains in bloom a number of weeks. Produces a marvelous abundance of clusters made up of from 20 to 50 brilliant crimson flowers, each flower perfect in shape, from 1 to 1½ inches across. The clusters cover the entire length of the bush, making a magnificent appearance against the background of beautiful glossy foliage.

HONEYSUCKLES

Honeysuckle or Woodbine. Have you either the "Hall's Japan" or "Monthly?" If not, do not fail to plant them. For veranda, pillar, or trellis training, they make excellent shade. Are very pretty, and add much to the attractiveness of a home.

Hall's Japan (Hallicana.) A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Golden-Leaved. A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly. Blossoms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

WISTARIAS

Chinese Purple. One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale purple flowers early in spring and autumn, and growing at the

rate of fifteen or twenty feet, in a season, attaining an immense size.

Chinese White. Introduced from China. A beautiful climber differing from the above only in color, being a pure white.

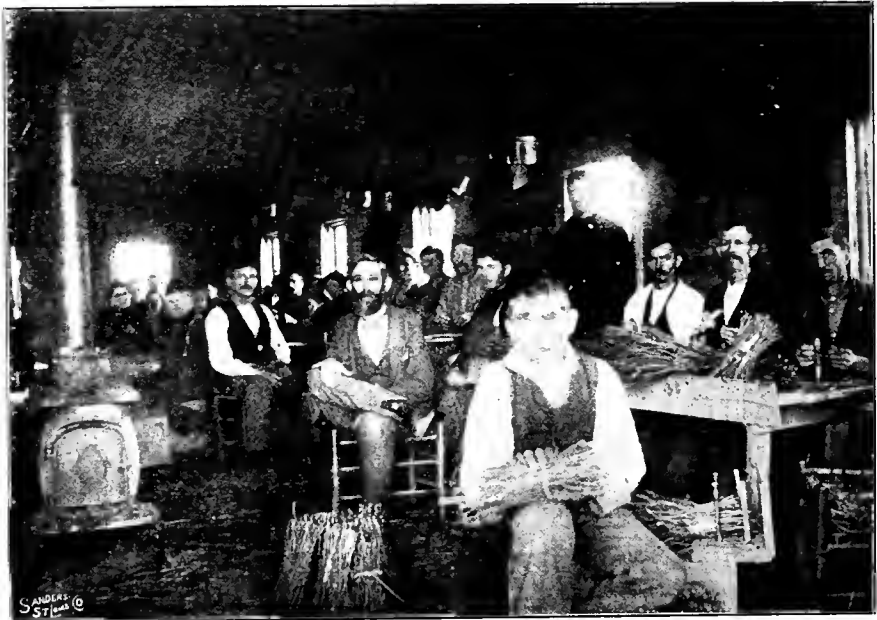
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

EULALIA

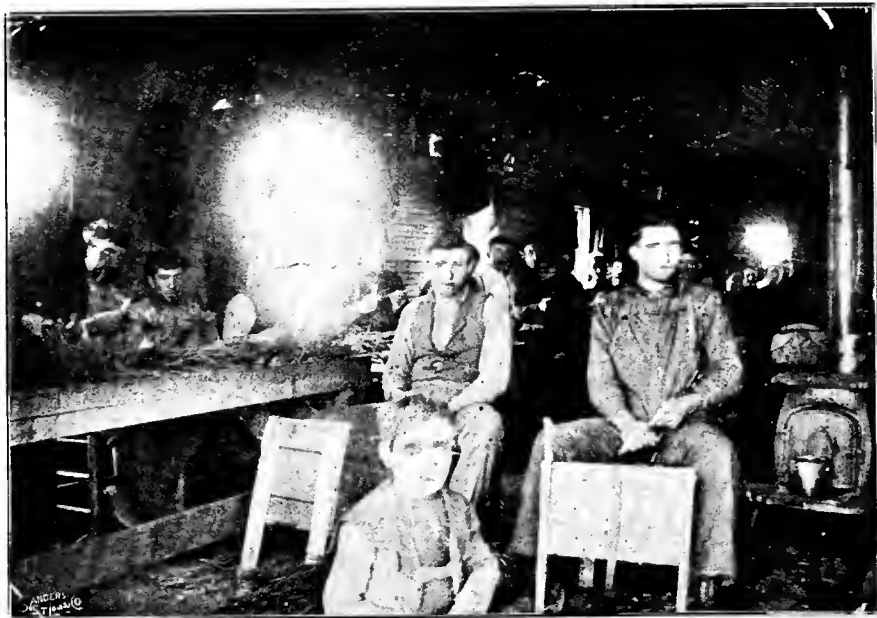
Japonica Variiegata. A variegated hardy Grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and

numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very Ornamental Grass.

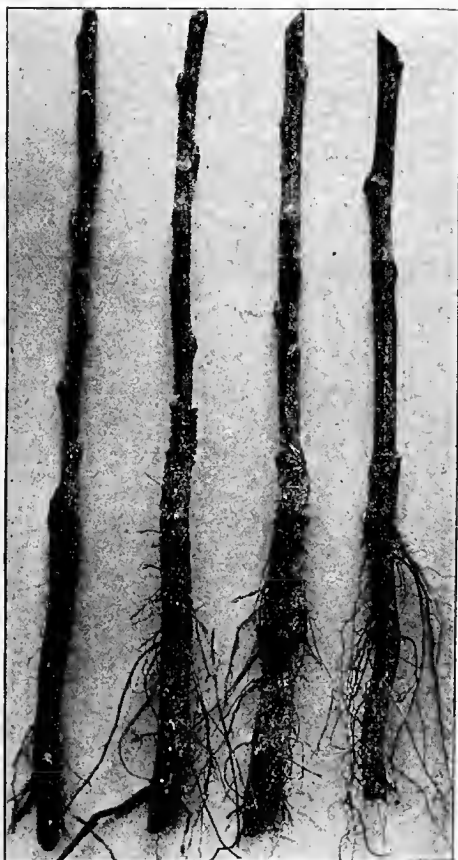
Japonica Zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.



PREPARING ORDERS FOR SHIPMENT AT THE AUSTIN NURSERIES.



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PIECE ROOT APPLE GRAFT.

Piece root apple grafts are made by cutting the root of the apple seedling in lengths of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, making from three to five sections out of a root, according to the length of the seedling, and inserting a scion five to six inches long in each root, then running a waxed thread around the joint to bind the scion and root closely together. You will see from the illustration that **WHOLE ROOT** grafts are made in the same way, but instead of cutting the roots into three to five pieces, one root only is used. This makes **WHOLE ROOT** trees expensive to grow, yet our prices are no higher than trees from other first class nurseries. We think quality counts more than quantity.

BUSY MEN LIKE BREVITY

AND KNOW A GOOD THING AS SOON AS THEY SEE IT.



The farmer, merchant, mechanic, etc., are all too busy battling for a living in a busy world to give Fruit Trees the study and attention they ought, but they are imbued with a good big lot of common sense and generally know what is for their best interest about as soon as they see it, without any argument from some one else.

WE PRESENT THIS BY ILLUSTRATION in such a tangible shape that every one can make up their mind in a moment and decide for themselves.

IF YOU START RIGHT you are a good way on the road to success, but if you start wrong you will labor under many difficulties which might have been avoided.

There are no class of goods that more care should be used in selecting than Fruit Trees. If a wrong start is made in the selection it cannot be remedied afterward.

Always buy from a well established firm, who have been in business long enough to gain experience and to establish a reputation for honorable, straightforward dealing, and upon whom you can rely getting such goods as you buy.

