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Baltimore Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1850



TREES

HARDY SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

VINES, AND PLANTS



Quality, Service, Satisfaction

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Vines and Plants

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc.

BALTIMORE, MD.



IT IS once more our pleasure to present to our friends and patrons a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, etc., and in doing so we tender to them our sincere thanks for the many expressions of encouragement and substantial aid they have given us. We will endeavor in the future, as we have in the past, by strict personal attention to business, to merit their patronage and good will.

In 1877, at the exhibition of the American Pomological Society at Baltimore, we were awarded a "Wilder" medal for the largest and finest collection of Apples. With these and other evidences of our success, and the many encouraging words of our friends, we do not feel like relaxing our efforts, but, on the other hand, are induced to push on with renewed energy; and while we are adding to our acres we are also watching closely all the new fruits that are brought to notice throughout the country. If their merits seem to justify it, we add them to our list, and at the same time discard those that have proved less valuable. Our Catalogue is, therefore, under revision all the time, and every succeeding list that we make is an improvement upon the one preceding it.

There are three considerations that claim the attention of purchasers of nursery stock: *First, it is of the greatest importance to procure a fine article, true to name.* Secondly, it is of vital importance to secure good, *healthy* stock, for without a healthy plant to begin with, we have but a poor chance of success; one healthy stock is worth a dozen sickly ones. Thirdly, success often depends on *careful packing*; without it thousands of dollars' worth of trees are annually lost.

To secure the first, we have tested in our specimen orchards nearly all the leading varieties of fruit, and our orchards, being planted in different localities, enable us to judge the merits of the fruit and its success in different soils and situations. We will propagate largely only of sorts we know will succeed in the section in which we intend selling them. Secondly, we will send out nothing but good stock. Thirdly, our packing will be done in the best manner, and by experienced hands, so as to insure the safe transit of the trees.

A change has taken place in the labor system of the Southern states, and with it comes a change in the pursuits of many of their people. Many are looking about undecided as to what they shall undertake. We believe that fruit-growing offers greater inducements than anything else. Under this conviction we have gone largely into the business ourselves, and say to others, "Go and do likewise," and, if you give it proper attention, we will guarantee satisfactory returns.

Maryland is noted for her extensive peach and apple orchards, which are indeed a large and profitable interest in the state; yet, there is room to extend them far beyond their present proportions, and with great certainty of profitable results. Other fruits are very properly receiving more attention throughout the state.

Virginia, from her climate, soil and geographical position, must at no distant date become famous for the products of her orchards; and whosoever does the most to bring this about must be looked upon as a public benefactor. To this end we aspire.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERIES, INC.,

Baltimore, Md.

OFFICES: Baltimore, Md.

NURSERY: Mullikin, Md. Penn. R. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

In the transaction of any business, a mutual desire for mutual satisfaction between parties should prevail. Let us, then, ask of our patrons an observance of the following requests:

That all orders addressed to us be written out in a legible style, and the name in full, that no mistakes may occur.

That particular and plain directions be given how they wish their packages marked, and by what route sent, and to whose care consigned. When no route is designated, we will send by the one we deem most advisable; but let it be distinctly understood that we will, in no case, be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur after we have delivered them to the forwarders. They alone are responsible.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well-grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniformly high standard of quality of our products, the result of a 70 years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.

When orders are received specifying the kinds wanted, the purchaser will please say whether we shall fill up with other varieties, should some of those which he has ordered be exhausted. We will, so far as in our power, give him his choice; but when the varieties specified cannot all be furnished, or are known to be unworthy of cultivation, we will take the liberty of substituting others in their place, unless special orders are given to the contrary. When the purchaser is not well acquainted with the fruit by name, he would do well to leave the selection to us, briefly stating at what season he wishes the fruit to ripen; and in such case we will exercise our best judgment in making a judicious and profitable selection of the standard sorts and of good trees.

Prompt attention will be given to all letters requesting information, all of which should enclose a postage stamp.

It is expected that orders for trees from those with whom we have no acquaintance will be accompanied with the cash or a suitable reference.

Our terms are **invariably cash**, or satisfactory references.

To all the points where the express companies have an office we can send trees marked C. O. D. This will save the purchaser, as well as ourselves, some trouble.

Trees, plants, etc., will be carefully taken up, each kind tied by itself and labeled, and the roots packed so as to carry safely.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of February, March and April in the spring, and October, November and December in the autumn.

The ground should be well prepared by at least two good plowings; let the subsoil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of 12 to 18 inches. If the ground is not in good condition, it should be made so by the application of a considerable portion of well-decomposed manure, or fertilizer of some substantial kind.

Dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and, when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts should be pared off smoothly; then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and have become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water for 24 hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot; this will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting. If the tree has lost the greater part of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of its roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient.

Mulching is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer droughts. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with a coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings, or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will, in most cases, obviate the necessity of watering at the roots.

Cultivating.—While it is very important to have trees well planted, it is doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Give your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. Dwarf Pears, more than any other trees, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc.

Pruning.—We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskilled hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of branches to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring; they never need any thinning out of the branches. Dwarf Pears also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

PROPER AGE AND SIZE OF TREES FOR TRANSPLANTING

Experience has taught observing planters that a small, young tree, set at the same time, will in a few years overtake and pass a larger one, and continue more vigorous and productive. Large trees are necessarily or unavoidably more injured

in digging than small ones. The latter can be moved with their system of roots almost entire. This is another reason why there is less risk in planting small trees.

DISTANCES FOR TRANSPLANTING

Standard Apple, not less than.....	33 feet apart each way.
Standard Pear and large-growing Cherry.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plum, Peach, Apricot and Nectarine.....	15 to 20 " " " "
Quince.....	12 " " " "
Dwarf Pear, Apple and Cherry.....	10 " " " "
Dwarf Cherries of the Duke and Morello varieties.....	8 " " " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 to 5 " " " "
Grapes.....	6 to 10 " " " "
Asparagus, field culture.....	1 foot by 4 or 5 feet.
" garden culture. Beds.....	12 inches by 12 inches each way.
Strawberries, field culture.....	1 foot by 3½ feet.
" garden culture.....	1 foot by 18 inches.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES

3 feet apart each way.....	4,849	12 feet apart each way.....	302	33 feet apart each way.....	40
4 " " " ".....	2,722	15 " " " ".....	193	35 " " " ".....	35
5 " " " ".....	1,742	18 " " " ".....	134	40 " " " ".....	27
6 " " " ".....	1,210	20 " " " ".....	108	45 " " " ".....	21
8 " " " ".....	680	25 " " " ".....	69	50 " " " ".....	17
10 " " " ".....	435	30 " " " ".....	48		

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE

Grape-Vines—	Currants—	Blackberries—
8 by 6 feet apart.....	6 by 3 feet apart.....	6 by 3 feet apart.....
8 by 7 " ".....	6 by 4 " ".....	7 by 3 " ".....
8 by 8 " ".....	Gooseberries—	Strawberries—
9 by 8 " ".....	6 by 3 feet apart.....	3 by 1½ feet apart.....
9 by 9 " ".....	6 by 4 " ".....	3½ by 1½ " ".....
9 by 10 " ".....	Raspberries—	
10 by 8 " ".....	6 by 3 feet apart.....	
10 by 10 " ".....	7 by 3 " ".....	

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS

IT PAYS TO PLANT ORCHARDS. Read this and see what Dr. Kelley has done with our Trees. Original copy of his letter on file in our office.

TIMBERVILLE, VA., June 24, 1919.

Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sirs:—

Happy to tell you that my much prided orchard of more than 13,255 Apple Trees, and every one from your Nurseries, is sold to Ex-Senator H. F. Byrd, of Winchester, Va., for \$80,000, with entire possession July 1st.

Sold my other orchard of similar size for \$44,500 eight years ago, and more than three-fourths of said trees were from your Nurseries.

Have a small orchard yet of 20 acres, now 7 years old, with every tree from you.

Say, haven't I been a staunch patron of your trees? This was not that you favored me in price, nor in any other way in our transaction; indeed, I don't believe you ever gave me a stick of candy, but because after trying your goods, and comparing them with my neighbors' trees from other growers, I found I was on the right road and followed it to crowned success.

Should you ever get blue in spirits, just come to see these three orchards herein mentioned, and all your "blues" will leave you. Wish you could hear and know of the many congratulating things said of mentioned orchards, especially this one just sold.

Excuse flattery, please; have planted more than 60,000 Apple and Peach Trees in the past 12 or 13 years, but now feel like retiring from this active line of work. However, will plant a few small orchards of 20 or 30 acres for my children. When I get ready to do this will know where to come for the trees.

With thanks and good wishes,

Very truly,

(Signed) J. T. KELLEY, M. D.

Car of shrubbery received and unloaded Nov. 19 from your Nursery. Stock was carefully packed and received in first-class condition, and is the best lot of shrubbery and trees that I have handled while in the landscape business. I thank you kindly for the care taken and for the stock you shipped. Will you kindly send to my address the price charged for each variety sent, as I am planting on different divisions of the P. R. R., and must charge and make report as material is furnished. I will thank you very much if you will send prices at your earliest convenience.—J. F. SMITH, P. R. R. Gardener.

In a letter just received from Mr. Converse, acknowledging carload of trees, he says: "Manager Drew spoke very enthusiastically of the splendid specimens shipped, and from what little I know about these things I should judge that you had obtained some very fine plants and trees." There were other trees besides yours, but yours were O. K.—E. H. BISSEL.



Border of Japanese Iris.

Fruit Department

SELECT APPLES

"The Apple," says Downing, "is the world-renowned fruit of temperate climates." Our list embraces the best and most popular varieties known. Of course, it runs into too great a variety for any one orchard for profit; besides, there is probably not a spot in the country where they would all flourish, but the latitude of our trade not only admits of, but demands, a large list to supply the wants of the different sections of the country. After an experience of many years in the nursery and fruit-growing business, we have, with great care, made the following selections, from which we trust all our patrons can supply their wants.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Benoni. Medium size, round; deep red; flesh yellow, tender, subacid. An excellent Apple. July.

Bough. (Sweet Bough.) Large, roundish, sometimes conical; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor. Tree moderately vigorous and very productive. Best sweet Apple of its season. July.

Early Harvest. Rather large, round; yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly subacid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration, this has no superior among early Apples. June and July.

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

Early Strawberry. Medium size; nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July and August.

July. Introduced by C. F. Jaeger, of Columbus, Ohio. Very valuable for cooking and market. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, conical, slightly ribbed; whitish yellow, striped and splashed with bright red. It has been thoroughly tested and found to be one of the very best early Apples. Matures early in July.



Yellow Transparent.

Red Astrachan. Rather large, approaching conical; covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich, acid. From its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities, and the vigor of the tree, it is worthy of general cultivation. July.

Red June. An early bearer; productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine-grained, juicy, subacid. June and July.

Starr. The original tree of this most valuable Apple was found on the grounds of Judge John Moore White, of Woodbury, N. J., which property afterwards came into possession of Mrs. Starr, whose son, John Starr, while in the Legislature with the late William Parry, about 1865, gave him scions from which he grew and fruited it under the name of Starr Apple. It has proved a very valuable and desirable early market Apple, having created for itself such a reputation that it is always sought after and bought up by fancy grocers at high prices, even when other good varieties are selling low. The tree is a good grower, comes to fruiting young, and produces abundant crops annually. Fruit is very large, 11 to 12 inches around; showy pale green, frequently with handsome blush on sunny side; very early, marketable first week in July, and will continue in good condition until September. An excellent shipper for so early an Apple, having carried to California in good condition. Flavor pleasant, subacid. A very superior Apple for cooking or eating.

Summer Pearmain. Medium size, oblong; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy and rich, subacid flavor; fine. Tree a slow grower, but bears early and abundantly; continues in use for several weeks. One of the very best Apples. Last of July to August.

Williams. Large; red, showy. Early to medium; productive. Good for cooking or eating; excellent for shipping or nearby market.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian Apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin a clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully matured. A remarkably early bearer; very prolific; tree a vigorous and upright grower. Gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere, and ripens among the earliest. July. (See illustration.)

AUTUMN APPLES

Bismarck. Bears fruit on 2-year grafts. Of finest quality, finest color, dwarf, and extremely prolific; most suitable Apple for hot climate, yet the hardiest known. A prominent firm boldly asserts that 1-year grafts bore as many as eight fruits, that 2-year-old trees seldom fail to produce good crops, and that the tree is an excessive bearer and extremely hardy. The tree is of short, stocky growth, and when laden with handsome fruit at one or two years old, is a pretty pot-plant for table or greenhouse decoration. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, and the apples are very sound, solid and heavy. It is especially recommended for gardens when grafted on Paradise stock. Fruit is large, brilliantly colored.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming rich yellow when ripe; flesh yellowish, firm, becoming tender, rich, aromatic, excellent; valuable for cooking and market. Succeeds well everywhere. September-December.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender and sweet. August.

