

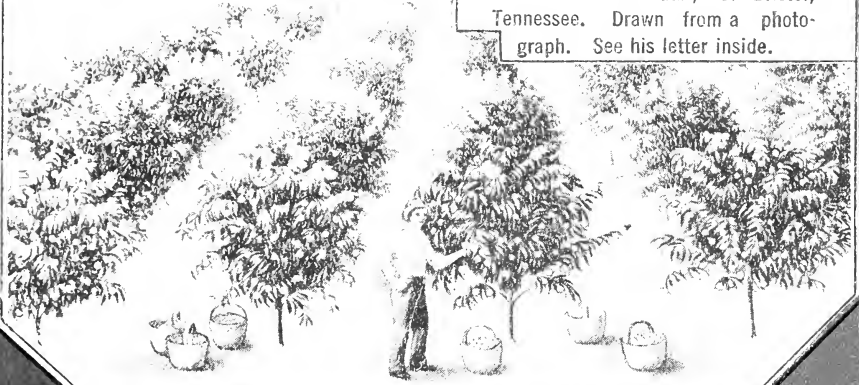
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"Neva Myss" Earliest of all Peaches

NEVER MISSED A CROP. FRUITED 14 YEARS. TREES FRUIT FREELY AT TWO YEARS OLD, ONE TO TWO YEARS YOUNGER THAN OTHER KINDS. HAS PAID \$1400.00 A SOLID ACRE. SEE WITHIN FOR PROOF OF ABOVE.

The acre of "NEVA MYSS" that paid \$1400 and its Owner Mr. F. P. KININGER, of Bristol, Tennessee. Drawn from a photograph. See his letter inside.



Cross between early Ripener and late persistent Bloomer. Enough Blooms always escape Frost to make full Crop.

Large Brilliant Red. Excellent Flavor. Stands clear outside Common Run of small insipid Early Peaches

CONTINENTAL PLANT CO. KITTRELL, N.C.U.S.A.

HOW TO ADD 25% TO YOUR STRAWBERRY YIELD—SEE PAGE 3
ONE OF THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER NURSERIES IN AMERICA

Keep this Catalogue.

It gives practical, modern methods of planting all kinds of Fruit, etc. An order of \$5.00 or over entitles you to our 100-page Manual, giving full cultural directions for everything we sell, and also, to instructions by personal letter as needed. We are more anxious for you to succeed than you are yourself. Our immense business is founded on the success of our customers. In the Manual the president of our company has put in handy shape his nearly forty years' experience in fruit growing. It is successful experience, too. He has made good, and will help you to make good. The Manual must be asked for, if desired. Some (mostly beginners) don't need it. They already know it all.

How to Make Fruit Pay.

The value of fruit in promoting health and morals in preventing the craving for dope, drink and cigarettes is now too generally admitted to need argument. Fruit the family must have. The following pages tell how it can be grown so as to not only lower the cost of living, but by the sale of the surplus, add substantially to the family income.

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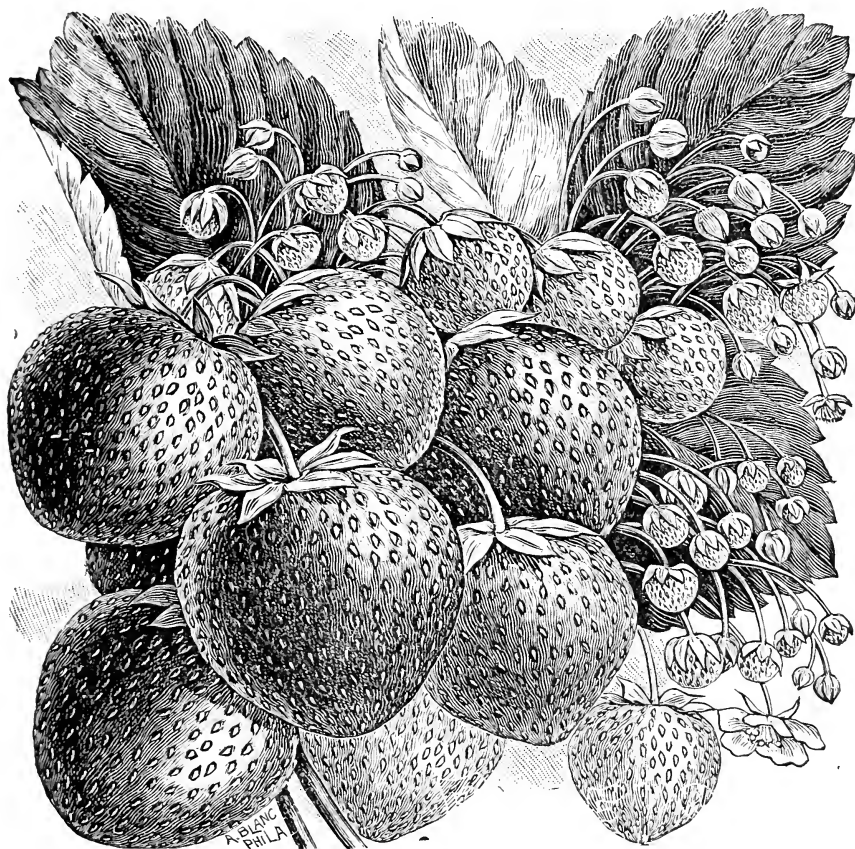
Price List. Pages 41 and 42.

Order Sheet.—Enclosed.

Our 100-page Manual, telling how to grow all kinds of fruit, hedges, shade trees, roses, etc., is free with order for \$5.00 and over.

WITH IT YOU CAN DEFY DROUGHT.

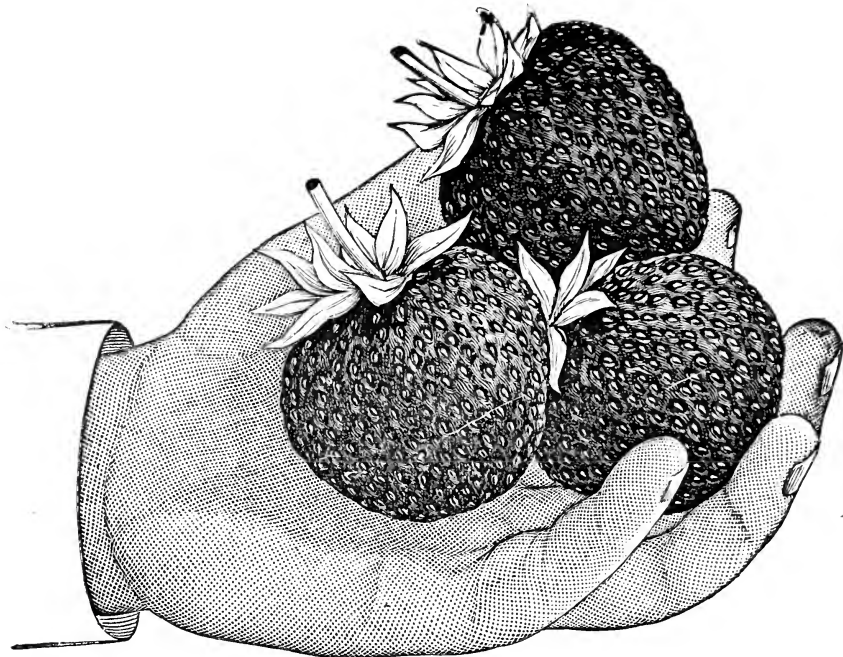
Our water supply being too small, we offer at half-price a 9-acre Skinner overhead irrigating system, all pumps, pipes and nozzles necessary. Water falls in spray like gentle rain. Write for price.



Never-Stop

The Wonderful, Ever-bearing Strawberry. Fruits without stopping from early spring to dead of winter. (See full description on next page.)

How to start the young fruit tree and plant to do their level best. The natural soil for each. See pages 19 and 20.



We challenge the country to show larger or quicker returns on any fruit than the following:

Never Stop—A Genuine Ever-Bearing Strawberry.

That, beginning in April, fruits steady as the ticking of the clock right straight on through May, June, July, August, September, October, and till hard freezing weather sets in. Being proof to ordinary frosts. Bears full crop first year. Planted now, gather full crop 1915. Berries very large, brilliant red and in immense quantities. Has under high garden culture paid at the rate of over \$2,500 an acre (10,000 quarts at 25c).

Ripening as magnificent berries as the sun ever shone upon steadily for five or six months after all others are gone. It creates a sensation and sells on sight. We have an acre of ordinary farm land set last winter in Never-Stop which has neither been manured or cultivated with a view to make it yield berries, has been loaded with them since spring (see testimonial page 6) and has borne fully 4,000 quarts. This field was kept for exhibition purposes—the people coming from far and near to behold the wonder of a genuine Ever-bearing Strawberry—consequently most of the crop remained on the vines till too ripe to ship. Still a large quantity was gathered and sent off to fairs and exhibitions—sometimes several hundred quarts at the time. All offered for sale were snapped up wholesale at \$6.00 a 32-quart crate. The whole crop at this rate would have brought about \$800.00, and this without potash or phosphoric acid.

What our leading citizens who have seen this wonderful berry fruiting heavily right straight on through summer's heat and drought and autumn's cold and wet think of it. (See Page 6.)

What a leading Tennessee stockman, who found as high as 168 berries and blooms on a single plant, says. (See Page 7.)

What a prominent real estate man, who come 300 miles especially to satisfy his people in regard to it, found. (See Page 6.)

One of the country's largest lumber men thinks it is a "decided money-maker." (See Page 7.)

Eating Berries from it in three week (Page 5.)

The only possible effective way to adapt the fruit tree or plant to the various soils and climates of the country. See pages 19 and 20.

Never-Stop is the outcome of thirty years' test of over 5,000 varieties carried on in the North Carolina hills, the natural home of the strawberry to find a genuine, unyielding, heavy-bearing, ever-bearing strawberry suited to the whole country, and we have found it. Remember, that the guarantee is absolute, or money will be refunded.

Never-Stop must not be allowed to fruit first year till well rooted. Pinch off all blooms till June. They will then pile up the berries all through summer and fall, until dead of winter. With us this season they fruited heavily without any protection till November 20th, nearly a month after heavy frosts had set in. Rows that we protected with pine needles, raked on in cold weather and off after it passed, are still, at this writing, December 10th, yielding magnificent berries.

The growing of the Never-Stop in barrels requires so much more care than the average person will give to it; we recommend planting in field or garden, as directed on page 16.

100 plants, \$2.50, delivered free with booklet, making success certain. Never-Stop thrives on any soil and under culture that will produce any other kind of strawberry.

(Last season, in some cases, ordinary fall-bearing strawberries were, by mistake, sent in place of Never-Stop. Of course they failed to please. We shall esteem it a great favor if any one who was a victim of this blunder will at once notify us so that Never-Stop plants may be sent them.)

See page 6.

EATING STRAWBERRIES FROM NEVER-STOP PLANTS IN THREE WEEKS AFTER SETTING.

The Never Stops are fine. Three weeks ago I ordered some from you. They are growing nicely. Even the berries that came on the plants matured and are now eating them.

Ft. Meade, Fla., November 8, 1914.

LEO. REST.



SIXTEEN BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS WEIGH A POUND.

I bought 8,000 strawberry plants from you. My truck man died and I had to take charge of them myself; I followed your Manual in every way, and am glad to say I made money on them. I made berries from these plants so large that sixteen weighed a pound. I am selling them at 25 cents a quart while all others have sold two quarts for 25 cents.

Bamberg County, S. C.

J. M. MURPHY.



We bought some Never Stop Strawberry plants from you and planted some six weeks ago. All of these plants are in heavy bloom and most of them have berries as large as a marble.

Jackson County, Miss., March 27, 1914.

J. R. RADZII.



The Strawberry plants seem to find the barrel arrangement just O. K.; they have, most of them, already started to grow a bit.

Pasco County, Fla., February 3, 1914.

M. KIEHLBERG.



The Klondike Strawberry plants ordered from you last fall have the finest berries I ever had, and I thought I would order from you again.

Bradford County, Fla., February 21, 1914.

M. D. CARTER.



I planted an acre of your plants once and it sold for \$650.00, and would have done better if I could have gathered them all.

Pittsylvania County, Va., January 22, 1914.

S. L. MOORE.



About twelve or fourteen years ago, I bought 20,000 plants from you in the fall and 10,000 in the spring, and the following spring sold 30,000 quarts of berries from them. Have never been able to get such results since, so would like to try fall planting again.

York County, July 26, 1913.

H. W. ANDERSON.



STRAWBERRIES PAY AT RATE OF \$6.40.

Two years ago I bought 500 strawberry plants from you. I sold \$32.00 worth off five rows, fifty yards long. (1-20 of an acre.)

Washington, N. C., October 29, 1914.

J. F. FLYNN.



KLONDIKE FINEST BERRY EVER SEEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Last year I bought of you a lot of Klondike Strawberry plants. They made the largest, finest flavored and most splendid berry ever seen here.

Bay St. Louis, Miss. October 20, 1914.

O. E. HIEDEMAN.

*What Our Leading men think
of the Neva Stop Strawberry*

This certifies that on three different times, to wit, in August, September and October 1914, we visited and thoroughly inspected the field at Kittrell, N. C. in which the Continental Plant Co., were growing their famous, Never Stop Strawberry. On every visit, we found the plants not only in bearing but literally loaded with blooms, green berries and large brilliantly colored, ripe fruit.

While we did not personally see this field until August, we have upon full inquiry satisfied ourselves that the plants have been in the same heavy bearing since the spring.

Rev. G. R. Canipe (Methodist Minister) *W. C. Crisrup* (Cashier Bank of Kittrell)
Mr. D. Hunt (Post Master) *J. L. Reid* (R. R. & Express Agt)

MAIN OFFICE: DILLWYN, VA.

BRANCH OFFICE: BUCKINGHAM, VA.

Piedmont Virginia Land Co.

SUCCESSOR TO BOATWRIGHT & MORRIS

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Dillwyn, Va.

August 8th, 1914

Our people had heard so much about the wonderful virtues of the Neva-Myss Peach and Never Stop Strawberry grown by the Continental Plant Co. at Kittrell, N. C. that I have just been down to investigate. The Peach Crop has of course been gone but I examined the finest Orchard going, every row set solid to the Neva Myss. It is said to be the largest orchard in the world set solid to one variety. That the Company after over thirty years experience with all kinds and varieties of Fruit should have settled on this one kind to plant solid for market proves what they think of it. At three year old last Spring, they shipped fruit to New York market which brought \$3.00 per crate by the car load. With a long observation of Fruit, I should think the trees safe for from three to four crates each next Spring.

Upon close inquiry, I found that the Neva Myss had never missed a crop and that it had been fruited 14 years and that it bore freely at two years old, that it ripened far ahead of all others and was truly a magnificent Peach. As for the Never Stop Strawberry, I caught it with "the goods on it". In August, mind you, in August, the field was loaded with fruit in all stages—blooms, green berries. Large deep red berries, rotten berries, dried up berries. These two last, of course, showed that it had been pegging away at it for months. I was told and have every evidence to believe, since last Spring. It is plain as the nose on your face that here at last is a genuine, ever bearing Strawberry no mistake, no fake.

Another wonderful point is that the very field hanging so full of fruit was planted and set the winter before. With this wonderful berry, you get a crop the first year. I brought some home to prove to our folks that what I said was a fact.

J. B. Smith

Words of Two Prominent Gentlemen as to Neva-Stop

JAS F BARNETT, PRESIDENT
GEO C HOLLISTER, VICE PRESIDENT

JNO M GIBBS, MANAGER

CLAY H HOLLISTER, SECRETARY
NATHAN H BUNDY, TREASURER

ALL CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, FIRES, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES UNAVOIDABLE OR BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

Forsburgh Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
KILN DRIED
NORTH CAROLINA PINE
ROUGH AND DRESSED

Norfolk, Va. October 14th, 1914.

Continental Plant Company,

Kittrell, N. C.

Gentlemen:-

I was never more surprised in my life than to find a full bearing strawberry patch on your farm while there last Saturday. I had no idea that it was possible to grow strawberries out of doors as late as the middle of October. The growth of the vines was beautiful having a healthy vigorous root and color, and the strawberries, themselves growing in huge clusters and in quantity legion, were just as pretty and sweet as any I have ever seen or tasted. While I have never had any experience in farming it would seem to me that the "Neva-Stop" variety, which you are handling, would be a decided money maker to any farmer. I am going to try some of them out in my home garden and if I meet with success I feel quite sure that in this vicinity you will have a greater demand for your plants than ever heretofore...

Mrs. Gibbs was delighted with the berries I brought home and they were indeed a treat to us.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Jno M Gibbs

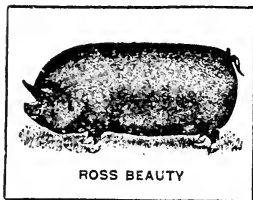
A. M. WORDEN, Proprietor

"Altamont Range"

BREEDER OF

Aberdeenshire Angus Cattle, Finest English Berkshire
Hogs, Angora Goats

F. M. WORDEN, Manager



ROSS BEAUTY



BROADDUS KNIGHT 4719

Tullahoma, Tenn., October 19th 1914.

Gentlemen:-

"Seeing is believing".

I visited your "Neva-Stop" Strawberry field today and saw the Vines with 25 to 168 berries and blooms on a single plant, fine, large, glossy, sweet berries, excellent flavor, dense foliage protect, ing the berries from frost.

