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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE,

1916

MAY 24 1916

POMONA NURSERIES INDEXED.

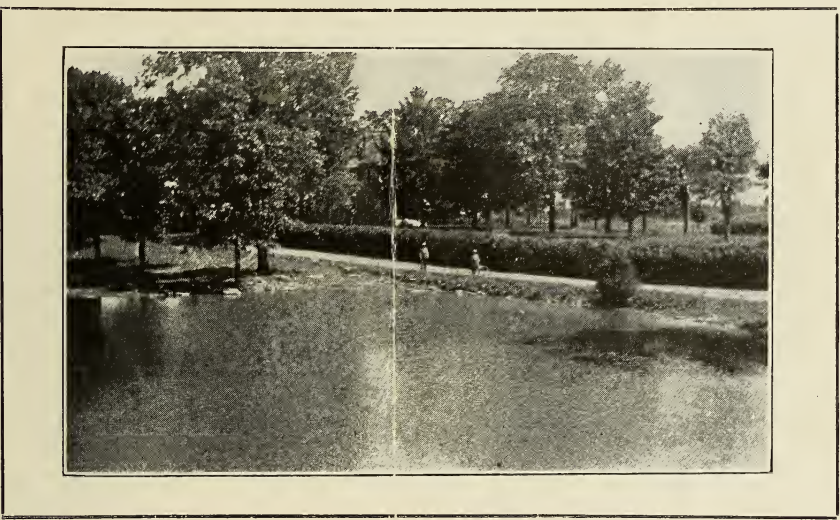
ESTABLISHED 1891



BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

A. A. McGINNIS & SONS Proprietors

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruit SHRUBS AND VINES



—SPECIALTIES:—

**A Full Line of General Nursery Stock
In Either Large or Small Quantities**



**1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KIEFFER PEAR TREE.**

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

After many years' experience in the growing of nursery stock we now feel more capable than ever of giving to our patrons good, thrifty, well-grown trees and plants that are best suited to this and adjoining localities as we have made this one feature of the business a careful study and are now offering the very best old, and those of the new, varieties that have been thoroughly tried and found to be a success in this latitude.

Apples being the King of Fruits, we make that more of a specialty, though we grow most everything in the nursery line, and can ship any time from October 15 to April 1st, except during the hardest winter weather. We pack carefully in paper-lined boxes or bales.

Send in your order now, do not wait until time for planting as we sometimes run short of stock late in the season and are not able to fill large orders in full. Send in early and we will file away and ship at the proper time, after notifying you of date of shipment.

A Certificate of Inspection from our State Entomologist is attached to every shipment in addition to which we fumigate all stock before shipment.

Preparing the Land For Planting an Orchard

First select the most suitable place, then break the land deep and pulverize well by thorough dragging or harrowing, then check off the desired distance: 25 to 30 feet for apples, 30 feet the better; 16 to 20 feet for peaches, pears, plums and cherries, and when trees arrive cut the bundles apart or open up and take from the box or bale, as the case may be, and trim all broken or mutilated roots, and if two-year trees, cut back all branches to from three to half a dozen buds leaving the central shoots the longest, then heal in deep near where they are to be planted and if dry water heavily and let stand over night or until ready to plant, and then plant from the trench to avoid drying out again.

In planting open out the holes a sufficient width and depth to receive the roots without cramping. Where not convenient to cultivate, or where only a few trees are to be planted open out a hole 12 or 18 inches deep and three feet wide, throw a little of the surface soil back, then set in your tree and place the balance of the soil well between the roots, covering them two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, then cover the space with some sort of mulch, coarse manure, straw or leaves will do, to protect from the hot sun and hold the moisture.

It is always best to plant where the land can be cultivated through the spring and summer in some crop where constant plowing and hoeing is necessary. This cultivation or mulching should be kept up for two or three years, or until the trees are well established, after which a crop of orchard grass or clover is a very suitable crop. No small grain crop is good.

Spraying for Insects.

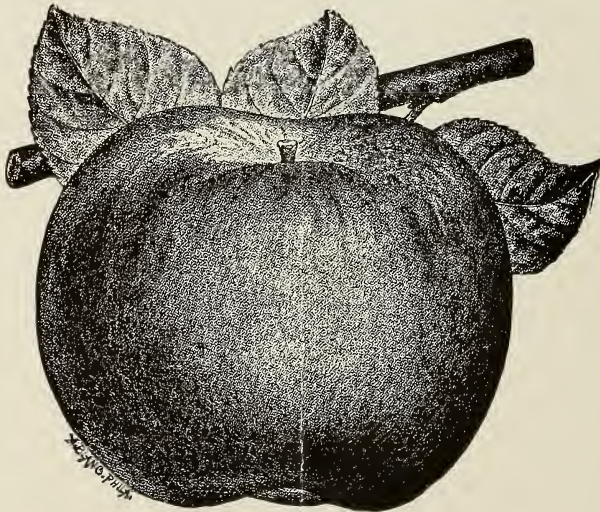
Should any scale disease make its appearance, spray with lime sulphur solution, one (1) gallon of the prepared solution to ten (10) gallons of water,

and spray before the sap begins to rise while the trees are perfectly dormant.

For apple worm, codling moth, or any other leaf or bloom pest on fruit or plants, spray with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, after the blooms are fully open, and again in about two weeks; a third application in three weeks after the second will also help. The above remedies can be found at the Warren County Hardware Company or Hendrick Hardware Company, in Bowling Green, already prepared at small cost. It is generally kept in every town or city of any size with instructions for use. We will be glad, also, to answer at all times any inquiry as to fruit or its treatment for disease or where to find the different preparations.

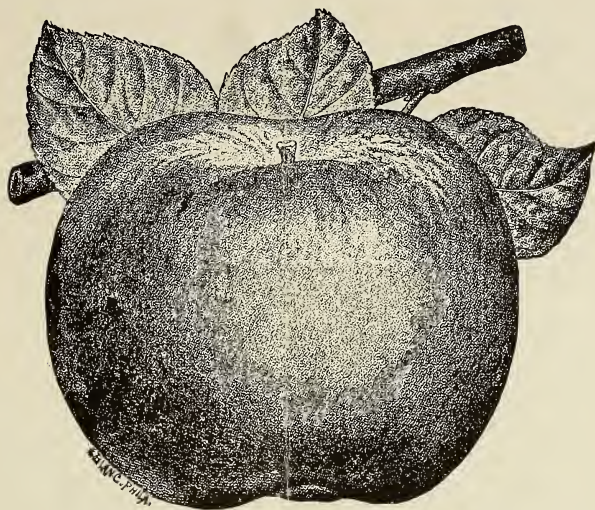
APPLES

The apple is the most important of our fruits in the excellence of the fruit, value of the crop and extent of culture. In this section the apple is very successful if given the proper attention. This attention includes selection of suitable land and varieties, careful preparation of the soil, thorough



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

cultivation and spraying. Clay or a clay loam are the best soils for apples. The land should be well drained. If apples are planted thirty feet apart each way rows of peaches can be planted between and as the peaches will grow faster they will protect the young apples besides utilizing space that they will not need for twelve or fifteen years, when the peaches can be cut out.



