

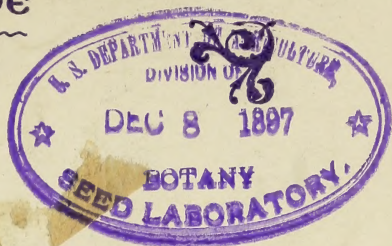
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62 63

Illustrated Descriptive

Catalogue



1897

FRUIT-TREES
VINES, ETC.

JAPAN PLUM.

Pomona Hill Nurseries

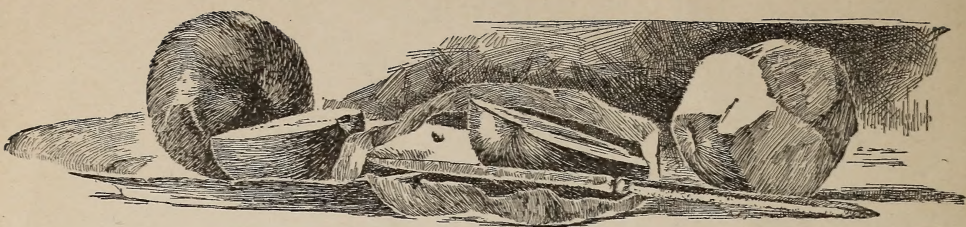
J. VAN LINDLEY, Prop'r

Pomona, North Carolina

Nurseries 2½ Miles West of Greensboro, N. C.
Freight and Express Office, Greensboro, N. C.
Telegraph Office, Pomona, N. C.

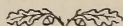
Connected with Greensboro by Telephone.





Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre at Various Distances.

1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 " "	10,890
3 " "	4,840
4 " "	2,722
5 " "	1,742
6 " "	1,210
7 " "	888
8 " "	680
9 " "	537
10 " "	435
11 " "	360
12 " "	302
13 " "	257
14 " "	222
15 " "	193
16 " "	170
17 " "	150
18 " "	134
19 " "	120
20 " "	108
25 " "	69
30 " "	48



Proper Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Peaches	15 to 20 " "
Standard Pears	20 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 " "
Cherries and Nectarines	20 " "
Plums and Apricots	15 " "
Quinces	10 " "
Grape Vines	6 to 8 " "
Gooseberries and Raspberries	4 " "

J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, N. C.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY THE

Pomona Hill Nurseries

POMONA, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

NEAR GREENSBORO.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Proprietor.

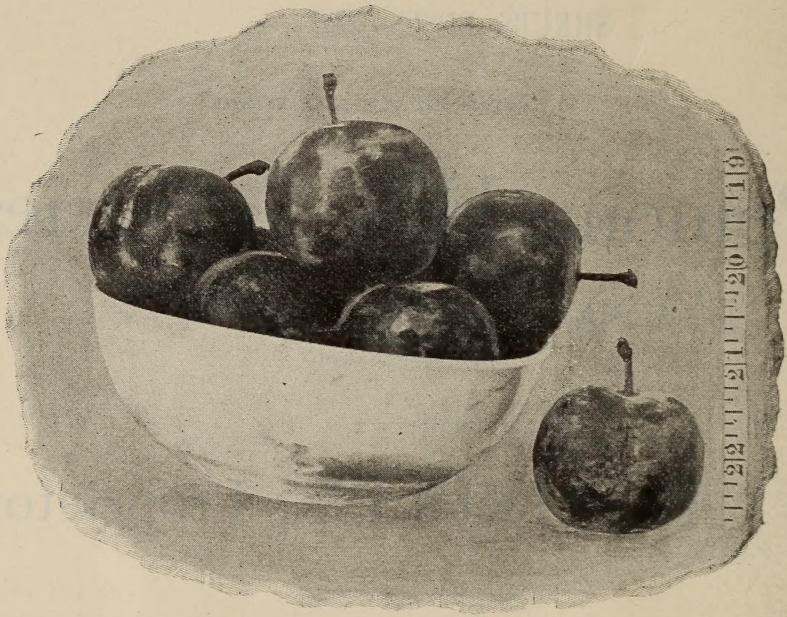
SPECIALTIES:

*Early Peaches for Market Orchards,
and the Oriental Pears and Plums.*

Special Inducements to Large Planters.

Correspondence Solicited.

HAVING had thirty-five years' experience in growing nursery stock, I make it an object to propagate the varieties of fruits best adapted to meet the wants of my customers, particularly hardy sorts; and giving, as I do, my whole attention to filling orders, packing and shipping, I expect in the future to give the same full satisfaction that I have abundant proof of having done in the past.



Japan Plums.

Introductory.



Presenting this edition of my Catalogue, I will say that this is the thirty-fifth year of my active Nursery life, having been reared in the business from childhood, and I am pleased again to be able to return thanks to my many thousands of patrons in the southern and border states, from whom I have received many flattering letters and a greatly increased patronage.

My aim is to please, and every year I am better prepared to do so. Give me a chance, and I will prove it. I flatter myself on being up with the times with an unequalled collection of fruits suitable to the southern and border states, gathered from all parts of the globe.

It is a deplorable fact, that, as a general thing, the farmers' sons have become dissatisfied with the monotony and routine of ordinary farm life. They are restless and uneasy in their present situation, and are looking with longing eyes upon the imaginary attractions and excitement of our great, overcrowded cities. They are tempted, by wonderful stories of great wealth, attained in a few days, without labor, to throw themselves into the tide of speculation that threatens to overrun our land.

We suggest a remedy for this, and one which, we believe, will commend itself to all thoughtful men. Let the farmer say to his son: "Let us give to our employment a little more life and variety. Take a portion of the farm, as much as you choose, plant an orchard of fruit trees, a vineyard, berries, etc., for market. Go about the country, visit and consult the leading fruit raisers and nurserymen as to the best varieties to plant; how to cultivate and gather the fruit; the best method of packing, shipping and marketing, for you will find they have no secrets, and will be glad to give you any information in their power."

To the ladies we would say: "Here is an inviting field of labor for you," and we are glad to know that many are already awakening to this fact. Foreigners tell us our women are too little in the open air. The study and practice of horticulture might become a source not only of profit, but of health and constant enjoyment in the hands of any lady of refinement and culture.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of large fortunes in a few years, with no labor or trouble; nor do we believe that for the development of all that is noble and good in humanity this is best. But we do say that the business of fruit-growing, conducted with energy, perseverance, and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

A good, well-kept orchard on every farm, if only large enough for family supply, will tend to make the home attractive to the children, and give our boys a higher idea of home life, thus making them more contented, and eliminating to a great degree the great discontent usually so prevalent with farmers' sons when they grow up. So experienced patrons of these nurseries write.

These Nurseries are located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Greensboro, on the main line of the Southern Railroad, near the Salem Branch Junction. Salem train makes regular stops within a quarter of a mile of the office and residence. Patrons are invited to come and inspect the largest nursery in the state. Correspondence solicited.

This is no new business to me; I have been raised in it from childhood. I can, therefore, with truth, thank old patrons for their trade, which I shall continue to expect on the basis of merit only.

Very respectfully,

J. VAN LINDLEY, Pomona, North Carolina.

Advice and Terms.

Correspondents will please write their names plainly, giving names of Post Office, County, and State; and in ordering trees make the order separate from the body of the letter, to prevent mistakes.

When we do not receive a contrary order, such varieties as are equally as fine and ripen at the same time, will be substituted for such as we may not have on hand, and we would advise purchasers unacquainted with fruits to leave the selection to us, as we profess to know what each and every variety is, and will endeavor to do justice in such cases. Our experience has enabled us to know what it takes to suit the country and please our patrons.

Be very careful in giving directions how to ship, and when this is left to our option, we will forward to the best of our judgment.

We will always be ready to correct any mistake made in filling orders that is in our power, and in such cases notify us within thirty days from date of receipt of trees, and it will be corrected at once.


Guarantee.

I guarantee my stock, and use all means in my power to please my customers and have everything true to label, yet mistakes may occur, as none of us are perfect. In such cases, with proper proof, I hold myself ready to furnish trees, etc., to double the original amount paid for such as may prove untrue, and not further. I am happy here to state that during my many years of business, and during that time dealing with fifteen thousand or more customers annually, but *very few* such cases have been reported up to this issue.

I would especially request my patrons to send in their orders early in the season; if so, you will be sure to get the list filled entire.

All packages, bales or boxes where trees are sold at reduced wholesale rates, will be delivered at freight or express office, Greensboro, North Carolina, a small cost being added to bill to cover actual cost of bales and boxes.

Terms.—Unless well known to us personally or by reference, we will forward C. O. D., unless remittance is made with the order, or an agreement otherwise.

 All express matter should be directed to Greensboro, North Carolina.

Remittances can be made by Postoffice Order on Pomona, or by Express or Draft payable to our order.

To parties coming directly to our Nursery and buying largely, a liberal deduction will be made.

All agents authorized to act for us are provided with a written certificate for the current year. Purchasers are often imposed upon by unprincipled men, who do not procure their trees from the parties they pretend to represent, frequently furnishing inferior trees, or those not true to name, and causing great disappointment in after years. Send your orders direct to a reliable Nursery, or buy of regularly authorized representatives.

Replacing Stock.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT TO REPLACE STOCK WHICH DIES.


All nursery stock purchased of these Nurseries which dies the first year will be replaced at **one-fourth** of the retail catalogue price-list, patrons paying the transportation charges. Enough trees, etc., will be added to cover transportation charges, so you will get the value of your outlay.

In order to be entitled to the above offer you must meet the agent at the place agreed upon, when the order is given, and on the exact date that is given you by notice through the mails, paying him in full for same (as the life of business is promptness), then

plant and care for the trees, etc., as per instructions given you in Catalogue or on back of the notice mailed to you. Report the number that have died to my authorized agent or to me by mail by August 30th, next after planting. By this date you can determine the number that have died.

The trees, etc., will be shipped with the autumn and early winter deliveries, if any near you. In that case you can pay the agent the amount charged for same. If no delivery is made near you by one of my agents, they will be sent by freight or express, at your option. In this case you will be required to send the amount for same, with the list of those that have died. If you do not know the amount to remit, send in your list, and we send you a bill at one-fourth catalogue prices, then you can remit intelligently. The above plan is mutual, and will be strictly adhered to.

This guarantee does not cover losses caused by extreme droughts and freezes, over which I have no control.

 No agent has authority to make other than the above agreement.

Hints on Transplanting.

Select thrifty, young trees, rather than old or very large ones. The former bear transplanting better, are more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

The soil for an orchard should be plowed and cropped the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible by means of a sub-soil plow, having given it a good coat of well pulverized compost, if the ground is not sufficiently good without it.

If the soil be retentive of moisture, under-draining should be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

Planting. Downing very justly said: "Many persons plant a tree as they would a post," and one-half the failures are in consequence of negligence in this respect. The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend and a little deeper. With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots, at the same time observing that every rootlet is placed in its proper position and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partially filled a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil firmly and fill the vacancies among the fibers. The hole may now be filled and trodden down lightly.

Never plant a tree more than 1 or 2 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, excepting dwarf pears. Dwarf pears should be planted so the junction of the pear and quince will be 3 to 4 inches below the surface, which causes them to take root above the quince, and make a better and more lasting tree. We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots previously to planting in a puddle of thin mud. This adheres to the small fibers, tending to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with leaves, straw, or coarse litter of any kind, in order to keep the soil from becoming dry during the first summer.

Be careful to stake the trees firmly, and protect them from rabbits during the winter by wrapping them with some kind of coarse straw, or take a dry corn-stalk, split it open, take out the pith and it will fit nicely around the young tree. Be sure and take them off in the spring, and be sure to remove the wires, as they will impair the tree.

Pruning. We have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is they are never afterwards able to form a finely shaped top.

Before the trees are planted, cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly, and trim the branches back from 1 to 2 feet. With an eye to forming a regular pyramid-shaped head, the lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases cut just beyond a bud. Should the tree incline to spread, cut to an inside bud; but if, on the contrary, it is an upright grower, select an outside one. We have found this to be of great importance.