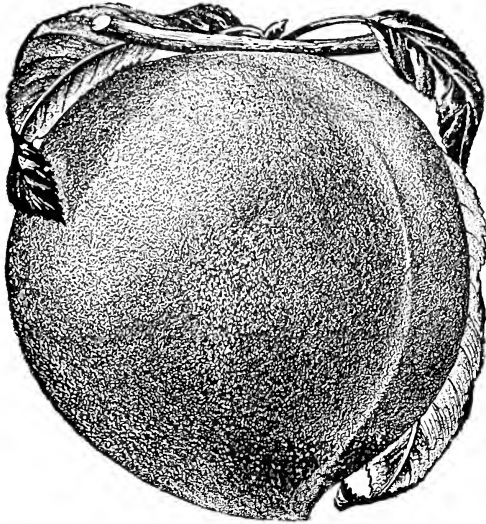
I enclose order for plants. If any one doubts your statement about those berries, refer him to me-I saw them.

Yours truly,

Alton H Worden

The soil absolutely necessary for the young peach tree to start on and do its best.
See pages 19 and 20.

THERE IS LARGE PROFIT IN THE NEVA-MYSS.



**NEVA-MYSS PEACH HAS NEVER MISSED A CROP;
HAS PAID \$1,400.00 AN ACRE.**

Because it is the earliest of all peaches. Because it ripens in May long before any other kind begins to turn, and creates a sensation in any market, big or little, or in any neighborhood, takes them by surprise by its earliness.

This effect is immensely increased by the fact that Neva-Myss stands clear outside the common run of early peaches. They are small, pale and tasteless. **Neva-Myss is a large, brilliant red peach of excellent quality.** (See testimonial pages 10 and 12 as to its wonderful size and excellent flavor.)

Has paid \$1,400 a solid acre. (See testimonial as to this) and also has paid \$5.75 a tree at two years' old, \$15.00 at four years. (See what men say who have coined it into gold. Page 13.)

THERE IS SURE PROFIT IN IT BECAUSE IT NEVER MISSES A CROP.

Fruited fourteen years, ten years in our own orchard—no dark mystery about this—simply plain every-day cause and effect. As it is well known, most early peaches have the habit of blooming late. Neva-Myss is the latest of all to begin blooming, but it has another safeguard that they are lacking in. They bloom much in a bunch, quick to come and quick to go. If frost hits them, no peaches hit that year. Neva-Myss keeps at it gradually for weeks. Frost may come again and again, still there are enough blooms left to make a full crop. Indeed occasionally, when no frost at all comes to thin them, it must be done by hand, if large peaches are desired.

Neva-Myss, too, has the unique habit of retaining for a long while the "shuck" or butt of the bloom. This dies, dries up, and forms an effective overcoat, as it were, for the young peaches. All smooth talk, you say. Come and see our orchard in blooming time; we have the rise of 100 acres set solid to Neva-Myss, the largest orchard in the world set to one kind, it is said. Which shows that after testing all other peaches what we thought of the Neva-Myss. Come, and if every word is not true, we will give you the orchard. (See page 13 for proof that it never fails to bear a full crop).

THERE IS QUICK PROFIT IN IT

Because the trees begin to bear two years younger than other kind. Now there is no dark mystery here. A Neva-Myss at two-year-old fruits like a four-year-old tree, simply because at two years old, it is as large as most kinds at four years old. (See page 14 for proof as to how young the trees bear).

Trees fruit first year, if allowed, although this should never be done, as it weakens; fruits freely at two, and heavily at three years old. Let's see what any capable man or woman can do on average land and under average conditions. An acre if set 15 x 15 will hold 196 trees. With fair culture and manuring, then each tree should at two years old bear half a bushel of

Why a fruit tree or plant started in its natural soil will beat the other kind "all hollow" at fruiting time. See pages 9 and 20.

fruit or 98 bushels to the acre. Now even in summer, when peaches are plentiful, they sell for \$1.00 and up a bushel. Does \$2.00 a bushel seem too much for such a magnificent peach ripening so early that it seems almost a miracle? At that rate you have \$196.00 an acre in two years. The third year the tree should bear a bushel each, and the fourth year, two or three bushels each. Now, 196 trees cost \$49.00, cultivation, manuring, etc., \$25.00 an acre a year; two years, \$50.00. Total cost \$99.00. This leaves \$97.00 clear second year. From then on your annual expenses is \$25, and your income rapidly increases.

Many who cannot plant as much as an acre, and who do not live near a large market, are turning a pretty penny on even a few of Neva-Myss by these.

It sells well even in a small town or rural neighborhood. Neva-Myss is so fine, it ripens so early that it really sells itself. We have fruited it for years, and have never lost a peach for lack of market, and a good one, too. Grow the peaches and the buyers will hunt you instead of you hunting them.

The unique vigor of the Neva-Myss trees, which makes it fruit a year younger, also enable it to thrive in all soils and climates, even where most kinds fail entirely.

It stands to reason also that this vigor and hardihood of growth should enable an orchard of these trees to far outlast other kinds. All that we can say on this line is that we have trees ten years old that have borne eight full crops and that they are as sound and lusty as at two years old. 6 Trees \$2.50, delivered free, anywhere. Trees are guaranteed.

(Neva-Myss is a trade-mark, and all trees are sold with the distinct understanding that the buyer will not sell or part with any of the trees or buds sold him).

As to its size—"nearly as large as a man's fist"—See what the Wilmington (N. C.), Journal, a leading State daily, says (See Page 10.)



Creates a sensation on the Great New York Market. (See Page 10.)



Beats all other early Peaches "all hollow" at Southern Pines, one of the largest peach shipping points in the South. (See Page 11.)



A veteran peach grower of 40 years' experience at another great peach center will dig up and throw away all other kinds. (See Page 11.)



As to its excellent quality as a dessert or fancy market peach, see what Mr. Vann, a leading North Carolina mill man, and Mr. Wynn, a big Alabama merchant, say. (See Page 12.)



As to big and sure profit on it, \$15.00 a tree, \$1,400 an acre, and it's behavior for 8 years. (See Page 13.)



As to how young the tree fruits. (See Page 12.)



Ripens in Kentucky two weeks ahead of the earliest peaches from far South, and bring \$4.80 a bushel. Six or seven bushels to a tree. (Page 14.)



Eight years' experience with it. It pays \$14.00 an acre. (Page 13.)

Neva-Myss or Improved Early Wonder Nearly as large as man's fist



About three years ago he planted 15 peach trees of different varieties and they are all flourishing. Among them are two trees of the "Early Wonder" variety, and they bore some magnificent peaches a year ago last May. They also produced this year, although they were cold-hurt this Spring. Nevertheless, they began to yield fine ripe peaches in May and Mr. Toomer is continuing to gather perfect beauties from his trees. The Star can testify that they are beauties, for Mr. Toomer brought us some fine ones yesterday. He shrank from any publicity about it but he says when a country can produce early peaches of such magnificent quality it ought to be made known so our people can take advantage of it. Mr. Toomer got the "Early Wonder" from the Continental Plant Company, Kittrell, N. C., and to see them nearly as large as a man's fist, blood-red on a bluff background, and perfectly delicious in flavor, is to raise one's conceptions of the fine possibilities of the peach-growing industry around Wilmington.

In addition to the natural beauty and superb quality of the "Early Wonder," its chief merit is that it ripens early and is a fine shipper. It is firm and it takes on its rich color ten days before it is fully ripe, a fact which shows that when shipped it gets into market looking like a peach and in the very best condition. This peach comes into bearing in three years and into full bearing in five years, and we hope to live to see the day that eastern North Carolina will be covered with it.

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Wrong here.
The Early Wonder begins in two weeks
bearing nearly as three & yield crop in 4 yrs.

Neva-Myss On the Biggest Fruit Market in the World

NEW VARIETY OF PEACHES.

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Neva-Myss Matures Earlier Than Any Other—Grown in North Carolina.
New York, June 12.—Early this week Smith & Holden received a car of peaches from North Carolina. These were the same variety of which they received a few last week from Georgia by parcel post. This peach is a new early variety, known as the Neva-Myss, or Early Wonder. The peach is so named because it never misses making a crop. The fruit was grown by the Continental Plant Co., Kittrell, N. C., one of the largest plant houses in the South. The intention is to introduce them in the South when they become better known. Under normal conditions this peach was mature in North Carolina early enough to reach the market about May 25. In Georgia it will mature at least five days earlier. Conditions in North Carolina have not been normal this season, due to lack of moisture. This made the fruit later than it naturally would be. It was originally estimated that there would be eight or nine cars of this variety of peach at Kittrell this season, but the drouth has cut the crop short and there will not be more than 4@5 cars.

The peach is the best early variety seen here. It is a red fruit, of good flavor and excellent size, considering the dry weather. The peaches reached here in good condition and sold mostly 53 crates. Smith & Holden, who are the New York agents for the Continental Plant Co., expects to have the rest of the fruit this concern ships and believes the remainder will show improved quality and size.



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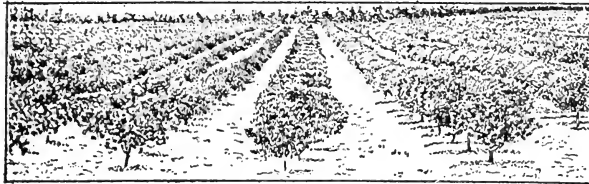
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Weighty Words from the Great Peach Centers.

Peaches grown on the Old Sandbelt challenge the World for Beauty, Flavor and Quality

HIGHLAND PEACH ORCHARD



LEWIS T. FOSS
Grower and Shipper of
Fancy Fruit

EARLY WONDER
BELLE OF GEORGIA,
ELBERTA

Southern Pines, North Carolina, June 15, 1914.

Continental Plant Co.,
Kittrell, N. C.
Gentlemen:-

I have given the "Neva-Myss" Peach a pretty good "try out". Despite the latest season and worst drought in years, I had ripe Peaches on May 29th, and shipped the first crate from Southern Pines as the records will show. Here, one of the great Orchard centers of America, it came into competition with all of the extra early Peaches and beat the last one of them a week "all hollow".

Yours truly,

Lewis T. Foss

A Veteran Fruit Grower's Verdict on Neva-Myss.

I have had Forty years experience in Fruit growing right here at Greensboro where I could see all of the extra early Peaches tried side by side. I have fruited the Neva Myss for seven years along with the other kinds. It has never missed a crop. It is fully a week earlier than the earliest of them all and so far ahead in every respect that I shall dig up my other early Peaches and plant Neva Myss in their place.

Greensboro, N. C.
May 27th- 1914.

J. M. Filled

A Leading Mill Mans Opinion of Neva-Myss:



S. C. VANN, PRES. & TREAS.
A. H. VANN, SECRETARY

Franklinton, N. C. June 25, 1914.

My dear Sirs:-

In reply to your favor of the 24th, beg to say, I did not receive invoice for the two crates of peaches. However, this letter states that the bill is \$4.50. I enclose herewith check on Raleigh for this amount. These peaches were by far the best early peaches I have ever seen. They ripened differently from any we have ever had. As you know, the great trouble with the average early peach is, they ripen on the outside, but are very hard towards the seed. I have heard several speaking of this, and said the peaches reminded them more of July and August peaches than of any early variety. I want to get some of these trees from your nursery this fall.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

SCV-P

TOM J. WYNN

P. O. Box 835

Snuffs:

Garrett
Dental
Honest

Montgomery, Ala.,

Gentlemen:-

yours of the 10-1 noted.

I bought among other Fruit Trees from you a lot of Neva-Myss Peach Trees. This is the best early Peach I ever saw - it is in a class by itself. Nothing like it for fine flavor and thorough ripening. This is something no Early Peach, except the Neva-Myss, possesses.

Very truly,

An Eight Year History of the Neva-Myss Peach.

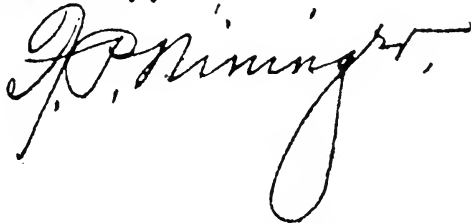
Bristol, Tenn., Oct., 27, 1913.

Continental Plant Co.,
Kittrell, N. C.

Gentlemen:-

When I send you the order mentioned, I am going to try your Everbearing Strawberry with barrel. About four years ago I bought of you 196 Early Wonder Peach Trees and planted one acre. This past season 700 crates of Peaches were sold from same at \$3.00 per crate, amounting to \$1400.00. It would do you good to see this acre and photograph of same. You would be proud of it.

Yours truly,



Will say all of the Early Wonder Trees are full, in fact, are thinning off about half. Wherever you find an Early Wonder Tree it is loaded. Sneed about half crop, Carman about one-fourth, and all late peaches killed, possibly a peach here and there.
Bristol, Tenn., May 11, 1914. F. P. NINGER.

RATHER HAVE FIVE ACRES OF EARLY WONDER (NEVA-MYSS) THAN SKY SCRAPER IN NEW YORK

You ask me what I think of Early Wonder Peach. It is a great peach, as good as the best, a sure bearer, and ripens BEFORE all other kinds. But the greatest feature of the Early Wonder Peach is its shipping qualities; in fact, it is the only early peach that I ever saw that would bear shipping a long distance. I am an old man, 67 years old; was raised in Missouri, a good fruit State, and have had some experience with fruits of all kinds, but the Early Wonder Peach is a wonder without a doubt, as it is large, blood red, and looks like it was dead ripe from eight to ten days before it is soft or fit to eat, so you see that makes them ahead of all early peaches as shippers. If I had five acres bearing Early Wonder Peaches I would not trade it for a sky scraper in the heart of New York City. Corinth, Miss., February 13, 1910. Very truly yours, H. C. MACCOUN.

NEVA-MYSS OR EARLY WONDER PEACH PAYS \$15.00 A TREE

We had no peaches here last year except on the Early Wonder. The fruit on the three trees brought in \$45.00.

Corinth, Miss., March 25, 1912.

H. C. MACCOUN.

NEVER MISSED IN EIGHT YEARS

I have now had the Early Wonder peach eight years. It has never failed to bear a big crop of fruit every year, and they are the earliest and best peaches in existence today without a doubt. You could insure to any man who bought them money back if they failed to bear every year. Corinth, Miss., November 6, 1913.

H. C. MACCOUN.

SAME OLD SONG

Has never missed a big crop in nine years. While other kinds of peaches get smaller as trees age, Neva-Myss holds its size or rather improves. December 12, 1914.

H. C. MACCOUN.

WHAT EARLY WONDER DID IN TEXAS

Two of the Early Wonder Peach Trees that I ordered of you in February, 1911, have developed twenty-eight fine, luscious, commercial peaches in less than sixteen months from date trees were set out. I call that going some. These peaches are truly a wonder to all who have seen them. I am so pleased with them that I shall order more this winter. All that you say about the Early Wonder Peach (so far as my experience has gone) has proven true. I had four other varieties of peaches set out about same time as were the Early Wonder. All bloomed this spring, and most of them fruited more or less, but the Early Wonder were the only ones that held and developed their fruit. The Early Wonder was the latest of the five varieties to bloom. They are certainly beauties, and get their color eight or ten days before they are ripe. You certainly can not recommend the Early Wonder Peach too highly. Padacios, Texas, May 30, 1912.

Yours very truly,

J. W. BELKNAP.

Why a fruit tree or plant started right gets right down to business instead of loafing like the common run. See pages 19 and 20.

Unsolicited Words as to How Young the Neva-Myss or Improved Early Wonder Trees Begin to Bear.

\$5.00 A BUSHEL FROM EARLY WONDER PEACHES FROM TWO-YEAR-OLD TREES

I ordered thirty-odd trees from you last year. Every tree lived. I ordered some Early Wonder Peach Trees from you two years ago. I sold the fruit this year at \$5.00 a bushel.

Chester County, S. C., December 2, 1910.

E. P. CHANEY.



PAY \$5.75 A TREE AT TWO YEARS OLD

My Neva-Myss Peach Trees are worth their weight in gold. I planted some two years ago and they paid \$5.75 a tree this spring.

Blacksburg, Va., September 22, 1914.

A. T. KEISTER.



AT ONE YEAR OLD, FULL OF FINEST PEACHES HE EVER SAW

I bought some of your Neva-Myss Peach and set out last November. They were full of Peaches last spring and the finest I ever saw. I had no idea they would be bearing for three years.

Franklin, Va., September 28, 1914.

J. A. DUKES.



NEVA-MYSS PEACH BEARS FRUIT FIRST YEAR

Now as to your Neva-Myss Peach, it beats anything I ever heard of. All of the trees lived, bloomed and fruited the first year they were planted, large, beautiful, excellent Peaches. There was a terrible drought. The trees I watered did best.

Charlotte, N. C., June 27, 1914.

W. BARHAM DAVIS.



NEVA-MYSS PEACH FRUITS THE FIRST YEAR

The Neva-Myss Peach Tree I bought of you last November had peaches on them in May, red and pretty as a picture. The Strawberry plants had berries as large as Guinea eggs.

Ozark, Ala., September 2, 1914.

E. R. JORDAN.



NEVA-MYSS RIPENS TWO WEEKS BEFORE EARLIEST PEACHES ARRIVE FROM SOUTH AND FETCH \$4.80 A BUSHEL.

Three or four years ago I bought twenty-three trees from your Nursery. Every tree lived. It was wonderful how fast they grew. This year I had Neva-Myss two weeks before the earliest peaches came from Georgia and got \$4.80 a bushel. One tree had six to seven bushels on it.

Paducah, Ky., September 21, 1914.

JULIAN DuPERRIEU.



(We do not advise letting this peach fruit the first year. It might weaken the tree. Better pinch off the peaches while very small and let the tree throw its vigor into growth to make a big crop the second year. It should then easily bear half a bushel, worth \$2.00 a bushel or \$1.00 to tree. 196 trees to acre.)

Remember, that with every order to amount of \$5.00 or over, if asked for goes our complete 100-page Manual of Fruit Growing. Also personal instructions by letter as needed from time to time to win success for you. We are more desirous for you to succeed than you are yourself. Our business success rests on the success of our customers.