PARAGON

We give below a list of varieties every one of which we know personally to be good and a success in this section. This list is not culled from some ready-made catalogue, but is the result of our thirty years' experience and we know and grow every variety listed. Do not make the mistake of planting too many kinds. For a family orchard a dozen and for commercial planting four or five varieties are enough.

Summer Apples

EARLY TRANSPARENT (Yellow Transparent). The most valuable of all early apples and the first to ripen. Fine for both eating and cooking and a good apple for commercial planting in this section. Medium to large, oblong in shape; yellow skin; flesh white, juicy and rich, of good quality.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, yellow, nearly covered with deep crimson. A thrifty grower and abundant bearer, ripening early in June.

EARLY HARVEST. This is such a general favorite that it needs no praise. A profitable early apple for home marketing. Medium to large flat yellow; fruit tender, juicy and well flavored. Ripens about ten days later than Red Astrachan and Red June. Tree of rather spreading habit.

RED JUNE. Medium size; deep red. Ripens about the same time as Red Astrachan and Early Transparent. A fine eating apple and a ready seller but not a good cooker. Tree very productive.

SUMMER PEARMAIN. Not a beauty to look at but its quality and flavor make it a favorite. Yellow, streaked with rusty red. Ripens late in July. Tree is a ragged slow grower, moderately productive.

GOLDEN SWEET. Large, pale yellow. A fine sweet apple, good to eat and cook. Tree is a good bearer.

HORSE APPLE. A well-known old favorite. Large, yellowish green, acid; a good cooker and a liberal bearer. Ripens July to August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. This is one of the most beautiful and popular of summer apples and is a valuable market variety. Large waxy yellow with bright red blush; flesh tender and juicy. Excellent alike for eating,

cooking and market and especially good for drying. Ripens in August. An abundant producer.

DUCHESS (Oldenburg). Streaked red and yellow, large crisp and tender, fine for cooking, an early and regular bearer. A Russian variety and noted for its hardness. Should be in every orchard.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Color orange yellow striped and shaded with red showing gray dots through the color, flesh light yellow, sometimes striped with red, fine, tender and juicy, flavor rich, sub-acid. There is no apple of better quality; the tree is perfect in shape and a great bearer. Season August.

BENONI. Crimson, tender, sub-acid; medium size. Ripens in July. No better apple for family use.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Handsome fruit, medium size, oblong; skin whitish, splashed with crimson. Good for table or market. Tree a vigorous grower. Ripens in August.

Autumn and Winter Apples

STARKE. Large size; green, striped with red. One of the very best eating apples and a good cooker. Ripens early in September.

WOLF RIVER. Very large and handsome fruit; deep crimson; flesh white and tender and of good flavor. Excellent for cooking. Tree a strong grower, very hardy, and a great bearer. September.

WEALTHY. Large, round, dark red set with white dots, smooth and glossy; fine quality. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive. An excellent commercial sort and should be quite freely planted.

GRIMES GOLDEN. One of the best apples we have, excellent in every way and should be

in every orchard. Medium size, rather oblong, deep yellow fruit of fine flavor and quality, rich and juicy. The tree is a strong, spreading grower, hardy and bears well.

GENETON. A well known old standard apple, a long keeper. Blooms late in the season which makes it a sure bearer.

BEN DAVIS. Large and handsome red striped fruit. A little below the average in quality but a late keeper and a good cooker. A profitable market apple and a good bearer.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. A favorite commercial apple in the north and good for all uses. Succeeds here. Large rusty yellowish green fruit, fine in flavor and quality. In good eating condition by November and one of the longest keepers known. The tree is a thrifty grower, bears early and regularly.

ROME BEAUTY. Large yellow, striped with bright red; flesh juicy and crisp. Tree a moderate grower and a good bearer.

KINNAIRD'S CHOICE. A fine early winter apple; medium size with a small core; flesh yellowish, tender with a rich sub-acid flavor. Tree a vigorous, irregular grower, an early and safe bearer.

WINESAP. Probably the best known and greatest favorite among apples. It is a very productive bearer of attractive dark-red apples of fine flavor, good appearance and keeping quality. This is the standard of commercial apples and while we have some others as good and some better you will not make a mistake in planting Winesap.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the very best apples in cultivation, a seedling of the famous Winesap and a worthy namesake. Skin a smooth greenish yellow, striped with red. Tree thrifty in all soils and climates like Winesap. Don't fail to plant it.

SWEET LIMBERTWIG. A good apple for

this section and farther south. Yellowish, streaked with red. Productive, a good keeper, of good quality.

ARKANSAS BLACK. An enlarged and improved Winesap. Deep dark red, almost black in color; flesh firm and crisp, with a rich flavor. Cannot be excelled for cooking and is a good keeper. The tree is a fine upright grower.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Resembles Winesap but is about a third to a half larger. It is one of the most profitable apples grown and should be in every orchard. Bears well, keeps well and is of a fine flavor and very handsome in appearance.

PARAGON. Combines the good qualities of Limbertwig and Winesap. Large, deep red, very fine appearing fruit; quality extra good. Tree is hardy and productive. A long keeper and should never be overlooked for either family or commercial orchard.

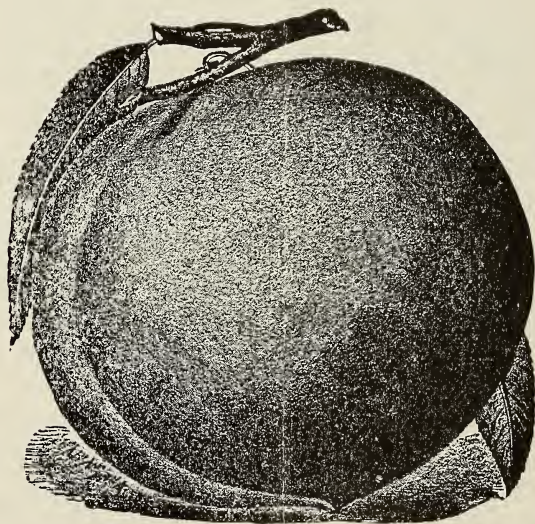
JONATHAN. One of the most beautiful of apples, yellowish nearly covered with bright red; flesh white and tender, of sprightly flavor. Excellent for table, cooking or market. Tree spreading in habit, hardy and moderate in growth.