In pruning, as the tree advances in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree. The best season for pruning is in the autumn, as the sap goes down, and in the spring as it rises; but never prune with a dull knife.

After-Management. If this is not attended to properly for a few years after planting, a profitable return need not be expected, for nothing is so conducive to the health and strong growth of a tree as to have the surface of the soil mellow and strictly clean. All weeds and grass should be carefully avoided; also, never crop with sown grain. The best crops for young orchards are corn, potatoes, and all kinds of culinary vegetables that allow a free use of the cultivator.

Casualties. Should trees arrive during a freezing spell, they must be placed under cover until after a thaw, and if from any cause the bark appears dry or shrivelled, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to soak them in water 24 hours, then cover them up well in the ground.

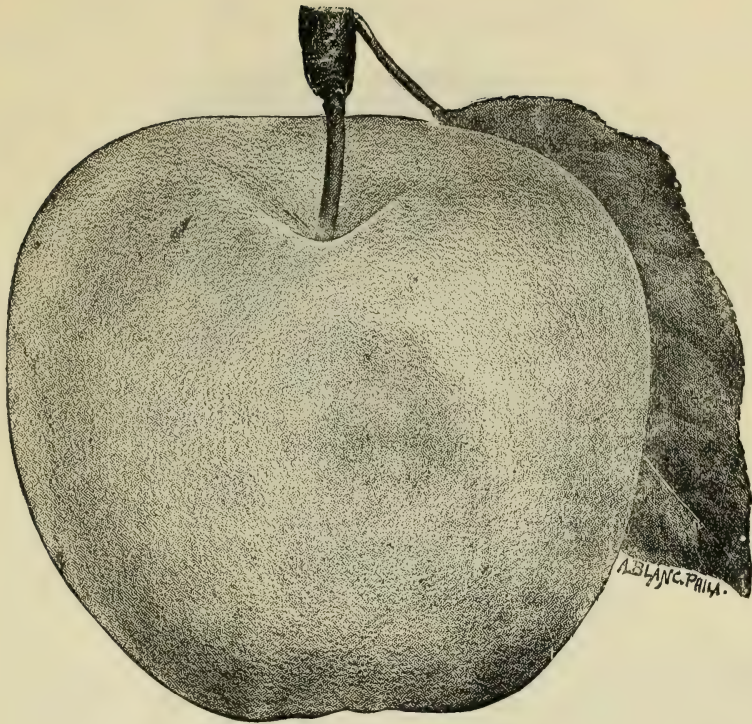
Season for Planting. Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the first of November and first of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet—but the sooner after the first-named date the better, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted late.

Address always,

J. VAN LINDLEY,

POMONA, N. C.





Yellow Transparent Apple.

APPLES.

The following list is carefully selected from a long list of varieties, and from my long experience and correspondence with orchardists in different sections of the southern and border states, over which my trade has extended for the past 30 years. All the summer Apples will succeed all through the South, but for winter Apples, many of those fine northern and western varieties which succeed so well in western North Carolina will not succeed in the cotton belt and lowland section, consequently we must rely on our native southern Apples for our winter kinds, many of which are in this list. Persons acquainted with varieties which succeed in their immediate sections can order intelligently, otherwise they had best leave the selection to me; I have never failed to give satisfaction.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing 6 weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early Apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Eckles' Summer. Large, roundish, slightly oblong; white flesh, sweet and good quality; color, covered entire with dark red. Its large size and fine color make it one of the prettiest Apples. Ripe July to early August.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish, oblate; pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety; Quite a favorite with many. June.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; 10 days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer,

Early Strawberry. A beautiful Apple; medium size; fruit roundish in form; skin smooth and fair, finely striped with bright and dark red on yellowish white ground. Ripe last half of June.

Early Colton. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some 10 days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for 2 or 3 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.

*Bonum Apple.*

SUMMER APPLES, continued.

Hames. Originated at West Point, Ga. Large, roundish or roundish oblate; color whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, half fine, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid, quality good; ripens with Red Astrachan.

□ **Hunge.** Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine grained, tender and juicy. Very popular where known for cooking, drying, and cider. Late summer and early autumn.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

July Cluster. Medium size; whitish yellow; very juicy and fine flavored; bears in clusters, whence its name. The Apples of each cluster ripen at different times, making a succession of fruit for some weeks. Commences to ripen early in July.

Large Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; pale yellow, with dull red stripes; rich, juicy and fine. July and Aug.

Large Red and Green Sweet. This is the largest of summer Apples, being of immense size for that season. Roundish, oblong; sweet, coarse grained, not fine in quality, but fair to eat. For drying it is a favorite with the ladies. Those wanting a large Apple get it in this. Color, striped with dull red. Ripe July and August.

May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest Apple.

Mother. Medium in size; beautifully covered over with red and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. June.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish, conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellow ground; rich, juicy, and one of the best. August.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium. A beautiful Apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Summer Queen. Full medium in size; skin fine deep yellow in its ground, though well striped and clouded with red. Flesh aromatic; yellow, rich, and good flavor. Last of July.

Yellow Sweet June. Medium size; nearly round; pale yellow; rich, juicy. The best early sweet Apple. Very prolific. A fine stock Apple. Same season as Red June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Ripens with Early Harvest in June. A young and very prolific bearer. A dwarfish grower is its main drawback, so if you expect large trees do not order this Apple, although it is the leading early Apple.

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and very fine quality. It is the standard fall Apple.

Buckingham. Very large; oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

Carter's Blue. (Lady Fitzpatrick.) Very large; green, washed dull brown-red and a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Carolina Beauty. Originated in Johnston county, N. C. Size medium to large; roundish oblong shape; color red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, fine grained; good. October and November.

English Golden Russet. Medium; roundish, slightly curved; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, with a pleasant, mild, subacid flavor; a good keeper in western North Carolina and all similar sections.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. September and October.

Golden Russet. (American.) Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy with a mild, rich spicy flavor. October.

Gloria Mundi. Very large; yellow; quality good. Very popular on account of its large size. September and October.

Hayes' Fall. (Wine of Pennsylvania.) Large; roundish; greenish yellow, covered in toto with stripes and blotches of dull red; flesh pale yellow; coarse grained, but fine quality. Early autumn.

Hoover, or Baltimore Red. Large; nearly round; deep dark red; very showy and good. September or October.

Jonathan. Medium in size; nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on pale yellow ground; flesh white, juicy, spicy subacid; moderately rich; tree rather a poor grower. Highly esteemed where known. Ripens September and October.

Late Strawberry. Medium; roundish, inclined to conic, slightly ribbed; color whitish, striped and splashed with light and dark red; covered with a thin bloom; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, pleasant, vinous, subacid; very good. September and October.

Mrs. Bryan. Originated in Walker county, Ga. Very large, orange-red; quality best. Ripens in September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit.

Rebel. Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright, clear red, on yellow ground, covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. Season, in Virginia, September to November.

Roxbury Russet. (Boston Russet.) Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good, subacid flavor. October to December.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine-grained, juicy; good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

Vine Apple. Originated in Patrick county, Va. Size above medium; oblong, conical shape; color deep golden yellow; flesh yellow, rich, spicy. One of the best. October and November.

Wealthy. Of Russian parentage. Roundish; skin smooth, covered with shiny dark red; a real table ornament; flesh white, subacid, good. Ripens in September.

Wallace Howard. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, highly flavored; best. Ripe in October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Mammoth Black, or Paragon. Large, roundish, oblate, covered in toto with dark red; flesh yellowish white, with mild, subacid flavor. One of the best and most desirable early winter Apples for Piedmont and western North Carolina.

Albemarle Pippin. Large, roundish, ribbed, lop-sided, yellowish green, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, subacid, rich, and very fine. Where it succeeds, it is the finest market Apple known. In Albemarle county, Va., and

all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of western North Carolina, it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Arkansas Beauty. "Size large; color beautiful, light crimson in shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich, subacid. Season, November to January. An enormous bearer; a coming market Apple."—*Starke's Catalogue.*

*Ben Davis.*

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, mild subacid, and very good. Midwinter.

Bar Seedling. Medium in size; keeps well, and is a very valuable winter Apple in eastern North Carolina.

Broadnax. This is an old variety. Prolific; one of the best keepers; yellowish white, with specks; a good Apple. Highly esteemed where known.

Biggerstaff. Found on the farm of G. M. Biggerstaff, Cleveland county, N. C. Fruit large, striped; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the best late sweet Apples. Ripe September and October. Bears heavily every year. A valuable new Apple.

Bowman's Excelsior. Large; oblate, conical form; pale yellowish green, much striped and blotched with red; moderately rich, juicy and fine. Midwinter.

Camack's Sweet. Called Spitzenburg by many in western North Carolina. Size medium, roundish, conical; light green, with a warm cheek; flesh firm, sweet, very good. Southern origin.

Edwards. Medium; roundish oblate; pale yellow, striped and blushed with red. Its quality is of the best. It is a seedling

of the old Hall; has all of its good qualities and is twice the size. January to April.

Gulley. Medium in size; striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with whitespecks over the surface; quality good. This is one of the good winter Apples for middle and eastern North Carolina. A young and prolific bearer.

Hall. An old, well-known variety. Small. Best quality; keeps well all winter.

Kinnard's Choice. From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

Kernodle's Winter. Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size medium to large; color pale yellow, splotched and striped with light red; flesh whitish, juicy, good. One of the best keepers. December to April.

McAfee. (Pride of Texas.) Originated in Kentucky. Medium to large; roundish, inclined to conic; surface yellow, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red, and shaded with light dots; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, with a mild subacid flavor. A fine midwinter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

APPLES, continued.

Missouri Pippin. Above medium, roundish oblate; striped and red on pale yellow ground; crisp, breaking; subacid; good. A good keeper in Piedmont and western section of North Carolina.

McCuller's Winter. Originated in Wake County, North Carolina, and is one of the best keepers yet introduced, succeeds well in all eastern North Carolina, and in the sand hills of Moore and Harnett counties it seems to be at home. It is peculiarly suited to the eastern half of North Carolina, and similar sections. Size medium, dark and light red; quality good when fully mature; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. Season January to March.

Mattamuskeet. Originated in Beaufort county, North Carolina, and is a winter Apple, suited only to eastern North Carolina, where it is a big success. It is a medium sized Apple; pale green, blushed or striped dull red; quality, rather rich and good. January to April.

Nansemond Beauty. Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conic, pale yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red, and rather obscure stripes of darker hue; flesh white, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, subacid. A mid-winter Apple in southern Virginia where it originated. It does well in middle and western North Carolina.

Pine Stump. A new variety of Pearmain family. Medium size; roundish oblate; color light red, covered with minute white dots. It is a hardy and a prolific bearer. November to December.

Rawle's Janet. (Neverfail.) Size above medium, oblate, conic, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. A very old variety. Has been known in North Carolina for half a century. Season, November to January.

Royal Limber Twig. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Roberson's Winter. Large; striped, spotted with red; of the best quality; resembles York Imperial. Season, November to March. Does best in Piedmont section.

Red Limber Twig. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

Springdale. Very large, deep red; excellent quality; the great keeping Apple of Arkansas. The originator claims freezing does not hurt them, as he ate them in the spring after they had been badly exposed through the winter. It is not good to eat until it goes through the winter, then it mellows up fine in the spring. A promising new variety, worthy of trial in our Piedmont and southern section. Season, April to May.

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

Virginia Beauty. Large; conical; red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Midwinter.

Van Hoy's No Core. Originated in Forsyth county, North Carolina. One of the best large winter Apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, subacid, rich and fine, with scarcely any core, whence its name. December to January.

Wine Sap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for cider, the dessert, or for general winter use. November to March.