The more uncongenial the soil to which it is necessary to transplant the young fruit tree or plant, the more important that it start on its natural soil. See pages 19 and 20.

Increase Your Yield of Strawberries 25 Per Cent. at no Cost.

AN INSURANCE POLICY AGAINST FAILURE.

It is a well-known fact that rust and obscure fungous disease are every year robbing the strawberry growers of the whole country of at least that much of their gross returns. Not only of their profit, mind you, but of their whole product.

No cranny, no corner of the land is free from these diseases. They cover the whole country like dew. During the summer they make their presence known by the dead and diseased leaves, sapping the vigor and the vitality of the plant. The result is that when fruiting time comes, the plant lacks stamina—backbone—to stand up to business. And no plant on earth, in proportion to its size, bears as heavy a crop as the strawberry—has as much strain put on it; and unless it is in perfect health the fruit suffers in proportion, both in quantity and quality. This effect is much increased by the peculiar manner in which the strawberry fruits. It fruits on a long stem. If there is rust or disease in the plant, it greedily seizes upon these tender fruit stems as soon as they appear, weakening them and cutting off nourishment from the berry.

As stated, these diseases are obscure. They don't proclaim their presence with a loud voice. But plant an acre in the ordinary run of plants and then another acre in plants free from this disease; pick and sell each separately and then count your dollars. That's your true logic.

HOW WE GROW PLANTS CLEAN AS A HOUND'S TOOTH.

The virgin soil in which we grow the strawberry plant is practically free from these diseases. But to make assurance double sure we have adopted a heroic remedy or rather preventive. The ordinary spraying methods are utterly futile with the strawberry. It is as impossible to eradicate these diseases in the low close-growing plant by spraying as it would be to extinguish a house afire on the inside by sprinkling water on the roof. Therefore, before setting we strip every plant to the bone. That is, every leaf is pulled off down to the tiny, unopened bud, thus leaving nothing to harbor disease. The plant is then soused head and ears in a strong liquid fungicide and planted at once on fresh land. This is repeated every year. The result is that the plants we grow and sell are free from these diseases, and no matter how prevalent they are with you—and they cover the whole country like the dew—will be but little effected by them for the first year or two, and will bear more and better fruit than plants whose parents were not thus treated. This method involves much trouble and expense, and calls for no little skill in mixing the fungicide just strong enough, and not too strong, but it results in the plants that have made our business famous and made it the largest of its kind in the world. Second in importance only to the above is the fact that our entire output of plants are grown from parent plants that are not allowed to weaken themselves by fruiting. This throws all the vigor in the young plants.

The Strawberry

Ranks with the peach as the queen of fruit. The sole rival of strawberries and cream are peaches and cream.

SUREST OF ALL CROPS.

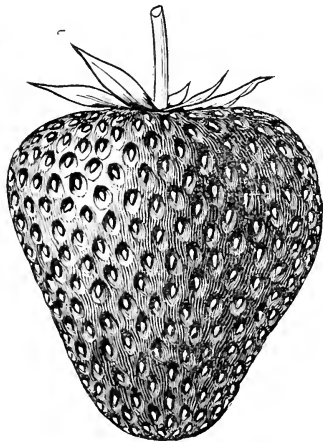
The writer's recollection goes back for long over fifty years and has never yet known one in which there was a total failure of the strawberry crop.

EASY TO GROW.

The strawberry plants are about the hardiest of all plants, and will grow on almost any soil. All that it asks is not to let weeds and grass take it, and not to let its own young plants, which, when too thickly, act like weeds, smother it out.

THE MANY USES TO WHICH THE STRAWBERRY CAN BE PUT.

The daintiness and wholesomeness of thoroughly ripe, fresh strawberries are of course known wherever any trace of culinary art exists. Strawberry shortcake is also a



How the strawberry yield can be increased fully 25 per cent.

household word about as wide as civilization. What is not so well known is the dainty quality of strawberry wine.

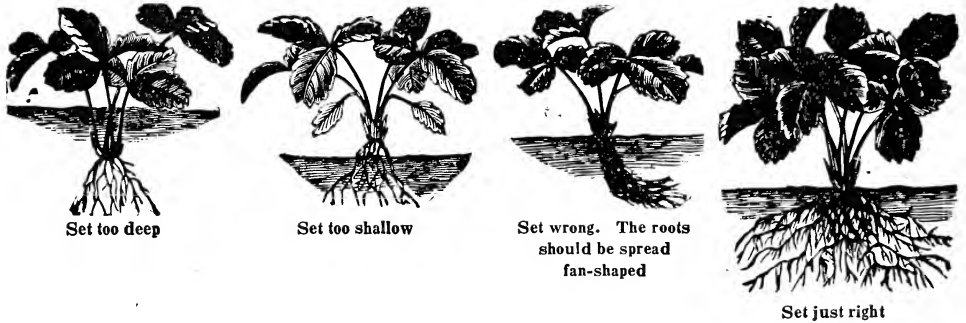
Some varieties of strawberries also can well and also make excellent preserves. For the former, select the firmer kinds, and not too ripe.

THE PROFIT IN STRAWBERRIES.

Fine strawberries, like fine peaches, always find ready sale, especially where, like the Never Stop Strawberry, they continued to ripen steadily for five or six months after all others are gone, or, like the Neva-Myss Peach, ripen long before any others begin to turn. We could fill the catalogue with testimonials of young and old, men and women who have made money on it, rating all the way from \$650 an acre up to at the rate of \$2,500 an acre, on a smaller plot.

HOW TO PLANT IN GARDEN OR FIELD.—Select a plot on which strawberries have not recently been grown. If already rich no manure will be needed at the start. If not broadcast at the rate of twenty large loads of well rotted stable manure and a ton of hardwood ashes to the acre and mix thoroughly with soil by plowing or spading. Lacking these a ton of fertilizer analyzing about 4 per cent. ammonia; 10 per cent. potash and 10 per cent. phosphoric acid will answer. If used only in the drill (row) only 500 lbs. an acre should be applied.

Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet apart, as your land is limited or not, setting the plants 15 in. apart in the row. It is of the first importance that the plants be set neither too deep nor too shallow. See the following illustration:



Give shallow cultivation often enough to kill all weeds and grass before they come. Clip the runners as fast as they come or you will have a wilderness of young plants at the expense of fruit.

But this treatment does not apply to Never Stop. Set those plants in rows three feet apart, with the plants 18 in. to two feet apart in the row. Allow a moderate number of young plants to set around and between the parent plants. This is necessary because the young plants begin to bear just as soon as they take root and continue bearing till hard freezing winter sets in, the blooms being proof to ordinary frosts.

Lack of space here forbids more detailed direction. But full and complete directions as to soil selection, planting, manuring, cultivating, gathering and selling all kinds of fruit is given in detail in our 100 page Manual which is free with every order of \$5.00 or over if asked for.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Under our rigid system of marking trees, plants, etc., it is almost impossible for an error to occur. But if it should, and the wrong variety of any fruit be sent, we will replace it free or refund the money on satisfactory proof of the error. But further than this, we will not be responsible in any respect, and all stock is sold on that understanding, and no other.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND GUARANTEE UNDER WHICH NEVER STOP STRAWBERRY PLANTS AND NEVA-MYSS PEACH TREES ARE SOLD.

To every shipment is attached a tag stating that while the purchaser of Never Stop Strawberry plants can raise all the young plants wished for their own use they will part with none old or young; that the buyer of Neva-Myss peach trees will neither propagate or suffer to be propagated any trees from these sold him; that averse to this agreement plants or trees must be returned at our expense and money will be refunded; that by retaining plants or trees the buyer thereby becomes a party to above contract. Application has been made to register the names Never Stop and Neva-Myss or Early Wonder, and all persons are hereby warned not to use either or to sell such plants or trees. A man can, of course, sell his land on which Neva-Myss or Never Stop are growing, calling the attention of the buyer to above agreement as to trees or plants.

“As the twig is bent, the tree’s inclined. So said the wisest of mankind.” The only way to give the young fruit tree the right “Bent.” See pages 19 and 20.

While the Strawberry plant may not be more susceptible to diseases than other plants, the fact that each berry is borne on a long, tender stem enables rust and blight to harm it more than any other fruit. These diseases, if the season is favorable to their spread, can easily cut down the crop of berries 50 per cent. Set no plants unless you have a guarantee that they are free from these diseases. They cover the whole country like the dew. (See page 15 for our method of destroying them).

EXTRA EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

EXCELSIOR.—This is a standard extra early berry everywhere. It is firm and well colored, an excellent shipper and seller. When thoroughly ripe, it is a good table berry.

RED BIRD.—A firm, well colored, extra early berry. Equally as firm as Excelsior and with many larger and more prolific. Every grower of early berries should have some Red Bird, Climax and Heflin.

HEFLIN’S EARLY.—This large, strikingly beautiful berry closely follows Excelsior in ripening and as a good table and fancy market kind.

CLIMAX.—Classes with Heflin’s Early, as a really superb, extra early berry. Large, handsome and a tremendous bearer.

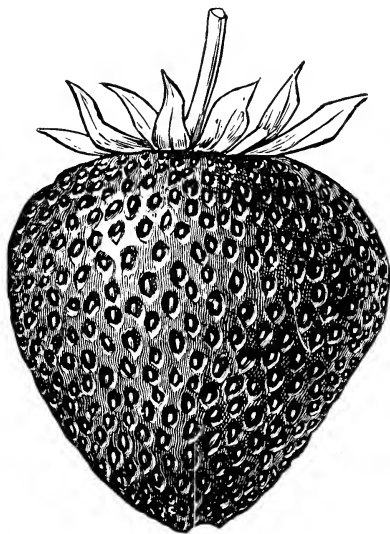
VIRGINIA.—A fine early berry whose only weak point is its softness. Fit only for home use or nearby market.

EARLY KINDS.

KLONDIKE.—The king of all shipping and market varieties. Klondike is the standard commercial berry of the whole country, North, South, East and West. A heavy and sure bearer, a firm and excellent shipper, it classes on all the large markets as a reshipper—that is a berry firm enough to reship to the smaller, subsidiary markets. This quality especially when shipments are heavy often doubles the net price that a berry brings. To all this Klondike adds great productiveness, large size and a coloring that surpasses them all. It shares with Excelsior the rare power to renew itself when killed down by frost. Even when killed down by heavy spring frosts—blossoms, berries and tender leaves, it puts out anew and makes a good crop. With this trait it can never miss a crop. Thrives in all soils and climates. Fine for table when full ripe. It colors up before fully ripe, which makes it the valuable shipper it is.

LADY THOMPSON.—A standard market and shipping berry too well known to need description.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—The standard all purpose berry through an immense region of the West and Northwest. It is especially valuable in regions subject to severe drought being fully equal to Klondike as a drought, resistant. Large growers of Dunlap in these regions have for many years been getting their plants from us, finding that plants grown in a natural strawberry region like this being better than home-grown plants.



LADY CORNEILLE.—Similar to Klondike, and, like it, a great drought resister. Regarded by many as an improvement on Klondike and as the coming market berry of the country.

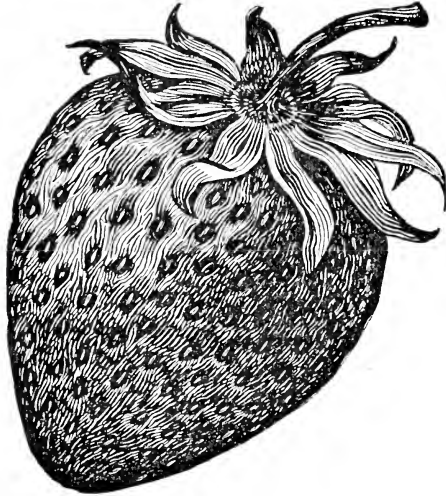
BRANDYWINE.—Among all the spring ripening kinds, Brandywine fruits the longest, beginning to ripen a little behind Excelsior, it continues all through mid season and till very late—nearly two months in all. In this respect it is unique of its kind. It is a heavy bearer of very large berries of excellent flavor. Like Klondike, it seems to succeed every where. A splendid table and fancy market variety.

Why a good fruit tree can actually be grown for less than a sorry one. See pages 19 and 20.

MID SEASON KINDS.

HAVERLAND.—A sure and enormous bearer, but berries are too soft for anything but home use or nearby market. It has also the habit of fruiting close to the ground and needs careful mulching. Pistilate, pollenize with any good staminate. Brandywine, Klondike or Dunlop.

WARFIELD.—Like Dunlop, suited to the dry regions of the country, medium size, but famous for it's excellent quality as a table berry. Pollenize as with Haverland.



FALL BEARING STRWBERRY.

We offer the best and most popular of these wonderful berries. They bear heavy crops in the fall. This gives them high value for table use and fancy market. They do better in the Northern and Central parts of the country.

Americus **Progressive** **Productive,**
Iowa, Francis, Superb.

THE GIANT TRIBE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Bigness counts in everything. Everybody wants big fruit especially big strawberries. They form the most attractive of deserts. Then they sell often when others won't sell at all.

TIPTOP AND GREAT SCOTT fill the bill. They are heavy bearers of huge berries of excellent eating quality. Tiptop is pistilate and must have every fourth row planted in Great Scott.

LATE VARIETIES.

Next to the Great Standard Varieties like Klondike, more money has been made on the very late kinds than on any others. They not only ripen after most kinds are gone and the market bare, but their large size, brilliant coloring and their first-rate flavor give them the command of the market.

AROMA.—Like Gandy everywhere a standard late berry. Some pronounce it even ahead of Gandy and a heavier bearer. Like Gandy, it thrives in all kinds of soil and climated from Maine to Florida.

GANDY.—Shares with aroma the kingship of all the late kinds. A magnificent berry in all respects. Very large, pefect shape, glorious color, excelent flavor. Its firmness and meaty quality makes it not only a fine shipper, but also fine to can and to preserve, and for that most delicious of drinks, strawberry wine. Gandy thrives everywhere and is everywhere a standard large berry.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

Strawberry plants can be delivered by Parcels Post at the following rates. In order to find out exact cost to you, please ask your postmaster what zone you are in with reference to Kittrell, N. C., and remit accordingly, that is, unless you are ordering some collection of plants or trees which are delivered free. It may be more or less, as plants are more or less damp. It is the average. If more, we lose, if less, we gain.

	Zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100 plants.....		7c	7c	10c	15c	20c	25c	31c	36c
200 plants.....		9c	9c	14c	23c	32c	41c	51c	60c
300 plants.....		12c	12c	20c	35c	56c	65c	81c	96c
500 plants.....		14c	14c	24c	43c	62c	81c	\$1.01	\$1.20
1,000 plants.....		22c	22c	40c	75c	\$1.10	\$1.45	1.81	2.16

SIXTEEN BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS WEIGH A POUND.

I bought 8,000 strawberry plants from you. My truck man died and I had to take charge of them myself, I followed you Manual in every way and am glad to say I made money on them. I made berries from these plants so large that sixteen weighed a pound. I am selling them at 25 cents a quart while all other have sold two quarts for 25 cents.

J. M. MURPHY.

Bamberg County, S. C.

We bought some Never Stop Strawberry plants from you and planted some six weeks ago. All of these plants are in heavy bloom and most of them have berries as large as a marble.

J. R. RADZII.

Jackson Courty, Miss., March 27, 1914.

Think of the quick and big profit in a strawberry that ripens as regularly as sun rise, every day, from April to December, and bear full crop first year. See pages 3 and 4.

Tremendous Importance of the Right Start.

HOW TO GIVE FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS THE RIGHT START AND TO ENABLE THEM TO DO THEIR LEVEL BEST.

The success of everything that grows depends tremendously upon the start it gets. Especially is this true of fruit trees and plants. There are more strong points requisite to success in the fruit crop than any other crop that grows. Not only must there be quantity but also quality, and quality in fruit is a very broad and comprehensive term. It embraces flavor, size, color, firmness and other minor points.

WHAT IS THE RIGHT START?

Not size; that is a mere matter of manure, and when carried to excess works positive harm. From the oversized tree or plant, deliver us. They suffer a greater shock in transplanting, and are much more open to unfavorable influences. But we hold no brief for the underling tree or plant. Shun them, too. Select a stout, stocky, robust tree or plant. The one richest in potentiality—the one fullest of latent power to get there—when the time comes.

HOW CAN WE GIVE THIS RIGHT START?

We can not do it. That is not in ourselves. All we can do is to give nature full hand and let her give the right start. That is, to start each fruit tree and plant in their own true and proper habitat—on the soil which nature placed them when she called them into being. The nearer to these conditions the young tree or plant can spend its early life, the fitter it is to thrive in less favorable soil or climate when it is transplanted.

THE STRAWBERRY PLANT. The last of all fruits reduced to cultivation, and which stands still very close to nature, must start on new ground, virgin soil, free from all kinds of diseases and insect pests, in order to do its level best in the bearing time.

THE PEACH TREE, started in stiff, red clay soil, too hard for borers and insect enemies, and where the tree can grow clean and smooth rooted, will, when transplanted in any kind of soil, give far better orchard results than when deprived of these advantages.

THE APPLE TREE calls for almost exactly opposite conditions to the peach tree. No stiff, clay soil for young apple trees, nor any hint of it. Such soil, free from enemies of peach, is, strange to say, full of enemies of the apple. The young apple tree is at its best only when on well drained, light soil. There it is free from crown knot, gall, aphid and other enemies, and grows clean, lusty and full of vigor as an egg is of meat.

THE PEAR TREE requires still a different soil to start on. Only on deep, dark, alluvial soil can the pear attain the full root growth necessary to sustain a full crop, which is its nature to bear, when transplanted in an orchard.