LANSINGBURG. Rather small fruit, yellow, overspread with pale red; good quality. Valued principally for its long keeping qualities. It keeps till next year's apples are ripe.

YORK IMPERIAL. Large, flatish; white, specked and shaded with red. This has all the elements of a profitable market apple, is productive, of good flavor, looks well and keeps well.

REAGON, OR BLACK BEN DAVIS. Large roundish, oval, striped and marked with red on a rich greenish ground; flesh yellowish, of a rich spicy flavor, similar to Ben Davis and Gano but better keeper. Originated in Arkansas.

PEACHES



ELBERTA PEACH

A sandy loam is best for peaches but they will do well in most any well

drained soil that is not too rich. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart or between rows of apples. Cut the young tree back well before planting as it is best to have a low head. Keep the ground clean and mellow. Use some well-decomposed barnyard manure at first but after the trees begin to bear use fertilizers with more phosphate and potash. Good land needs no fertilizing at all. The fruit is borne on the previous season's wood and the trees should be kept in good bearing condition by pruning every year cutting off one-third to one-half the last season's growth.

Varieties marked (F) are freestone, those marked (C) are cling. They are listed about in the order of ripening.

Peaches

SNEED (C). Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. The earliest peach, ripening earlier than Alexander. Medium size; cream with slight red shade. A semi-cling.

ALEXANDER (C). Above medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with deep red; flesh juicy and sweet. Clings slightly to stone.

CARMAN (F). The finest and most reliable early peach. Shaped like Elberta and almost as large; tough skin; creamy white with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor.

CHAMPION (F). A new peach, very large and beautiful. Creamy white with red cheek; sweet and rich. Ripens early, ships well and is also one of the best for eating and home use. Do not fail to have some Champion in your orchard.

WADDELL (F). Medium, oblong; skin white and firm. A good keeper and one of the best market varieties.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY (F). Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow and good quality. The tree is a good grower and very productive, making it one of the best early yellow sorts.

OLD MIXON (F). White with a red blush; meat white, red at seed; large size and one of the very best to ship or market at home.

CHINESE CLING (C). Large showy fruit, yellowish white with pink blush; flesh white, red at pit; juicy and melting, rich flavor. A valuable variety.

KENTUCKY BELLE (F). A new and very handsome peach which seems to be a sure bearer. The original tree has borne annually for 25 years. Very large, creamy white, red blush.

BELLE OF GEORGIA (F). Very large; skin white with red cheek; meat white and firm. A prolific bearer and should never be left out of an orchard. It is an excellent shipper and one of the very best for family use and home market.

ELBERTA (F). Really needs no descrip-

tion or praise as it is so well and favorably known everywhere, especially in the South, where it is the great market peach and standard of excellence. Large, yellow with slight overspread of red; flesh yellow, very rich flavor more or less acid. The fine appearance and shipping qualities make Elberta the best market variety.

NEW GLOBE (F). Large, golden yellow with blush; as fine in appearance, and shipping qualities as Elberta and of better flavor. Flesh yellow, rich and of excellent quality.

SALWAY (F). Fruit large, yellow, mottled with a dull red; flesh yellow and firm, rather acid but one of the finest late yellow peaches.

MAMMOTH WHITE CLING (Heath Cling) (C). Its name describes this peach satisfactorily. One of our most reliable and excellent clings.

CRAWFORD'S LATE (F). Larger than Crawford's Early, of similar quality and appearance, and two to three weeks later. One of the finest late sorts.

MAMMOTH WHITE FREE (F). A freestone companion to Mammoth White Cling. Ripens first of September.

HENRIETTA (Levy's Late) (C). A great late yellow cling. Yellow with crimson coloring. Very large, productive, and a sure bearer. A most excellent one for eating, preserving, or market.

BURKE (C). Large greenish white with a red blush. One of the most valuable for late market or home use.

BELLE OF KENTUCKY (F). A new seedling originated on the farm of Mr. Virgil Carvin, ex-County Court Clerk of this (Warren County), who says the tree is about twenty-five years old and has never failed to bear since first coming into bearing, which makes it a profitable peach for planting either for home or market. Besides it is one of the very best in quality, firm and good for shipping and when fully ripe one of the best to eat. Flesh creamy white, with small seed. A freestone ripening 15th to 20th of August.

APRICOTS

Apricots do not do well here as they are not very hardy. They are best adapted for planting in city gardens or in a situation where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits and a little extra care given them is many times repaid. The blooms are liable to be caught by late spring frosts and care is necessary to protect them.

We can furnish Moorpark or Early Golden.

NECTARINES

Nectarines thrive in the same soil and require the same cultivation as the peach. They are very liable to attacks of the cureulio and brown rot and must be sprayed. They ripen from the last of July to the last of August.

QUINCE

These do best in strong clay soils. The leaves are somewhat subject to blight and should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell and again at intervals as necessary. In this section they are almost free from blight and do not need spraying unless you see that they are affected.

We can supply Meech's Prolific and Orange.

FIGS

Figs are not hardy here but may be grown in tubs or in the open ground if bent over and covered with earth in the winter. The trees bear early and the fruit is delicious and most healthful as a well-known patent-medicine advertisement has impressed upon us since the beginning of our memory.

PEARS

Pears succeed on most any soil that will produce good grain or vegetable crops but they do best on a rather strong heavy loam. The ground should be rich and well cultivated for the first three years and then allowed to grow up in bluegrass. When blight appears cut off the affected parts at once, about four to six inches below the blight and burn them. Pears, especially the upright growers like Kieffer, should be set close together. We believe this protects the fruit from frost. Always gather pears before they are ripe as they lose flavor and are liable to rot if left on too long. The winter kinds can be gathered entirely green and wrapped in paper to ripen in the cellar or other cool, dry place.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT. A European pear, large, buttery, juicy and rich flavor. A very popular sort. Ripens in August.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size; rich yellow with red cheek; quality fair; a strong growing and productive tree.

GARBER (Garber's Hybrid). One of the hybrid Oriental varieties that are better suited than the English sorts to the south and this section as they are freer from blight. Garber is much like Kieffer in size and appearance but ripens earlier. Tree is a very strong grower and bears well. Should be planted with Kieffer as a polanizer.