Winslow. Originated by H. Asbell, of Perquimans county, North Carolina, from a seed of a "Twenty-Ounce" Apple; is productive and has proven to be a good keeper in this section; fruit large, roundish, oval; stem one inch long, set in a deep cavity; flesh whitish; pleasant, subacid; good. December. Similar to the northern Baldwin in appearance. Introduced by H. P. Winslow, Belvidere, North Carolina.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter, by some.) Fruit large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson, thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild subacid. Very good. Midwinter. One of the best winter Apples for Piedmont and mountain section of North Carolina.

Yates. A Georgia variety. Small size; dark red, and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic. A great bearer and good keeper.

It will be noticed that our list of varieties of Apples is quite large, including sorts of every season, color and quality, and suited for every locality. On the next page we supply lists of sorts best suited to the various sections of North Carolina, as well as a list of additional varieties.

Apples for Special Localities.

Below we give three lists of winter Apples of 12 varieties each, best suited to the different sections of North Carolina. Those given in the eastern section are best suited to the South generally. All will apply to similar soils and elevation in adjoining states. We do not claim that it is perfect, but make it from our long experience and the experience of others in different sections. Parties acquainted with other varieties in different sections that succeed well should, in ordering, add them to their list.

Winter Apples best suited to Eastern North Carolina.

Ben Davis,	Bar Seedling,	Broadnax,
Edwards,	Hall,	Gulley,
McCuller's,	Mattamuskeet,	Pine Stump,
Shockley.	Winslow,	Yates.

Winter Apples best suited to Middle North Carolina.

Arkansas Mammoth Black,	Ben Davis,	Broadnax,
Edwards,	Gulley,	Kernodle's Seedling,
McCuller's Winter,	Nansemond Beauty,	Pine Stump,
Van Hoy's No Core,	Wine Sap,	York Imperial,

Winter Apples best suited to Western North Carolina.

Arkansas Mammoth Black,	Arkansas Beauty,	Albemarle Pippin,
Ben Davis,	Camack's Sweet,	Kinnard's Choice,
McAfee,	Missouri Pippin,	Nansemond Beauty,
Royal Limber Twig,	Virginia Beauty,	York Imperial.

Additional List of Apples.

The select list, as given on preceding pages, will insure succession of choice fruits throughout the entire season. In the list below will be found many that are equal to those in the select list, while others are not so well tested, or are not so well known, except in certain localities. A limited supply of trees of these varieties will be kept on hand and increased as the value becomes known.

Summer Varieties.

Alexander's Ice Cream,	Avera's Favorite,	Maiden's Blush,
Early Bevane,	Lady,	Sweet Bough,
July Sweet,	Summer Green Skin,	Summer Cheese.

Autumn Varieties.

Buncombe,	Sweet Buckingham,	Fall Orange,
Olive,	Rue's Reliance,	Gregory,
Late Queen,	Smokehouse,	Fall Pippin.

Winter Varieties.

Talman's Sweet,	Winter Sweet Paradise,	Mason's Stranger,
Frazier's Hard Skin,	Stephenson's Winter,	Pilot,
Langford,	Sharp's Winter,	Franklin,
Clark's Pearmain,	Fonville,	Rhode Island Greening,
Johnson's Red,	Nickajack,	Vandevere,
Romanite,	Smith's Cider,	W. W. Pearmain.



Red Siberian Crab Apple.

CRAB APPLES.

The following list comprises the best selection of Crab Apples. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful, and should be in every collection. No fruit tree is so handsome as the Crab Apple, with its exquisitely tinted blossoms in the spring and the succeeding fruit of brilliant colors. If grown in sufficient quantity and marketed with care, the fruit is also extremely profitable. No fruit farm is complete without Crab Apples:

Red Siberian,	Yellow Siberian,	Dartmouth,	Winter Sweet,
Queen's Choice,	Blushing Maid,	Transcendent,	Quaker Beauty.

CIDER CRAB APPLES.

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

Waugh's Crab. Small; shaded with light red, splashed and striped with deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet, subacid, good. Like Hughes' Crab, used

mainly for winter cider. When they are mixed with other Apples they give an excellent flavor to all.

Jones' Cider. From Richmond county, North Carolina. Said to make the finest of cider, keeping sweet through the entire winter.

PEACHES.

The question has often been asked, How can I keep borers out of my Peach trees? Go through your orchard, and where you find gum at surface clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them, then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring and summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

PEACH-BORER WASH. Take half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter to half a pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a pretty thick wash.

SECOND RECEIPT. This is highly recommended, and I consider it the most effective: For a 50-gallon cask, 25 pounds of caustic potash, 3 pounds common white arsenic, 2 gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough added to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot, and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and rot in your orchard. Keep enough hogs to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention to these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

PRUNING. In February, or as early in spring as may be practicable, we commence pruning. This consists only in shortening in, *i. e.*, cutting off half the last year's growth over the whole outside head of the tree and also upon the inner branches, shortening back the strongest limbs most. This brings the tree into a well rounded shape. By reducing the young wood one-half, we at the same time reduce the coming crop one-half in quantity. The remaining half, receiving all the substance of the tree, is of double the size. The young shoots which start out abundantly from all parts of the tree keep it well supplied with bearing wood for the next year, while the greater luxuriance and size of foliage, as a necessary consequence, produce larger and higher flavored fruit. Thus while we have secured against the prevalent evil, an over crop, we have also provided for the full nourishment of the present year's fruit, and induced a supply of fruit-bearing shoots throughout the tree for the next season. This course of pruning should be followed regularly every year during the life of the tree. It is light work and quickly done, and doubles the value of the fruit. The appearance of a tree pruned in this way after many years of bearing, is a very striking contrast to that of the skeletons usually seen. It is, in fact, a fine object, with a thick, low, bushy head filled with healthy young wood, and in summer with an abundance of dark green foliage and hardsome fruit. No intelligent man will hesitate about adopting so simple a course of treatment to secure such valuable results. We recommend it with entire confidence to the practice of every man in the country who cultivates a Peach tree. After he has seen and tasted its good effects we do not fear his laying it aside.—*Downing.*



Rochester Fruit Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GREENSBORO.

The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early peaches. Of good quality; juicy; a freestone, but adheres slightly; ripens perfectly to the seed, and with the Alexander which makes it of great value as a market peach. Originated by W. G. Balsley, Greensboro, N. C.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 20 to November, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equaled, in the southern or border states.

MAY, JUNE AND JULY VARIETIES.

Varieties ripening in succession as listed below.

Sneed. This new Peach is of a distinct class from the Hale's Early or Alexander class. It is a Chinese seedling, one of nature's eccentricities. Of medium size, as large as Alexander, ripens to the seed better than Alexander and is 10 days earlier; not quite so highly colored, but better in quality, and is the earliest Peach known. No orchard complete without it.

Triumph. Originated in Spaulding county, Georgia. Considering the fact that it is an early yellow-fleshed Peach of fine quality, it is the greatest acquisition of the present age in the fruit line. It has a very small seed, and when fully ripe it parts from the seed readily, so in the Triumph we have an early yellow freestone Peach of the best quality; color yellow, with light and dark red over, which makes it a showy market Peach. It is a size larger than Alexander, and ripens with that variety. See the color photograph of Triumph on cover of this catalogue.

Greensboro. Originated by W. G. Balsley, in Greensboro, North Carolina. This is the largest of all the early Peaches, twice the size of Alexander and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large, for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly to the seed from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander. Flesh white, juicy, good.

Alexander. For 20 years this has been the standard earliest Peach for market and home use in all the middle and southern states. Many other varieties during this time have come up, claiming to be earlier and better, but Alexander downed them all. But now comes up Sneed 10 days earlier, consequently not interfering with it in time of ripening, but Triumph, a yellow-fleshed freestone, a perfect Peach of fine quality, ripening exactly with Alexander, and the Greensboro, twice as large, a better Peach, also can be called a freestone, so what will we do with our old friend, the Alexander? I am still cultivating it, and can furnish all who want it, but feel that it will soon be a thing of the past. Everyone knows this Peach; this is why I say so much about it.

Haynes' Surprise. A seedling of the Hale's Early, ripening a little earlier. Has never been known to rot—which was so

fatal to its parent. It is a clear freestone, which makes it one of the most valuable of the very early Peaches. Size medium to large; color red on a yellowish white ground; season June 20, in North Carolina; farther south, last of May. It is a leading market variety.

Miss Lolo. From Texas. A perfect freestone; fine quality; blush-white flesh; prolific. Ripening June 20.

Early Rivers. Large; color creamy white, shaded with light red next the sun; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Very good. Freestone. Ripe June 18.

Connet's Early. Originated in Guilford county, North Carolina, from a seed of the Chinese Cling. Fruit large; creamy white, with a blush of red next to the sun, making it one of the most delicate colored Peaches; quality one of the best. Clear freestone; seed small. Ripens in middle North Carolina early in July.

Early Tillotson. Medium; mostly red; juicy and very good. One of the old standards as a market Peach. July 1.

June Rose. Freestone; a seedling crossed with Early Rivers and Mountain Rose; medium to large; white flesh, red cheeks; a very prolific and profitable Peach; first quality.

Miller. A magnificent yellow freestone, slightly stained with red next the sun. Ripens early in July.

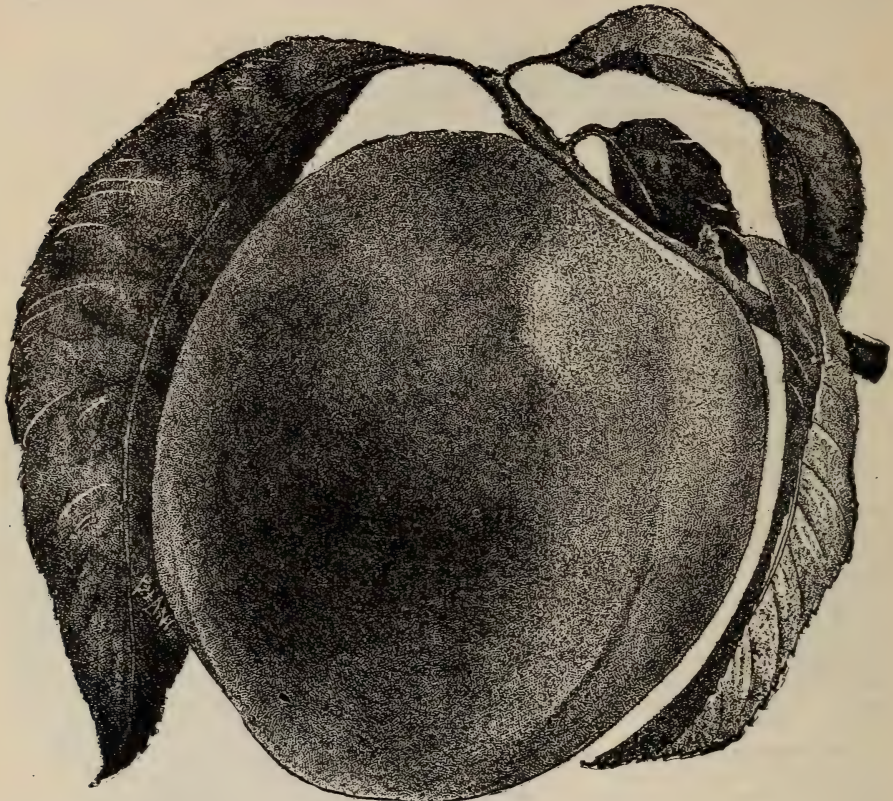
Flietus St. John, or May Beauty by some in the South. Size medium; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone; good. Ripens from 10th to 15th of July in North Carolina.

Southern Gem. Originated at Camden, Arkansas. Has fruited with me well; is a fine yellow freestone, ripening middle of July. A splendid market Peach.

Ameliaberta. A cross between Amelia and Elberta; as large as Elberta, and high colored; a freestone. Ripens with Amelia, July 10. Good, large stock of this variety.