Gravenstein. Large, roundish; striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, subacid, high flavor. Productive, handsome and excellent. Fine in all localities. August.

Maiden Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red check, or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white,

tender, sprightly, with a pleasant subacid flavor. This variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree with a fine, spreading head, and bears large crops. August to October.

Oldenburg. A Russian variety of very handsome appearance and great value; tree very hardy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, golden yellow, nearly covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant. Valuable for the market. August.

Smokehouse. Fruit large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp and rich, with a fine, aromatic, subacid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

Summer Rambo of Pennsylvania. Very large, striped with red, on yellow ground; flesh mild, subacid, with an agreeable flavor. September.

WINTER APPLES

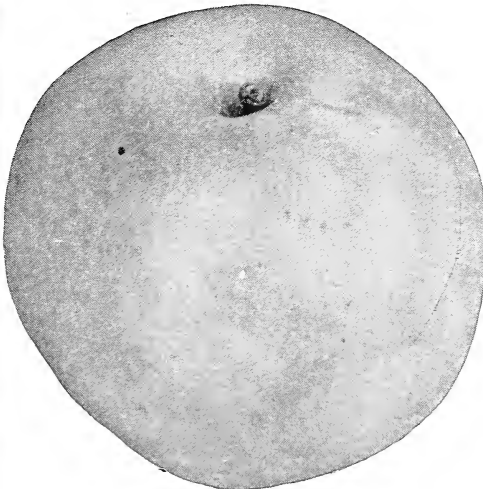
Baldwin. Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with red and orange in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy and subacid, rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in or near the tide-water section. October to January—later in the mountains.

Banana. Fruit large size, perfect form, golden yellow and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson-red. Flesh lemon yellow; fine-grained subacid, rich, aromatic flavor and of the highest quality; a good keeper. It is a remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May.

Ben Davis. Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, subacid; a very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midsummer or later.

Bonum. Large, oblate, color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking, fine-grained; flavor rich, subacid, first quality for dessert; a most excellent apple; originated in North Carolina. A particularly valuable variety for the South. Deserves more general attention. Oct. to Jan.

Bullock (Bullock's Pippin, or Sheep-Nose). Small roundish ovate; skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. A fav-



Grimes Golden Apple.

orite in flavor with many Apple lovers. October to January.

Delicious. Winter. It is not the least bit of exaggeration to say that this Apple is one of the best, if not the best, of the new varieties. It has been tested in all parts of the country, and has been extremely satisfactory in hardness, quality of fruit and as a shipper. The color is brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. The tree is vigorous.

Fallwater. Large, roundish, slightly ovate, conical, very regular, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, with a mild, slightly subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair; highly deserving extensive cultivation. November to February.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, deep crimson; flesh snow-white, tender, melting and delicious; strong grower; dark wood. Valuable for both dessert and market; does best in the North. November to January.

Gano (Red Ben Davis). Fruit and tree closely resemble the well-known Ben Davis, but more highly colored; yellow, nearly covered with dark red; very handsome, large; flesh pale yellow; mild subacid. Season with Ben Davis. A good keeper.

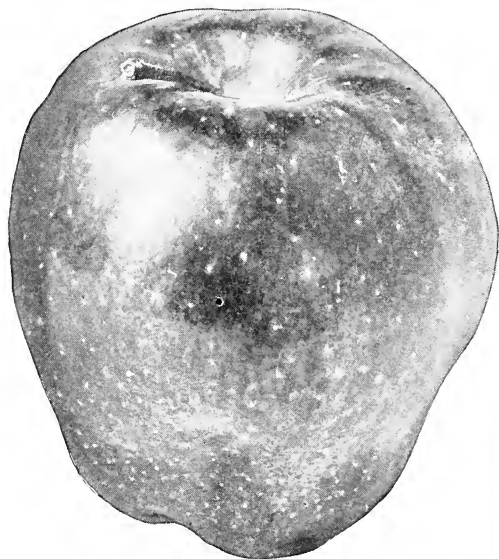
Grimes. A native of Brooke Co., W. Va.; an Apple of the highest quality. Dr. Warder says: "Too good for aught else but the dessert." Medium to large; flesh yellow, subacid, aromatic, spicy, rich, refreshing; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. January to March.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored. This Apple is being planted extensively in all sections and deserves the attention of planters everywhere. November to April.

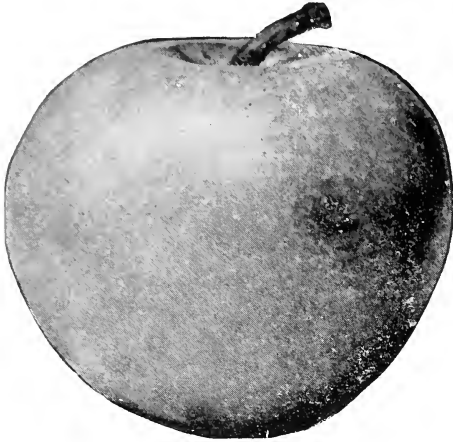
Lady. Quite small, regular and flat; skin light, clear yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a pleasant, delicate, subacid flavor; a great bearer; brings the highest price of any fancy Apple in the market. December to April.

McIntosh. Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid, sprightly, very good; a handsome Apple of fine quality; strong grower. November to February.

Northern Spy. Large, conical, flattened; striped and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, slightly subacid; both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than most other sorts. An Apple of very high character, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountain regions. November to February.



Delicious Apple.



Paragon Apple.

Northwestern. A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardiness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine-grained, juicy, firm; good quality; thoroughly tested. January to April.

Opalescent. Several years ago a number of Apple seedlings were found growing by an oak stump in an orchard, presumably from cores or apples thrown there. When four to five feet high they were grubbed out and thrown away. Prompted by an afterthought, one of them was picked up and used to fill a vacancy in a row near by with a purpose to top-graft it when of sufficient size. Before this was done, however, it bore a few Apples which at once attracted attention as being quite unlike and superior to anything in the orchard. This original tree never fails entirely, and usually bears from a moderate to a full crop of superior fruit. Size, beauty and quality most happily unite in this remarkable Apple. All who have examined the Opalescent regard it as the handsomest Apple grown. It is not only highly colored, but susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects near it like a mirror. This feature makes it a highly prized sort for fruit stands. The flesh is yellowish, tender, juicy and good, size large to very large, and color light, shading to very dark crimson. Season, December to March.

Paragon (Arkansas Paragon). Originated in Arkansas. A seedling of the Winesap, which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red; subacid; early and abundant bearer, and a good keeper. The tree is a strong grower, and roots well. This valuable winter Apple has few equals. December to April. (See illustration.)

Rhode Island Greening. Large, roundish, oblate; skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor; succeeds well at the North, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking coarse-grained, subacid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January. Can always be depended upon for a full crop.

Stark. A western kind of first quality; thoroughly tested and always valuable, especially for market. The tree is a very strong grower, hardy and bears annually; much in demand, and planted on a large scale; fruit large, oblong, partly covered with red; flavor mild subacid. Deserves a place well up among "best kinds"; long keeper.

Stayman Winesap. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., says: "It is one of the finest Apples under cultivation—so much superior to its parent, the old Winesap, in size, flavor, color and keeping qualities as to completely crowd it out where both are known. It originated with Dr. Stayman, of Kan-

sas, and was in bearing with me ten years ago. Its merits were so strongly pronounced from the first as to warrant strong commendation. From my oldest trees specimens have been exhibited at county fairs and horticultural meetings, and sent to many pomologists and prominent growers. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to recommend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, and, like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Truly it is a great Apple."

Talman. Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality, and a good cooker. December to April.

Virginia Beauty. Very popular in southwest Virginia, where it has been grown for the past thirty years or more. Medium to large; very dark red; subacid. Very valuable on account of its fine keeping qualities. We have been growing this variety for 25 years for the southwest Virginia trade, but we think it should be planted more freely in other sections. November to March.

Wealthy. From Minnesota; Fall Apple. Fruit medium, oblate; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine-grained, stained with red; tender, juicy, lively, vinous, subacid; very good.

Winter Paradise. Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent Apple. Well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Winesap. We can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing, as it does, a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals; for the table it stands amongst the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed; and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this, we most earnestly recommend it to the consideration of orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Wolf River. An apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardiness; very large and handsome; flesh whitish, juicy, subacid; a good bearer and long keeper.

York Imperial. Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this Apple; all things considered, it is scarcely second to any in the catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. February to April.



Stayman Winesap Apple.

Yellow Newtown. We consider this and Brooks' Pippin identical. Perhaps no Apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price; others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region and in many parts of the valley of Virginia, though in poor, cold soils it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where

it does well, we would still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round, lop-sided, ribbed and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; tree a slow grower in the nursery; does not succeed so well below the Piedmont country. January to April.

The Best Varieties
For Commercial Orchards

Delicious
Stayman

Grimes Golden
Winesap

Paragon
York Imperial

Rome Beauty

CRAB APPLES

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

General Grant. Very large, round, dark red; flesh white and tender; excellent for dessert. Sept.

Hewes. A famous cider Apple; immensely productive; fruit small, striped; flesh firm, yellowish, juicy; flavor acid, rich; musk very heavy; cider can be kept in a sweet state for a long time; should be in every orchard from which a barrel of cider is intended to be made. Oct. to Dec.

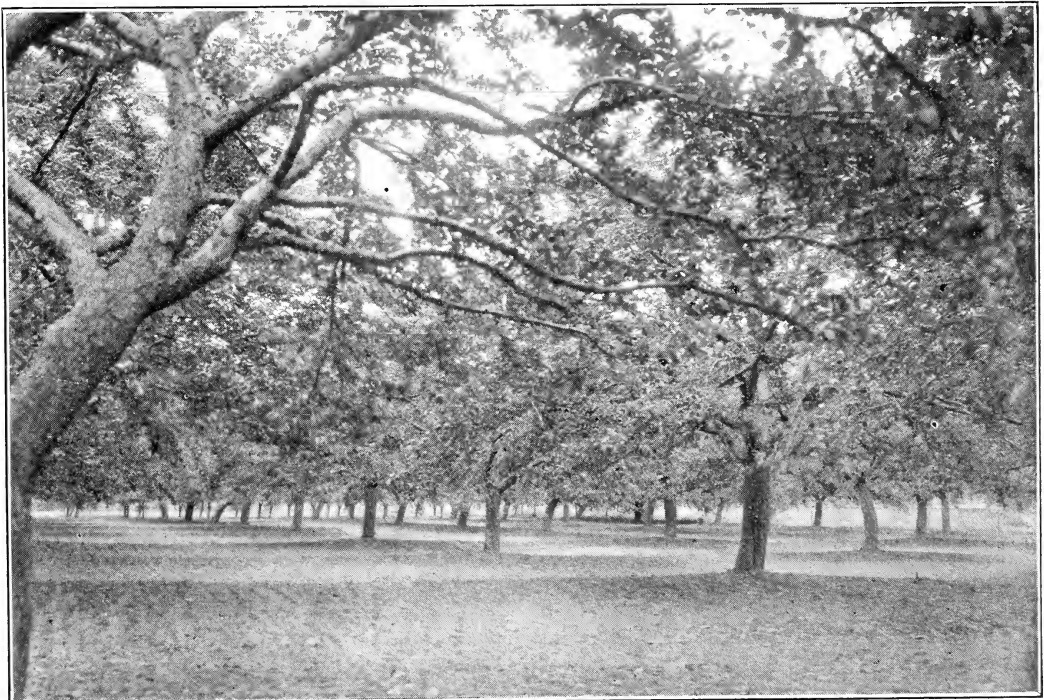
Hyslop. Fruit large for its class; produced in clusters; dark rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; good for culinary uses and for cider.

Red Siberian. Quite small—a little over an inch in diameter; nearly round, with a brilliant scarlet cheek, on a pale, clear, waxen yellow ground; stalk very long and slender; tree very productive, and bears when very young; quite ornamental; good for preserving. September to October.

Transcendent. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit; tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

Whitney. Large; striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor; tree very hardy, vigorous, and productive. August.

Yellow Siberian. Resembles the red crab except in color, which is of a fine, rich yellow. This is equally good for preserving, and considering the beautiful habit of the tree, the rich, showy bloom, together with its attractive appearance when covered with fruit, we think it highly deserving of a place amongst the ornamentals.