WILDER. Small to medium in size; yellow with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and good flavor. A good market fruit.

Autumn and Winter Pears

DUCHESS (Duchess d'Angouleme). Very juicy and excellent for preserving or canning. Large, rough and uneven; greenish yellow with red cheek.

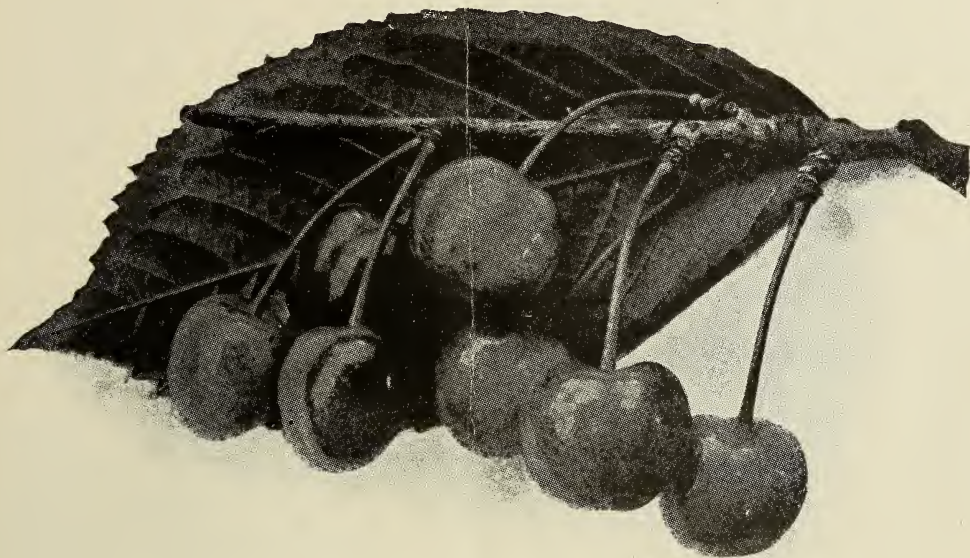
JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSETT. Large, almost globular, covered with russet; firm and An Oriental variety and a strong, vigorous grower and very sure bearer but poor in quality.

KIEFFER. The surest and best pear to plant. Fruit is not quite so fine in quality or flavor as some but it has everything else in its favor. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, is almost free from blight, and is a sure and very prolific bearer. In an even moderately good season the fruit must be thinned out, it is so thick on the trees. Fruit is large, pear-shaped, rich yellow, somewhat russety with light red cheeks when fully ripe. Easy to handle, keeps and ships well and is a handsome fruit and sure seller. Trees begin to bear at four years old. For this section there is no pear so profitable as Kieffer and Garber and should be planted together about in the proportion of one Garber to three or four Kieffer to insure a crop almost every season.

CHERRIES

The cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil but will do well in any situation provided the ground is dry and well drained. There is a good profit to be had from growing cherries, the Dukes and Morello sorts, as the yield is almost sure and the market always good with top prices.

There are two general classes of cherry; Hearts and Bigarreaus and Dukes and Morellos. The former are sometimes called sweet cherries and the latter sour, though the terms are not always a correct indication of the fruit's acidity. The Hearts and Bigarreaus grow faster, make larger trees and



EARLY RICHMOND

larger and, as a rule, sweeter fruit, but they do not succeed in this section or any part of the south and we advise you not to plant them at all, or at most only a few trees. The Dukes and Morellos are of slower growth make smaller trees and usually more acid fruit but they succeed well in this section and are the kinds to plant if you want your trees to do well and bear fruit.

We can supply Hearts and Bigarreaus where wanted and are listing some of the best of these.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large, glossy black, tender and juicy; mild pleasant flavor.

NAPOLEON. Very large, light yellow with bright red cheek.

WINDSOR. Fruit large, liver colored; much like Tartarian; flesh firm and fine quality.

GOV. WOOD. Large bright red fruit; medium size; flesh soft. The best known of table cherries.

Dukes and Morellos

EARLY RICHMOND. This is everywhere the most popular cherry. Tree is a strong, thrifty, symmetrical grower; hardy, healthy and very productive. Fruit dark red; juicy; acid flavor; especially valuable for preserving and cooking purposes. Bears early and abundantly. Ripens first of June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Tree very hardy and a great bearer. Fruit very large; bright shining red; of the Richmond type, but larger and more solid. Ripens a week or ten days later than Early Richmond.

BALDWIN. Tree upright and vigorous, forming a round head. Fruit large and very

dark. Unexcelled in earliness, vigor and productiveness.

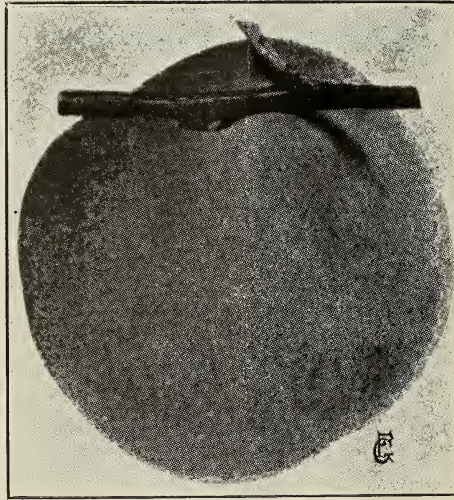
ENGLISH MORELLO. The tree is a moderate grower, hardy, and an early bearer. Fruit is large; dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender and juicy and of a pleasant flavor when ripe. The most valuable of the late varieties. Ripens in July.

MAY DUKE. Earliest of the Dukes; large, dark red, rich, juicy and excellent. Popular and reliable.

DYE HOUSE. Much like early Richmond but a week earlier and fruit larger. Tree an upright grower; one of the best.

PLUMS

The plum likes best a strong clay soil in a cool, not too dry situation. It should be well cultivated to do well. There are three classes of plums; the native, European and Japan. We list one or more of each. The Japan are the largest and most productive, though all classes are satisfactory producers.



WICKSON

Several kinds should be planted together as some are not fertile, that is, do not pollenize their own blooms. The enemies of the plum are the black-knot and an insect known as the curculio, a small brown beetle which deposits its egg in the fruit causing the fruit to rot and drop before ripe. The curculio can be destroyed by spraying or in the following way: As soon as the trees are out of bloom and while the fruit is small spread a sheet under the tree and then jar the tree so as to shake down all the injured fruit and the insects, which should then be destroyed. This should be done early each morning for some so as to be sure to get all insects and stung fruit. We think in this way you can protect your plums and insure a good crop.