THE CHERRY TREE hates wet feet, even when old; when young, it simply cannot abide them. The cherry nursery must stand on gravelly hills or failure is the result.

GRAPEVINES love sandy slopes, sunny but not too dry. Here they get a start that enables them to thrive on almost any soil under the sun.

ROSEBUSHES and Evergreens are exceedingly fastidious as to a starting place. The rose cutting is rooted in sand and under cover. But it must then be transplanted to a dark, very rich clay. Here in the open it grows stout and stocky, storing power to burst into an endless wealth of blooms the first year and to continue to do so on any soil. Evergreens need the same soil as the rose.

SHADE TREES.—The Umbrella Tree, the Maple. The umbrella tree had its origin in the deep, moist, alluvial lands of the Southwest. The maple's home is on similar land along the streams. It is on such soils that the young trees of each get the right start which enables them to thrive almost everywhere and to give the best shade in the shortest time.

HEDGE PLANTS.—The evergreen privets revel in deep alluvial soil. On no other can they attain the immense root growth absolutely essential to a perfect hedge the first year. This is the soil of the Amoor River region in Siberia their native home.

HOW NATURE MADE AN IDEAL NURSERY REGION.

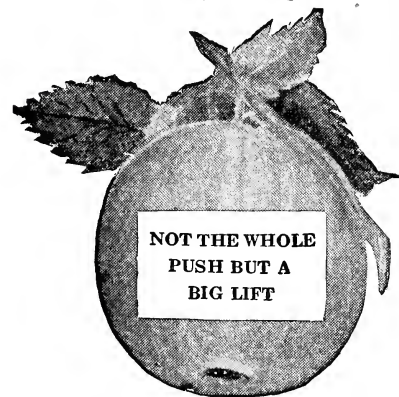
Now any soil map will show you that scarcely anywhere else on the globe are as great a variety of soils thrown in juxtaposition as in the North Carolina hills. This is the result of the wearing down through the millions of years of the mountains to the back of them, one of the very oldest mountain chains in the whole world; and a chain especially in its North Carolina section producing a greater variety of minerals and therefore of soils than any other mountains in the world.

Our dozen farms running right in the heart of the North Carolina hills embrace a greater variety of soils than could doubtless be found in the same neighborhood anywhere on the continent outside of this region.

We have in easy reach, in fact almost side by side, the stiff, red clay for the peach, the well drained sandy loam for the apple; the gravelly hills for the cherry; the dark stiff clay for the rose and evergreen; the deep sand for the grape; while in some of the pockets among the hills are found the black peaty soil for the pear and in others the accumulation of sand and humus which reproduce closely the soil along the Amoor River in Siberia where the famous Amoor River privet originated and which enables us to absolutely defy competition in producing an evergreen hedge plant that will make a better hedge and make it quicker than those grown anywhere else. Our hedge plants have repeatedly been subjected to the severest competitive test in competing for big orders and have captured the business every time.

Last, but greatest of all, our farms embrace plenty of wooded land which we clear year by year so as to grow the strawberry plant on virgin soil, soil also so thoroughly adapted to the growth of the strawberry that in the chance unwooded spots it is found growing wild. On land kept a few years uncultivated the wild strawberry comes spontaneously. And not only the strawberry, but also the blackberry, raspberry and dewberries attain even in the wild state an excellence unrivalled on the face of the earth, but many varieties of grapes grow wild and fruit of all kinds thrive amazingly.

Moreover, we are situated midway the country and at about an average altitude. This advantage, combined with that of being in a natural nursery region, gives stock growers here an adaptability—a power to make itself at home in all parts of the country. Again, situated as we are with the Gulf Stream on one hand and the mountains on the other, the destructive droughts that all too often devastate almost every other region of the country are unknown here. Never since the white man came in 1739 has the region known a year so dry that proper cultivation would not make a good crop.



Temperatures are also comparatively equable. The winters usually mild, not often falling below 15° above zero. While the favorable summer climate of the place is attested by the fact that Kittrell in the old time was the leading summer watering place of the State, as it was later a noted winter resort.

This long, mild-growing season is of immense advantage, especially to fruit trees, as it gives the young wood on them full time to mature, removing all danger of injury from cold, both in our nurseries and when transplanted to the orchards of our customers.

Not that the above is the whole push—that even these advantages will do it all—we do not claim. What we do claim, and our claim is backed by thirty years' triumphant tests, is that plants and trees grown under these favoring conditions of soil, climate and cultivation, are as good everywhere as those grown anywhere, and so much the better than the common run that progressive growers, men who want

the very best results, can not afford to ignore the facts above in brief laid before them.

Trees grown under favorable conditions in the nursery are strong and vigorous, and, therefore, more able to resist disease and pests. It is a common thing here for a peach tree to fruit twenty-five years and an apple fifty years. We have vigorous pear trees, sixty-two years old and know of some close on to 100 years old. All of this shows the wonderful adaptability of this region to fruit of all kinds.

Think of the big, quick and sure profit in a really magnificent peach that ripens in May, never misses a crop, and bears freely at two years' old. See pages 8.

Fruit Trees and General Nursery Department.

WE ARE PIONEERS IN SELLING DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.

The Lime and Sulphur Spraying Mixture (directions for supplying which can be had free from the Experiment Station of any State) has removed all danger of San Jose scale, no matter if your neighborhood should happen to be badly infested with it. This simple, inexpensive mixture keeps down pests, and in that respect makes fruit growing about as sure and safe as corn growing.

Buyers may feel absolutely safe in buying stock from us, as our trees, plants, etc., are carefully examined by the State Entomologist, then subjected to a far closer scrutiny by an expert in our own employment, and then fumigated so thoroughly that no pests could survive even if present.

The smaller fruit growers and the people generally are paying the agents two or three times as much as we charge for trees. These agents will solemnly assure you that it stands to reason that as good trees can not be secured and sold at our low prices as at their high prices. The fact is, we get more net money for trees than nurserymen do who sell through agents. Almost 75 per cent. of what agents charge is for their own profit and expenses. We do a cash with order business, keeping no books, making no bad debts. We can afford to sell you trees at as low or lower price than the agent pays his nursery. Then he has to put his profit and expense on top of that. Again our trees and plants must not be classed with the general run of stock, no matter at how high a price.

The favored position of our nursery farms amid the varied soil of the North Carolina hills enables us to start each tree in its natural soil and to grow stock that will certainly live better and grow off and fruit quicker after transplanting than the common run of stock. We do not claim that this advantage will do it all, take the place of proper planting, cultivation and manuring, but we do claim that, with the same showing, this advantage will tell, and tell big.

HOW TO KEEP TREES TILL THEY CAN BE PLANTED.—If you are not ready to plant immediately upon arrival of the trees, open and unwrap bundles and heel or trench them in deep enough to cover the root well, the deeper the better. If the soil is very dry, fill the trench with water, and let it soak in before replacing the dirt around the trees, which should be carefully done and packed firm and kept moist by occasional watering. If trees or plants should arrive in freezing weather or chance to freeze on the way (something almost impossible with our packing), don't be at all alarmed. They are used to it where they grow in the nursery. All that is necessary is to see that they thaw gradually, and in a natural way. The best plan is to unwrap them and bury them, roots, tops and all, in moist soil, until they completely thaw. Should this be impracticable, owing to the ground being frozen, a deep burial in moist straw will answer about as well. Or if the trees can be placed unwrapped in a cool cellar and left till they thaw, no harm will result.

WHERE TO PLANT AN ORCHARD—Orchards planted on hills, where the air is apt to be in motion at night, are much safer from frost. Besides, fruit is apt to do well on elevated, well-drained land. Land even so stony that it cannot be well used for any other purpose will make a fine orchard, and with a little attention will pay better than the pet acre on the farm planted in anything else. Still, fruit trees, like other things, do better in proportion to the richness of the soil and the thoroughness of the cultivation.

HOW TO PLANT AN ORCHARD—Plant apple trees 30 feet apart each way, 50 to the acre. Peach, plum and apricot trees and fig bushes and scuppernon grape vines, 15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre. Pear and cherry trees, 20 feet apart each way, 100 to the acre. Bunch grapes, 6 feet apart each way, 1,225 to the acre.

The peach and plum being quicker growing and shorter-lived trees than the apple, the following plan is good where the land is limited: In the row between each apple tree set a peach or plum tree. Also between each row of apple trees plant a row of peach or plum trees 15 feet apart. This will give about 50 apple trees and about 150 peach or plum trees to the acre. The peach and plum trees will begin to bear at about three years old, Neva-Myss, the great early peach, fruits freely at two and heavy at three years, at one or two years younger than most kinds, and will bear some five or six crops before they crowd the apple trees very much. When they do, the peach and plum can be dug out, leaving a fine apple orchard.

Three rows of strawberry plants can be set between each fifteen-foot row of peach trees. Where apples are planted in thirty-foot rows with no peach trees between, seven rows of strawberry plants can be set between.

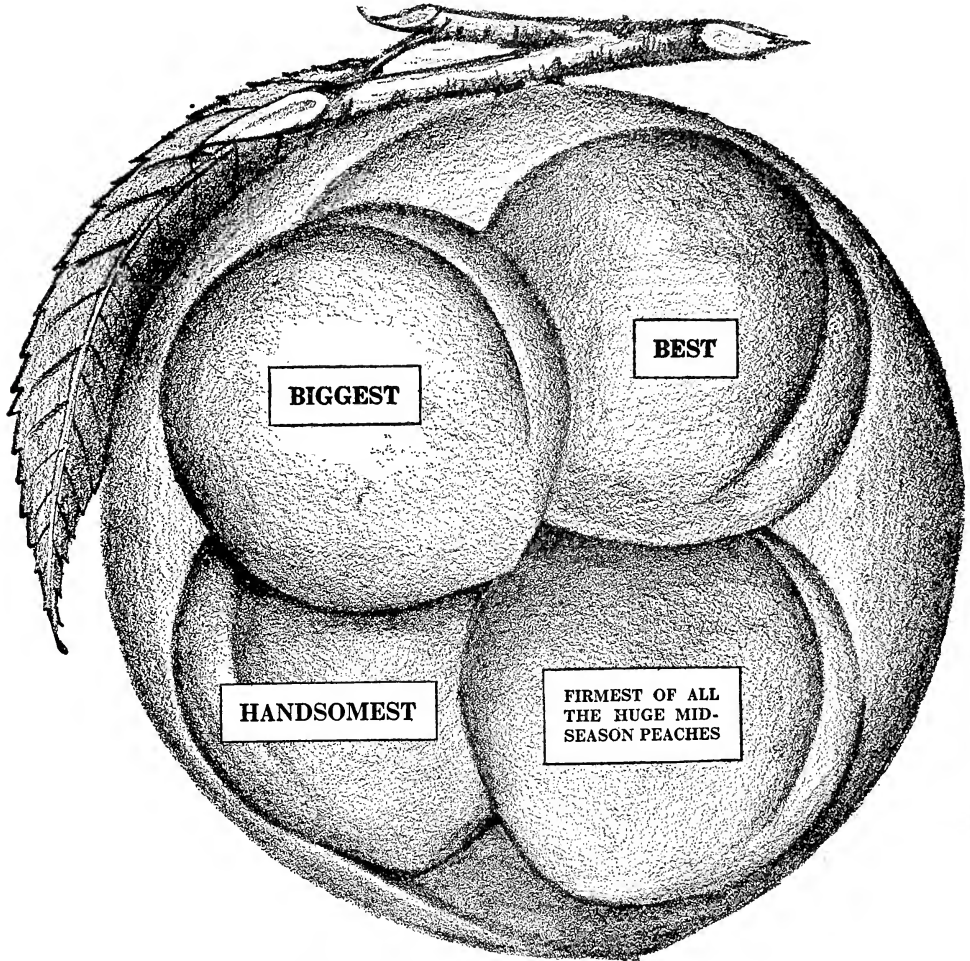
To prepare the land for planting of fruit trees, plow thoroughly and as deep as practicable. Open the holes at least eighteen inches deep and two feet square. Fill the hole with top soil near enough full so that the tree on it will, when the hole is filled, be two or three inches deeper than it grew in the nursery. Spread the roots evenly, having first cut off any bruised ends. Then fill the hole, tramping the earth firmly around the tree. In filling the hole, bottom and top, use only the best top soil that can be scraped up in the orchard. Scatter the clay from the holes as far as possible from the tree. A moderate quantity of well-rotted manure and wood ashes can be used in filling the hole, but they must not be near the roots. Always wet the roots before planting. If the soil is dry, set the tree, fill the hole nearly full of earth and trample it around the tree. Then pour in as much water as will soak in readily, giving it full time. When it disappears, fill the hole and heap it a little with earth, but do not trample it. If trees should appear dry or shriveled when received, a few hours soaking, roots and tops, in water will restore them.

The advantage of having well matured tree growth before transplanting. See pages 19 and 20.

Peach Trees

The peach ranks with the strawberry as the most popular and, therefore, as the most salable of fruits. People buy peaches and strawberries who never think of buying any other kind of fruit. Especially is this true of peaches like the Neva-Myss which ripens so far ahead of all others and of kinds like the Four-in-One, the Ambrosia, etc., which attract by the size, beauty and exquisite flavor. We have customers who have cleared more money from a single peach tree than from a whole acre in standard farm crops.

Peaches, not only make the daintiest of deserts, peaches and cream, peach (ice) cream, peach preserves, jellies, etc., but it is the leading canning fruit. Peaches that are not sold or consumed fresh can be turned into money by canning.



THE GIANT FOUR-IN-ONE PEACH.

This is far and away the largest peach that grows. It is the firmest of all mid-summer peaches. Its grand size and glorious coloring makes it certainly one of the very handsomest, while when fully ripe and soft, it has no superior and few equals in delicious flavor. It colors up deep cream and crimson long before it softens. This adds immensely to its value as a

The only soil fit to propagate the young strawberry plant in. See pages 19 and 20.

shipping and market peach. For it can be gathered when well nigh firm as a cannon ball, shipped 2,000 miles to market and softens at leisure. Then it's veritable nectar, clear seed, soft, juicy melting—all that a perfect peach can be. Then is it fully entitled to the name it bears, as it would be from another point of view, to wit: the best seller, the best eater, the best canner, the best preserver. In fact, it is King of all mid-season varieties just as Neva-Myss is of all the extra early seasons. And like it, a quick grower and enormous bearer. 6 trees delivered for \$2.50.

It is generally conceded that the peach is not only the most beautiful, the most delicious, but also the most wholesome of all tree fruits. Why not enjoy it from May to November, including both months? It is perfectly practicable to do so.

PLANT AS FOLLOWS:

Neva-Myss (May).

Sneed (Early June).

Greensboro (Middle June).

Dewey (Late June).

Carmen (First of July).

Belle of Georgia (Early July).

Ambrosia (Middle July).

Niagara (Late July).

Wine Peach (Last of July).

Elberta (August).

Eaton's Gold (Early September).

White Heath (September).

Albright's October (October to November).

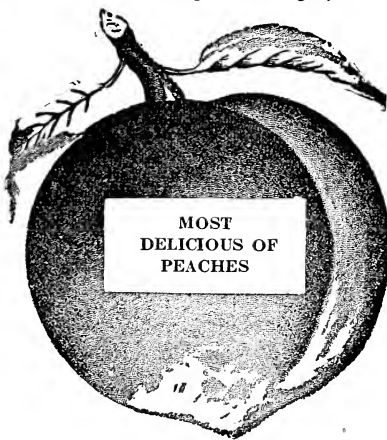
THE EXQUISITELY FLAVORED TABLE PEACHES

The kind that still taste like "good things" did when you were a youngster.

The following superb varieties, of soft, clear seed peaches are for home use or strictly fancy market. Their exquisite flavor fits them for peaches and cream, peach (ice) cream. Or they are delicious eaten right from the tree.

Ambrosia (fruit of the gods), early June, Niagara (late June), Wine peach (August). While Neva-Myss and Four-in-One color up long before ripe and are usually picked and shipped to market in this stage of ripeness. If allowed to ripen thoroughly on the tree, they rank well up with the fine table peaches.

AMBROSIA.—(Food of the gods.)—The most exquisitely delicious peach yet produced. Clear seed, soft and melting. A revelation in peach flavor. A heavy and sure bearer, ripening in July. Color beautiful cream and crimson. So delicious that it can be eaten with cream without sugar, making it wholesome for even the weakest stomach.



NIAGARA.—An immensely large, brilliantly colored, exquisitely flavored peach of the Elberta type, but much earlier and far superior to it in quality. It seems certain that Niagara will take the lead of the class of the strictly fancy peaches, for it is in size, color and productiveness not surpassed by any of them and not approached in flavor by the best of the giant peaches. July.

WINE PEACH.—A rarely beautiful red-cheeked, medium-sized peach of the most delicious flavor. Clear seed, soft, so luscious that it can be drunk like a glass of wine, which it resembles in flavor. It has the almost unique habit of propagating true from the seed. You can grow all the trees you want by simply planting the seed. Has been grown here from seed for fifty years, and has never missed a crop. This gives a rare and distinct value to the Wine Peach. (Six trees of Neva-Myss, Ambrosia, Niagara or Wine, selected as you please, \$2.50, delivered free).

Why the young apple tree demands exactly the opposite kind of soil from the Peach.
See pages 19 and 20.

EXTRA EARLY PEACHES.

SNEED.—This is recognized as one of the standard early peaches over the whole country. It follows Early Wonder closely, ripening early in June. It is of good size and is unusually productive; a fairly well-colored peach, which is so luscious that when ripe it can be drunk like an orange.

GREENSBORO.—This is a glorious mid-June peach. In size it ranks among the very largest. Its color is an exquisite cream and crimson. Its quality is luscious and melting. Succeeds generally throughout the country and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

DEWEY.—This is a large, exceedingly handsome red and yellow soft peach. The trees are fine growers and heavy bearers. It is one of the few really fine varieties that succeeds generally throughout the country and in Florida, where it thrives well, except in the extreme southern part. Follows Sneed closely in time of ripening.