Amelia. Large to very large, and beautiful; covered nearly entirely with red; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy and melting. One of the best Peaches for home consumption. July 10.

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

*Elberta Peach.*

MAY, JUNE AND JULY PEACHES, continued.

Lady Ingold. I introduced this Peach some 10 years ago. It originated on a farm adjoining these nurseries. It is now becoming a great market variety; some of the leading fruit growers in south Georgia pronounce it the best market variety they have. Fruit medium to large, round; color yellow, covered with bright, rich red; flesh yellow, quality one of the best; a clear freestone. Ripe middle of July, a week before Early Crawford.

Champion. Originated in Illinois. Large, round; flavor sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome; freestone. Ripens middle of July. Good bearer; hardy bloom is its record. Of Oldmixon family.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Its size and beauty makes it one of the most popular orchard fruits. Valuable market variety. Freestone. July 20.

Beauty's Blush. A cross-bred seedling from Chinese Cling and Early Tillotson. Uniformly large; white, with beautiful blush, hence its name. A perfect freestone. Originated by J. H. Jones, Herndon, Burka county, Georgia.

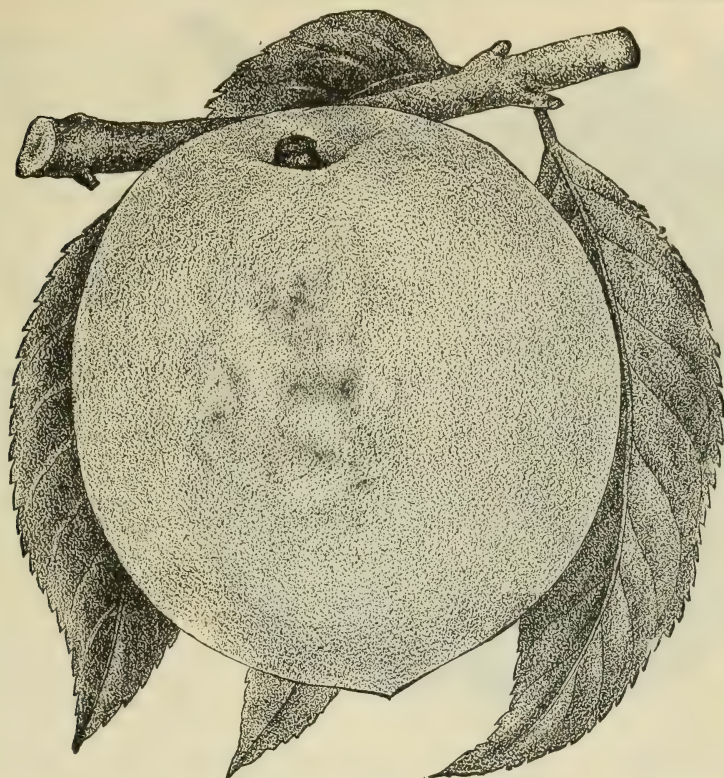
Thurber. Originated by Dr. L. E. Berkman, Rome, Georgia. Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin downy, creamy white, shaded and mottled with pale red. A freestone; fine grained, juicy and melting. Ripe middle of July. Chinese Cling seedling.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling.

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting. July 25.

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. A freestone; hardy; seems to be free from rot. Ripens middle to last of July.

Wheatland. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm; juicy, sweet, and fine quality.



Stump the World Peach.

MAY, JUNE AND JULY PEACHES, continued.

Cröseby. Medium; orange yellow, splashed with yellow on sunny side; clear freestone; small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and puffed up highly by him. Prolific and very hardy bloom.

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy,

melting, sweet and vinous, making it one of the largest, best and showy clingstone Peaches. Last of July.

Preston Cling. Large, similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, colored much like it and must be of same family, but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety. A valuable, large, handsome cling of best quality.

AUGUST PEACHES.

Stump the World. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches; freestone. Ripe early in August.

Oldmixon. Large; white, with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. Early in August. Cling.

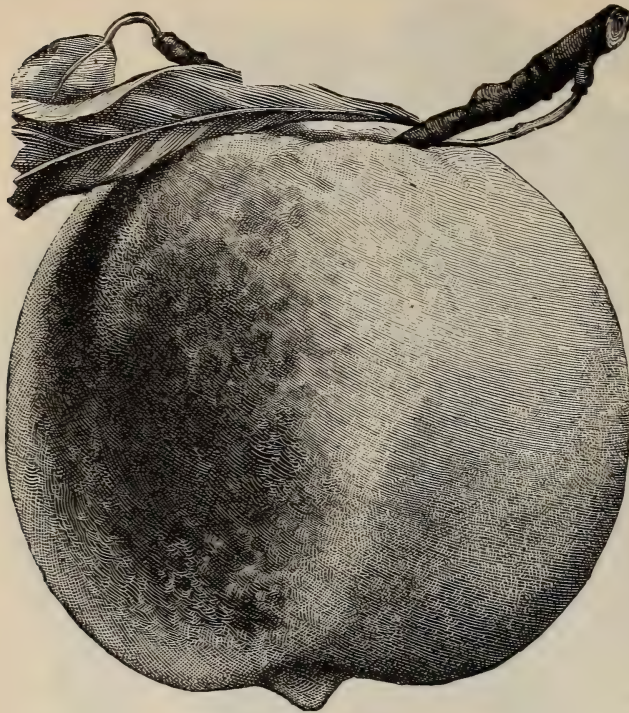
Oldmixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Early in August.

Globe. This new variety is a freestone; skin golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the Peach; globular; flesh yellow, luscious and quality

best. Very large; one of the best market Peaches. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes. Freestone. August 10.

Stonewall Jackson. Very large, specimens weighing 20 ounces. Orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, firm; freestone; fine for canning or market. This is a different Peach from one, a cling, cultivated by several southern nurserymen. This Peach originated in Union county, N. C., from a seed of Crawford's Late brought from Gettysburg, Pa., some thirty years ago, by a returning soldier; hence its name. Aug. 20.



Wonderful Peach.

AUGUST PEACHES, continued.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. Cling. Aug. 20.

Bordeaux Cling. Large; clear yellow, slight blush next the sun. One of the finest of the yellow clings. Ripe early in August, ten days before the Tippecanoe.

Summer Snow. Medium to large; skin clear, transparent; flesh white to the stone, which is very small; very firm, but juicy, rich and luscious. A beautiful white cling, ripening from August 10 to 15.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES.

Butler's Late. Originated at Richmond, Va. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive, coming in after Smock. Ripe from first to middle of September.

Wonderful Peach. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and spotted in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. Ripens in September.

Beer's Smock. This fine, large, yellow freestone is an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. Ripens about the same time as its parent.

Lord Palmerston. Introduced from England. It is a large white cling, resembling the Heath Cling very much; one week earlier. Last of August.

General Greene. Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size large; nearly white, with a red blush next the sun. A valuable freestone. Ripe last of August.

Fluellen. A very large cling of the Indian class; skin greenish, nearly covered with dark, dingy red; juicy, and of rich and vinous flavor. Ripe early in August.

Southern Beauty. A beautiful, large, yellow freestone. Originated at Cuthbert, Ga. Will ripen here about the 25th of August. One of the finest late August Peaches.

Nettie Corbet. A seedling, originated on the farm of Mr. Robert Corbet, in Gates county, N. C., and named after

his daughter Nettie. The fruit is large, of a dingy yellowish color; flesh fine-grained and vinous, streaks of red, mingled with yellow; fine flesh; freestone. Ripens in August. It belongs to that class of Indian or Georgia Peaches so well known, and is the finest one of that class. Ripe last of August.

Chairs' Choice. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next to the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Ripe late in August in middle North Carolina.

Marshall's Late. Large; deep yellow, with a red blush; very productive; ripens midway between Salway and Smock; a freestone on the Crawford order. Among the best September Peaches.

Lady Palmerston. Introduced from England. Size medium to large; color light yellow; flesh yellow; quality good; seems much harder than Salway. Freestone. One of the best for drying or canning. Ripe early in September, one week later than Salway.

Salway. Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. September.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES, continued.

Steadley. Originated near Hermon, Mo. Fruit a large, white freestone of exquisite flavor. Ten days later than Heath Cling; larger and finer. Last of Sept.

Picquet's Late. Large; yellow, red cheek; melting, sweet and rich. Sept.

Annie Wiley. Large; white cling, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of best quality. Ripens middle of September.

Heath Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy, and most excellent. First half Sept.

Eaton's Gold. Large; yellow; with a peculiar, fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September.

Heath Free. Large; pale yellow, mottled with red; juicy and fine. September.

White English Cling. Large; white, rich, juicy and excellent. First half of September.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Ripe last of September.

Scott's October Cling. Large; yellow, crimson blush next the sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy, sweet and fine. October 20.

Nix Late Heath Cling. Large; white; fine quality; resembles the Heath Cling. One month later. Ripe middle of October.

Albright's October Cling. It is a large white cling, nearly round; juicy, sweet and of the best in quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter Peach. Flowers large.

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek, very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping Peach. Freestone. Early October.

Hawkins' Winter. Another new very late Peach from Virginia. A large freestone of excellent quality. Will ripen in October in the South, first of November in Virginia. A valuable late Peach.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES.

This list contains many new improved varieties, as well as many old ones, prized in some sections, and some may be equal to those in select list, but the select list will insure a succession of delicious fruit during the entire Peach season. We only keep a limited number of trees on hand under this head, until further tested:

Aurora,	Chinese Blood,	Lemon (Cling),
Early Anna,	Red Rivers,	Col. Tom Ruffin,
Peen-to,	Cole's Early Red,	Washington Cling,
Honey,	La Grange,	Smith's Cling,
Snow (Cling),	Fox's Seedling.	Indian or Blood (Cling),
Island Beauty,	Snow (Free),	George Fourth,
China Free,	Anna Ruffin,	Keyport,
Hero,	Large White (Cling),	L. E. York,
Early Lemon,	Swann, or Columbia,	Royal Kensington.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACH TREES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows about 6 feet high, and makes a beautiful bush; fruit a fine yellow cling, of fine quality and of large size. Ripe end of August.

Italian Dwarf Peach. Similar to Van Buren's, but more dwarfish; leaves dark green, about 6 inches long, almost compact; fruit greenish white; very juicy, with almond flavor. August.

Blood-leaved. A singular variety, with blood-red leaves; quite ornamental when

in full leaf; said to have originated on a battle field in Tennessee. (Some doubt.)

Double-Flowering Peach. A beautiful tree of small crimson roses in early spring. Two varieties, white and crimson.

Almond, Double-Flowering. Similar to the Peach. Flowers light red.

Grant's Ornamental Peach. A double-flowering variety.

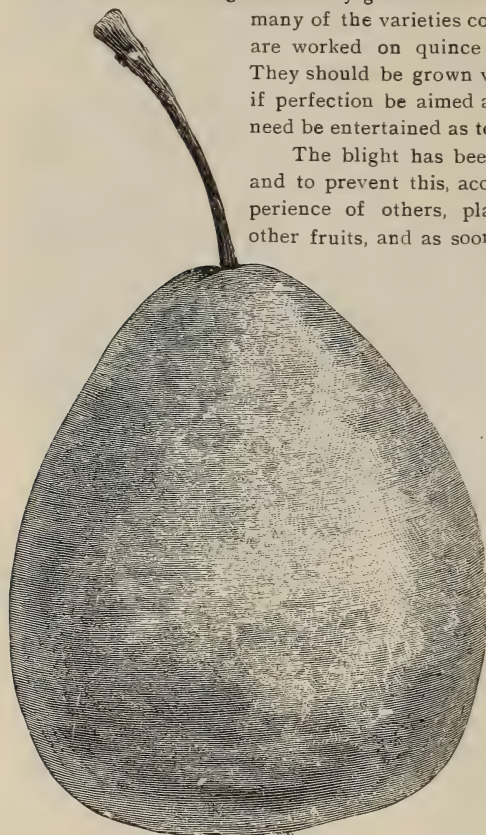
Sleeper's Dwarf Peach. New variety from California. Extra.