Plums

ABUNDANCE (Botan; Japan). Large, showy, roundish, yellow fruit, turning to a rich purplish red; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender with an apricot flavor. One of the very best early varieties of Japan plums. Ripens from July 15 to first of August.

BURBANK (Japan). In general characteristics much like Abundance. Large, nearly globular cherryred fruit; flesh, flavor and quality identical with Abundance but it ripens two to three weeks later.

RED JUNE (Japan). Long, oval, purplish red fruit; flesh yellow and solid, somewhat coarse-grained; juicy, sub-acid, with a

damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Very prolific, showy and attractive. Ripens a week to ten days earlier than Abundance.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (European). An English variety of great merit for preserving. Larger and more desirable than the common Damson. Tree a good grower and hardy.

WICKSON (Japan). Originated by Luther Burbank. A sturdy, upright grower, unusually productive. Fruit a very handsome, deep maroon; flesh fine, firm and delicious; stone small. An excellent keeper and a good shipper. August.

WILD GOOSE (Native). An improved Chickasaw, our native plum. Medium size; bright red; juicy, sweet and good quality. A very abundant bearer. Ripens last of July.

BRADSHAW (European). Fruit large; dark red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant flavor; very productive. An old favorite variety. Ripens the middle of August.

IMPERIAL GAGE (European). Medium large; oval; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; freestone. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Ripens in August.

GRAPES

No fruit succeeds better generally than the grape. It can be grown by anyone who has a garden, a yard or even a few feet of space beside a fence or wall. It can be tied up to a single stake, bound to a trestle, or trained on an arbor, porch or tree. The grape will grow well in most any well-drained mellow soil, deeply worked and rich, and there should be a free exposure to sun and air, morning sun especially.

In planting give the roots ample room spread them out well, planting just a little deeper than they grew in the nursery, and press the soil firmly. The vines should be set from 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

The vines should be pruned in the winter or early spring of each year while still dormant. If the grapes are allowed to go to wood there will not be satisfactory crops of fruit either in quantity or quality.

The surest way to get a crop of fine perfect bunches where there are only a few vines is to buy sufficient No. 2 paper bags and a paper of pins and when



LUTIE

the bunches are still very small pin a bag over each. By this method you will have beautiful, perfect bunches that will be a delight to look on and delicious to eat.

There are innumerable varieties of grapes, many of which do not succeed here. We offer a limited number which our experience has taught us are best and most dependable for our section. We can assure our customers of the

reliability of the following. They are listed in the order of ripening, and the color indicated.

Grapes

LUTIE. A fine red grape; very early; bunch compact and large; berry large and handsome and very sweet; color bright, changing to a rich deep red when ripe. Vine vigorous and bears well.

MOORE'S EARLY. A seedling of Concord, two weeks or more earlier, larger berry and better quality. Bunch medium size, compact; berry large, black, good quality and flavor. Vine very hardy and free from disease.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. This is the best white grape for home use and nearby market, but not as good a shipper as Niagara, because of its thin skin. Bunch large and handsome, well-filled and moderately compact; berry about the size of Concord, a delicate greenish white, tinged with amber when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and sweet and entirely free from foxiness. Vine a vigorous grower. Ripens about with Delaware, a week before Concord.

CONCORD. The standard grape for wine and market, succeeding over a great extent of the country. Bunch large; berry large and handsome, blue black; flesh sweet and fair quality. Vine hardy and bears well.

NIAGARA. The leading white market grape and equally excellent for home use. Large, long bunches, uniform and very compact; berries larger than Concord, pale green changing to a pale yellow when ripe; a thin but tough skin that makes them good shippers; flesh sweet and first quality. Very hardy. Ripens with Concord.

BRIGHTON. Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. It yields best if planted among other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

WOODRUFF RED. A large, handsome red grape of good quality; good size; perfect, compact bunches; berry large and of beautiful color; vine vigorous and a very prolific bearer. This is a very fine table grape, yields as heavily as Concord, and in the market brings about a half more in price.

WORDEN (Black). This excellent grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.

LINDLEY (Rogers No. 9). A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Roger's Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, carries and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. It seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties, and on clay soil.

IVES SEEDLING. This is not a very good table grape but is very desirable for wine-making. Bunch large and perfect; berry medium in size, slightly oblong; color a dark purple turning to a deep black when ripe; flesh rather pulpy and of foxy flavor but sweet when ripe.

RHUBARB

This delicious plant should certainly be in every garden. It begins to ripen in early spring when green things and fruit are scarce and can be used till September. It can be stewed, made into pies, canned for winter use, or made into excellent wine.

Should be planted in a deep very rich loam on the shady side of a wall, fence or building, as it does not like much hot sun. Just the thing for that shady spot where nothing else will grow. We send out roots that will bear heavy stalks the first season. There is nothing to do after planting but to keep out the weeds and cut the stalks for use.

Plant three feet apart each way.

ASPARAGUS

As a vegetable asparagus fills the same place that rhubarb does with fruits. It comes early in spring when there are none but canned vegetables available and so is doubly welcome.

There are two ways to grow asparagus. You can prepare a bed as large as you need, making it very rich. In this set the plants, with roots spread out, about 8 to 10 inches below the surface. Or you can plant in the same kind of bed but just below the surface as with other plants. In this case when the shoots begin to show in the spring you must hill up the ground so as to make long tender shoots. After the season is over harrow or plow the mounds down and allow the stalks to seed so as to insure a permanent bed.

Do not plant in the shade or near trees.

SMALL FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

Most important of all the small fruits is the strawberry. It is a delightful addition to the home garden and very profitable for market. Our nursery is in Warren County, Kentucky, one of the greatest berry growing sections of the country. A thousand acres are planted to this crop and on one day forty-seven carloads were shipped. Excelsior, Klondyke, Aroma and Gandy are the varieties in favor here. They are all perfect in bloom, good producers and safe shippers.

The strawberry will succeed in any soil not too rich. Prepare the soil thoroughly to a good depth. Mulch well with straw in the early spring or late winter. After the season is ended plow and hoe well and often, keeping free from weeds. For field culture plant in rows 3 1-2 feet apart, plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. For a small patch in the garden set as close as 12 inches apart each way, though 18 is better.

Strawberries

EXCELSIOR. A very early, bright red berry; fine for market but having a rather acid flavor.

KLONDYKE. The fruit is of good size though not extra large; regular in shape; dark red; firm and ships well.