VIEW OF A WELL-KEPT ORCHARD

Varieties Best Suited to Tidewater Virginia and Eastern- and
Western-Shore Maryland

Summer Varieties

Summer Pearmain Bough Red June	Early Harvest Early Ripe July	Gravenstein Red Astrachan Starr	Yellow Transparent Williams
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For Late Summer and Autumn

Bonum Fallawater	Gravenstein Jefferis	Maiden Blush Summer Rambo	Oldenburg Wealthy
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For Late Autumn and Winter

Benoni Ben Davis	Delicious Jonathan	Lady Paragan	Stayman Winesap York Imperial
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Varieties Best Suited to Piedmont, Virginia

Summer Varieties

Summer Pearmain Bough Benoni	Red June Early Harvest Early Ripe	Gravenstein Red Astrachan Starr	Williams Yellow Transparent
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For Late Summer and Autumn

Bonum Oldenburg Maiden Blush	Smokehouse Wealthy Summer Rambo
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For Late Autumn and Winter

Ben Davis Delicious Fallawater Gano	Grimes Jonathan Lady Newtown Pippin	Paragon Paradise Winter Sweet Rome Beauty	Stayman Winesap Stark Winesap York Imperial
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Varieties for the Valley of Virginia and West Virginia and Western Maryland

Summer Varieties

Summer Pearmain Bough	Benoni Carolina Red June Early Ripe	Early Harvest Red Astrachan Starr	Yellow Transparent Williams
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For Late Summer and Autumn

Oldenburg Fall Pippin	Fallawater Gravenstein	Maiden Blush Smokehouse	Summer Rambo
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For Late Autumn and Winter

Baldwin Bonum Ben Davis Delicious	Fallawater Gano Grimes Jonathan	Lady Newtown Pippin Paragon Winter Paradise	Rome Beauty Stayman Winesap Winesap York Imperial
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Varieties Best Suited to Pennsylvania and the West

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest Early Ripe	July Red Astrachan	Starr Yellow Transparent	Williams
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For Late Summer and Autumn

Bonum Fall Pippin	Fallawater Gravenstein	Maiden Blush Oldenburg	Smokehouse Wealthy
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For Late Autumn and Winter

Baldwin Ben Davis Gano	Grimes Jonathan	Northern Spy Paragon	Rome Beauty Stark	Stayman Winesap York Imperial
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Varieties Best Suited to the South

Summer Varieties

Red June Early Ripe	Early Harvest July	Starr Yellow Transparent
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For Late Summer and Autumn

Bonum Fall Pippin	Gravenstein Oldenburg	Wealthy
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For Late Autumn and Winter

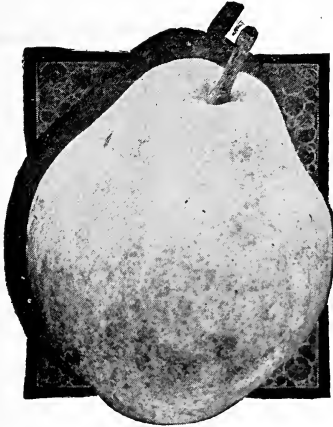
Ben Davis Jonathan	Paragon Stark	Stayman Winesap Winesap	York Imperial
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SELECT PEARS

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on heavy soil. Standard trees are produced by budding or grafting on its own stock. These are best adapted for large orchards. Dwarfs are produced by budding on quince. These are best suited for small grounds and gardens. They should be planted deep, a few inches below the bud. Pears should be well cultivated when young. Gather the fruit about two weeks before fully ripe.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August.



Kieffer Pear.

Clapp Favorite. A first-rate early variety, which is rapidly growing in favor; resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier; one of the best native sorts. Fruit large; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun; flesh yellowish white, juicy and melting; of very good quality. Last of July.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow at maturity, with blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet; among the best of its season. July.

Koonce. Origin, Illinois. Early, highly recommended; good bearer; said to be frost-proof and free from blight; vigorous grower; fruit handsome. (See illustration.)

LeConte. Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight; commences to bear early, and is extremely prolific; fruit ships well, and has been sold in the Boston and New York markets at very high prices; quality variable. Probably no new variety of fruit has ever attracted so much attention in the South as this. Ripens a few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.

Manning. Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert Pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear, bell-shaped, yellow with slight blush; flesh yellow, fine-grained, subacid; does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous and bears young. July.

AUTUMN PEARS

Angouleme. Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is

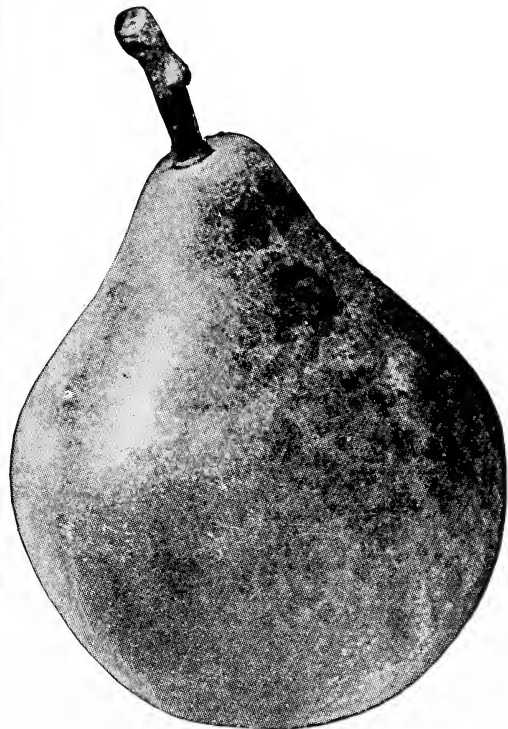
variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit make it a general favorite. September to November.

Anjou. Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. October and November.

Bar-Sec (Columbia). A cross between Bartlett and Seckel combining the best qualities of each. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit good size. Rich quality, high color, handsome and good. September and October.

Blight Proof. This ironclad against blight is indeed an acquisition. It seems to have inherited all the health and vigor of its parents, the Sand Pear; the fruit is large to very large, conical, smooth, with beautiful greenish yellow surface; flesh is tender and very juicy; the tree is an upright, strong and handsome grower; bears young and enormously. Should be in every collection where a good fruit and annual bearer is desired. First-rate for market. August and September.

Flemish. Large; skin pale yellow, but mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, not fine-grained, but juicy, melting, saccharine and rich. In good soils and open situations the Flemish Beauty, when in perfection, is one of the most superb Pears; the tree is hardy, and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most Pears, and ripened in the house; they are then always fine; otherwise often poor. Sept.



Bartlett Pear.

Garber. A seedling of the Japan Hybrid, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles Kieffer, yet is larger, of better quality and very productive, and especially valuable for canning. Tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly. "Bound to win favor for market." Free from blight. September and October.

Howell. Rather large, light waxen yellow, often with a finely shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather coarse and granular, with a rich, perfumed, aromatic flavor; a profuse bearer. August.

Kieffer. A new variety originated near Philadelphia, and supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Tree a very vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, of good quality; valuable for market or family use; succeeds best as a standard. September.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. Grown only as a standard. October.

Seckel. Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russeted cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored Pear known, and we may add that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all Pear trees, forming a compact and symmetrical head, and bearing

regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this, it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the middle of August to the middle of September.

Vermont. In color it is a rich yellow, with a beautiful bright carmine cheek. The fruit is of medium size and the flesh is of the finest quality, being rich, juicy and aromatic. The tree is a fine grower, of very thrifty habit and perfectly hardy. Its season of ripening, which is after the Seckel and before the winter Pears are ripe, makes it particularly valuable.

Worden. A seedling of the Seckel, equally good in flavor and quality, but far superior in size, color and beauty. It is an upright grower, abundant bearer; ripens a little later than Seckel. Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y. Introduced by Smith & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

WINTER PEARS

Lawrence. Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor; unsurpassed amongst the early winter Pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Winter Nelis. Medium size; dull russet; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, buttery and melting; abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; the tree is a slender, straggling grower, but a good bearer. November and Dec.

To aid the inexperienced in making their selections, we have carefully prepared the following lists—one for cultivation as standards on Pear stocks, the other to be grown as dwarfs on the quince root:

For Standards

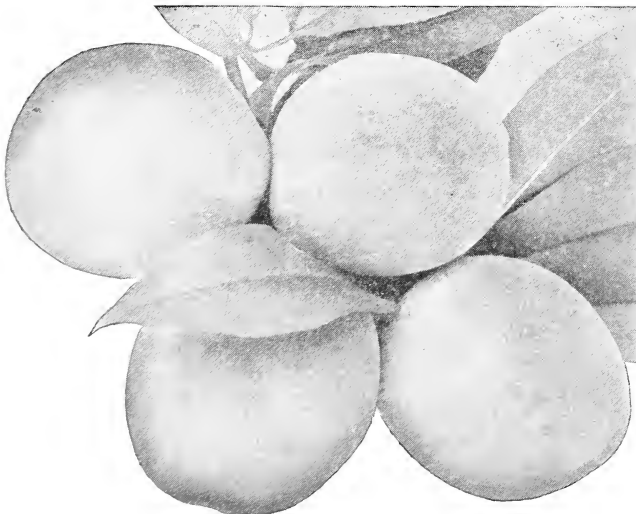
Anjou	Clapp Favorite	Howell	Lawrence	Vermont
Angouleme	Flemish Beauty	Koonce	Manning	Worden
Bartlett	Garber	Kieffer	Seckel	Wilder
Blight Proof	Harvest	Le Conte	Sheldon	

For Dwarfs

Anjou	Clapp Favorite	Lawrence	Seckel
Angouleme	Howell	Manning	

SELECT PEACHES

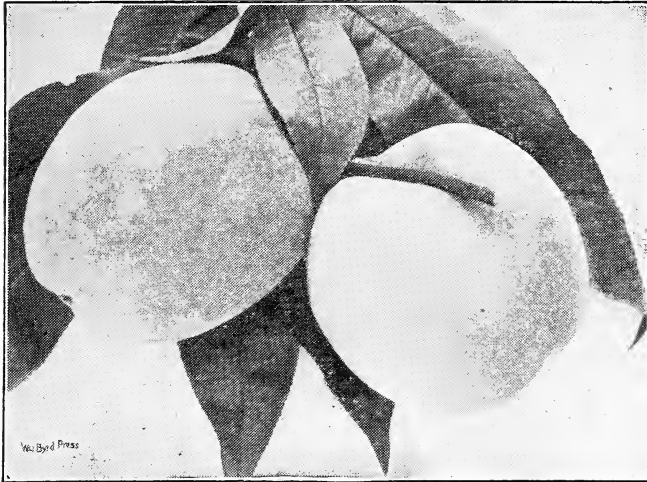
The Peach when in perfection is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It succeeds in favorable localities from Maine to California. The trees are of shorter duration than most fruit trees of temperate climates, but on account of their being more easily grown and in shorter time than other fruits are consequently cheaper. Everybody can afford to plant a few, and the orchardist, if his soil is at all adapted to their culture, will find them more profitable than almost anything that can be grown on the same land. We have revised our list so as to include only well-known and tried varieties. Our



Belle of Georgia Peach.

aim is to grow the best stock, not the cheapest. We bud from healthy, vigorous stock only, and our trees are absolutely free of yellows, San Jose Scale and other injurious insects, as Certificate of Inspection will show.

Argyle Elberta. New. The originator says, "It is a strain of Elberta that has not been degenerated by years of propagation from the nursery row. The original trees are about 16 years old; there are about 17 of them, and they made about six crates of Peaches per tree last year. It is superior to the Common Elberta in the following points: It has a stronger constitution; evidenced by a dark green, healthy-looking foliage, and abundant production of fruit. There is no record of but one total failure to produce fruit, and that was in 1899—everything failed then. The fruit is of finer color, redder, has better flavor, and keeps better. Seems to be more resistant to rot, as you would expect the fruit on a vigorous tree to be. It is a little later than the common Elberta, ripening four to six days after it every year. One of its finest qualities is that it has fine color before it is ripe, enabling it to present a much finer appearance in the Northern markets. I have a young two-year-old orchard of the Argyle Elberta that have some fruit this year, notwithstanding the freeze. I ceased to propagate the common Elberta four years ago."



Carman Peach.

Bilyeu. Originated in Caroline county, Md. A very late Peach, ripening in October, after Smock Free and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful bluish cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.

Belle. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. Lewis A. Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. New. Ripe July 1 to 15.

Beers Smock. Large, yellow, oblong; similar to the Smock, but larger; also a few days later; flesh firm and red next the seed; one of the very best; freestone. October 1.

Carman. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening the middle of July. A big, early, yellow-skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. Don't miss the Carman!

Champion. This new Peach comes from Illinois, recommended as an ironclad against frost, as in 1890, when there was a total failure of the Peach crop, it bore heavily. It has stood a temperature of 18° below zero, and bore well the following season. Fruit is of large size; skin creamy white, with red cheek; the flesh is white, rich and juicy; a perfect freestone and good shipper. July.