EARLY PEACHES.

CARMEN.—A very large brilliant red peach of excellent quality and immense productiveness. Soft and nearly freestone when ripe. Equally good for home and market, being firm and a fine shipper. Does splendidly throughout the country clear down to the Gulf of Mexico. Ripens in June.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Another of the great cream and crimson peaches. An exceedingly showy peach and a good one, too. An excellent shipper, firm and a good carrier, though a freestone, and soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe. Succeeds generally throughout the country down to the Gulf. Early in July.

BURKE.—A mammoth, superb white and red peach, of showy appearance and good quality. Late July and early August. Clingstone.

CHINESE CLING.—A large white peach shaded with red; fine quality. Last of July.

STONEWALL JACKSON CLING.—Similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling, but a decided improvement on it. A really magnificent peach. Last of July.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES.

ELBERTA.—Easily king of its ripening season. A mammoth gold and crimson peach of excellent flavor. Famous for its vigorous growth, immense productiveness and adaptiveness to all soils and climates. Great for home use, for market, and for all purposes. Thrives generally and even as far south as Florida. Freestone. August the 1st. **Caution: There are two, if not three or four varieties, differing greatly in merit, called Elberta. We have the genuine Elberta, on which so many millions have been made by the Georgia growers.**

NEW PROLIFIC.—Similar to Elberta, and one week later. Valuable to keep up the succession of peaches. Freestone.

GLOBE.—A very large, soft, clear seed peach of excellent quality. Early August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Another splendid red and yellow peach. A shade later in ripening than Globe. Freestone. Does well even as far south as Florida.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FREE.—Said to have originated from a seed brought by a Confederate soldier from the Gettysburg campaign in 1863. A giant gold and crimson peach of excellent quality. Noted as being a sure bearer. Valuable. Latter part of August.

OLD MIXON FREE.—A large, white and red soft peach of fine quality. Late August.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.—Another excellent red and yellow peach. Last of August. Freestone

FALL PEACHES.

WHITE HEATH.—A large, white clingstone peach of excellent eating, canning, preserving and selling qualities. First half of September.

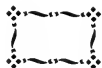
EATON'S GOLD.—A very large, finely flavored gold and crimson peach. Valuable for all purposes. Said to have originated here from seed sent from Japan before the war, about 1855. Last half September. Clingstone.

ALBRIGHT'S OCTOBER.—A large, white, well-flavored peach for any season, doubly valuable because it ripens so late. First half October. Clingstone.

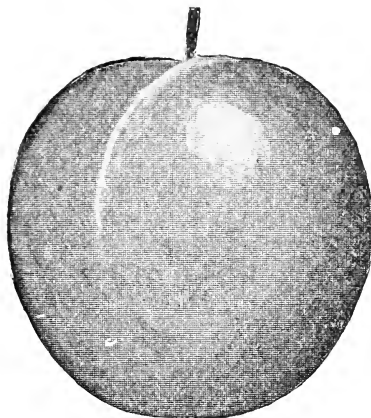
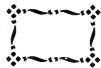
Modern methods in fruit growing. When it must begin. See pages 19 and 20.

The Japan Plum.

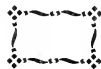
This magnificent plum is a genuine revelation to a person who has never seen it. Its large size, exquisitely beautiful coloring and immense productiveness is astonishing. At fruiting time the trees are simply piles of flaming red plums. The delicious flavor and wholesomeness of the fruit is as striking as its other qualities. It is entirely free from the unwholesome qualities of the common wild plums. Children and invalids eat the best sweet varieties not only with safety but positive benefit. After testing all varieties in our trial orchard, we have selected the following as the finest and best of this glorious family. Fine plums, like fine peaches, sell well at home or on the large market. Trees are beautiful ornaments for yard or garden.



As Large
as a Peach



As Delicious
as an Apricot



RED JUNE.—The earliest of the Japan group of plums, ripening in June. Size very large, color flaming red, quality very good. A sure and exceedingly heavy bearer. Valuable for home use or market on account of its earliness, beauty and general excellence.

CLIMAX.—A cross between the Japan and our native plums, originated by Luther Burbank. Climax ripens soon after Red June. In size, in magnificent coloring, in enormous, amazing productiveness, and in exquisite flavor, it ranks with the best.

ABUNDANCE.—Very large and of indescribable beauty. Closely follows Red June in ripening, and remains in bearing a long time. Rightly named for its immense productiveness. Quality probably equal to any fruit that grows. Begins to bear on good soil at two years old, and rarely or never fails to produce a large crop of the finest fruit.

WICKSON.—Cross between the Japan and our native plum. Noted also for the beauty of its tree growth and fruit, and for the excellence of its immense crop of fruit. Ripens soon after Abundance.

APPLE PLUM.—Resembles an apple in appearance. A very large plum of excellent flavor, ripening in July.

HALE.—A very large and yellow plum, with a peach flavor. Early August.

CHABOT.—Another large, red and yellow plum of good quality, ripening in late August.

WILD GOOSE.—A large, purple-red plum of native origin. Well known for its productiveness and good-eating qualities. Early June.

EARLY GOLDEN APRICOT.—A very fine, deep yellow apricot.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—The finest and most productive of all the damson family. Grown chiefly for preserving, for which it is unequalled.

The type of tree to select for your orchard. See pages 19 and 20.

The Apple.

By intelligent people the apple is now deemed an almost as indispensable an article of food as bread itself. It is food, medicine, and no mean moral agent all in one. Indigestion, bladder and kidney troubles and rheumatism, which has its chief seat in such troubles, are benefited and often cured by the liberal eating of apples. People, especially boys, who eat apples freely do not have the same hankering for dope, drink and tobacco as the non-fruit eaters.

The only way for the average family to have apples enough is to grow them themselves. One good tree of the right variety will yield more fruit than can be bought for \$10.00. We furnish trees of varieties that ripen in succession from May to November. With a little care apples can be kept through the winter till apples come again. A cellar is best, but almost any dark, dry place will do, the cooler the better so the apples cannot freeze.

Any surplus of apples can easily be sold if kept until winter. Still it is often the case that summer and fall apples sell well right from the tree if fine.

Thus, Summer Ambrosia would sell on sight, at any time, and if not then, surely by taste. Few people, if allowed to see its exquisite beauty and taste its delicious flavor, could resist it.

Then what a friend the apple is to the housekeeper. The fresh apple of course comes first, but then dried apples, canned apples, apple marmalade, apple butter stand her in good stead. Then there's apple vinegar. One tree of apples will yield many gallons, and there is really a crying demand for pure vinegar. For not even the shadow of an apple ever fell in most of the vinegar we use, and we know it.

APPLE ARISTOCRACY.

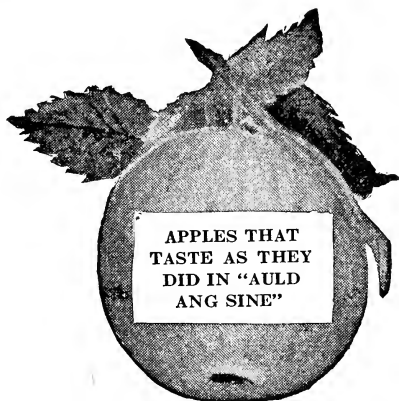
The following are the creme de la creme (cream of the cream) of appledom, which thirty years' tests have enabled us to select and offer to discriminating people as the very best varieties of the great apple family.

SUMMER AMBROSIA.

—A medium size, golden flecked, red apple of the most excellent flavor. Till you have eaten one of these strains of Ambrosia you can have no idea of what a really tip-top apple can be. Ripens in August, when apples are scarce.

FALL AMBROSIA.

—Superior in flavor even to the Early Ambrosia; that is, if such a thing is possible. Very large, brilliant red. Ripens in fall and keeps all winter.



DIXIE.—A superb fall and winter apple for the South. Originated there and will therefore succeed much farther south than any other apple.

ELLIS EVER BEARING.—An excellent, large, yellow apple that ripens continuously from June to September.

EARLY COLTON.

—Valuable because it ripens far ahead of all other apples of any value. A large, handsome, well-flavored apple, ripening in early June into a veritable ball of gold.

HUNT EVER BEARING.—A medium sized apple of most delicious flavor; ripening all through June, July and August.

Six trees of any of above six kinds, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

SPRING AND SUMMER APPLES.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—This is a very fine apple indeed, good quality, good size, beautiful, with a yellow tint, a sure and heavy bearer. A really delicious apple. Ripens in June.

RED JUNE.—Famous for its striking beauty and also for its sprightliness of flavor. With a coat of flaming red and meat of purest white, it is one of the best known and the most popular of apples. A good bearer, and though only of medium size, a very valuable apple for home use or to sell. Ripens in June, as its name shows.

EARLY HARVEST.—A widely known standard early apple, valuable for its large size, excellent flavor, and is a sure and heavy bearer. Fruit, pale yellow streaked with dull red. Time of ripening, June. Early Harvest is universally popular.

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Similar to the Summer Rose in quality and appearance, and perhaps even superior to it in beauty. Ripens in July.

HORSE.—A large, old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying, and for all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old-time Horse apple of our daddies and granddaddies. Ripens in August.

How nature adapted the young tree or plant to a certain soil. See pages 19 and 20.

FALL APPLES.

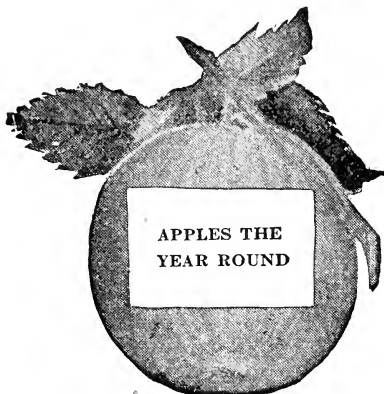
MAGNUM BONUM.—(Great Good)—The standard fall apple. Famous everywhere for its immense productiveness and unequalled flavor. Really a most excellent and valuable apple. In size it is medium, and in looks nothing extraordinary, but its quality leaves nothing to ask for. King of its season, which is late September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—A large, golden-yellow apple of exquisite flavor, ripening in October. A heavy bearer, and in all respects an apple of genuine value, and of the very best of its season.

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

It is these splendid varieties and their ability to keep all winter till apples come again that gives the apple its boundless popularity and makes it the great food staple that it is, scarcely less indispensable than bread itself. These varieties thrive generally throughout the country, and are, unless otherwise stated, immensely productive in all soils and climates.

WINESAP. — Named for its delicious, sprightly, winy flavor. A standard fall and winter apple, universally popular, known to everybody and liked by everybody. In fact, Winesap has everything in its favor—name, flavor, appearance, and productiveness. Winesap is an immense and never-failing bearer of large, flaming red apples, which color up months before they ripen, making the tree a most striking and ornamental sight through the whole summer and fall. No one can go amiss when he plants Winesap. It keeps all winter.



STAYMAN WINESAP.

—A seedling of the famous old standard Winesap. Similar to it in many respects. A heavy and sure bearer and a fine keeper. Thrives in all soils and climates like Winesap. Every orchard should contain some Stayman trees. The fine flavor and beautiful appearance of this apple make it a good seller, and no variety could surpass it for home use. Keeps till apples come again.

YORK IMPERIAL (called also Johnson's Fine Winter).—A very large, round, flattish, whitish apple, speckled with red. Meat yellowish and of excellent flavor. Keeps till apples come again.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (called also Arkansas Black).—Said to be a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. A very large, Blackish-red apple of first-rate flavor. Ranks with those fall kings, Winesap, Stayman and York Imperial, as surpassing all others as they do in the few great essentials of a first-class fall and winter apple. Productiveness, flavor, beauty and "keepingness," if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed word.

RÉD LIMBERTWIG.—A very large, pale-yellow apple, speckled with red. Flavor rich, juicy and equal to the very best. A very fine apple, keeping all winter.

YATES.—A small, red winter apple, famous as a keeper and for its most delicious flavor.

BISMARCK.—Tree dwarfish and noted for the earliness at which it comes into bearing. Fruit of fine flavor, large and strikingly beautiful. A magnificent October apple.

SIBERIAN CRAB.—Grows in clusters with long stems. Makes the best and most beautiful of preserves.

Why the young pear tree must start in moist soil full of humus. See pages 19 and 20.

Pear Trees.

The well-ripened pear of the best varieties is one of the most delicious of all fruits. Few know how fine they are, for they never see them. They are the easiest of all fruits to grow, and can be grown in the greatest abundance. A well rooted pear tree started like ours on a deep alluvial soil rich in vegetable matter will thrive anywhere and with very little care or cultivation. The magnificent Keiffer pear grows finely in the hardest yards or lot without cultivation after the first year or two, which should consist of hoeing around the tree for a radius of three or four feet. Blight is in some years a drawback to the pear, but it can be controlled by cutting off the infected limb tops well below the dead part. We never knew it to kill a tree and rarely to keep it from bearing all the fruit the tree could stand up under.

EARLY HARVEST.—A large, yellow, pink-cheeked pear of good quality. An exceedingly handsome variety in both tree and fruit. Ripens early in June. The extreme earliness, far ahead of all other kinds, gives it a high value for home use and for market.

KOONCE.—Similar to the early Harvest. A very fine pear, ripening in June.

EARLY GREEN SUGAR.—A small green pear of excellent flavor. Very productive, and said never to fail. July.

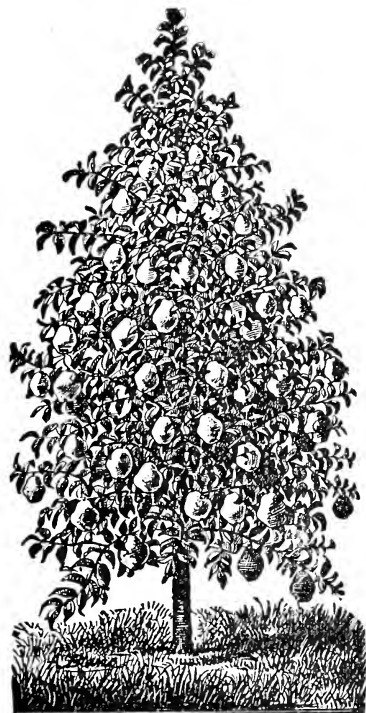
BARTLETT.—A magnificent, large, yellow pear, rich and juicy. Easily king of all August pears. A variety of very high value indeed that should be planted in every orchard.

SECKEL.—A small, brown, russet-red pear, popular for its sweet flavor. Late August.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.—Wilder's Early. Two other fine pears.

LE CONTE.—Strikingly beautiful in tree and fruit. Immensely productive of very large, yellow pears of fine quality. September. Most universally successful of all pears, except Keiffer.

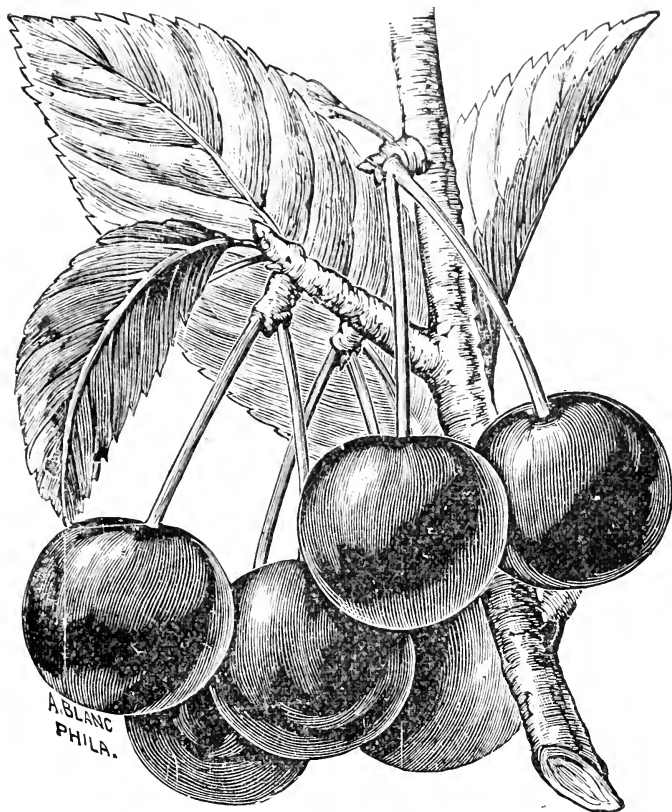
GARBER.—Of Oriental origin like Le Conte and Keiffer, and, like them, amazingly productive. A large yellow, pink-cheeked pear of excellent flavor, rich, juicy and luscious. Late September.



1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KEIFFER PEAR TREE.

KIEFFER.—The largest, handsomest and most productive of all pears. A huge lump of gold, brilliantly tinted with red when ripe. Ripens in late October and November and keeps well all winter. Trees easy to live, quick to grow off, and early to bear. We know single trees of Kieffer that bear over ten bushels year after year without ever failing. Good quality when ripe. This superb fruit, the king of all late pears, has been discovered to have one immense advantage over all other pears, and indeed of most other fruit—the tree is proof against the San Jose scale.

Why the young cherry tree must start on high, gravelly land. See pages 19 and 20.



Cherry Trees.

THE COMBINATION TREE—FRUIT AND SHADE.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large degree as the cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every yard or lawn. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are very long lived.

EARLY PURPLE.—A large, luscious cherry, rich purple in color. Ripens here at the very first of May with the earliest strawberries. Its fine flavor makes it valuable for home use and its size and earliness for market.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Another splendid, large, black cherry, of same habitat as Early Purple. Ripens in May. A standed cherry, most uniformly successful of all.