PEARS.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the apple, and many of the varieties come into bearing about as soon. Dwarfs are worked on quince stock, and come into bearing sooner. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

The blight has been the great drawback to Pear culture, and to prevent this, according to our observation and the experience of others, plant your Pear orchard separate from other fruits, and as soon as they get a good start, say 3 or 4 years old, never put a plow in again. Sow it down in grass or clover; keep it mowed down, and apply plenty of manure as a top dressing, to keep the trees in a thriving condition. Both Standards and Dwarfs should be served in the same manner. Try this, and you will rarely find a blight in your orchard.

Watch your trees closely. As soon as you notice blight appear, cut back to several inches below the blight so as to be sure the disease is cut off entire. I have saved a number of Pear trees by this method. Try it; it is simple and easy.



Koonce Pear.

Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

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

Early Harvest. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality, color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is justly classed as a market Pear.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very

hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. Never has been known to blight. Early in July.

Osband's Summer. This is one of the old hardy standard Pears, of medium size, and clear of blight; prolific bearer and good quality. Ripens in July.

Buffum. Medium; ovate; yellowish, with a broad, reddish cheek, somewhat russeted, buttery, sweet. Very good. August.

Kirkland's Seckel. Medium; roundish pyriform; yellow with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

SUMMER PEARS, continued.

Crisco. This is a seedling of the Seckel, and very much like that old variety, but a size larger; quality fine; has not been known to blight; originated in Richmond county, N. C.; a valuable new southern seedling just brought to notice. Ripe in September.

White Doyenne. Rather large; short, pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. August.

Seckel. Small, short, pear-form; yellowish brown with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

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

Howell. Rather large; roundish pyriform; pale yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Late in August.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy; by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckel. Ripens a little later.

Belle Lucrative. Medium, pear-shaped; skin pale yellow, rather handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent. Middle of August.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich, juicy and very fair. Is grown altogether as a dwarf, of which form it is one of the best sorts. End of August.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; short, pear form; pale green and brown, very juicy and rich. The best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

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

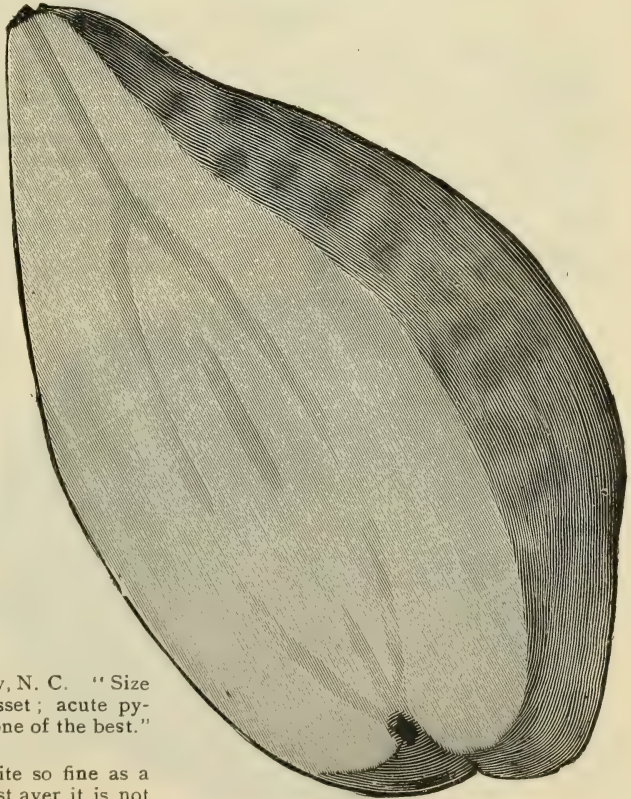
Prince's St. Germain. Fruit medium in size; pear-shaped, covered with brown russet, dull red next the sun. Flesh yellowish white; juicy, melting and sweet. Very prolific bearer. Ripe in September. Tree fine grower. Valuable in the South.

Buerre d'Anjou. Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Lucy Duke. Originated in Beaufort county, N. C. "Size large; color golden russet; acute pyriform shape; quality one of the best."—*Chas. Downing.*

"While it is not quite so fine as a first-class Seckel, I must aver it is not far behind it."—*Thos. Meehan.* I claim

it is the finest large Pear in cultivation, and is a seedling of the Winter Nelis crossed with the Bartlett. So far no blight has shown. Ripens in October.



Lincoln Coreless. (See page 22.)

WINTER PEARS.

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

Vicar of Winkfield. Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.

Easter Beurre. Large; roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Duchesse de Bordeaux. Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.

Pound. Very large; thick pyriform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keeps well through winter.

Alice Payne. New. Originated near Salem, N. C., and original tree, supposed to be 50 years old or more, is still growing. It is of medium to large size, and fine in

quality; color yellowish white. Specimen received the past winter kept finely till February, which proves it to be, without doubt, a very fine winter Pear.

Beaufort. This is a twin sister of Lucy Duke, raised from seed of the same Pear. Size medium to large; resembles Winter Nelis in shape and color; flesh firm and sweet; one of the fine winter Pears. A month later than its parent. Dec. to Feb.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter Pears. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight.

Below I give a list of varieties that have blighted so badly that I deem them unworthy of further cultivation, but where patrons wish to try them I can furnish them in limited quantity; viz., Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre Gifford, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Glout Morceau, Flemish Beauty and Idaho.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class of Pears is about as near blight-proof as any Pear can be called.

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

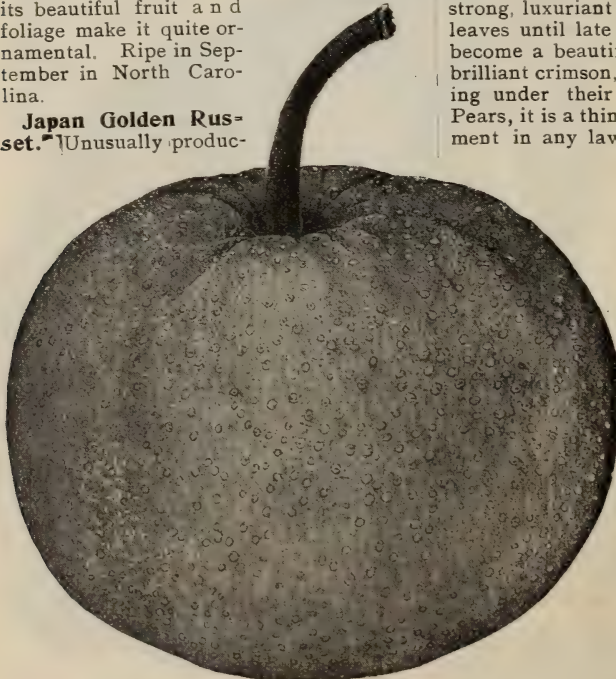
Japan Golden Russet. Unusually produc-

tive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit in two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears, it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The

fruit is of medium size, flat or apple-shaped

Garber. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner, and of better quality.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.



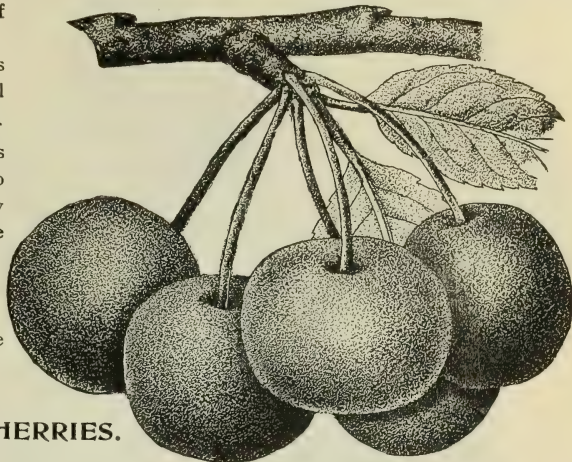
Japan Golden Russet.

CHERRIES.

Cherries succeed here in this pleasant clime almost without care, ripening their delicious fruit from the end of April to the end of July.

The Hearts and Bigarreus grow large and tall, and all bear sweet and delicious fruit.

The Dukes and Morellos can be trained very readily to make beautiful dwarfs. They do not grow tall and make standards, like the Hearts and Bigarreus, but become fine, spreading trees. The fruit is more acid, therefore more esteemed for tarts, etc.



Gov.'s Wood Cherry.

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.

Hearts and Bigarreus.

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

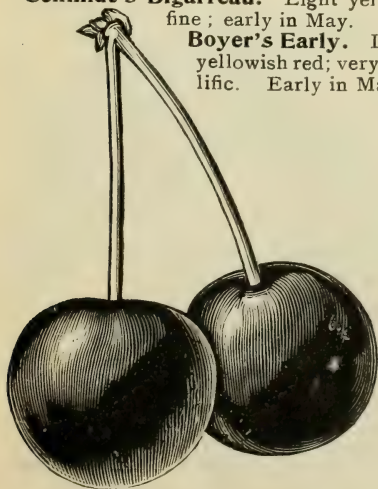
Dr. Wiseman. Yellowish, shaded with bright red; resembles Gov. Wood. Ripe first of May. A fine Cherry. It is too tender for the northern states, but does well in middle North Carolina and the southern Piedmont section.

Gov. Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black; ripe middle of May.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Light yellow; fine; early in May.

Boyer's Early. Light yellowish red; very prolific. Early in May.



Early Richmond.

Rockport. Dark red; fine size. May 10.
Coe's Transparent. Medium; clear, pale red. May 10.

Great Bigarreau. Large; black; very tall grower. Late in May.

Afghanistan. Very large; spreading habit. Late in May.

Windsor. Large; black; and one of the best. Middle of May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

Dukes and Morellos.

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Reine Hortense. Large; bright red; Middle to last of May.

Early Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello. (Common.) Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Dye House. Large; red. Early in May.

Montmorency. (Ordinaire.) Similar to Early Richmond, but larger, and about 10 days later.

Olivet. Large; red. Middle of May.

Empress Eugenie. Large; dark red. Middle of May.

English Morello. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is a shrub, a prodigious bearer, a novelty, an ornament. The fruit is of value for culinary purposes. They bear at 2 years old.



Willard Plum.

PLUMS.

Plums, always a desirable fruit, are coming to be of renewed importance because of the new varieties, introduced which are so much more available for market growing.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This race of Plums is as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Kieffer, or those known as the oriental type of pears, are from the Bartlett or any of the European or native varieties. They are all thrifty growers, young and prolific bearers, and many of them are now being planted largely for market purposes. They have completely revolutionized the Plum in all the southern and border states, and will as much so as the oriental pears have revolutionized the pear culture. The acquaintance and intercourse with the Japs has been a blessing to the southern and border states. Some of the Botan type are succeeding as far north as Rochester, New York.

SMOMO, or BOTAN GROUP.

This is the most reliable class of Japan Plums, blooms later and ripens earlier, ripening from 1st of June to middle of July, 4 to 6 weeks earlier than others, coming in during the best market season. So they are the best market fruits now cultivated in the South for the northern markets. Thousands are being planted all through the southern and border states, especially for market.

Willard Varieties given in order of ripening.

Willard. A new Japan variety; medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow flesh, sweet, with fair quality. One of the earliest and most profitable market Plums

yet tested; tree very distinct and hardy; will ripen 10 days earlier than Alexander peach, and with the Sneed peach all through the South, in southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will ripen in May.

ORIENTAL PLUMS, continued.