BUBACH (Imperfect). Very prolific, of excellent flavor and very large size. Berries are all large. A number of new varieties are now preferred to Burbach on account of their better shipping qualities, but for home use or

nearby market none can excel it.

AROMA. The best market variety grown. Fruit is large, very firm and handsome, and always smooth and free from defects. Bears heavily and ships well. Good for either home use or shipping.

GANDY. The favorite and best late variety, successful everywhere. The plant is a very strong grower; fruit large and very firm, but inclined to develop an ugly green end in a dry season. Valuable because of its lateness and firmness. It is the best shipper of all.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are natives of the United States and are adapted to a wider range of soils than most any fruit, but a strong clayey loam, well drained is best. Rows should be about 6 feet apart and plants from 3 to 4 feet in the rows. If you desire to cultivate both ways set them in checks 6 feet apart each way. As soon as the fruiting season is passed remove and burn the old canes. The young canes should be clipped off at about 2 to 3 feet so they will branch and be self-supporting.

The blackberry is so well known as a wild growing vine in most sections that few have realized how well it pays when cultivated either for home or market.

Blackberries

EARLY HARVEST. The earliest; medium size, long berry; small seed; sweet and good. A sure bearer, even in dry seasons, and very productive.

STONE'S HARDY. Said to be hardier even than old Snyder. Berries of medium size, glossy black and of good flavor. A vigorous grower. Ripens about a week later than Snyder and lasts two weeks.

SNYDER. The old standard. Very hardy but as we have a moderate climate not so valuable for that quality with us. Berries medium size, juicy and rich; strong heavy cane. A thrifty grower.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Very large, tender, juicy and luscious. Ripens before the earliest blackberries. Vine trails on the ground or can be handled on low wire trellis.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries thrive best in deep, moist, well-drained soils; light loams for the red and heavy loams for blacks. The land should be able to withstand

drouth well. The plants should be well mulched with straw. As soon as the bearing season is over cut out all the canes that bore fruit and cut back the new canes to about 2 feet so that next year they will branch out and be self-supporting. Plant in rows five feet apart setting plants four feet apart in the rows.

Raspberries

COLUMBIA (Red). Fruit very large and of a purplish color. Vine vigorous and productive.

CUTHBERT (Red). One of the best and most reliable of the reds for this section. Large, excellent quality and very prolific.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Fruit a beautiful golden yellow; large size. A seedling of Cuthbert and like it except in color. A strong grower.

GREGG (Black). Large, blue-black, the standard "black-cap" for market and table. Vigorous growing canes, branching sparingly; hardy and very productive.

CUMBERLAND (Black). The largest raspberry known, fruit frequently nearly an inch in diameter. Its immense size, firmness and productiveness entitle it to favor. A very strong grower; perfectly hardy. It is the most profitable raspberry for both home and market.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries do very well here. They succeed best in a strong, moist loam and should be well cultivated, fertilized and mulched. Should be planted in a cool northern exposure.

Gooseberries

HOUGHTON. An old, well-known kind, hardy and prolific, with medium size, pale red fruit.

INDUSTRY. Very large, dark red, of delicious quality. An English sort.

DOWNING. Later than Houghton; light green; juicy and good. Plant is vigorous and one of the best.

CURRANTS

What was said of gooseberries may be said of currants. Plant them four feet apart. The older suckers should be kept well cut out.

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red). Large clusters; one of the best red currants. Of large size, fine flavor, and said to be twice as productive as Cherry, from which it originated.

POMONA (Red). This is one of the most profitable currants for market. It is not as large as some but outyields them all. Color is a beautiful bright red; berry sweet and not

so acid as most. A vigorous grower with hardy, healthy foliage.

WHITE GRAPE. Very large, yellowish white; a mild acid flavor; of excellent and valuable for table use. The best of the white sorts.

BLACK NAPLES. Large, rich and tender; excellent for jellies and wine.

NUT TREES

Nut-bearing trees should be more generally planted. They make, as a rule a handsome appearance and after a few years will bear a heavy crop of nuts. They are thus doubly valuable, for their shade and their fruit.

ALMOND. Rather unreliable here as it blooms earlier than the peach and is more than liable to be caught by late frosts. When it does bear, however, the crops are abundant. We have both the soft and hard shelled varieties.

AMERICAN CHESTNUT. Our native chestnut, and well known. It is excellent both as an ornamental tree, for its shade and its fruit.

SPANISH CHESTNUT. Makes a handsome tree and bears immense nuts, much larger but not so sweet as the American. The nuts find ready sale on account of the size.

PECAN (Budded). This is a native nut, now much improved by intelligent cultivation. The tree grows tall and is of fine appearance. Bears a heavy crop of the choicest nuts, that command top price in the market.

ENGLISH WALNUT (Thin shelled). Nuts very large, rather oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality; large kernels that keep sweet a long time. Does not bear very well here.

JAPAN WALNUT. This is a very handsome tree, having a large, spreading top. Suc-

ceeds well here. Commences to bear in three to four years. The nuts are borne in clusters or strings of a dozen or more; shells moderately thick; kernels very sweet.

Persimmons

NATIVE. Bears small fruit, delicious when fully ripe. Ripens in late fall and hangs on tree till after several frosts. They require careful transplanting.

JAPAN. The fruit is of the same appearance as the native but of immense size in comparison, averaging from 2 1-2 to 3 inches in diameter. Now being widely grown for market, especially in the Southern States.

Mulberries

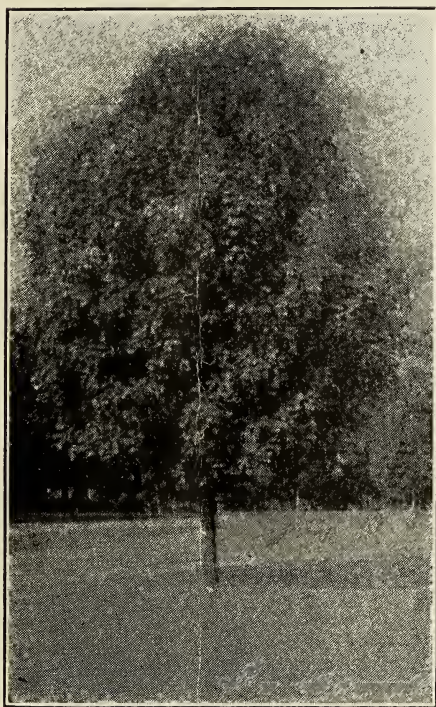
DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Makes a handsome lawn tree and in addition yields an immense crop of large berries, good for eating. Is a very suitable tree for the chicken yard as chickens are very fond of the berries.