GOV. WOOD.—A very handsome, large, yellow cherry of sweet, delicious flavor.

SHORT-STEM MAY.—An old standard variety, whose fine quality and unsurpassed productiveness makes it immensely popular.

ROCKPORT.—A very fine red cherry of first-rate quality, belonging to the same class as the preceding varieties.

MAY DUKE.—A very fine, large, dark red cherry that succeeds and bears heavily over a wide region.

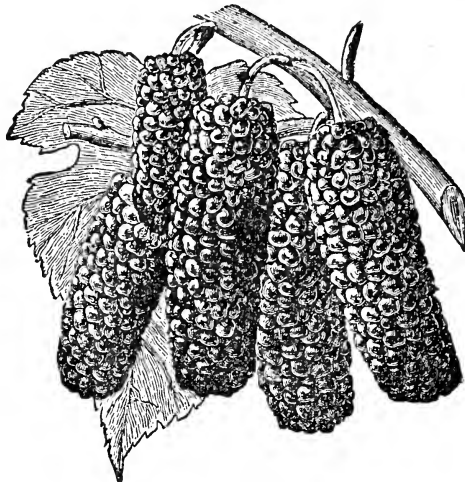
EARLY RICHMOND.—A fine, large cherry of brilliant red color.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—An improvement on the popular Old Morello.

Where the young Umbrella tree gets the start to make a glorious shade tree in three years. See pages 19 and 20.

Ever-Bearing Mulberry Trees.

These trees are exceedingly rapid growers, and come into heavy bearing in three or four years. Then for months they continue to ripen large quantities of fine, large fruit good to eat and of the highest value for poultry and hogs, which can be penned around trees and kept fat and healthy. No raisers of chickens or poultry of any kind can afford to be without them if they cost \$5 a tree.



This valuable tree should be planted where hogs and poultry can be penned under them. They do well anywhere, being exceedingly hardy. Will thrive in low places near stream, where water can be penned, with them for the pigs and poultry.

DEWBERRIES.

LUCRETIA.—This is the standard variety, a sure and heavy bearer. Plants of other kinds can be supplied.

BLACKBERRIES.

EARLY HARVEST.—An early, heavy-bearing kind, universally popular, and good for table or market. Plants of other kinds can be supplied.

RASPBERRIES.

ST. REGIS.—This superb ever-bearing Raspberry yields an immense crop of large, luscious fruit from June to October. \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per dozen.

CUTHBERT, OHIO.—We find these two raspberries to be the universally successful and popular, being heavy bearers and of good quality. Plants of other kinds can be supplied.

JAPAN WALNUT.—A beautiful quick-growing tree that makes an excellent nut. Valuable to plant in yards for shade or in large quantities. Special low price on large quantity.



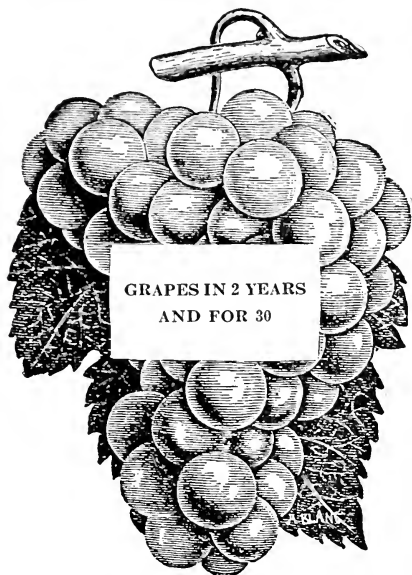
ST. REGIS,
A DELICIOUS EVER-
BEARING RASPBERRY

How and when the Rosebush must start to bloom heavily the first year. See pages 19 and 20.

Grapes.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.—The most wonderful of all the grape family. In lusciousness of flavor not surpassed, and hardly equaled by any grape or fruit that grows. Immensely prolific, and needing no attention after the first two or three years except to provide a frame or "arbor" for the rapidly spreading vines to grow on and be supported. There is scarcely any limit to the age to which it lives, or to the quantity of grapes a vine will bear.

JAMES GRAPE.—A black Scuppernong, but larger, and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects. Similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. As good for wine as for the table. Both of these grapes seem immune from all diseases. Even in damp low places they thrive wonderfully. Both make excellent wine.



GRAPES IN 2 YEARS
AND FOR 30

Bunch Grapevines.

The grapevines take up such little room and yield such a heavy crop of the most delicious and wholesome fruit that no garden should be without them. They can be planted along the fence or on each side of the garden walk. If so planted and trained over the walk in a trellis they bear heavily, the bunches of grapes completely roofing the leafy arch.

The bunch grape thrives best on elevated, well drained land, but does well almost anywhere. Only moderately rich soil is required and sufficient cultivation to keep weeds from smothering them. In fall culture they can be trained either to single stakes or to two wires stretched between posts about ten feet apart. The lower wire should be about three feet above the ground, the higher one about five feet.

The bunch grape is noted the world over, not only for its deliciousness, but also for its wholesome-

ness. People who can eat no other fruit, except perhaps the peach and Never Stop Strawberry, eat grapes, not only without harm, but often with benefit to their health. In fact, the grape cure is a well-recognized system of dietics in some countries.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A large, dark, purple, very early grape of excellent quality. In fact, we find it to be the very earliest, good and reliable grape that we have ever seen; prolific bearer; succeeds everywhere.

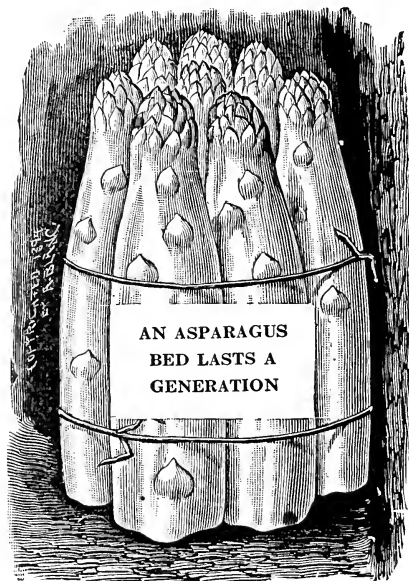
CONCORD.—A fine, purple grape, closely following Moore's early, and giving a succession of grapes for a long while. Concord is an immense bearer of most excellent and wholesome fruit. Great also for wine. A standard grape everywhere.

DELAWARE.—A smaller red grape, but borne in large bunches. Famous for its delicate flavor and as a dessert grape.

NIAGARA.—The best, most popular and most generally successful white grape. A truly excellent variety.

Asparagus Roots.

No garden is complete and no housewife has justice done her unless provided with a bed of this excellent and most wholesome vegetable. Coming as it does next to the earliest of vegetables (rhubarb being the earliest), its value is very great. It is most



AN ASPARAGUS
BED LASTS A
GENERATION

Where the young hedge plants must start to make a perfect hedge the first year.
See pages 19 and 20.

beneficial in bladder and kidney troubles. A bed once established will give an abundant supply for a generation.

Asparagus is best grown in rows two and one-half feet apart, plants set 18 inches apart in row. Set so that crown of plants will be about 6 inches below surface so that they will not be reached in cutting the stalks. Thus set, they can be cultivated as other vegetables. If space is limited, set bed a five feet wide and as long as necessary. Plant one and one-half feet apart each way. Pull out all weeds and grass. In row or bed, apply top dressing of stable manure or fertilizer rich in ammonia in late winter. Manure freely for fine asparagus.



Fig Bushes.

FOOD AND MEDICINE IN ONE.

This luscious and mildly laxative fruit, old almost as time itself—the fruit that refreshed and nourished the men who made history in Bible days, is about the easiest of all to grow. After the first year or two it needs no further attention unless you are far enough north for the branches to be winter killed. With a few cedar or pine bushes stacked around it as cold weather sets in it can be fruited much farther north than is usually believed. In the southern and central parts of the country (except in the mountainous portions of the central parts where it will need protection) it thrives without attention, growing into ten-foot trees and producing amazingly its delicious and wholesome fruit—ten bushels to the tree has been known.

No southern home is half complete without its fig bushes and scuppernong vines. We grow the Brown Turkey fig, which we find to thrive and bear heavily over a wider range of country than any other kind.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is exceedingly easy to grow, and like asparagus, once set, lasts for years. It is much earlier than asparagus. The edible parts are the stems of the long leaves. These can be cut as fast as they come in spring, and, stewed with sugar, make most delicious and wholesome pies, tarts and sauces. Stewed rhubarb also makes a most excellent breakfast dish. In all respects it may be used in the place of cranberries.

Horseradish.

THRIVES IN ANY FENCE CORNER OR SPARE SPACE.

It is easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its great value in the making of sauces and seasonings. Once used in pickle it will never be gone without. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, and it grows and multiples very fast.

Pecan Trees.

Nuts as big and long as a fat man's thumb, and from your shade trees. For the pecan is the general combination tree—nuts and shade.

The pecan is the coming nut of the country. No shadow of doubt about that. Trees of the best varieties come into bearing about as apple trees do. We have trees five years old bearing nuts of enormous size freely. A grow of these would pay bigger and surer dividends than a South Africa gold mine. We supply both the large paper shell varieties and the seedlings, which are good bearers but their nuts are not so large.

The pecan will grow rapidly and bear freely at four years old, if planted right. Open holes not less than three feet square and three feet deep. Set three inches deeper than it grew in nursery as shown by surface mark. In filling soil, use only top soil and a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure. But let no manure or fertilizer come near roots.

Cultivate first two years.

Blue Ribbon Chickens and Eggs.

The best breeds of fowls compared with the old dunghills will yield at least twice as many eggs and pounds of meat in the same time and on the same feed. We keep only the purest, bluest blooded prize winning strains. All eggs from carefully mated fowls.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.

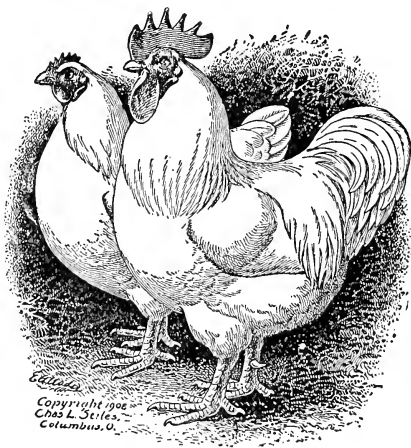
Pen No. 1. Headed by a Son of the prize winning imported cock, Champion of England, mated with 11 Killerstrass Strain Hens. You can raise prize winners from this pen. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Other good pens \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 to \$10.00 per trio. Cocks \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

What the Berkshire is among hogs, the Jersey is among Cows, the American among men, the Plymouth Rock is among Chickens—the gel-there breed. As layers, as setters, as mothers, they stand at the tip-top. Pen No. 1, headed by Perfection, Jr., our fine Ringlet Cock, with 9 best hens. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Other good pens \$1.50 per 15. Fowls \$6.00 to \$10.00 per trio. Cocks \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

We can also furnish Eggs and Fowls from the following breeds. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Fowls \$6.00 per trio. Cocks \$3.00 each:

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Indian Runner Ducks.
Thompkins Cherry Red Strain. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.
Silver Spangled Hamburg. (Wycoff's strain.)



KITTRELL FOWL COMPANY, - - - - - Kittrell, North Carolina

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Freshly dug trees no small factor in a success orchard. How and where the Fruit tree must start to do its level best. See pages 19 and 20.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION OF TREES, PLANTS, ETC., DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

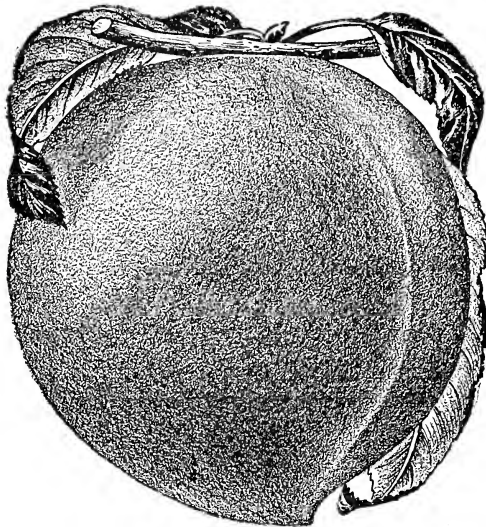
The same collections are shipped west of the Mississippi at the following prices: \$5.00 Collection \$6.00; \$2.50 Collection \$3.00; \$1.75 Collection \$2.10. All collection "De Luxe" are delivered anywhere at prices given.

These trees are large, well-rooted, well-grown stock. They are guaranteed to be equal to the highest class trees or plants sold by any one. The reason that the prices are lower is because we sell direct to the people, thus saving them the profits of peddlers, agents and dealers.

Each collection is made up of the best varieties and of those which ripen in succession, so as to grow fruit for the longest possible season. If any variety listed should happen to be sold out, we reserve the privilege of substituting others as good.

HOW TO GET ANY COLLECTION FREE.

Get up a club all at one time, or at different times during the same season, for any five of the following collections, and we will give you and deliver free a collection of that kind:



Collections "De Luxe."

Unless otherwise instructed we cut back all peaches in collections to just the right height to make a perfect tree. We can do this only with trees in collections, but buyers will thus find a valuable guide to cutting back or topping other peach trees they plant.

COLLECTIONS UNIQUE (\$2.50, delivered free anywhere). 100 Never Stop Ever-Bearing Strawberry Plants. These, under high culture, will supply average family from earliest spring till dead of winter with the most delicious fruit in existence. The only strawberry that bears a heavy crop the year of planting.

COLLECTION WONDERFUL.—(\$2.50, delivered free anywhere). Six Neva-Myss (or Early Wonder) Peach Trees, the earliest peach known and the only one that never misses a crop. Large, brilliantly colored; tree growth so vigorous that it thrives and bears heavily even in regions where most varieties fail entirely.

COLLECTION ROYAL (\$5.00, delivered free anywhere). 100 Never Stop Strawberry Plants, six Neva-Myss Peach Trees, two Ambrosia Peach Trees, two Summer Ambrosia Apple Trees, two Dixie Apple Trees.

COLLECTION IMPERIAL (\$10.00, delivered free anywhere). 100 Never Stop Strawberry Plants, six Neva-Myss Peach Trees, six Ambrosia Peach Trees, six Summer Ambrosia Apple Trees, six Fall Ambrosia Apple Trees, six Dixie Apple Trees.

COLLECTION SUPERB.—Two trees of the earliest peach that grows (Neva-Myss, two trees of the largest peach that grows (Four-in-one); two trees of the latest peach that grows, \$2.50, delivered free.

Why ordinary remedies fail to reach the lurking enemies of the strawberry plant.
The remedy that hits the nail on the head. See page 15.

COLLECTION A.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) 25 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant three-fourths of an acre, and peach or plum (see page 14) and strawberry plants can be set between:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 Early Colton (May). | 2 Magnum Bonum (Oct). |
| 2 Yellow Transparent (June). | 2 York Imperial (fall and winter). |
| 2 Red June (June). | |
| 2 Early Harvest (late June). | 4 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 1 Summer Ambrosia (Aug.) | 4 Stayman (fall and winter.) |
| 2 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | 1 Dixie (fall and winter). |
| 1 Ellis (ever bearing). | |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION B.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) 25 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant one-fourth of an acre, and strawberry plants can be set between:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Neva-Myss (May). | 2 Elberta (Early August). |
| 2 Sneed (Early June). | 2 Crawford's late (Late August). |
| 2 Dewey (mid-June). | 2 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 2 Greensboro (June). | 2 White Heath (Late September). |
| 1 Ambrosia (July). | 2 Stinson's October (Oct). |
| 2 Carmen (mid-July). | |
| 2 Belle of Georgia (late July). | |
| 2 Burk (late July). | |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION C.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) FIRST-CLASS Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees. Will plant about one-fifth of an acre, and strawberry plants can be set between: (See page 14.)

10 APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Early Colton (May). | 1 Neva-Myss (May). |
| 1 Early Harvest (late June). | 1 Greensboro (June). |
| 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) | 1 Carman (July). |
| 1 Winesap (fall and winter). | 1 Elberta (August). |
| 2 York Imperial (fall and winter). | 1 Eaton's Gold (September). |
| 2 Mammoth Black Twig (fall and winter). | 1 Stinson's October (Oct.) |
| 1 Dixie (fall and winter). | |

2 PEAR TREES:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Early Harvest (June). | 1 Kieffer (October). |
|-------------------------|----------------------|

2 PLUM TREES:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Climax (June). | 1 Abundance (July). |
|------------------|---------------------|

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION D.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) FIRST-CLASS Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, Grapevines and Strawberry Plants:

5 APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Early Colton (May). | 250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS: |
| 1 Early Harvest (June). | 50 Gandy (late). |
| 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) | 100 Excelsior (very early). |
| 1 Stayman (fall and winter). | 100 Improved Lady Thompson (early). |
| 1 Winesap (fall and winter). | 2 PLUM TREES: |
| 6 PEACH TREES: | 1 Climax (June). |
| 1 Early Wonder (May). | 1 Abundance (July). |
| 1 Greensboro (June). | 7 GRAPE VINES: |
| 1 Carman (July). | 1 Moore's Early (July). |
| 1 Ambrosia (July). | 2 Concord (August). |
| 1 Elberta (August). | 1 Niagra (August). |
| 1 Eaton's Gold (Sept.) | 1 Delaware (August). |
| 1 PEAR TREE: | 1 James (October). |
| 1 Kieffer (October). | 1 Scuppermong (October). |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION E.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots and Horseradish:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS: | |
| 50 Dunlop. | 300 Klondike (early). |
| 250 Excelsior. | 250 Gandy (late). |
| 150 Lady Thompson. | 100 ASPARAGUS ROOTS. |
| 75 Great Scott. | 12 HORSERADISH ROOTS. |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION F.—(\$5, Delivered Free.) 1,450 FIRST-CLASS EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 300 Excelsior (very early). | 100 Dynlop. |
| 300 Lady Thompson. | 500 Klondike. |
| 200 Gandy or Arome (late). | 50 Great Scott. |
- (our choice.)