Chair. Originated in Anne Arundel Co., Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock. Early September.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color; with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting; with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Connett. A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford Co., N. C. It has extra large fruit of a cream-white shade, having a beautiful blush next the sun. It is one of the most delicately colored Peaches grown, and a clear freestone, with small seed. Of fine quality, and borne in profusion early in July upon trees noted for their strength and vigor.

Mr. W. G. Balsley, of Greensboro, N. C., in the year 1889 planted a seed of Connett's Southern Early, and in the year 1893 the tree was loaded with as fine Peaches as

any one need wish to see. The season being a rainy one, and the little tree loaded down with fruit (as the Peaches had not been thinned out; every one that was set was allowed to mature), one would naturally suppose there would be a great many rotten Peaches, but there was not a rotten Peach on the tree—not even a specked one. Only one showed signs of decay, and it had been bruised in hunting for soft Peaches.

Early Crawford. A magnificent large yellow Peach of good quality; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits; flesh very juicy, rich, slightly subacid, of good flavor; valuable as a market variety; freestone. First of August.

Late Crawford. A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow Peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. August 15th.

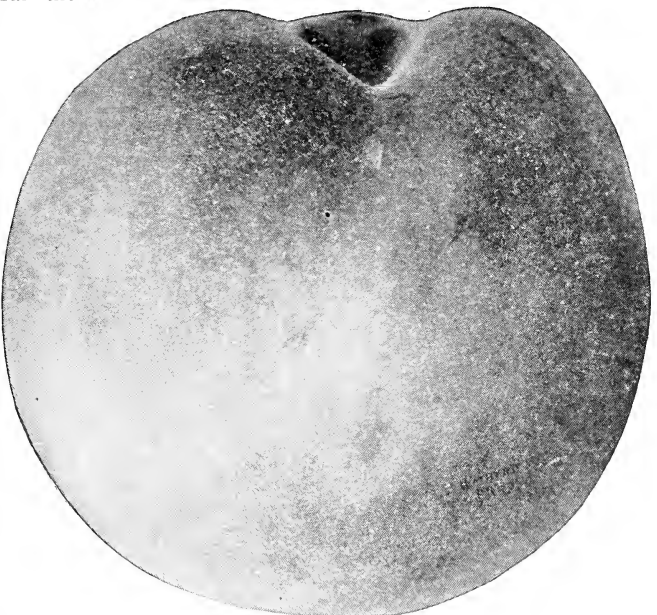
Elberta. An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow Peach; a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling. Juicy, well-flavored. Said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

Ford Late (Chinese Strain). Large; white, with carmine to the sun; flesh white, juicy. One of the best; freestone. October.

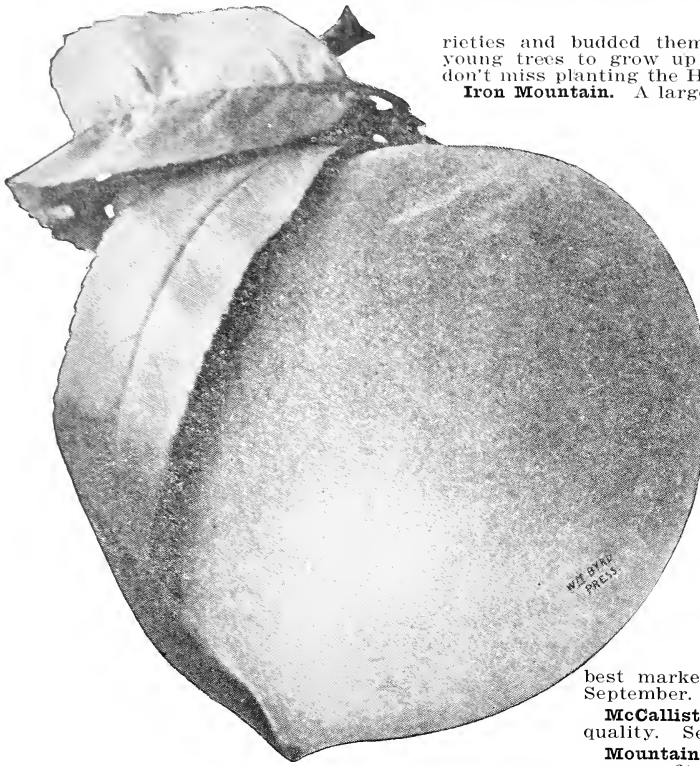
Fox. Large; skin white, with a red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. Desirable for canning or marketing. First of September.

Geary. Large, yellow Peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit large; pale lemon-yellow. Ripens a little later than the Smock. Last of September.

Greensboro. Large and earlier than Alexander; colored beautifully with crimson or yellowish cast; many specimens measure 8 to 9 inches in circumference; flavor pronounced by some equal to an August Peach. Originated from seed of Connett's Southern Early. Will be a fine market Peach. June.



Hale Peach.



Elberta Peach.

Golden Dwarf (Van Burens'). This very distinct and attractive variety originated in Georgia. The tree is of diminutive growth, seldom attaining more than 4 or 5 feet in height; foliage dense, which it retains until quite late in the season. Fruit large; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, subacid, adhering firmly to the stone. Quite hardy and free from disease. Ripens last of September.

Hale (J. H. Hale). Yellow, finely colored, round; very large; quality excellent. One of the best sorts for market or garden. In many Peach orchards Hale is proving itself one of the best varieties. Ripens just before Elberta.

Heath Cling. This is, perhaps, the very best of the late clingstone Peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity, and the long time it may be kept after taken from the tree, render it a most valuable sort for market. Fruit very large; skin pale yellowish-white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish-white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor. Tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after taken from the tree.

Hiley. Belle of Georgia and Elberta, twin sisters, and children of the old Chinese Free, are without doubt the two most popular Peaches of their season in America today. Hiley, a seedling of Belle, when it becomes generally known and planted, will take rank close up alongside of the two named above, and on account of its earliness is far more profitable than either. Hiley is a variety of great size and beauty, ripening two or three weeks before its parent. Tree a moderate grower, fruit-buds extremely hardy; fruit of large size and much resembles the Belle, only being more highly colored on the sunny side. Perfect freestone, a long keeper and superb shipper, ripening a week or more ahead of Mountain Rose. Being of such large size, exquisite color and as fine a shipper as the best of the later varieties, it has for the past three seasons sold for more money than any other Peach I grow, and I have taken thousands of trees of other good va-

rieties and budded them over to Hiley; I couldn't wait for young trees to grow up to fruiting. Take my word for it—don't miss planting the Hiley; it is a money-maker, sure! July.

Iron Mountain. A large, white-fleshed freestone Peach, ripening at about the same time as Bray's Rare Ripe, which it resembles. It is a very popular market Peach in Northern New Jersey. Last of August.

Krummel. Yellow. Free. A very high quality sort. It is large in size, nearly round in shape. The skin is yellow overlaid with a crimson blush, making a handsome fruit. The flesh is fine-grained and has a delicious flavor. Krummel grows equally well in the Northern or Southern fruit sections. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Mayflower. Red. Free. The earliest Peach known, ripening in May in the Southern Peach sections. Beautiful fruits, red all over. Delightful creamy flesh of fine quality. Every Southern orchard owner should plant Mayflower for its high market value. June.

Mathews. A seedling from Randolph county, Ga. The original tree has been fruiting for eight years and missed but one crop; is being largely planted as the most valuable succession to Elberta yet introduced. Its bearing and shipping qualities are fully equal to Elberta—it is a size larger, superior in quality, ripens about three weeks later. Perfect freestone; skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Probably the

best market Peach since Elberta was introduced. September.

McCallister. Large yellow freestone of the first quality. September.

Mountain Rose. A variety of very great value; very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in flavor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark, rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early.

Morris' White. Rather large; skin creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor; tree vigorous, and bears fair crops; one of the very best for preserving, on account of the entire absence of red at the stone. August 15.

Oldmixon Free. Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent; indispensable. Middle of August.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; yellowish-white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstone Peaches. Middle of August.

Ray. Ripens August 10 to 25. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the Eastern, Central and Western States have large numbers of Ray trees. Our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. The fruit is large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. It is one of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Ray is the Peach for all purposes, and the orchardist who sets a large acreage shows good business judgment.

Reeves. Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good, vinous flavor. One of the largest and handsomest Peaches; should be in every orchard. First of September.

Salway. A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; a variety grow-

ing more and more in favor with the orchardist. Ripens after Smock. Free.

Smock. Rather large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; very productive; not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. In the Delaware and Maryland peach-growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in Eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.

Sneed. The originator says: "Sneed has been bearing several years, and has ripened ten days earlier than Alexander. It is a seedling of Chinese Cling, of same high quality, and is the earliest fine Peach known. The fruit is of full medium size, somewhat oval in shape; creamy white, with light red blush; flesh very tender and good." June.

Stump. Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties. Middle of August.

Wheatland. An extensive fruit-grower says: "It is the largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season, filling a gap just before Crawford's Late, which it excels. Though

crowded on the tree, the fruit was all large." This is high praise, and we hope that on further trial it will be found still worth of it. Early August.

Ringgold. Supposed to be a seedling of Heath's Cling, but is larger. Ripens with Heath. October.

Wonderful. From New Jersey. Large, almost globular, slightly pointed apex, uniform size and shape; rich golden yellow, partly covered with bright carmine; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, firm; freestone. One of the best for shipping. October.

St. John. A large, roundish, yellow freestone, ripening a little before Troth's Early; skin orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and high flavored. This is the earliest good yellow Peach we have, and must prove a profitable sort for the early market. Early July.

The Best for Commercial Orchards

Elberta	Belle of Georgia	Hale
Carmen	Hiley	Crawford Late
Champion	Chain Choice	

SELECT EUROPEAN PLUMS

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms have fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jab by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red, juicy and good; tree vigorous, very productive. July.

German Prune. A valuable Plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

Hand. Very large; skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; tree grows vigorously, and is very productive; separate from the stone. August.

Green Gage. Small, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored Plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees are hard to raise in moist localities. August.

Lombard. Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. One of the hardiest, most productive and valuable Plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.

Arctic. Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio, and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper.

Imperial Gage. Rather large; greenish juicy, rich and delicious, sometimes adhering to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive, a single tree near Boston yielding fifty dollars' worth of fruit in one year. This variety is particularly adapted to dry, light soils; valuable. August.

Prince (Yellow). Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting; parts freely from the stone. Its great hardiness and productiveness, joined to its rich, sugary flavor, make this a favorite sort. July 1st.

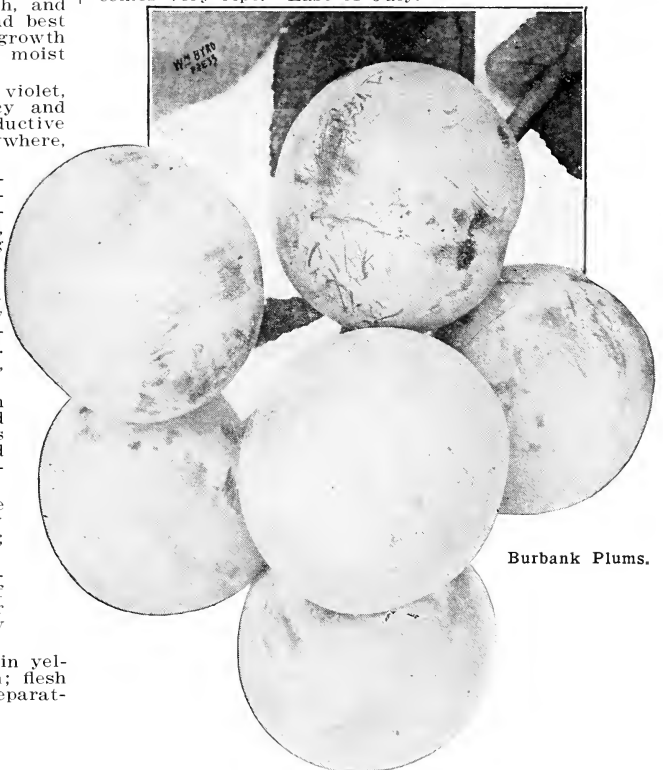
Shipper. This valuable new Plum of the Damson type originated in western New York. Large size; purple, firm and sweet; first-class shipper. September.

Shropshire. An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

Washington (Bolmar's). Very large; skin yellowish green, often with a pale red blush; flesh yellowish, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating freely from the stone.

Wild Goose. Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the Middle states. July.

Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum). A very popular fruit on account of its very large size and splendid appearance; its slight acidity renders it valuable for making sweetmeats; skin yellowish, covered with a white bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; rather acid until it becomes very ripe. Last of July.



Burbank Plums.