RUSSIAN. A hardy, rapid growing tree, introduced from Russia. Very abundant foliage making a dense shade or a valuable windbreak, but its fruit is of little value.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES

The public now very generally recognizes the superiority of a thrifty, carefully grown nursery tree over one dug from the woods. The nursery-grown tree has a well developed root system, smooth, straight body and symmetrical top. It has been trained up for the use to which it is to be put and takes more kindly to transplanting than a forest tree, growing off much better and



CUTLEAF SILVER MAPLE

being very much more successful. Of course, all the care that has been given it makes the initial cost usually a little more, but it is much cheaper in the end.

Before setting out cut off all broken or badly bruised roots, if there are any. If the top is heavy in proportion to the roots prune the tree back well leaving a small but naturally shaped top. To try to transplant a heavily topped tree without pruning is to court failure and if it dies don't blame us. Dig the hole wide and deep, partly fill it with rich earth or well-decomposed stable manure mixed well with the soil. Spread the roots out naturally, fill in between them well with earth and press it around them carefully. Mulch with manure or rotten straw and keep the top of the ground loose and free from weeds and grass.

The most satisfactory trees for street or lawn planting are Silver Maple,

American Sycamore or Tulip Poplar. Where there is rich soil and plenty of water Linden will do well. The Sugar tree is perfect in every way but is of slow growth. Carolina Poplar is good for a drive or where you want shade as soon as possible but we like it only as a filler or a makeshift until a better tree can grow large enough to take its place.

AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A very hardy native tree and a rapid grower, thriving in almost any fertile soil. Good for street or park.

MOUNTAIN ASH. An erect-growing tree of medium size, producing white flowers in spring followed by clusters of scarlet berries which remain through the winter.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Tree). A dwarf growing tree. Ours are grafted on upright stems so as to make a beautiful round-headed tree of from six to eight feet in height, somewhat like the bay tree. Large, glossy foliage. Very effective as single specimens on the lawn or for avenues.

CATALPA SPECIOSA (Western Catalpa). A valuable forest tree on account of its tough wood. Now being planted in great numbers especially by railroads to produce tie timber.

DOGWOOD (White Flowering). A beautiful American tree of rather shrubby growth. Leaves a glossy, grayish green turning in Autumn to a deep red. The flowers appear in the spring before the leaves. They are about three inches in diameter, white and very showy.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM. Probably the noblest of our native forest trees. Of moderately rapid and stately growth, with open head and long graceful drooping branches. Fine for street planting. Succeeds even where soil is somewhat damp.

CAROLINA POPLAR. A very rapid-growing tree and popular on that account. We do not like it except for drives or as a temporary filler while slower growing trees are attaining a suitable size. It should be kept cut back or will run up to a very narrow and tall head.

AMERICAN LINDEN. A very handsome tree of large size and moderately rapid growth. Leaves very large, heart-shaped. A very desirable tree for all purposes. Succeeds best in a rich soil, well watered.

SUGAR MAPLE (Rock Maple). The most beautiful of trees. Makes a perfectly shaped, dense, somewhat pyramidal head; foliage a rich dark green, changing in Autumn to brilliant scarlets and yellow. A magnificent tree for street or lawn. Its only disadvantage is its rather slow growth. Plant some where you do not need the shade now and let time give you truly beautiful trees.

SILVER OR WHITE MAPLE. One of the best shade trees on account of its beauty,

hardiness and comparatively rapid growth. Closely approaches the Sugar Maple in its qualities.

AMERICAN SYCAMORE. A rapid grower, tough and healthy. Good for street and lawn.

TULIP TREE (Tulip Poplar). A magnificent tree native to Kentucky. Pyramidal in form; broad and glossy leaves, yellowish-green; tulip-shaped flowers. We have no more desirable tree for either lawn or street planting. Should be pruned when transplanted.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW. Grafted on a five-foot stem; this makes a very handsome small tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head with branches drooping gracefully to the ground. Well suited to planting in cemetery lots.

PRUNUS PISSARDI (Purple-leaved Plum). The best of all purple-leaved trees. A rich, dark, purplish-red. Retains its color throughout the summer and until late fall. Of striking appearance as a single specimen or to give a dash of color in group planting.

Coniferous Evergreens

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Conical in shape, compact and dwarf in growth. Beautiful foliage. Suitable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. A well-known variety of great value; especially fine for screens or hedges where it is not necessary to turn stock. Easy to transplant, grows rapidly and with slight care will form a dense screen or hedge.

IRISH JUNIPER. Of erect, conical shape; very dense. Will grow to eight or ten feet high.

GOLDEN JUNIPER. A beautiful Juniper of somewhat trailing habit; bright golden foliage. A very effective and desirable Juniper.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. A magnificent evergreen from the slopes of the Rockies. Perfectly hardy, beautiful in color and outline. Foliage a handsome bluish green.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Of moderately rapid growth and when it attains some size is of a graceful, drooping habit. A dense, symmetrical grower; perfectly hardy. Will bear pruning well and is adapted to planting in hedges and screens

HEDGE PLANTS

To succeed any hedge must have rich soil and with no nearby trees. We do not list Osage Orange because we do not like it and its popularity as a farm hedge is about gone.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. An entirely hardy, half-evergreen plant; glossy leaves; a rapid grower. The favorite everywhere for low formal hedges and borders for drives, etc.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. For Southern sections superior to California privet, as it retains its leaves during the winter. It is of rapid growth, succeeds in any soil not too dry or too wet.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII. A beautiful dwarf shrub from Japan, with small, bright green leaves that change to a copper color in Autumn. Makes a beautiful and striking low hedge.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE and **NORWAY SPRUCE**, described under Evergreens, make excellent evergreen hedges or screens.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

With such a variety of beautiful shrubs, hardy and easy to make succeed, it is surprising that they are not more widely used for beautifying the yards and lawns of our homes. In the last few years their importance has begun to be appreciated and we are prepared to meet the demand. There is not a home, great or small that would not be improved by the use of a few shrubs. They are valuable for their own beauty, as screens to hide unsightly fences or buildings, and to relieve the monotony of a bare stretch of lawn. They should usually be planted in groups, not scattered about haphazard.

All shrubs should be pruned each year, the vigorous growers more than those of dwarf habit. Altheas, Deutzia, Spirea and the others that produce flowers on the last years' wood should not be cut back until after the blooming season. Those varieties like *Hydrangea Paniculata*, which produce flowers on new wood should be pruned during the winter.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). A most beautiful flowering shrub producing a profusion of flowers from June to the last of August. We have several varieties and colors.