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual, if asked for.

COLLECTION G.—(\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 12 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Red June (June). | 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) |
| 1 Early Harvest (late June). | 2 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 1 Early Colton. | 1 Stayman (fall and winter). |
| 2 Early Ambrosia (Aug.) | 1 Dixie. |
| 2 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | |

COLLECTION H.—(\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 12 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Neva-Myss. | 1 Ambrosia. |
| 1 Sneed (June). | 1 Crawford (late August). |
| 1 Greensboro (late June). | 1 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 1 Carman (July). | 1 White Heath (late September). |
| 1 Belle of Georgia. | 1 Stinson's October (Oct.) |
| 1 Burke (late July). | |
| 1 Elberta (August). | |

COLLECTION J.—(\$2.00, Delivered Free.) 9 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Red June (June). | 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) |
| 1 Early Harvest (July). | 1 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 1 Early Colton. | 1 Stayman (fall and winter). |
| 1 Summer Ambrosia (Aug.) | 1 Dixie (fall and winter). |
| 1 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | |

COLLECTION K.—(\$2.00, Delivered Free.) 9 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Neva-Myss (May). | 1 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 1 Greensboro (late June). | 1 White Heath (late September). |
| 1 Carman (early July). | 1 Stinson's October (Oct.) |
| 1 Belle of Georgia (early July). | |
| 1 Elberta (early August). | |
| 1 Crawford's Late (late August). | |

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS WILL BE DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES AT PRICES NAMED:

COLLECTION L.—(\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 50 CHOICE STARBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 200 Excelsior (very early). | 25 Great Scott. |
| 200 Lady Thompson. | 75 Gandy (late). |

COLLECTION M.—(\$1.75, Delivered Free.) 300 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 100 Excelsior (very early). | 25 Great Scott. |
| 100 Lady Thompson. | 75 Gandy (late). |

COLLECTION N.—(\$1.00, Delivered Free.) 150 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 50 Excelsior (very early). | 25 Gandy (late). |
| 50 Lady Thompson. | 25 Great Scott. |

COLLECTION O.—(\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 1 dozen Rose Bushes. Our selection of the best.

The Scent of fine Roses the first year. See pages 19 and 20.

Rosebushes.

(Large, two-year, hardy, field-grown bushes.)

Collection of one dozen best roses (your selection) \$2.50 delivered free. We to substitute if any kind is sold out.



In our list will be found the queens of this queenly flower, varieties selected for their surpassing beauty and for their vigor in producing abundant flowers. We endeavor to give in parenthesis the pronunciation of the French names.

RED ROSES.

To every buyer of one dozen or more roses we will send free our leaflet, telling how to plant, manure, cultivate, prune and care for them year in and year out.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE.—A vivid, magnificent Red Rose, of distinct character. 25 cents.

GAINSBORO.—A superb red rose. 25 cents.

RHEA REID.—Another grand acquisition to the family of glorious red rose. 25 cents.

METEOR.—Vivid, glowing crimson, with a texture of velvet. A truly magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer. 25 cents.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—(Gen. Jacquemo.)—A magnificent crimson rose, turning to scarlet; very fragrant. 25 cents.

ETOILLE DE FRANCE.—(A twal duh France, Star of France).—Clear, red, velvety, crimson. Considered by experts to be the handsomest rose in the world. The Gold Medal rose of France. Really a magnificent creation, which no rose connoisseur could afford to miss. 40 cents.

HELEN GOULD.—One of the most famous of all the red roses, and rightly, as it is of great beauty and value. 25 cents.

PAPA GONTIER.—(Pa-Pa Gonto.)—A rich, brilliant red, free-blooming rose. 25 cents.

PINK ROSES.

PAUL NERON.—(Paul Naron.)—A giant pink rose of grand upright growth and wonderful grace and beauty. 25 cents.

ANTOINE RÉVOIRE.—(Mrs. Taft or Prince of Bulgaria).—Beautiful, unique rose, colored on yellow ground, bordered with rich carmine. 25 cents.

BRIDESMAID.—A fine, deep-pink rose, interesting for its great beauty as well as its sentimental name. 25 cents.

MAMAN COCHET.—(Mama Cochay.)—Among the very finest of all the grand family of pink roses. A truly superb variety. 25 cents.

LA FRANCE.—Another splendid pink rose. 25 cents.

PINK KILLARNEY.—A splendid rose. Heavy and long blooming. 25 cents.

AURORA.—A grand pink rose, dyed in the tints of the dawn, as its name indicates. 25 cents.

PRESIDENT TAFT.—A superb, deep-tinted pink rose. 25 cents.

W. R. SMITH.—A new creation in magnificent pink roses. 25 cents.

WHITE ROSES.

THE BRIDE.—Dear to the hearts of rose lovers, not only for its sentimental name, but for its own glorious white self. 25 cents.

WHITE LA FRANCE.—A pure white rose with a shading of fawn color. 25 cents.

KAISERIN (Kiserine) **AUGUSTA VICTORIA.**—Considered by many the grandest white rose in the world. 25 cents.

MARIE GILLOT.—(Marry Guiyo).—One of the best bearers and most beautiful of all the white roses. 25 cents.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—The cream of the new white roses. 25 cents.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET.—A glorious white rose. 25 cents.

How a plant that makes a perfect crop as quick as a hill of beans is started. See pages 19 and 20.

YELLOW ROSES.

PERLE DE JARDINS.—(Pearl duh Zhardeen; Pearl of the Garden.) A clear, rich, golden yellow rose. 25 cents.

MLLE. F. KRUGER.—A very deep-yellow rose, strikingly handsome. 25 cents.

ETOILE DE LYON.—(Atwahl duh Lyon, Star of Lyons.)—Deep golden yellow. A double rose. A magnificent bloomer. 25 cents.

BLUMENSCHMIDT.—One of the grand new roses. White with just a hint of pink. 25 cents.

CLIMBING ROSES.

MARECHAL NEIL.—(Marshal Neel.)—All in all, this is the most popular of all roses, as it is the most refinedly beautiful. Blooms an indescribable tint of yellow that is most beautiful. Graceful climbing vines no less so. Verily, all in all, a poem in roses. 40 cents.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—A luxuriant grower and heavy bearer of beautiful yellow roses. 25 cents.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Blooms deep, vivid, velvety crimson, studding its beautiful vine like living meteors. A beautiful thing. 25 cents.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—A rampant grower and most profuse bloomer of flaming red blooms. 25 cents.

WHITE RAMBLER.—A rapid climber and grower, bearing clusters of snow-white roses. 25 cents.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.—The world-famed American Beauty Rose with the climbing habit added and twenty times as productive of blooms. A Miracle in red when at high tide of blossoming. 40 cents.

CLIMBING K. A., VICTORIA or MRS. ROBT. PERRY.—A splendid climbing white rose 25 cents.

VIOLET PLANTS.

Another flower woven with the very web and woof of human sentiment is the shyly beautiful violet. Grown in beds it is fine. It is especially valuable to border walks and beds, where its vivid green foliage all the year round, except the very dead of winter in cold climates, adds greatly to the graceful effect of the finest lawns or gardens, and equally well adorns the walk to the humblest cabin. 100 plants, \$1.00.

PONDEROSA LEMON PLANTS.

This evergreen pot plant is not only a beautiful ornament to any room in the house, as it can stand a very low temperature, but a most attractive curiosity; the enormous flaming yellow fruit it bears weighing sometimes as much as four pounds; and they make excellent lemonade withal. Price, 50 cents.

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.

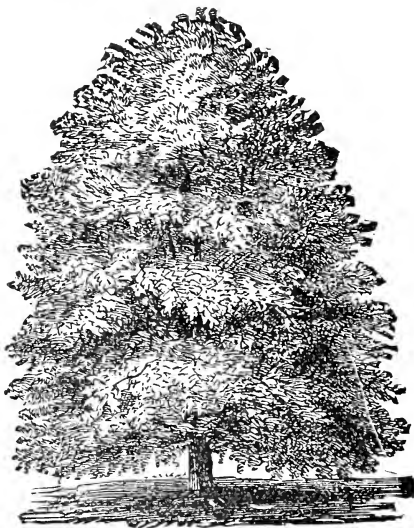
Pyramidal and American Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce we can ship in splendid, extra large sizes, with hills of earth attached to roots and wrapped in burlaps at \$1.00 each. Medium size, 50 cents. See below.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.—This is one of the handsomest and thriftiest of the evergreen family. Succeeds where even other kinds fail. 50 cents.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—The most popular of the spruce family. Grows twenty or thirty feet tall, throwing out a mass of graceful leaves from the ground to its tapering point. 50 cents.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE.—Lower growing and more bushy in its habits than the Pyramidal. Fine to plant singly on lawns. Makes a hedge of surpassing beauty. 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—Famous the world over for its magnificent foliage and blossoms and for their great fragrance. Grows into a large tree and last for centuries. \$1.00.



Maple.

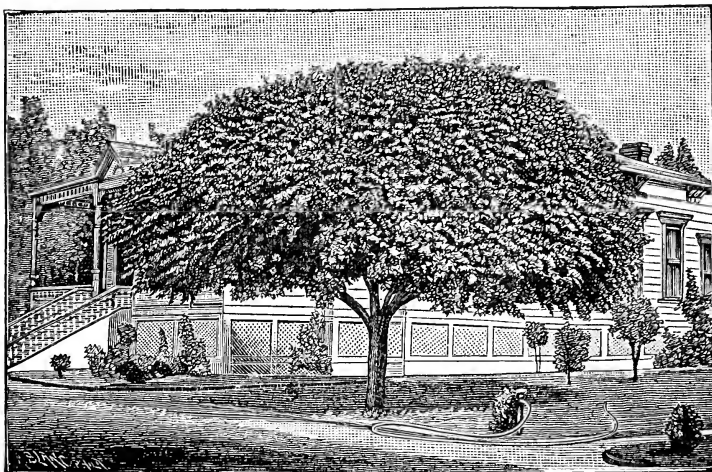
When shade that comes almost like magic must have its start. See pages 19 and 20.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES.—(See also picture on following page.) No tree in the world surpasses this in gracefulness and beauty, and none makes a denser shade, or makes it quicker. It makes a great growth, attaining a large size, and lasts for many years. We have some that were planted thirty-five years ago and are still in their prime. They are considered the most striking and beautiful things in town. 2 years, 50 cents.

SILVER MAPLE.—This is the quickest growing of all the maple family, and a very handsome tree, making a dense shade. 50 cents.

SUGAR MAPLE.—This is not as fast a grower as the Silver Maple, but it is the standard shade tree over a large region. 50 cents.

SILVER POPULAR.—A quick-growing tree, with trunk and leaves of beautiful silvery green highly ornamental on a lawn, being one of the handsomest of trees. 50 cents.



A Magnificent Umbrella Tree

(Like This in Three Years)

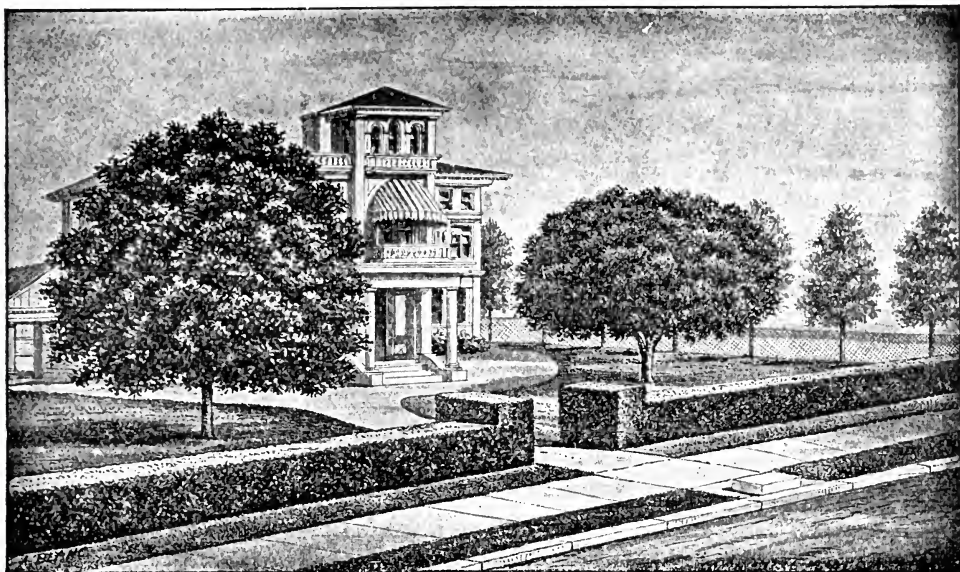
Of all trees, the Umbrella Tree, stands unrivalled as to beauty of form, density of shade, and quickness of growth. It seems next to a miracle to produce such a shade.—100 square feet, in so short a while. But, with our trees, and with our methods, it is a sure thing.

The Umbrella Tree is a sport of the common China Ball Tree. There is a strong tendency in the seedlings to revert to the parent type. Thousands of worthless China Ball Trees are annually sold as Umbrella Trees. In fact, it takes a skillful eye to detect them when young. Our trees are sent under an absolute guarantee that they are pure Umbrellas of the highest type. Many trees are half and half.

THE ONLY WAY TO PLANT ANY KIND OF TREE.

Dig a hole at least three feet square and two feet deep, retaining all the top soil, hauling off all the clay or sub soil. Set the tree about three inches deeper than it grew in nursery as shown by surface marks. In filling the hole, use only rich top soil and plenty of well rotted stable manure or fertilizer in the hole, but it must not come in contact with the roots of the tree. Have a thick layer of rich soil round the roots and the manure, etc., outside of that. Strong manure near the roots may kill the tree, but can be used if kept well away from them. Trample the soil well around the tree and heap it a little. Cultivate for a radius of four feet the first two years. If drought comes, water well. After the first two years the tree will take care of itself.

The Natural soil the young hedge plant must set in to do its level best. See pages 19 and 20.



Silver Maple.

Umbrella, Handsomest of all Shade Trees.

Shows the grandly ornamental effect of evergreen privet hedge (solid as a stone wall). Silver Maple and Umbrella Tree The hedge can be pruned low or high as a wind-break or to give privacy to a back yard. Can be grown first year from our heavily rooted hedge plants.

A Hedge as Quick as a Hill of Beans

Why wait two years or more for a hedge when, with our two-years-old, heavily rooted rooted Privet plants, you can grow one before midsummer the first year and not an open, straggling excuse for a hedge but one as solid from the ground up as a brick wall. One that pays 1000 per cent. profit on what it costs in the ornamental value of the place it adorns. It can with a little more time be grown ten feet or over as a wind break, to give privacy to a back yard, etc.

Did you ever see a solid hedge? Go out and study hedges a bit. We never saw one (except from our own plants and method) that wasn't more or less open, usually more. Down about the bottom at any rate daylight is dead sure to pour through it like Niagara. Such hedges disfigure instead of beautifying because they are mere slouches. We furnish either the California or Ammor River Privet. Our soil enables us to grow the latter under identically the same conditions it grows in its own home in Siberia. Hence our splendid plants.

THE ONLY WAY TO HAVE A HEDGE.

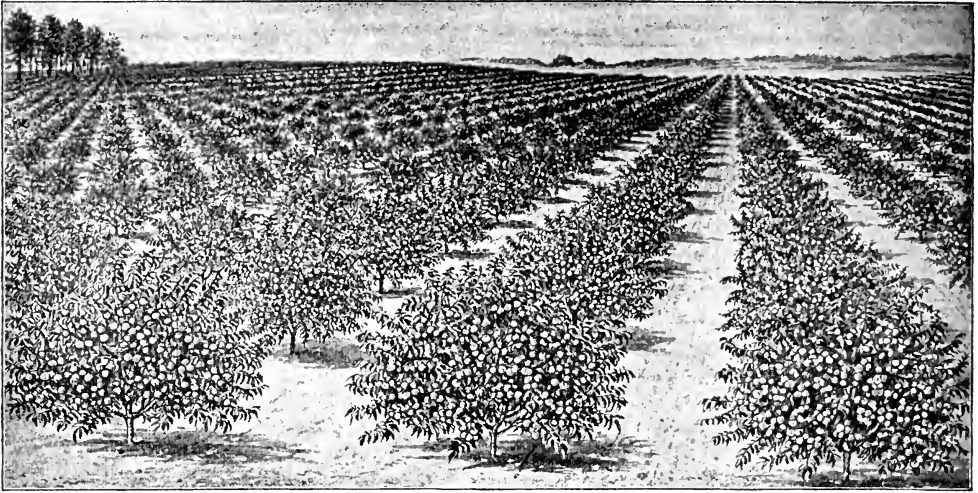
Open a trench two and a half feet wide and two feet deep. Preserve the top soil, but scatter afar or haul off all the clay. Set plants six inches apart and so deep that all the lower branches of the plant will be well down beneath the surface of the ground. The deeper the better, if just the upper ends of the plants, (We send the cut back to right height) extend an inch out of the ground, it suffers. Our plants are grown with a view to the deep settling and thrives perfectly with it.

Use a line to keep the plants in straight row, as each plants is set, put enough of the top soil around it to cover the roots well Then fill the trench with good top soil, using plenty of manure or fertilizer. BUT ALWAYS LET A THICK LAYER OF SOIL COME BETWEEN THE ROOTS AND THE MANURE OR FERTILIZER. Trample soil well and keep it somewhat smothered, as it will settle. Cultivate first year, and if drought comes, water it liberally. No cultivation or care will be necessary after first year. Full details as to clipper cultivation is given in our booklet.