Red June. (Japan Plum.) A large Plum to be so early, ripening 10 days or 2 weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known. I believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

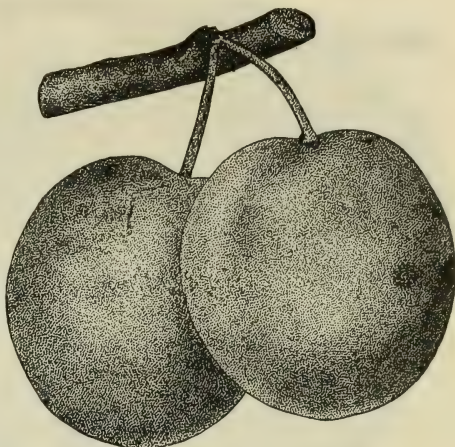
Yosebe. (Japan.) Size medium, round, with a little point; dark purple, yellow flesh; ripens very early; blooms late; very hardy and prolific.

Ogon. Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; frostone. Ripe last of June.

Berckmans, or Sweet Botan. Medium to large; ripens just ahead of Abundance; color deep red; flesh, sweet and juicy. One of the best of the Oriental race of Plums.

Abundance, or Botan. Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; juicy, subacid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

Burbank. Resembles Abundance;



Abundance or Botan.

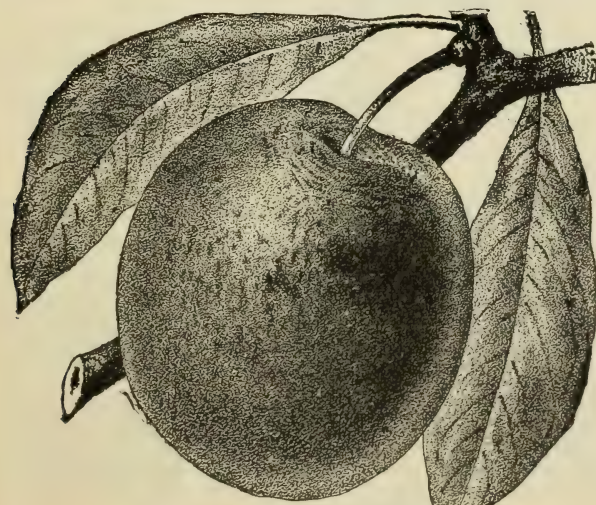
equal in quality and one week later; very prolific; cherry red, mottled with yellow. One of the best for market.

Chabot. Large; yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh solid, subacid; good; clingstone. Ripe end of July.

HATANKIO, OR KELSEY GROUP JAPAN PLUMS.

This class generally blooms very early, and is often killed by late spring frosts. They are very prolific bearers, and the fruit is very large and good. In sections where frost does not interfere, they are extremely valuable, commencing to ripen when the other class is at an end, and continue on through July and August, but too late to be valuable for market.

Hatankio. Large; yellow; round, usually pointed; flesh light orange, solid, sugary; quality good; ripens about the last of July. Clingstone.



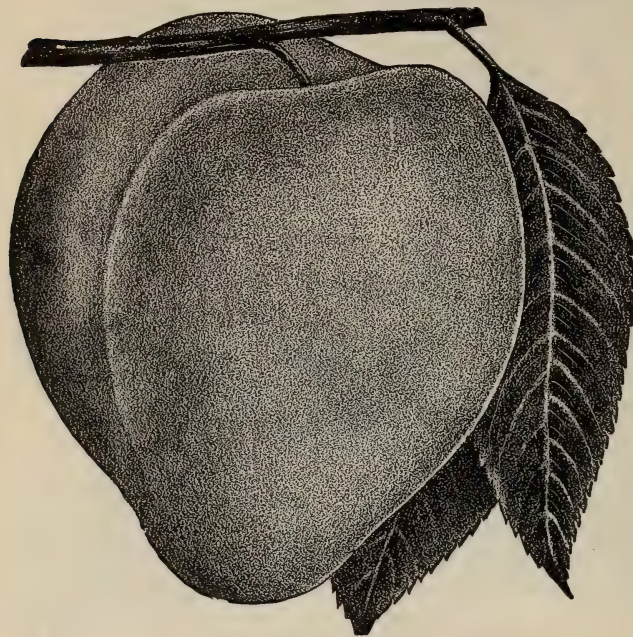
Burbank.

Satsuma. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good; ripens early in August. Blooms very early.

Prunus Simoni. Large, tomato shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

Wickson. (New.) Mr. Burbank's \$2,500 Plum. After originating about all the Japan Plums, such as Burbank, Abundance, Gold, etc., Mr. Burbank, says: "Multiply and distribute as fast as you can, and rest assured it will take first place with them all." It is large in size; dark crimson; flesh amber tint; very juicy and extra fine.

HATANKIO, or KELSEY GROUP JAPAN PLUMS, continued.

*Kelsey Plum.*

Kelsey. This is one of the first Plums introduced from Japan. Has fruited all through the South, and in my own orchard my trees three years old were loaded, the fruit being so large, strangers seeing them at first sight would call them pears. They hung in clusters as thick as they could stick, as though they were trying to crowd each other off. It is a wonder among fruit growers. Fruit large; heart-shaped; greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh solid, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; pit small; free-stone, adheres slightly. Valuable for canning and evaporating, and a perfect marvel of productiveness and vigor; very profitable.

STANDARD NATIVE PLUMS.

Under this head will be found a collection of the best native Plums brought to notice in various parts of the United States on account of their hardiness and great bearing qualities. They are proof against the curculio—that little insect which so often destroys the fine foreign varieties. They seem to succeed well in all parts of the United States, North as well as South.

CHICKASAW GROUP.

Wild Goose. Medium; purplish red; very fine. Very hardy and a great bearer. Never rots. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

Robinson. Medium; similar to Wild Goose; a week later. Its value lies in its productiveness and hardiness.

Whitaker. A new and improved variety of the Wild Goose class; larger, and ripens same season.

Clifford. Originated in Texas from seed of Wild Goose; larger than its parent; pear-shaped; red; hardy; with pure apple flavor.

PEACH-LEAVED GROUP.

Improved Native Seedlings of the old August Type—Late Hardy Plums.

Forest Rose. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red, with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

World Beater. Never fails to bear sound fruit. A Missouri horticulturist says he gathered four bushels of perfect fruit from a 5-year-old tree. Sells readily in any market; bears very young; skin thin, reddish purple; quality best; melts in cooking, leaving only the seed.

Golden Beauty. Golden yellow, and is a fine market variety. It is of the hardy Chickasaw variety, equally as hardy as the Wild Goose; latest of that hardy family. Fine for market and canning. Ripens in September.

Missouri Apricot Plum. Honey Drop. Originated in Missouri. Similar to Golden Beauty, but fruit larger and tree a better grower; skin and flesh clear golden yellow, best quality; very prolific. Best of the yellow natives.

A GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS AND THEIR SEEDLINGS.

This fruit succeeds well in this climate, wherever the peach and apple do, provided hogs are allowed free privilege in the orchard where they grow during the whole time of dropping fruit, to destroy the curculio or peach worm, which they do by eating the worm with the fruit as it falls; thus it is destroyed, and prevented from depositing its eggs for another season; and, if planted in yards where chickens and other fowls are, they will keep the insects cleaned up, and you will have fine fruit and no rot.

Holmes' Early Blue. The fruit is large to very large; color dark blue; very prolific and hardy; quality one of the best. It is the earliest large Blue Plum. Ripens early in July.

German Prune. Large; purple or blue; good; hardy. July.

Dilworth's Early. Native North Carolina seedling; large; blue; very productive. Ripens July 20.

Lombard. Medium; rich; juicy; prolific. One of the best market varieties north. Late July.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large; yellow and excellent. August.

Imperial Gage. Medium; pale green; very delicious. Late July.

Jefferson. Large; yellow, with russet specks. Late July.

Lawrence. Rather large; pale green; fine. July.

Yellow Gage. Rather large; yellow; very fine. July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Medium; pale yellow. August.

Italian Prune. Medium; purple; fine, and very hardy. August.

Shropshire Damson. Much larger than the old Blue Damson; superior. Very hardy, and a great bearer.

Blue Damson. Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. From middle to last of August.

Stark Green Gage. Among the Gage Plums the old Green Gage has stood at the top as to quality, but being such a poor grower it has been dropped by most nurserymen. We have now one of the above name, originated in Missouri, that is a good grower, larger than the old variety, and ripening at the same season and equal in quality.

Shipper's Pride. Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm, and of excellent quality. A fine shipping, drying and canning variety. Ripe last week in July.

Prunus Pissardii. This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. Color bright crimson from the time the fruit is set. Second as to quality, if classed for dessert, but desirable for cooking. Ripens last of June. Very productive, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio.

APRICOTS.

This rich and beautiful fruit succeeds well with us, ripening its fruit in succession from the end of May during the whole month of June, and is superior to any peach that ripens during its season. But owing to its very early period of blooming, the fruit is often cut off by frost. This fruit is one of the kinds most subject to destruction by the curculio, if grown without the same care as directed for the plum, which so rare and fine a fruit deserves. The following is a selection of the best and hardiest varieties:

Early Golden, Hemskirk, Royal, Orange, Turkey.

NEW APRICOTS OF RUSSIAN STRAINS.

The following-named promise to be of value where their fruit succeeds.

Jumbo, Blenheim, Skobeloff, Gortschakoff.

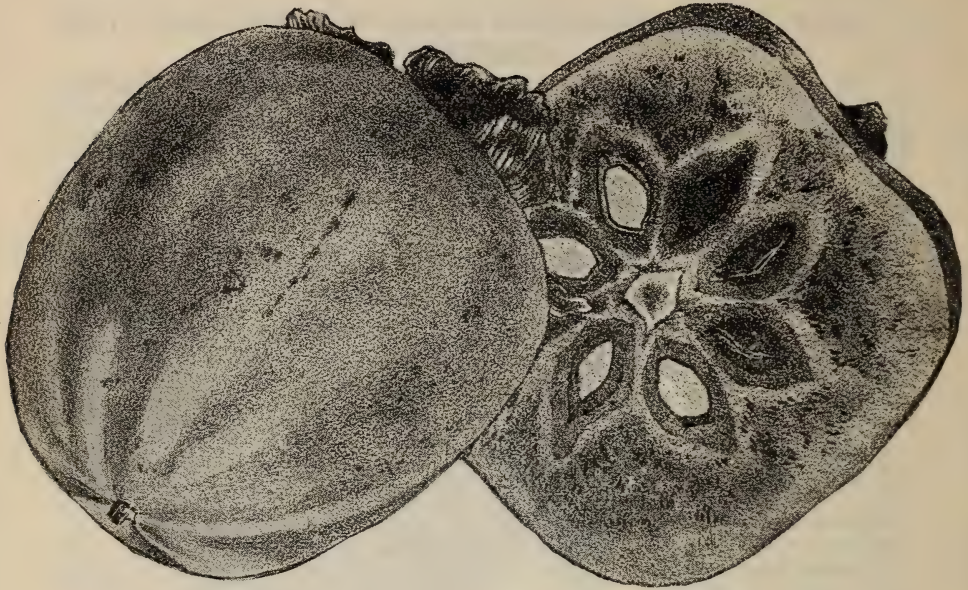
JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the border states, and as far north as New England. The most remarkable of recent introduction, and just offered to the public, are the three varieties of Japan Apricots, excelling American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and excellent quality, commencing to ripen in Mississippi the middle of May, and ripening in middle North Carolina the middle of June. They bloom too early and get caught by spring frosts too often to be reliable in the Piedmont section of the South, but in sections where spring frosts do not interfere they are a success.

Hubbard,

Gold Dust,

Bengoume.

*Japan Persimmon.*

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the stringency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japan Persimmon ranks with the peach or orange, and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of this fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our southern fruits; it is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the cotton states, as well as being very ornamental, I cultivate only four of the best and hardiest varieties.

NECTARINES.

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

Early Violet,	Boston,	Stanwick,
Early Newington,	Prince's Golden,	Southern Queen.
	Kirkman's Mammoth.	

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known, large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in June, and continue several weeks. Should be on every man's farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to be without them.