JAPANESE PLUMS

This new strain of Plums has been received with general favor, and in the South, where the European kinds do not succeed as well as at the North, they have proved a blessing. In some sections where the Chickasaw or native kinds (Wild Goose, etc.) only are successful, the Japanese kinds are especially welcome, as they rate up in quality quite well with the very best European varieties. The Japanese Plums, with the exception of one kind, are extremely hardy and vigorous, bearing early and abundantly annual loads of rich luscious fruit, ripening from early in June to September. One very valuable quality of the Japanese Plum is, that the wound made by the curculio (an enemy to Plum culture everywhere), does not seem to affect the Japan kinds to the same extent as European and other kinds; while they are not curculio-proof entirely, yet for some reason the wound soon heals and the fruit matures perfectly. This may be attributed to the extremely strong and vigorous nature of both tree and fruit, as it appears to be able to resist and outgrow the trouble.

Abundance. Lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with cherry, with heavy bloom; flesh yellow and very juicy; subacid, with apricot flavor; highly perfumed; stone small; tree exceedingly hardy, bears regularly; nearly curculio-proof; early, heavy bearer; best of its class. August 1st.



Abundance Plums.

Burbank. Resembles the Abundance in many ways; globular, large, cherry-red, with slight lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet with pleasant and agreeable flavor; strong grower; bears early, often at second year. September 1st.

Climax. Mr. Burbank says: "Fruit heart-shaped, as large as Wickson and more highly colored; so fragrant that a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit; delicious as could be desired or imagined, and above all ripens before any other good Plum and nearly a month before Wickson. Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright grower, with strong branches and very large leaves. Productive as Burbank, four or five times as large, two to three weeks earlier and much more highly colored." Mr. Burbank has strong commendations for Climax from such authorities as Professor Van Deman and Professor Waugh, and in all sections where it proves reliable it will be an advance in many respects upon any Plum now known.

Hale. Originated also by Luther Burbank, who sold the original tree to J. H. Hale for \$500. Pronounced by Prof. L. H. Bailey, the admitted Plum authority of the country, as "the best in quality of all the Japans." Large, very beautiful, of delicious flavor, and may be successfully shipped long distances. The fruit is clear yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of rare quality. Tree the most vigorous of all Plums, and a tremendous bearer. This is surely a most promising sort, which no planter can afford to neglect.

Ogon. Large golden yellow, with faint bloom; firm, sweet and of good quality; freestone; first-rate for canning; tree vigorous grower. Last of July.

Red June. The great early-market Plum; two weeks earlier than Abundance, and equals Lombard in quality; very large, bright red; free from rot on account of its early ripening. Tree vigorous and hardy, and should be in every orchard.

Satsuma. Large, round; skin and flesh dark purplish red, with blue bloom; seed exceedingly small; flesh firm, of good quality, fine flavored; very hardy and strong grower, adapted mainly to the southern states, but does well in the North. August.

Wickson. One of the latest of Mr. Burbank's introductions. The fruit is very large and of rare beauty. Pearly white color, changing to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom. The flesh is firm, sugary and delicious; will keep two weeks after ripening. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. This Plum has many good qualities, and should be planted extensively, as it is a valuable market sort. Sept. 15th to 20th.

Willard. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very valuable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree, very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh, freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time. Two weeks earlier than any other kind except Red June. Best market variety.



Wickson Plums.

SELECT CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition. In planting Hearts and Bigarreaus, avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in a soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection.

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Spanish (Yellow Spanish). Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow, with a handsome light red cheek to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine, rich flavor. This variety, though not of highest excellence, has become, from its great size, beauty and productiveness, a general favorite. July.

Tartarian. Fruit of the largest size, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, nearly destitute of acid, of fine flavor. The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree and the large size and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite. June.

Elton. This is certainly one of the finest Cherries, in all respects; its large size, early maturity, beautiful appearance, luscious flavor and productiveness render it universally esteemed; fruit is large, pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; flesh firm, becoming tender, juicy, rich and high-flavored; very productive. May and June.

Wood. One of the best of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection. Fruit large; skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive. June.

Downer. Medium size; light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high, sweet flavor. A good late sort. July.

Ida. This reliable Cherry originated in Pennsylvania several years ago. We consider it worthy of general cultivation for either home use or shipping. Tree vigorous and upright, and an abundant bearer. Fruit rather large; color pale, whitish yellow, more or less mottled with red. Flesh tender, juicy, rich, and of best quality. Seed very small. Ripens early, about May. Should be in every orchard.

Mercer. The Wonderful new Cherry. Introducer says: "It is the finest Heart Cherry that we have ever seen. It is decidedly different from anything before known. It is a very dark red

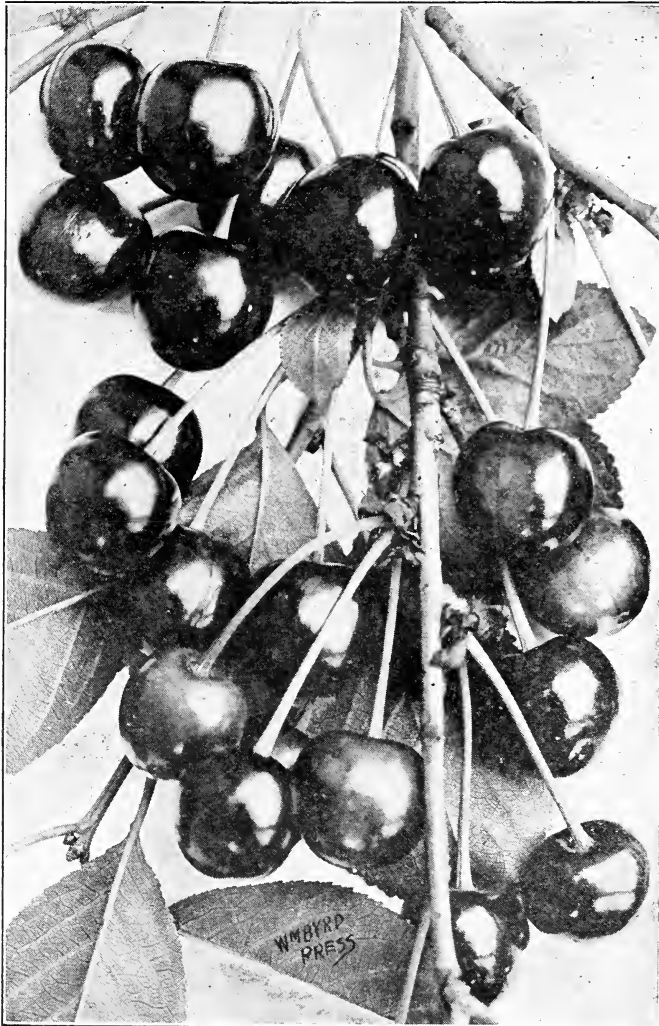
and early. It is one of the most profuse bearers that is grown, and for growth and hardiness it is second to nothing. It is larger than the Black Tartarian, and is a finer flavored, and, in fact, is a true Heart Cherry of the finest type. It is a sure cropper. The former owner of the farm has lived on the place since birth and cannot remember a single year when that Cherry did not bear, and for canning it has no equal. Another feature of this Cherry is that we have never seen a single Cherry that was wormy, and before we picked the Cherries we called in our neighbors and the universal comment was, 'Isn't that a beautiful sight?' and did you ever see anything so full? Aren't they beautiful? Have you any trees of that kind? Every one's opinion was that it was beyond being beautiful; it was grand and magnificent. But the great recommendation for the Cherry is the extreme hardiness of the tree. This tree is the acme of healthy growth, never having a sign of disease in any part of it. The leaves maintain their dark green and the tree continues to grow very late in the season. We do not exaggerate in this description in any way, but give you the plain facts, and are willing to give you at any time proofs that will substantiate what we say of it."

Napoleon. Is one of the best of the firm-fleshed Cherries; it is one of the largest size, often measuring an inch in diameter; well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted with deep red, and with a fine marbled, dark crimson cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, very good flavor; profitable for marketing. June.

Rockport. Large; deep brilliant red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor; a very desirable and profitable Cherry. Beginning of June.

Schmidt. Very large, deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy; fine flavor; productive. July.

Windsor. Origin, Canada; fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.



Black Tartarian Cherries.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

The Dukes and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their growth as the Hearts and Bigarreaus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid or subacid fruit.

Dyehouse. In hardiness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red; darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, subacid, rather rich; resembles both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; productive. Superior to Early Richmond.

Morello. Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, subacid, rich. July.

Richmond. Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening last of May, and hangs long on the tree.

May Duke. Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort. Ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.

Montmorency Large. Fruit large, and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

Montmorency. A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.

SELECT
NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires the same culture, soil and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum.

Boston. Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and of pleasant flavor; freestone. August.

Elruge. Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green to the stone, sometimes stained with red there, melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is one of the best and most celebrated of Nectarines; freestone. August.

Pitmaston Orange. Large size; skin rich orange-yellow, with a dark, brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone; best yellow-fleshed Nectarine. Middle of July.

SELECT APRICOTS

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches, and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach, and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence or building.

Alexander. Very large, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate. July 12th.

Budd. Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. Aug. 1.

Early Golden (Dubois' Early Golden). Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive; separates from the stone. Last of June.

Harris. Origin, New York. A new kind of great promise; very hardy; blooms late; a sure bearer; elegant golden yellow color.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone, sweet, juicy and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.

Wood Cherries.

IT PAYS TO PLANT ORCHARDS
EVEN THOUGH YOU MAY WANT TO SELL

Buying Up Valuable Orchards at Good Prices in Winchester District.

(Special Dispatch to the American.)

WINCHESTER, VA.—The American Fruitgrowers, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently incorporated, with a capital stock of \$125,000,000, has begun an "invasion of the rich apple belt of the Winchester district. It has bought first-class orchard properties in West Virginia and Maryland, as well as other places; but the first deal to be consummated in the Winchester territory was put through recently, when S. L. Lupton, who resigned from the State Corporation Commission, announced that he had disposed of his orchard holdings—approximately 250 acres, and 90 acres of farm land, all in Frederick county, for \$200,000. The sale was made to Fred A. Robinson, of Winchester, representing the Pittsburgh corporation. The property sold by Mr. Lupton includes a large orchard of Newtown Pippins planted about thirty years ago by his father, the late Dr. John S. Lupton, the pioneer commercial fruit-grower of Northern Virginia.

SELECT QUINCES

(From Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, by Prof. L. H. Bailey)

"The Quince crop is reliable, and not easily destroyed by capricious variations in weather. Trees are hardy and productive, easy to prune and spray, and diseases and insects, while rather numerous, are held in check with comparative ease, with the single exception of pear-blight. The lands should be retentive of moisture, but not wet and soggy, Good drainage is as essential to Quince culture as it is to the growing of pears or other fruits.

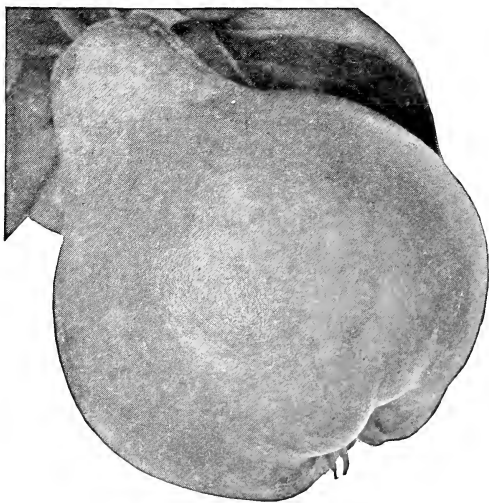
"Quince orchards should be given clean culture. The roots are usually shallow, and very shallow tillage is generally best. Probably the best results will be obtained, in the long, run if the trees are set 14 or 15 feet apart each way."

Bourgeat. Bright golden yellow. The new golden prolific Quince. Pronounced by a responsible grower, who has fruited it for six years, a profuse bearer, of large, handsome, showy, richly colored fruit, that actually keeps like Baldwin apples, in a good cellar, until spring. The core is very small. Will cook without hardness, like apples. Tree is a robust grower. Origin, France. Ready for use from November through to March or April.

Champion. Greenish yellow; fruit large, distinctly pear form, furrowed about the top. Flesh tender, delicate flavor. Cooks as tender as apples. Tree bears abundantly while young. In some places it does not ripen well. A good keeper. In a test at Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (New York), in 1892-93-94—including Orange, Champion, Rea's and Meech—the Champion averaged the most productive, with Orange a close second. Of American origin. Late.

Meech. Pale, bright orange, with a thin fuzz; fruit large, and in shape ranges from nearly apple shape to short pear shape, somewhat furrowed at the top. Very fragrant, good flavor. Bears young. Productive. Supposed to have originated in Connecticut. Midseason.

Orange (Apple Quince). Bright pale orange. The surface only moderately fuzzy. Fruit variable in size and shape, but in the ideal or original form is distinctly flattened at both ends, like an apple. The most extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Ripens after mid-autumn, and keeps until February under good conditions.