Last year I got from you 100 Hedge Bushes, 2 Early Wonder Peaches, 2 Umbrella Trees and 1 Ambrosia Peach and some Apple Trees. My hedge is now a perfect beauty, five feet high.
Haywood County, N. C., April 16, 1914.

MRS. A. HENSON.

How the resistance of the fruit tree and plant to insect pest and diseases is increased. See pages 19 and 20.



(Drawn from Photograph)

One corner of our magnificent orchard of Neva-Myss Peaches, the earliest and most profitable peach in the world, shows these trees three years from planting (May, 1914) loaded down with fruit. It is believed to be the largest orchard in the world set solid to one variety. This shows our faith in it after ten years' trial.

Items de Luxe.

Choice Fruits For Home Use and High-Grade Fancy Market.

NEVER STOP, EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.—Most exquisitely flavored of all fruits. Under high cultivation has paid at rate of \$2,500 an acre. Planted in garden, fruits from earliest spring till dead of winter—being proof to ordinary frosts. At South, in ordinary winters, with little straw protection in cold snaps, will fruit through the cold months and the year round.

100 plants, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere, with booklet, making success certain.

NEVA-MYSS (The \$1,400.00 an Acre) PEACH.—Far and away the earliest peach known. Large, brilliant red, soft, good flavor. Belongs to a class of its own and not to that of the small, colorless, insipid early peach. Never fails to bear good crop, for while earliest to ripen it is the last to bloom. Fruited 14 years. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

FOUR-IN-ONE PEACH.—So called because it is the largest, best, firmest and most beautiful of all the huge midsummer peaches. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free.

AMBROSIA PEACH.—White, rosy cheeked, soft, luscious, melting. Most deliciously flavored of all peaches. July. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

SUMMER AMBROSIA APPLE.—A medium size, golden flecked red apple of the finest imaginable flavor. August. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

FALL AMBROSIA APPLE.—A very large pippin-shaped apple. Equal, and if possible superior, in flavor to Summer Ambrosia. Fall and winter. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

DIXIE APPLE.—A superb fall and winter apple that originated at the South, and will, no doubt, succeed farther South than other kinds. Six trees, \$2.50, delivered free anywhere.

See page 15 for only conditions under which Never Stop and Neva-Myss are sold.)

Price List

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Well rooted, vigorous plants, all grown from parent plants not only not allowed to weaken themselves by fruiting last spring, but which just before planting were "stripped to the bone" and dipped in a strong liquid fungicide. This renders the plants they produced free from the rust and funguous diseases which annually lessen the strawberry crop of the country 10 to 50 per cent. See page 15.

All lots from 50 up can be selected from as many varieties as buyer chooses, but not less than 25 of each.	Per 1,000	Per 500	Per 100	Per 50	Per 25
Excelsior (Per.).....	\$3.00	\$1.75	\$.75	\$.60	\$.50
Heflin's Early (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Virginia (Imp.).....	3.00	1.75	.65	.50	.40
Lady Corneille.....	3.00	1.75	.65	.50	.40
Chesapeake.....	3.00	1.75	.65	.50	.40
Red Bird.....	3.00	1.75	.65	.50	.40
Climax.....	3.00	1.75	.65	.50	.40
Missionary.....	4.00	2.00	.75	.60	.50
Improved Lady Thompson (Per.).....	4.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
KLONDYKE (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Brandywine (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Dunlop (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Warfield (Imp.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Haverland (Imp.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Gandy (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Aroma (Per.).....	3.00	1.75	.75	.60	.50
Marshall.....			1.00		
Armstrong.....			1.00		
Baltimore.....			1.00		
NEVER STOP (The wonderful ever-bearer, 100 plants, \$2.50, delivered free. Not less than 100 sold.) See page 3.					
FALL BEARING KINDS					
Americus.....			2.00		
Iowa.....			2.50		
Progressive.....			2.50		
Francis.....			2.50		
Autumn.....			2.50		
Productive.....			2.50		
Superb.....			2.50		
} Very low prices in quantities.					
THE GIANT TRIO					
Tiptop (Imp.).....	10.00	5.00	1.00	.75	.50
Great Scott (Per.).....	5.00	3.00	1.00	.75	.50
Florella (Per.).....	5.00	3.00	1.00	.75	.50

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES IN LARGE QUANTITIES. . . .

Varieties of strawberry plants marked (Imp.) have imperfect or pistillate blooms and should have every fourth row of the field planted in a (Per.) perfect or staminate blooming kind. If preferred the bundles can be opened and the two kinds thoroughly mixed in above proportion and thus planted. Some of the heaviest and surest bearing varieties ever known are imperfect or pistillate.

Never-Stop Strawberry Plants and Nera-Myss Peach Trees are sold only under restrictions. (See pages 4 and 5.)

WHEN TO PLANT.—In the southern and central parts of the country they can be set any time during fall, winter or spring that the ground is not actually frozen or mired the earlier the better. At the north in fall or early spring. See page 3 for plants by freight at a cost of 25 cents per 1,000. Shipment of plants begin September 15th.

LARGE, WELL-ROOTED, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TREES ONLY.

Dozen, 25, 50 or 100 lots can be selected from as many varieties at same price, as buyer chooses.	1,000	500	100	50	25	Dozen	Each
Apple Trees (see p. 16). All varieties, except the six following: (Special price in quantities).....	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 3.75	\$ 1.80	\$.15
Dixie, Early Colton, Ellis' Ever-bearing, Summer Ambrosia, Hunt's Ever-bearing, Fall Ambrosia.....	See pp.	25 & 32	25.00	13.00	7.00	4.00	.40
Peach Trees (see page 12). All varieties, except the five following.....			10.00	5.00	2.75	1.50	.15
Neva-Myss, Four in One, or Giant Honey— Ambrosia, Wine and Niagara. (Special low price in quantities).....			25.00	13.00	7.00	4.00	.40
Japan Plum Trees (see page 15).....			20.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	.30
Apricot Trees (see page 15).....						4.00	.50
Everbearing Mulberry Trees (see page 19).....			24.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	.25
Cherry Trees (see page 20).....					8.00	4.00	.40
Pear Trees (see page 19) Keiffer.....			25.00	12.50	6.25	3.25	.30
Pear Trees. All other kinds.....			30.00	15.00	7.50	4.00	.40
Pecan Trees (see page 21). Paper-shell kinds.....							1.00
Pecan Trees—Seedling Trees.....							.35
Japan Walnuts (see page 26).....	A Big	Lot	very	low,	in	quantities.	.50
Shade Trees. Umbrella Trees, Sugar Maple.....							.50
Silver Maple. Large.....							.50
Evergreens. American and Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce (see page 20).....							.50
Magnolia Trees. Very fine (3 to 4 ft. high).....							1.00
Evergreen Hedge Plants, large. Makes perfect Hedge first year (see page 32).....	30.00	16.50	3.50	2.00	1.50	.75	.10
Rosebushes (25c. to 40c. See page 22).....						2.50	.25
Ponderosa Lemon Plants.....							.50
Violet Plants (see page 23).....			1.00				
Grapevines. Concord, Delaware, Moore's Early Niagara (see page 29).....				7.00	3.50	2.00	1.00
Grapevines. (Scuppernong and James).....	Special	prices	in	quantities.			.25
Fig Bushes.....					5.00	2.50	.30
Asparagus Roots.....	5.00	3.00	1.00	.75	.65	.50	
Rhubarb Roots.....						1.00	
Herse radish.....						.25	
Currant Bushes.....						1.00	
Gooseberry Bushes.....						1.00	
Raspberry Plants.....			2.00			.75	
Blackberry.....			2.00			.75	
Dewberry Plants.....			2.00			.75	
Raspberry Plants—St. Regis, the great ever- bearer.....			6.00			1.50	
Cabbage Plants (see page 43 for prices).							

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES
IN QUANTITIES.

LOW EXPRESS RATES.—Being one of the largest shippers, the express company allows us 30 per cent. off the regular rates. We pack lightly, and spare no pains to save our customers every cent possible in transportation.

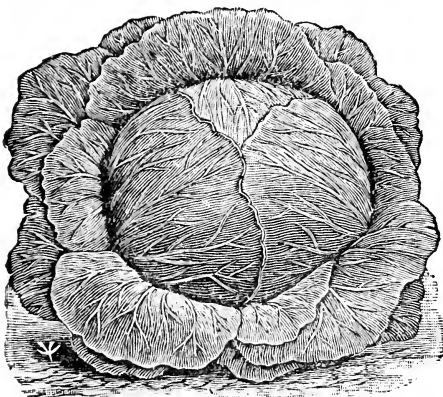
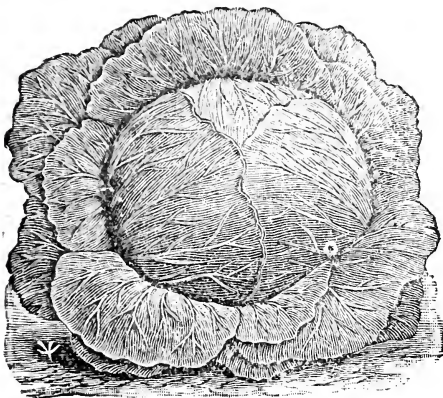
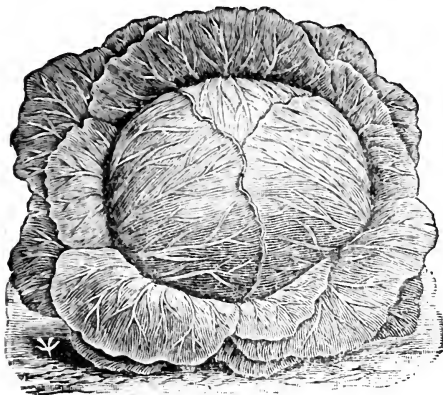
All orders for trees for less than \$1.00 must include 25 cents extra to cover actual cost of packing. All larger tree orders and all other orders packed free.

BE SURE TO GIVE THE NUMBER OF YOUR ORDER if you should have occasion to write about it. If you do not, we cannot possibly find it among the thousands on our books. Number is given on acknowledgment postal we mail upon receipt of order.

TO MAKE SURE OF GETTING JUST WHAT YOU WANT it is always best to send in your order as soon as you receive this catalogue. First-class stock will then be reserved for you and shipped when directed.

Time of shipment of fruit trees, shade trees, hedge plants, rose bushes, grape vines, etc., etc., from October 15 to April 15th.

Sea Island Grown Cabbage Plants



SURE TO LIVE because they are hardened by being grown in the open air in mid-winter. This is practicable only on the islands of the South Carolina coast where the cold, steady sea winds harden the plants at the same time that they prevent the formation of frost. A young cabbage plant will stand a moderate freeze while the deposit of white frost on the leaves means death.

SURE TO HEAD because in this favored region the seed can be sown in mid-winter and at just the time when Old Mother Nature will make cabbage out of the product instead of running them up into blooms. Why this is we know not. We only know it is her way, and she always has her way. Many a promising setting of plants have we known, which grown from seed planted too early, ended in a flower garden (and profanity) instead of a cabbage patch.

SURE TO PAY because they head ten days to two weeks earlier than plants grown under glass or in cold frames. They head earlier because they are so hardy that they can safely be planted anywhere in the country in mid-winter on any day that the soil is not actually frozen. Subsequent frost or freezes will not harm them. The roots at once take hold and assimilate the fertilizer and grow whenever the soil is not frozen. When spring comes the plants are firmly rooted and ready to get right down to business, making heads as solid as cannon balls.

Our plants are grown by the most experienced grower on the South Carolina coast, and shipped direct from grower to purchaser. Special express rate is very low. We can fill orders any time from December 1 to April 15.

PRICE—F. O. B. Express Office, Charleston, S. C.: Lots of 1,000 to 5,000, \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000, \$1.25 per thousand; 10,000 and over, \$1.00 per thousand. Plants are packed in cases holding either 500, 1,000 or 2,000 plants to case. Order in these quantities. Five hundred plants of one variety sold at the 1,000 rate. **100 choice plants delivered free for 35 cents.**

One pound of ordinary soap dissolved in four gallons of warm water and sprinkled on the cabbage will drive off all bugs and insects and do no harm to the cabbage.

VARIETIES:—Early Jersey Wakefield (earliest); Charleston Large Type Wakefield (second earliest); Succession (earliest flat head) and Short-stemmed Flat Dutch (largest and latest.)

SPLENDID RESULTS FROM OUR CABBAGE PLANTS.

Two years ago we bought cabbage plants of you and got splendid results. Last year we bought elsewhere and results were poor.

Warren County, Ga.

C. S. MCGINTY & SON.

From the plants I bought of you last year, I raised cabbage that weighed from ten to eighteen pounds. Send me more of the same kind by the first or tenth of February.

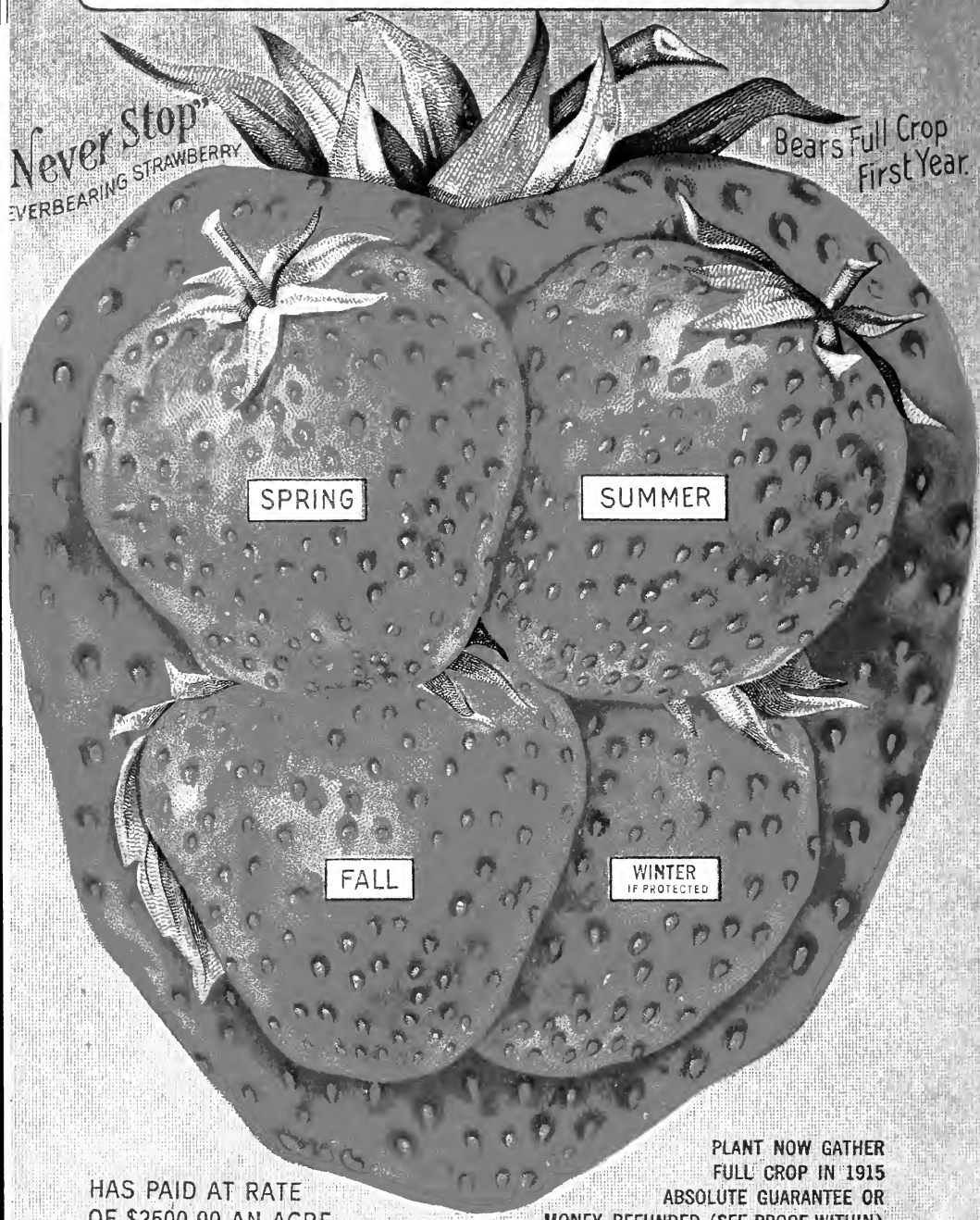
Haywood County, Tenn., January 23, 1914.

J. E. CHAPMAN.

YOU MUST DIVERSIFY. BROTHER SOIL TILLER. PLANT SOME FRUIT. IT KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY. IT LOWERS THE COST OF LIVING AND ADDS TO ITS PLEASURE. IT SELLS AT HOME, WAR OR NO WAR. QUICK RETURNS YOU MUST HAVE. **NEVER STOP** EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY. BEARS FULL CROP FIRST YEAR. APRIL TO NOVEMBER. **NEVA MYSS** EARLIEST OF ALL PEACHES (MAY) FRUITS FREELY AT TWO YEARS OLD. NEVER MISSED A CROP.

Never Stop
EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Bears Full Crop
First Year.



HAS PAID AT RATE
OF \$2500.00 AN ACRE

PLANT NOW GATHER
FULL CROP IN 1915
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE OR
MONEY REFUNDED (SEE PROOF WITHIN)

"Never Stop" Genuine Everbearing Strawberry

FRUITS HEAVILY APRIL TO NOVEMBER BEARS FULL CROP FIRST YEAR. WITH ALL OTHER VARIETIES YOU HAVE TO WAIT TILL THE SECOND YEAR.