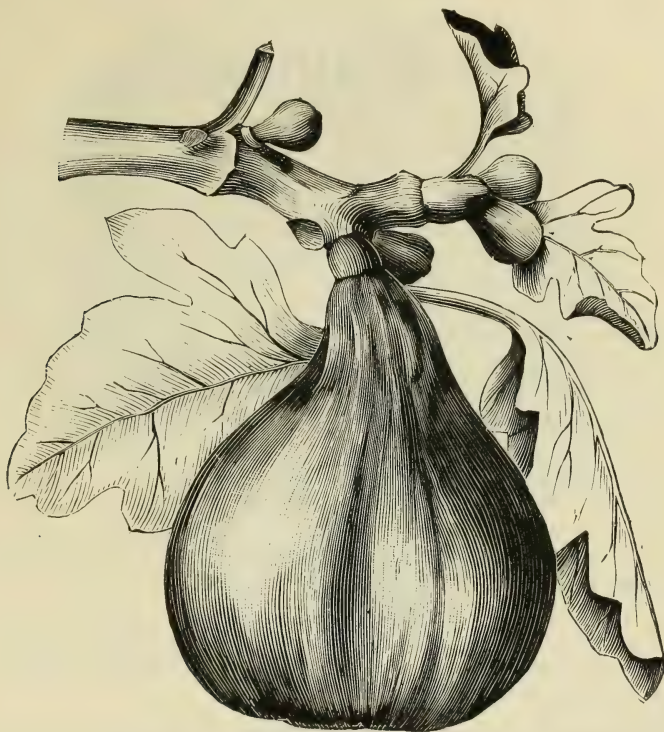
Black English. The best black; hardy and prolific.

Heiks. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the above.

White. Not so large, but equally as valuable.

Russian. Dark red; very prolific.

New American. Black, very prolific; one of the best.



Brown Turkey Fig.

FIGS.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is sufficient. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in open ground.

The following is a list of fine varieties :

Brunswick,

Green Ischia,

White Celestial,

White Marseilles,

Black Ischia,

Madeline,

Brown Turkey,

White Genoa,

Blue Geneva.

QUINCES.

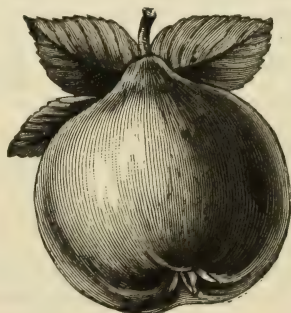
The Quince is an excellent fruit for preserves. When dried is fine for pie. It is much sought after, also, for canning for winter use.

Angers. Large; very strong grower, and an abundant bearer.

Orange. Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. August.

Champion. This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality; ripens later; a more upright and thrifty grower, and more prolific.

Meech's Prolific. Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange; the most prolific of all known varieties.



Meech's Prolific Quince. One-fourth size

GRAPES.

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

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

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

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or January, while the vines are entirely dormant.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

Brighton. Large; red; fine for table and market.

Concord. Large; black; table and market. The most popular old variety.

Champion. Large; black; poor quality; very prolific; clear of rot.

Clinton. Small; black; very prolific; fine for culinary purposes.

Cottage. Large; black; table and wine.

Catawba. Large; dark copper color; late; table and wine.

Delaware. Small; red; fine table and a leading early market variety.

Early Victor. Medium; black; early; for the table.

Empire State. Large; yellowish white; table; a favorite in the mountains.

Elvira. Medium; pale green; late; table or wine.

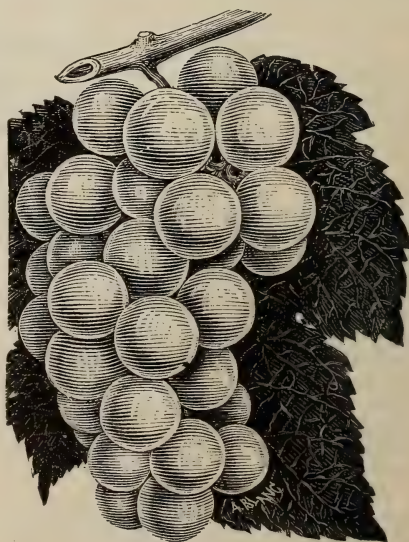
Eaton. Large clusters, with enormous black berries. New.

Goethe. Very large; pink color; a fine late table Grape.

Herbemont. Berries small; bunches large; table or wine; late.

Iona. Medium; red; bunches large; a fine table Grape in the mountains of the South.

Ives' Seedling. Medium; black; early; very prolific; extremely hardy; table and wine.



Moore's Diamond. (See page 31.)

*Niagara Grape.*

GRAPES, continued.

Jefferson. Large; red. One of the best for table and late market.

Lady Washington. Large; pale red; a fine table Grape where it succeeds; does well in mountain sections of North Carolina, but rots badly in the Piedmont section and elsewhere South.

Lindley. Large, red; a fine table and market variety.

Lutie. Large berry; large cluster; a fine hardy table and local market Grape; early; very strong grower and very prolific.

Moore's Early. Very large, black; table, and a fine very early market Grape.

Moore's Diamond. Large, white; one of the best early white Grapes; table and market.

Martha. Large, white; table, wine or market.

Moyer. Small, red; a seedling of Delaware—much like it, but a little larger in

bunch and berry; a fine early market and table Grape.

Niagara. Large, white; fine table, and the leading white market Grape.

Norton's. Small, black; bunches large; late; fine for wine.

Perkins. Large, bright red; table or wine.

Ulster's Prolific. Medium; red; early; fine, attractive; table and market.

Worden. Very large, black; improved Concord seedling, ripening a week earlier. One of the best black Grapes; fine for table and market.

Winchell, or Green Mountain. Medium; bunches large; white; an extra-fine very early Grape for table and local market.

Woodruff's Red. Large, red; a fine table, market or wine Grape; late.

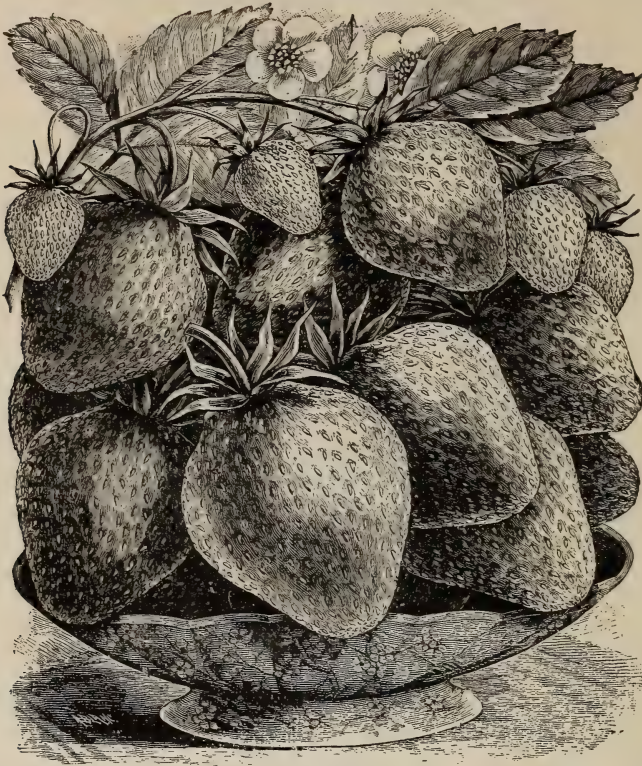
The following are varieties known as the **BULLACE** or **MUSCADINE** CLASS. (*Vitis rotundifolia*.)

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet; late August.

White Scuppernong. Large; bunches small; juicy; well known and popular. September.

James. Extra large berries, often meas-

uring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; black; from 3 to 10 berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hangs on the vines in eastern North Carolina until last of November.

*Lady Thompson.*

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits, in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground. Vegetable manure, rotted turf, woods soil, ashes, etc., are best; bone dust is excellent. Set in three feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills, with runners cut. Cultivate clean; mulch late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in a light dressing of manure.

Pistillate varieties (marked P.) have imperfect blooms. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proved by Crescent and Bubach, when planted near perfect bloomers, such as Lady Thompson, Sharpless, Hoffman and Gandy.

The following varieties are the cream of hundreds of varieties, and cover the entire season:

Hoffman. Medium; very early; extremely prolific; fine for market.

Lady Thompson. Large, handsome, prolific, and one of the best all-round berries yet introduced. The queen of all market berries; begins early, and lasts about three weeks.

Crescent. (P.) Large; very early; prolific; table or market.

Bubach. (P.) Large, extra fine; early; a very useful sort for either table or market.

Sharpless. Extra large; prolific; fine; home market and table; ripe medium season.

Gandy. Large, firm, very late; very handsome; prolific. The best late berry, and very useful.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after the strawberry, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, mulch heavily. For field, 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows. Pinch off the canes when 3 feet high; tie up and cut out the old wood each year.

Thompson's Early Prolific. Very early; red.

Cuthbert. One of the best large red berries.

Golden Queen. The best yellow variety.

Gregg. Blackcap; a well-known, good variety.

Shafer's Purple. A fine cap berry.

Miller Red. New. Very early; large and prolific. It is considered the finest Raspberry now offered. Has a nice, sprightly flavor, peculiarly its own. A great improvement over the older varieties.



Cuthbert Raspberry.

JAPAN WINEBERRY.

An interesting novelty; quite ornamental. Each berry is at first enveloped in a large calyx or bur-like form, covered with a hair-like fringe, much like a small moss rose bud; the bud soon opens and reveals a rich wine-colored berry; spicy; subacid. New, and worthy of a place in every garden. It is of the Raspberry family.

CURRENTS.

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.

Black Naples. Fruit large; fine; hardy and productive.

Cherry Red. One of the largest Currants.

Red Dutch. Very large; sweet and good. Well known; very prolific.

White Grape. Berries large; bunches long; white and yellow; sweet and good.

Red Grape. Fruit large; bunches long; clear red; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. New. The best and most prolific of all. Stands at the head of the list of its class.



*Lucretia Dewberry.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The following are the best proved varieties.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; flesh tender and good; never mildews, vigorous and prolific.

Smith's White. One of the best.

Downing's Seedling. Larger than Houghton; excellent.

Mountain Seedling. Large; fine flavor; vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Kittatinny. Very large; black and sweet.

Wilson's Early. Extra large size, and quite early.

Minnewaski. Large; hardy; productive; best family berry.

Crystal White. Medium; very early; crystal white in color; sweet and fine.

DEWBERRY.

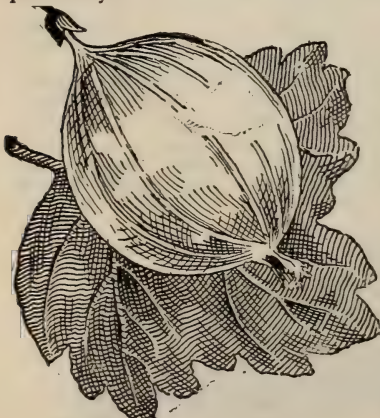
Lucretia. The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet; equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success wherever grown.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal. Very large, and of excellent quality.

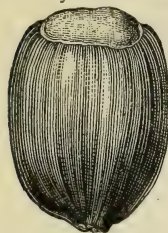
Palmetto. Large; fine. The earliest, best market variety.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant. Linnæus (Myatt's). Large; best of all.

*Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry.*

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Filberts. (Hazel Nut Family.) English Cob varieties. These varieties are justly celebrated in Europe, and there is a great variety of them. While at Orleans, France, a climate much like our southern and border states, I found 2 varieties under the names of Bergeri and Marville de Bollviller. The nuts were the largest I ever saw. Trees strong growers and very prolific bearers. I imported a good lot of 2-year trees, and offer them, believing that they will



Filbert.

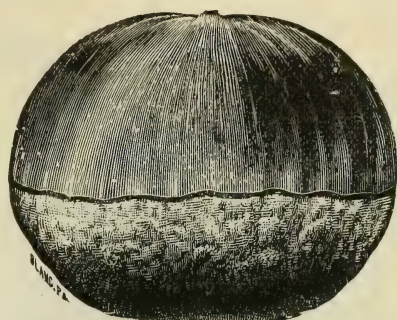
succeed in many parts, if not all, of the South.