Orange Quince.

NUT-BEARING TREES

All over the country there is a rapidly growing interest in nut culture. The demand for nuts is great; the markets are poorly supplied, and the prices too high. Palatable and wholesome as they are, they should become a common article of food here, as in Europe.

Numerous experiments show plainly that nut culture of nearly every kind can be carried on in the United States with entire success; in fact, statistics plainly prove that a well cared for nut orchard is a "gold mine," indeed.

A large portion of the nuts on our markets are imported. We are sure that, with proper care and culture, we can raise enough to have plenty at home and export largely at paying prices. Most kinds of nuts are planted 30 feet apart, like apple trees, and require about the same general culture.

CHESTNUTS

American :: *Castanea Americana*

The well-known native variety; a stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, and producing smaller nuts but a larger quantity of them; both useful and ornamental; the timber is very useful for many purposes.

Spanish :: *Castanea Vesca*

Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe; a vigorous grower, and forms a handsome head for lawn planting; a valuable species, both for ornament and fruit; the fruit is much larger than the American variety; very sweet and excellent when boiled or roasted. Bears early.

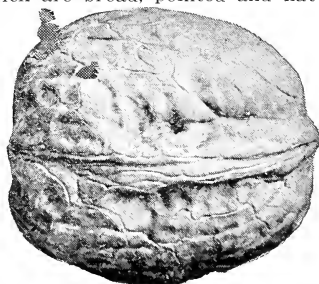
WALNUTS

American Black. This is the common native variety. The nuts are excellent and always desirable; besides, the wood is very valuable.

English. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a fine spreading head and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantity of nuts annually imported and sold here attest to its value; the tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common hickory nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.

Japan, Cordiformis. Differs from Sieboldiana in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened. Nuts are of medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire. The meat is of good quality. The tree is a very vigorous grower; attains a great height, has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition. Perfectly hardy. We consider this the



English Walnut.

WALNUTS, JAPAN—Continued.

best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Japan, Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots and transplants readily.

PECANS

Grafted and Seedling

Varieties: **Van Deman, Schley, Stuart.**

Bear regular crops of medium size; very salable nuts and good; the tree is rapid-growing and handsome.

Paper-shell Pecan. This is indeed the most valuable nut yet introduced; large, often 1½ inches in length; thin shell; the kernels are very large, rich, sweet and delicious; enormous profits have been received from the culture of this nut; many thousand trees are being planted, and soon the nut industry, especially of the South, will be very large. Hardy in the Middle states.

FILBERTS, or HAZELNUTS

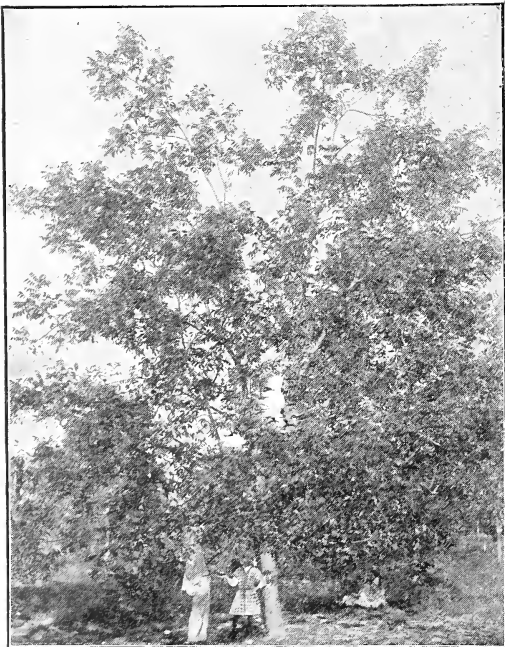
The nut is medium size, oblong, very sweet; the tree is of bushy habit, growing from 6 to 8 feet high; very hardy almost everywhere; early and abundant bearer; very satisfactory.

BUTTERNUTS

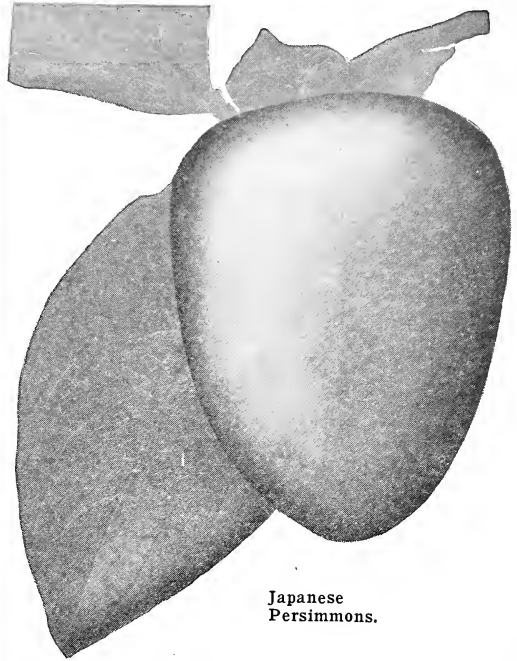
A handsome, rapid-growing, luxuriant tropical looking tree; very ornamental and productive; the nuts are something like black walnuts, but longer and flat; the kernel is much sweeter and rich and more delicate; fine flavor.

ALMONDS

Hard-shell, Soft-shell, or Ladies'.



Pecan Tree.



Japanese
Persimmons.

MULBERRIES

This fruit is getting very popular, especially South, where it is fine food for hogs and poultry. The tree is also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Downing. Fruit very large, black and subacid; mostly planted North. Fruits about June 1st to middle of July.

Hicks. This variety is very popular South, as the tree is a very rapid grower, bears young and has a long season, very often from June 1st until the middle of August. Very sweet.

American. This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.

White English. Fruit very small and sweet, but not so good as Hicks.

PERSIMMONS

AMERICAN PERSIMMON

A native of the states south of New York. Makes a beautiful ornamental tree, with dark green foliage. Fruit very luscious, if allowed to ripen on the tree, which is late in the fall, after several good frosts.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

By the introduction of the Japanese Persimmon we have added one of the most beautiful and luscious fruits, and one that will be greatly appreciated when better known.

The tree is wonderfully productive, and comes into bearing very young; we have had 1-year-old trees reach us late in the spring from Japan, and next season they would bear a profusion of fruit. Trees 3 feet high, standing in nursery rows, have matured 21 specimens, and others, about 5 feet, have borne over 50. We know of no tree that makes so fine a show in fruit as the Japanese Persimmon.

The trees are not entirely hardy north of the Potomac, though we have had them standing unprotected near Baltimore for five years, where they have borne well, and even came through the severe winters unhurt.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE—Continued.

BEST VARIETIES

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches, and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; some seed; astringent until fully ripe, then very good; tree vigorous and shapely.

Tane - Nahsi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of best.

Tsuru. Longest in proportion to its size, of all the varieties; slender, pointed; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange-colored, with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seeds, which are few; very astringent until ripe, and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper; and of good quality when fully ripe; tree a heavy bearer.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; flesh a dark brown color, verging into purple; quite seedy. In quality it is one of the best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good to eat while still hard; tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine; tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. The smallest of all the varieties introduced; round, or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark, shows black dots and white fibers when cut transversely; very seedy; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen; the tree is vigorous and a very good and reliable bearer.

SELECT GRAPES

The cultivation of this fruit is so simple that no one need fail to obtain a good annual crop, if a little care is taken and a proper selection made. When space is limited they can be trained upon fences or over doorways or arbors. On this account Grape-vines are particularly desirable for planting in city lots or village gardens. If a few vines each of the red, white and black varieties are selected, then as much enjoyment—perhaps more—can be obtained from this fruit as any other. When the selection is made to include some of the early varieties, as well as those that are good for winter keeping, it is possible to have fresh Grapes upon the table during several months of the year.

The following list contains the best known sorts of hardy American varieties:

RED VARIETIES

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and the Diana Hamburg. Bunch large and beautifully formed; berries above medium to large size; usually of a red or Catawba color when first ripe, changing to reddish purple if allowed to hang long on the vine, covered with a blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, very sweet and of fine and excellent flavor; quality best as compared with the finest native Grapes. The fruit keeps well for an early Grape, either on or off the vines; vine productive and vigorous.

Catawba. So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best Grapes, succeeding well in the valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large, dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich; productive and valuable in September.

Delaware. This Grape is so well known as to need no commendation. Its earliness, hardness and admirable sweetness have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf. Bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small; skin of a beautiful light red color; it is without hardness or acidity in its pulp; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. Ripens in August.

Lutie. This remarkable Grape has never been known to rot. It seems to be absolutely free from the shortcomings of so many of the leading kinds. It has been tested for ten years, and has fully sustained its reputation. The fruit is of dark red or purple color; bunch and berry large, exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. The vine is a strong grower and regular bearer. Ripens close after Moore's Early.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Bunch and berry large; of a light chestnut color; skin thin; flesh tender, very sweet and sprightly, with a rich, aromatic flavor; vine vigorous and productive; ripens before Concord. One of the best and most popular of Rogers' Hybrids.

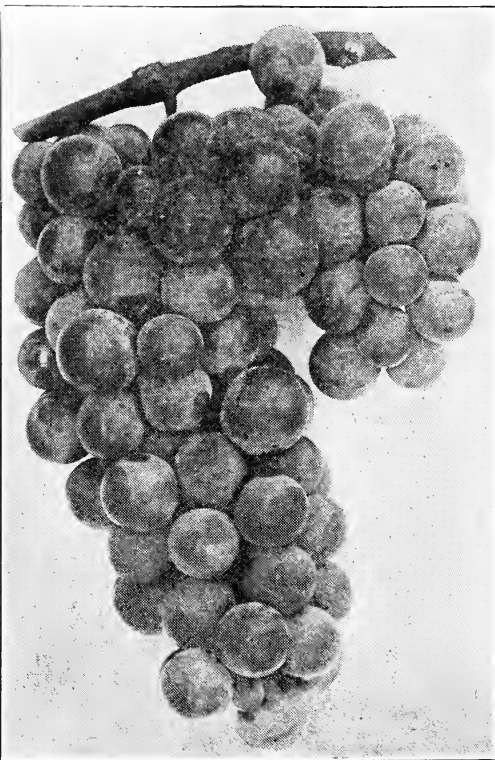
Wyoming. Ripens with Delaware; somewhat similar, though larger in bunch and berry; light red; early; vine strong grower and hardy.

BLACK VARIETIES

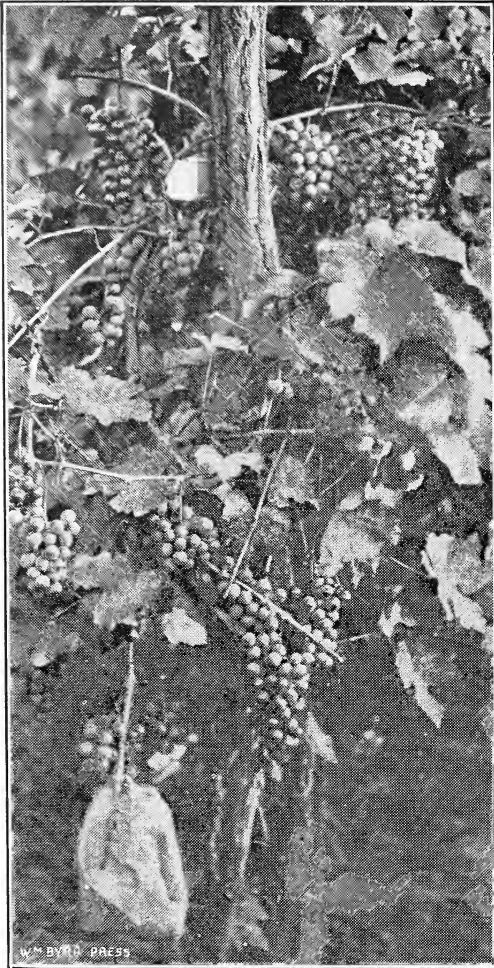
Concord. There is no Grape in this Catalogue so popular or planted so extensively as this. It succeeds well in almost all parts of the country, and, although of northern origin, is better here than in its native place. It received the \$100 premium offered for the Grape of the greatest value. Vine a very vigorous grower and enormously productive, comparatively free from dis-

ease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.

Campbell. The King of American Grapes. Another season's experience confirms and strengthens the entire confidence heretofore expressed that the introduction of this Grape marks an epoch in the substantial advancement of American Grape culture, not less distinct and important than that



Concord Grapes.



Niagara Grapes.

GRAPES, BLACK—Continued.

which followed the appearance of the Delaware (introduced by Mr. Campbell) or Concord. It has been very carefully observed and tested more than a dozen years, during which time it has shown no fault, but has exceeded all expectations as to its evident merit and high character. It is confidently believed to be a Grape in all respects better adapted to general use in all sections suited to our native varieties than any other which has yet been grown and tested. A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms, always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly.