BARBERRY (Purple-leaved). A form of the European Barberry; bright purple foliage. A very conspicuous plant when set in groups with other shrubs. This and *Prunus Pissardi*, the purple-leaved plum, are the two reliable purple-leaved trees that keep their color throughout the summer.

CALYCANTHUS. Our native sweet-shrub; produces great numbers of double, chocolate-colored flowers; very fragrant. No old-fashioned garden was complete without one of these.

DEUTZIA. This plant comes from Japan. It is hardy, with fine foliage, producing long racemes of pure-white flowers late in May and June. We have *Deutzia Crenata*, a tall grower; *Gracilis*, of dwarf growth; and *Pride of Rochester*, double white flowers with back of petals pink, a tall grower.

PURPLE FRINGE or **SMOKE TREE**. A small tree or shrub greatly admired for its masses of hair-like flowers which appear in May and cover the plant during the summer.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). This is a pretty shrub of medium size, a native of China and Japan. The flowers are golden yellow, produced in great profusion in early spring. Most effective in groups.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Hardy *Hydrangea*). Produces in August immense panicles or clusters of pure white flowers which last for weeks. A most valuable shrub, conspicuous as a single specimen and striking for a large bed or group. Should be grown in rich soil, protected from the afternoon sun, and cut back during the winter, to insure a magnificent head of best flowers. Of all shrubs this is perhaps the best if you can have only one choice. It is a low grower not suitable for screens.

LILAC (*Syringa*). So well known and so beautiful in foliage and flower that we feel it needs no further praise than to call your attention to its beauty and worth. Fine for screens. We have both purple and white.

SNOWBALL (*Arrowroot* or *Viburnum*). We grow and offer the Japanese snowball which surpasses the common snowball in foliage, habits, and in delicacy and color of flowers. Blooms early in May. The common snowball grows larger and blooms more freely.

SPIREA. Hardy and easily grown. Of low growth requiring very little room. We have the following kinds.

BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful early-blooming variety with small double, white flowers. Blooms early in the spring.

VAN HOUTTE. Very graceful; 6 to 8 feet high; produces in early spring a great number of single white flowers.

ANTHONY WATERER (Crimson). Remarkably free-flowering; about 3 feet high, making a broad, drooping head of deep pink flowers. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade it will bloom throughout the season.

WEIGELA. A hardy shrub of rather spreading habit; forms a large, symmetrical bush covered in June and July with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors.

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japan Ivy). A hardy and beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth. It adheres without nailing to brick or stone and is excellent for covering walls, stumps, etc.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Small flowering). A new vine of rapid growth and a most desirable climber for trellises. The foliage is handsome and in late summer and fall it produces a profusion of fragrant, star-shaped flowers.

LARGE FLOWERING HYBRID CLEMATIS. Not so vigorous a grower as the small flowering but producing large and beautiful flowers. We have *Jackmanii*, purple, and the most satisfactory of the Hybrids; *Henryi*, white; and *Madame Edouard Andre*, violet-red, both good.

ENGLISH IVY. Too well-known to need a description. Slow in growth but with its rich leaves forms in time a most beautiful mantle of green over building, wall or tree.

ROSES

The growing of roses is very often attended with failure at the hands of any but experts. We all love them and every dooryard and home should have its share of this most beautiful of flowers. There are innumerable varieties many of which are not at all suited to any but the most careful culture. It is with the idea of furnishing those that will not disappoint your expectations that we have been at great pains to offer only what we feel sure will succeed under the ordinary attention of the garden. We have selected the following very carefully and can recommend them all as being suitable for your garden or the farm home. They are all very hardy, good bloomers, and require no especial care to insure free and regular blooming. Of course you must keep them free from grass and weeds and the ground mulched and mellow.

Any good rich garden soil is suitable for roses but it will be better if a liberal supply of manure is furnished. Spade up the ground well and deep. Spread out the roots naturally, fill in with fine soil and press down firmly, water well and shade for a day or two. At the time of planting cut off all but two or three good branches and cut these back to not over six inches.

Prune the weak growers back severely and the strong, vigorous sorts slightly. Remove all decayed wood. Do not cut back the main stem of climbers—shorten the side branches a little.

Climbers

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This is decidedly the most novel and satisfactory of all ramblers. The plant is a very vigorous grower, making shoots of from 8 to 10 feet in a single season. During May and June it is literally covered with panicles or bunches each having from 15 to 40 small, vivid-erimson flowers. These are about 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition for a long time. This rose is sure to please.

WHITE AND YELLOW RAMBLERS. These are companions to Crimson Rambler except not so hardy and vigorous, but they make very desirable climbers.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Pink Rambler). A vigorous and pleasing climber of late introduction coming rapidly into favor. Flowers the same as on Crimson Rambler except a beautiful shell-pink in color. Very effective for terraces or trellis.

Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals

BABY RAMBLER (P). In this new variety we have the wonderful Crimson Rambler reproduced in dwarf or bush form with the added advantage that the Baby Rambler is a ceaseless bloomer. Indoors it may be kept in bloom the entire year and out-of-doors it blooms continuously from June till after frost.

ETOILE DE LYON (T). This is one of the few good yellow roses that thrive in the garden. It is a strong grower and very hardy.

The flowers are large, full; color a deep canary yellow; the buds are of fine shape.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H.P.). This lovely rose should not be omitted from any collection. It is perfectly hardy, a strong erect grower, does well outdoors. The flowers are large, elegant in form, very fragrant and a brilliant scarlet-erimson in color.

HELEN GOULD (H.T.). A hardy crimson, ever-bloomer. A very vigorous grower, continuously covered with fine clusters of large double flowers, very fragrant. It is perfectly hardy and needs no protection.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.). One of the finest. Pure white in color; hardy an abundant bloomer. It should have a very rich soil and severe pruning for best results in blooming.

MAMAN CACHET (T). One of the best hardy everblooming roses we have. The flowers are different shades of pink; the buds are beautiful in form and color.

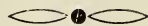
METEOR (H.T.). A hardy Hybrid Tea, rich dark velvety crimson; very fragrant; a constant bloomer; flowers very double and borne on long stems. One of the greatest everbloomers.

PAUL NEYRON (H.P.). Hardy; the wood has very few thorns. The largest rose in cultivation, often measuring five inches across; deep pink; very full; somewhat fragrant; blooms in June and fall.



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