Juglans cordiformis. (Heart-Shaped Japan Walnut.) This is one of the finest nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan, where it originated. The nuts crack easily, and the kernel drops out whole. The flavor is sweeter and richer than the English Walnut, the tree hardier, and very handsome.

Juglans Sieboldii. (Japan Walnut.) Larger than the Cordiformis, more in shape of largest Pecans, and shell a little thicker. It is from the mountains of northern Japan. Leaves large size, charming shade of green.



Juglans cordiformis.



Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut.

The nuts are produced in abundance in clusters of 15 to 20; the meat is sweet, of the best quality, like the butternut, but less oily; the tree is vigorous, of very handsome form, is a young bearer, and very productive.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut. A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young; 2-year old trees in Nursery row often are loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size, render them of great value wherever they succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the southern and border states. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy, and peculiarly adapted to our sunny South.

English Walnut.

Chestnut. American sweet.

Chestnut. Spanish.

Almond. Sweet, hard shell.

Pecan Nut. The best varieties, from large, selected nuts.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Silver Maple.

Horse Chestnut.

Sugar Maple.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Umbrella. (Texas.) A beautiful lawn and yard tree.

Carolina or French Poplar. This is the most rapid-growing shade and ornamental tree known. Where a tree is wanted quickly, plant the Carolina Poplar. As its tendency is to push upward, it should be shortened back each year for a few years, to make it throw out lateral shoots, which can be spread out and made a very

satisfactory shade tree. Is planted where best known more than any other shade tree.

Japan Varnish Tree. This is one of the most ornamental shade trees yet introduced; hardy here, in middle North Carolina. Leaves very large, stems long, very compact, making a dense shade. The leaves hang on the tree until a freeze in early winter. The bark of the tree, both winter and summer, is a pale green. Tree a strong, slightly upright grower, making a beautiful round head. It is a tree to be admired by every one who has a taste for the beautiful; comes from Japan, and is rare and scarce.

EVERGREENS AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS.



Norway Spruce.

American Arbor-vitæ.

Balsam Fir.

Silver Fir.

Norway Spruce.

Hemlock Spruce.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter.

Euonymus. A fine large-leaved evergreen, very fine, whether used singly or in hedge; we furnish two varieties. Plain green and variegated.

Irish Juniper. A very handsome shrub.

Magnolia grandiflora.

Tree Box.

Dwarf Box.

Camellia Japonica. A tender greenhouse evergreen flowering shrub; hardy in the South, where it does well and gives general satisfaction; in several colors.

Globe Arbor-vitæ.

Siberian Arbor-vitæ.

Golden Arbor-vitæ.

Tom Thumb.

Mahonia Aquifolium. (European.) Double-flowering Holly.

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

DECIDUOUS.

Althæa. (Rose of Sharon.) The Althæas are fine, free-growing shrubs, blooming in the autumn months, when scarcely any other trees or shrubs are in bloom, which makes them very desirable. Assorted double varieties, including variegated leaf; a handsome shrub, with beautiful foliage.

Hydrangea grandiflora. This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large, long, pendent white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

Chinese Winter-Blooming Honey-suckle. Blooms freely in February, before the leaves appear. It is generally considered one of the finest, sweet-

est-perfumed flowering shrubs for the South.

Lilac. Strong, rapid grower; purple flowers.

Common White. Strong grower; white flowers.

Quince, Japan. (*Pyrus Japonica.*) An esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright flowers in early spring.

Rhus cotinus. (Smoke Tree.) A tall shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist.

Deutzia Fortunei. Flowers double; white, tinted with rose. A very fine flowering shrub.

gracilis. Pure white; flowers freely.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued.

Deutzia crenata flore pleno. A large growing variety; large, double flowers, white, tinged with pink hue. Blooms rather late, and remains in bloom some time. One of our finest flowering shrubs.

Forsythia, viridissima. Bright yellow flowers in early spring.

Spiræa Van Houttei. The greatest of all the Spiræas; a beauty in the lawn at any season. When in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, foliage hardly showing under the great profusion of flowers.



Weigela.

CLIMBING VINES.

Wistaria, Purple. Very rapid grower; long, pendent flowers.

White. Long, pendent flowers; same shape as the purple variety, but of a pure white.

Ampelopsis. (Virginia Creeper.) A very popular climbing vine; clings closely to brick, stone or frame walls, and is very beautiful.



Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince). (See page 36.)

Spiræa aurea. (Golden-Leaf Syringa.) Yellowish white flowers, with golden-edged leaves. A very pretty late-flowering shrub.

Weigela. Weigelas are among the best flowering shrubs; their foliage is beautiful, and the flowers are produced in great profusion and colors.

candida. Pure white flowers.

floribunda. Pink.

hortensis. Deep rose.

rosea nana variegata. Variegated leaf, pink flowers.

Van Houttei. Deep crimson; very profuse bloomer.

rosea. Beautiful rose color.



Wistaria.

ROSES.

EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES.

Everblooming Roses include the Bourbons, Chinas, Noisettes and Teas.

My capacity is now excellent for growing fine Roses. The public may rely on getting fine, strong plants, grown in open ground. The following list includes Everblooming Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes.

Aline Sisley. A beautiful shade of violet-red; fine, large; pointed buds.

Agrippina. Fiery red; good size and form; profuse flowering.

Bridesmaid. Bright pink; large and fine.

Bride. White; fine buds; a hardy Rose.

Belle Siebrecht. Large pink; a fine forcing Rose.

Bon Silene. Rose and carmine; large, fine Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha cross; light color, blush center; a prodigious bloomer.

Champion of the World. A grand pink Rose, that will please everyone; a strong grower and constant bloomer.

Catherine Mermet. Clear flesh color; large, full; a fine Rose.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white; large; very hardy; fine Rose.

Cloth of Gold. Bright yellow; large and full; a southern favorite.

Celine Forestier. Sulphur-yellow; beautiful; fragrant.

Coquette des Alps. White, pink shade; a hardy, constant bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. Red La France; large; highly perfumed; good bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. Chrome-yellow; flowers large, very double; fragrant.

Gen. Lee. Rich orange-yellow; hardy; an ideal Rose.

Golden Gate. Shade of yellow, splashed with crimson; a fancy, fine Rose.

Hermosa. Deep, soft pink; fragrant.

Isabella Sprunt. Lemon-yellow; large, full; hardy; good bloomer.

La Pactole. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine Rose.

La France. Rosy, delicate pink; one of the best forcers.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color; large, prolific.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; large; full; our best outdoor white Rose.

Mad. Testout. Bright rose color; large and free bloomer.

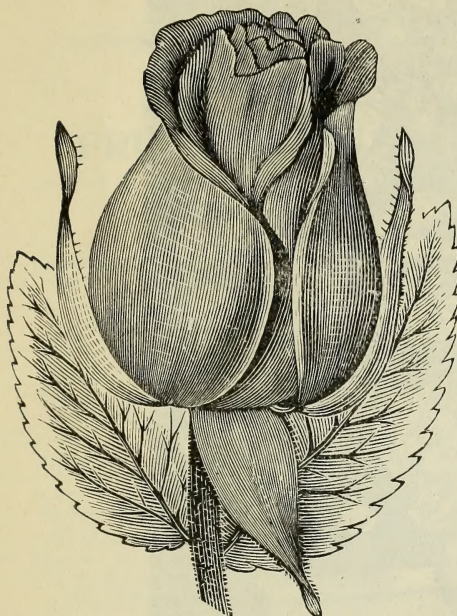
Marechal Niel. Golden yellow, lovely buds; the most popular Rose south.

□ **Mad. de Watteville.** Cream, pink border; large, full, fine Rose. ■

■ **Meteor.** □ Dark velvety red; hardy, constant bloomer; fine for forcing.



EVERBLOOMING ROSES, continued.

*Papa Gontier.*

Mad. Lambard. Rosy bronze; salmon and fawn; extra fine outdoor Rose.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds, fine.

Perle des Jardins. Golden yellow; a fine forcing Rose, of very free blooming habit, and extremely popular.

Pink Daily. First of the season, and last in bloom in early winter; a constant bloomer; a grand bedder.

Pierpont Morgan. Sulphur yellow; good forcer; new.

Pierre Guillot. Bright crimson; large, very double; scented; vigorous.

Queen. Pure white; free-bloomer; a good Rose; fine forcer.

Sunset. Rich golden yellow; a large and beautiful Rose, but a weak grower; is a sport from *Perle des Jardins*.

Safrano. Apricot yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose.

Souvenir de Dr. Passott. Bright crimson; strong grower; a good bloomer.

Waban. Color, carmine pink; large, long stems; fine.

White La France. Nearly white; otherwise like old *La France*.

BEAUTIFUL EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING, or PILLAR ROSES.

Hardy in all the South.

Crimson Rambler. Blooms in great clusters of bright crimson; the great climbing Rose of the present day; introduced from Japan.

Climbing Perle. Golden yellow; profuse bloomer; valuable South.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine Rose; good size; fragrant, fine buds.

Empress of China. Dark red; a constant, profuse bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich creamy white; large fine form.

Golden Chain. Deep saffron; strong climber.

James Sprunt. Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer.

Lamarque. White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

Mary Washington. White; blooms constantly in clusters; very hardy; one of the best white pillar Roses.

Reine Marie Henriette. Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not strictly perpetual bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned.

This class, taken all in all, gives most general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose; extremely large; full; grand.

Dinsmore. Large; deep crimson; dwarfish grower, but a free bloomer.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant, rosy carmine; strong grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Rich, velvet scarlet; large; fine bloomer.

Homer. Rose, with salmon center; constant bloomer.

Harrison's Yellow. Austrian Rose; golden yellow; free bloomer.

Jno. Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; large; full.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, shaded with maroon—indeed, almost black; might be called a "black red."

Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh color; cup-shaped; very fine.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mad. Chas. Wood. Rosy crimson; large; good bloomer. | Mad. Masson. Bright crimson; strong grower; large. |
| Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large; full; extra fine. | Magna Charta. Pink; large; vigorous. |
| Mad. Plantier. Fine white; strong grower; profuse bloomer in its season. | Paul Neyron. Bright pink; large; full. |
| | Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson; darkest of the hybrids. |

MOSS ROSES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Hortense Vernet. Rosy carmine. | Blanch Moreau. Pure white. |
| Comtesse de Murinais. White moss; double. | Luxemburg. Bright crimson scarlet. |

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Sometimes called "Fairy Roses." They are mostly of dwarf habit, but good constitution, and are unequalled for freedom of bloom; make excellent borders for beds of Hybrid Perpetuals or larger growing varieties of the monthlies, and are especially fine for cemetery planting. They also make charming pot-plants because of their freedom of bloom and compact habit, and are worthy of all the popularity they have attained.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Bright rose. | Pacquerette. White; blooms in clusters. |
| Mignonette. Rose color; strong grower. | Perle d'Or. Yellow; dwarfish clusters. |

CLIMBING ROSES.

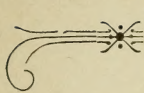
Roses of this class are valuable for training on trellises and arbors, covering verandas and buildings. They are rapid growers, and produce great quantities of bloom.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Tennessee Belle. Flowers bright pink. | Baltimore Belle. Pale blush. |
| Prairie Queen. Flowers very large and of peculiar, globular form; bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. | Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson; double. |
| | Greville, or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters. |

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubus rosafolia. (Bridal Rose.) A Chinese Rose; medium size, very double; pure white flowers; very showy, and a constant bloomer.

TUBEROSE BULBS, Pearl. The best.



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--- ON ---

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Everyone who owns a garden or has charge of a fruit tree should have one or more of these valuable books written by leading and acknowledged authorities on the subject treated.

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