Clinton. A black Grape of medium size, entirely

healthy and hardy; a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run, and pruned long; often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table Grape when fully ripe.

Early Ohio. Claimed to be the earliest black Grape known; ten days earlier than Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry medium, covered with bloom; hardy as the Concord; strong grower and very productive; quality good; first-class for market.

Eaton. Origin, Massachusetts. A seedling of the Concord; stronger grower; large, black; the bunch and berry strongly resemble Moore's Early, the skin rather thick and covered with heavy bloom; juicy, with some pulp, though tender; has less native odor than the Concord; large and attractive. Early.

Moore. A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardness and size will render it a popular market sort.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact; berry large, black and of good quality; vine vigorous and productive. Will become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

WHITE VARIETIES

Empire. Another new white Grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered, berry medium, skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.

Winchell. Well tested; the berry is medium size; color greenish white, with delicate white bloom; flesh juicy and sweet; remarkably free from mildew, and will do well in any soil where the Concord grows. A valuable early variety.

Diamond. Origin, New York. Said to be a cross between Concord and Iona. This handsome new white Grape has met with general favor; its extreme early ripening alone would make it valuable, coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the bunch is medium size, slightly shouldered; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; few seeds.

Niagara. No Grape has been so strongly presented for public favor as this, and for a while it seemed as though it would merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; has a decided foxy flavor before fully ripe, which it pretty well loses at maturity. Ripens with Concord. In some vineyards it has suffered greatly from rot, but where it succeeds it is unquestionably a very valuable sort.

Scuppernong. A southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable. Vine a vigorous grower, requires no pruning; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops; continues in season about six weeks.

IT IS POOR ECONOMY TO BUY CHEAP STOCK. TEN OR EVEN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER TREE INCREASE IN COST OFTEN MEANS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE

"The road that leads to the orchard is the pathway to a simple, happy and prosperous life."



Houghton Gooseberries.

GOOSEBERRIES

There has been a great demand for these plants for several years on account of the profitability of the crop, the demand having exceeded the supply.

Downing. A seedling of the Houghton. An upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive; valuable for market.

Houghton. Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew; most profitable market variety.

Industry. English origin; best foreign Gooseberry yet introduced; very large, dark red, excellent quality, beautiful, and an enormous bearer.

Pearl. Said to be the most prolific Gooseberry yet known. Originated by Prof. Wm. Saunders,

of the Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all of the experimental stations in the United States for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower, and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.

CURRANTS

Currants should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally to keep the borers away. The currant-worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. This powder is poisonous, and, where it has been applied, the fruit should not be used without first being worked.

The Currant comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long on the bushes without injury as the Currant.

Naples. Very large; black; valuable for jams and jellies; has a strong musky odor.

Cherry. Very large; red; strong grower and moderately productive; fine for preserving and a valuable market variety.

Fay. This Currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."

North Star. This new Currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of fruit thickly set average four inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly. Its large, long clusters can be more rapidly picked than other kinds. It is extremely hardy, easily propagated, and bears early.

Red Cross. Jacob Moore, the originator, says: "Red Cross clusters are long and have well-necked berries, double the size of Victoria, and far superior in quality to Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. Red Cross was first



Red Cross Currants.

CURRANTS. Continued.

fruited in 1889. We have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry, and yields two or three times as much fruit. We recommend it with confidence. We consider Red Cross one of the best of the new Currants."

White Grape. The best white Currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red Currants; fine for the table.

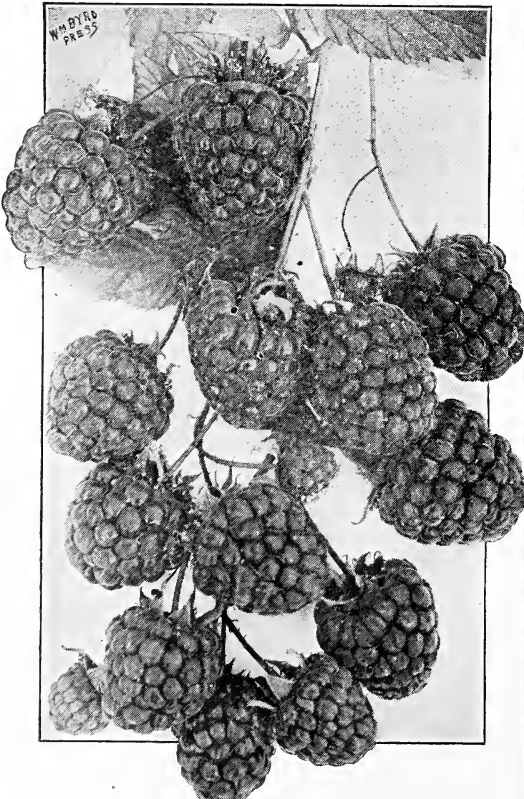
RASPBERRIES

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they are done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best time to plant Black Caps. Plant in rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet apart in rows.

Cumberland. Black. Very large. Very similar to Gregg in quality and firmness; in hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled. One of the best mid-season market varieties.

Columbian. Dull purple, very large, moderately firm. A good market berry and one of the best for canning. Bush remarkably strong and wonderfully productive.

Cuthbert. Red. (Queen of the Market.) Canes strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the cotton states. We commend it to planters in all sections.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

Gregg. Black. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, of the black cap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short; it is a very strong grower and good bearer. Very desirable.

Golden Queen. A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

Kansas. Black. Berries as large as Gregg and of better color; very little bloom; of best quality; ripens early. Very strong grower and immensely productive.

Miller. This new red Raspberry originated in Sussex county, Delaware, and is very popular in that section; fruit about the size of the Cuthbert, and holding its size to the end of the season; color bright red, and does not fade; core very small; the finest and best shipping berry in existence; ripens early; heavy bearer.

Munger. Black.—Description of introducer.—The fruit of Munger resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. Its season of ripening is from 5 to 8 days later than Gregg, and it has a special faculty of withstanding drought and hot sun. The past season, when most others were dry and seedy, Munger ripened up sweet and juicy, and readily brought an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth, and have never yet been affected by the cold of winter; originated in western Ohio by Timothy Munger, now of California.

St. Regis. A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

WINEBERRY

Of Japanese origin. A novelty that has created quite a sensation in the horticultural world, and proved itself to be a valuable acquisition. The plant is quite distinct; it belongs to the raspberry family, and is large, robust and perfectly hardy. The berries are half transparent and beautiful, ranging in color from an amber to crimson as they ripen; in general appearance they resemble the raspberry; the quality is distinct, rich, sprightly, with a sharp subacid; elegant for cooking, canning or jelly, far surpassing the huckleberry, raspberry and many other small fruits. It begins to ripen in July, and continues a long time. It is also a handsome ornamental shrub, and its freedom from insect pests and rust makes it valuable indeed.

THE LOGANBERRY

A hybrid between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. The fruit is as large as the largest Blackberry, and is produced in immense clusters. The color is clear, dark red. It partakes of the flavor of both the Blackberry and the Raspberry—mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone. Seeds small, soft and few. Berries very firm and carry well. Strong grower; enormous bearer. Fruit ripens early, just after Strawberries. Not hardy north of 40th parallel without protection.

THE H. C. L.—Mrs. Smith: "Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

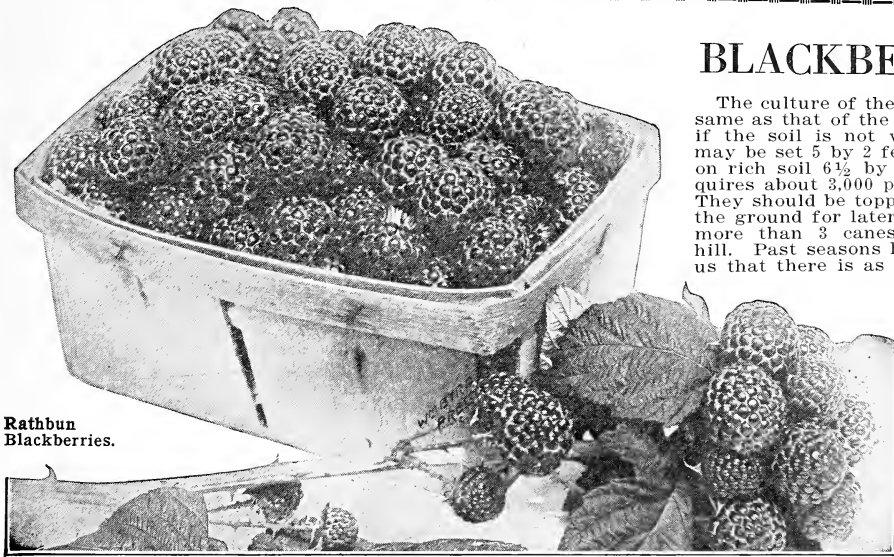
Farmer Giles: "Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological name of the hinsect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the hinsect, some one's got to pay for it!"

BLACKBERRIES

The culture of these is about the same as that of the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich they may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; on rich soil 6½ by 3 feet. It requires about 3,000 plants per acre. They should be topped 2 feet from the ground for laterals; do not let more than 3 canes grow to the hill. Past seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in

Blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit-growing.

The culture of Blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities.



Rathbun Blackberries.

Blower. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y. One of the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and brings on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre.

Eldorado. We are more than ever impressed with the conviction, after fruiting this berry another year, that we have in this variety the best Blackberry ever introduced. Wherever it has had a trial, its merits appear at once, and hence its quick popularity where tested, so much so that we have already had to decline orders in large quantities.

Like many of our best fruits, Eldorado is an accidental seedling, and takes its name from the town close by where it was found in Preble county, Ohio. It has been cultivated twelve years, and under careful test at different experiment stations for four years, has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.—Introduced.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, Blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality, and very prolific; it is firm and attractive in appearance; a good market sort.

Erie. One of the very best large new berries; absolutely hardy; coal black; firm and solid. Early.

Iceberg. (The White Blackberry.) This new novelty is one of Luther Burbank's productions. Fruit large; early; sweet.

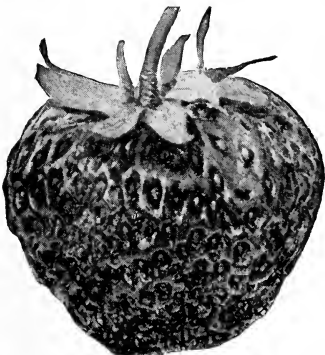
Lucretia. This is a trailing Blackberry or dew-berry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.

Rathbun. A strong, erect grower with strong main stem branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, standing at the head of all for quality; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Of enormous size, berries having measured 1¾ inches in diameter, and many of the berries will run 1¼ to 1½ inches long; 45 of them have filled a quart basket. Earlier than Eldorado.

Snyder. The hardiest Blackberry known; thoroughly tested in the extreme Northwest, never known to winter-kill; fruit medium size and of good quality.

Wilson. A well known and most valuable sort; it is of very large size, and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing. There has been more fruit grown of this variety the last twenty years than all other sorts combined.

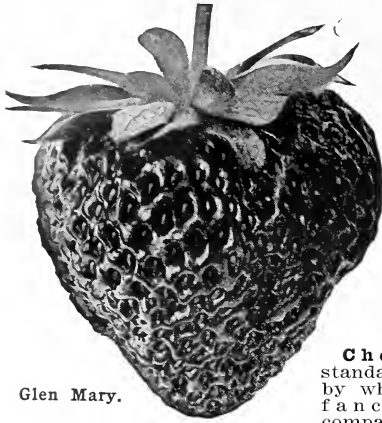
SELECT STRAWBERRIES



Maryland.

The Strawberry at present occupies a very prominent place in the catalogue of fruits, and nowhere is there greater reason for a people to be interested in its culture than in the Middle States. It is at home in our soil, and ripens its fruit so early as to give us an opportunity of getting the principal part of our crop into New York and other markets before the more northern grower has a basket of berries to send in. Thus we have the very cream of the market; and that we can send berries to this or even Boston markets by rail or water, and that they can reach their destination in good condition, has been shown to our entire satisfaction.

In garden culture, set the plants in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the rows, leaving a narrow walk between every three rows, from which the fruit can be gathered without treading on the bed. In field culture let the rows be 3 feet apart and the plants 12 inches apart in the rows. An acre thus set will require 14,520 plants. The ground should be kept free from weeds and grass and the runners cut off as they make their appearance. Thorough preparation of the soil is advised before setting; then shallow cultivation afterwards, so as not to disturb the roots. In the spring the ground should be mulched around the plants, so as to keep the fruit clean. By this course a bed may be kept in good bearing condition for many years.