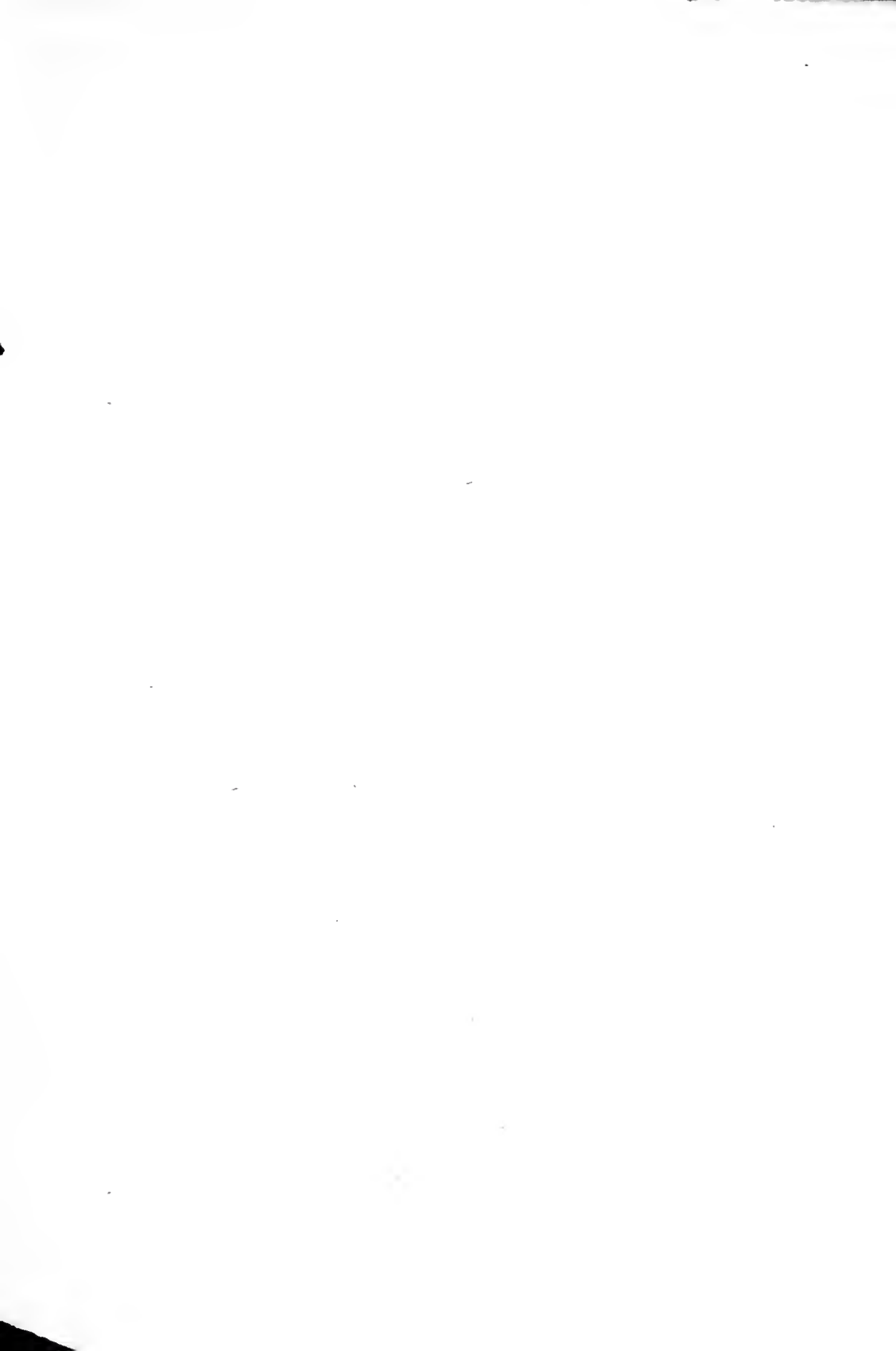
NO BIG FREIGHT OR EXPRESS BILLS TO PAY.

We Deliver the Trees to Your Nearest Town.

We are up to date in the Tree business—as Progress is our watchword, not only in the propagation of our trees, but in keeping up with all the New Varieties of Fruits.

OUR TRADE IS NOT LIMITED to a small section of country or to any one State, but we do business over a very large area of territory.

GIVE THE MAN WHO PRESENTS THIS YOUR ORDER.





BILLING UP ORDERS AT THE AUSTIN NURSERIES.



A CORNER IN OFFICE OF THE AUSTIN NURSERIES.