Glen Mary.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

We have given especial attention to the selection of varieties, both for the amateur and market grower, and believe that our collection embraces the very best sorts. Our plants are of the best quality, and will be furnished at very reasonable rates to those wanting them in large quantities. We will here put in a word of caution against the flaming advertisements of new varieties that are so often heralded before the public. That there is room for improvement, we admit; but the most of these new sorts, so highly puffed, and offered at enormous prices, are destined, like the most of their predecessors, to shine but a short time and then sink into obscurity; perhaps, as the case has often been, to come out at some future day under a new title, to shine again for a short season. It is well enough to try those that seem to merit it, but touch them lightly until they have proved themselves good. Hold on to the standard sorts until something better is found by actual experience. Those varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect blossoms and must be planted near some variety with perfect blossoms to fruit them.

Chesapeake. The standard of excellence by which most other fancy berries are compared. With fair

growing conditions, just about enough plants are produced for a good fruiting bed, so that you are at no expense in thinning the plants. The foliage is very strong and healthy. The plants are very strong and robust and have very long roots, which make it one of the best drought resistors. Berries are uniformly large, with prominent yellow seeds and an attractive bright green cap, altogether, making Chesapeake one of the most beautiful and attractive berries in the package that we have ever seen. The berries are unexcelled in quality. The plants set a good crop and every blossom matures a berry, the last ones being just about as large as the first. The flesh is very firm in texture and the berries will keep for many days in excellent condition, so that altogether it is an ideal berry for home use, for local market, or for distant shipment. One of the most valuable features of the Chesapeake, especially in the north, is that the blossoms don't start out until quite late, which makes it practically frost-proof.

Fendall. The berries are large in size, rather light in color and with large, attractive green caps. Blossoms are imperfect and should be planted with Aroma, Big Joe, Ekey, or Magic Gem. Fendall, like Haverland, is unable to hold the great bunches of fruit off the ground and should be well mulched on this account.

Gandy. A new, very late kind; the fruit is uniformly large, bright red, firm and of first quality; very valuable as a shipper; requires high cultivation to bring it to perfection; is valuable as a fertilizer to use with other kinds, making the latter more faithful; the best late variety.

Glen Mary. "This giant among Strawberries was first offered to the public by me in the spring of 1896. I have watched every word that has been written or said concerning this variety. I am now satisfied that, all things considered, it is without an equal, it being large to very large in size, one of the most productive ever grown; of strong, sturdy and healthy growth; highly colored, firm for a large berry, and ranks with the best in flavor." In the summer of 1899 the Glen Mary became famous, having beaten all previous records for size. Mr. Joseph Haywood, who lives near Philadelphia, sent in to the "Farm Journal" office a quart box that was filled to the top with four (4) berries of the Glen Mary.

Haverland. Origin, Ohio. Seedling of Crescent fertilized with Sharpless; one of the heaviest bearers, though a pistillate; the plants are strong and healthy. It does best on light, fertile soils, making too heavy foliage on clay; the fruit is large, long, conical, even in form; light color; very desirable.

Klondyke. The leading market berry of the southern states. The reasons it is so well liked are many. The plant is a vigorous grower and quite healthy. It bears a good crop and the berries are medium to large in size, that ripen evenly all over and are rather light in color and most important of all, are firm enough to ship hundreds of miles and still go in market in perfect condition. Not a home-garden, or local market berry, but one of the best for shipping.

Maryland. The original plant was found standing alone, and isolated from other plants, and is, therefore, a Seedling. It is a perfect flowering variety, strong upright grower, dark green foliage

and has never been affected with the rust, so common to many kinds. The fruit is large, conical, dark red, and of the finest quality. Ripens with Tubbs. In fact, it is one of the leading varieties and we believe it has come to stay. In the summer of 1907, which was an off-year generally speaking, "The Maryland" bore a fine crop of marketable fruit.

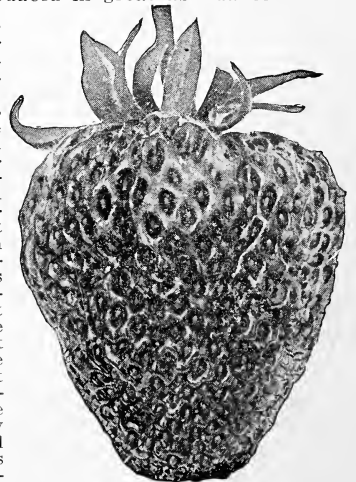
New York. This is a strictly fancy market variety and readily brings the highest prices in any market. The plants are of immense size, deep-rooted with bright glossy green foliage. Berries are of the largest size and excellent quality and unexcelled for the home garden.

Ohmer. A great surprise is in store for all who fruit this Strawberry for the first time; its mammoth size, beautiful color and great productiveness being really astonishing. The plant is exceedingly vigorous, with clean, healthy foliage without the slightest tendency to rust. The berries are of the largest size—a perfect giant among Strawberries—roundish conical in form, uniform and regular; rich, glossy crimson, firm and solid, excellent in quality, and average large to very last picking. Growers should give this a trial.

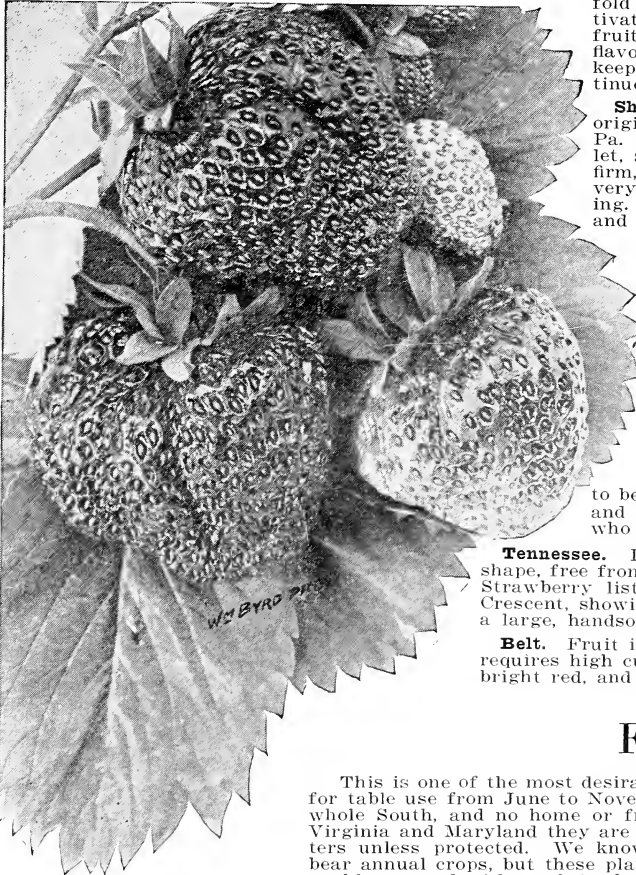
Premier. The very best of all extra-early varieties. We have never found anything to equal it. Berries are large, beautifully formed, bright red through and through. It is delicious in flavor and a splendid shipper. We have fruited it three years and consider it the money-making king of all early varieties. It produces a very heavy crop and you should plant heavily, whether growing for home use, local market or distant shipment. If Premier has any weak points, we have not found them and we advise all those in sections where early berries are in demand to include Premier.

Progressive. Everbearing. This is a very strong and thrifty grower, with tall, luxuriant foliage to protect the bloom and fruit from the hot sun and frosts. Practically every blossom makes a berry and every berry makes a perfect fruit. Medium to large in size; dark red; fine quality, and produced in great abundance on the spring set plant and the runner plant during August, September and October.

Senator Dunlap. One of the best and most popular. It succeeds everywhere and with everybody almost without exception, with the new beginner as well as with the veteran grower, but should not be allowed to mat too thickly. The bloom is perfect (self-fertilizing). Plants are small and very vigorous; will make good rows with very ordinary culture, or will return two-



Sharpless.



Everbearing Strawberries.

of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees. The following are among the best and hardiest varieties: **Celestial White, Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Early Violet, White Genoa and White Marseilles.**

fold for every extra effort in intensive cultivation. It is productive and reliable. The fruit is good size, handsome and of fine flavor, fresh or canned; a good carrier and keeper. It ripens medium early and continues a long time in bearing.

Sharpless. This large, showy Strawberry originated with J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa. Fruit large to very large; bright scarlet, somewhat glossy; flesh light red, quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, rich and of very good flavor; medium to late in ripening. A most excellent sort for family use, and also a very profitable one for market. No variety amongst the many new ones introduced during the past fifteen years has sustained its good name so well as this.

Stevens' Late Champion. In plant growth this variety resembles the Gandy, except that it has a heavier and shorter fruit stem and is a much better plant maker. Healthy, vigorous and long-rooted, nearly an ideal plant, and three times as productive as Gandy. Fruit large. Dark red in color. Uniform in shape and size. Very high in quality, and exceedingly firm. This variety with us has proven to be fully as late in ripening as the Gandy, and will prove a money maker for those who want a late berry.

Tennessee. Large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust and ranks among the best in the Strawberry list. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is a large, handsome plant, as productive as Haverland.

Belt. Fruit is large, regular, round and conical. It requires high cultivation to make it a success. Color, bright red, and fine flavor. Medium to late.

FIGS

This is one of the most desirable of southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. In Virginia and Maryland they are not hardy, and will not stand the winters unless protected. We know of several lots near Baltimore that bear annual crops, but these plants are pinned to the ground and thoroughly covered with earth in the winter, and in the spring this earth is removed. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees. The following are among the best and hardiest varieties: **Celestial White, Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Early Violet, White Genoa and White Marseilles.**

ASPARAGUS

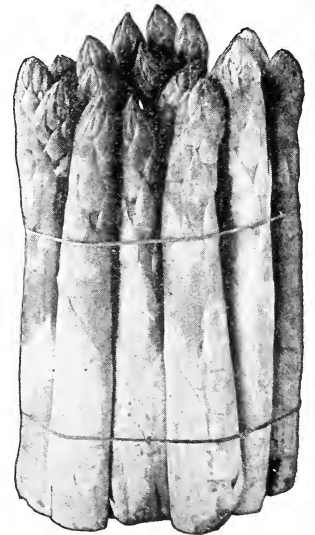
There has been an increasing demand for Asparagus. Coming at a time of the year when the farmer has very little to sell, it has been a very satisfactory and well-paying crop.

Everybody owning a small lot or farm should plant either a bed for home use or a few acres for market. A patch once well established and cared for will last and yield good crops for twenty years.

Directions for Planting. Give land a heavy top-dressing of manure, plow deep, harrow, roll and run rows 4 or 5 feet apart, about 12 inches deep, then put in 2 or 3 inches of thoroughly rotted manure mixed with bone or bone and potash; then a little good top soil on that and ground is ready for plants, which should be 12 inches apart, being careful to spread roots out well with top up. Cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. When plants come up, work the earth to them gradually from both sides and from time to time as plants grow, until the ground is level. The middles between the rows should also be worked shallow and grass and weeds kept out. In the fall, after one or two frosts, cut the tops off and burn them, then cover patch with stable manure. Early in the spring, work this manure in the ground, adding, if necessary, some commercial fertilizer on both sides of rows. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, 5 to 10 bushels to an acre, is a benefit.

Barr. Originated near Philadelphia. The largest of all, and, with this great merit, it is very early and quite tender; delicious; light colored; the yield is simply enormous. Decidedly the best Asparagus for all purposes yet introduced.

Columbian Mammoth White. It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market-gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial.



Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS—Continued.

Conover. A standard kind of first quality; tender and high-flavored; often ready to cut the second year after planting.

Donald. This new Asparagus has attracted much attention throughout New York state, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market-gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices and, although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in whole crops a bunch of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing.

Giant. This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years, by some of the leading and most successful truckers, near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced superior to Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productivity and size of stalks produced. One large southern grower speaks of this variety as follows: "I have been growing Asparagus for 20 years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between them as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. And for my personal experience of Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of Conover's Colossal, and longer lived. And I consider Argenteuil twice the size of Palmetto, earlier, more prolific, and longer lived."

Palmetto, or French. Southern origin; new. Ten days earlier than other kinds; valuable for home or market; largest, tender; very regular growth; one of the best.

RHUBARB, or PIE-PLANT

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing; it is also valuable for medicinal purposes. We grow the best varieties.

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with the plants 3 feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

HORSE-RADISH

No garden should be without its Horse-radish. As a relish for meats it is unsurpassed. The land should be rich, well manured, plowed deeply, harrowed and free from lumps. As it is a great vegetable to spread, plant in a roomy space by itself. Make rows 15 inches apart, set plants 12 inches from each other. Plant shoots about five inches long, making holes for same with a stick, and set them about two inches under the soil. Have the shoots cut squarely across the bottom, but cut slanting at the top, in order that one side may be a little longer than the other. Keep free from weeds for the first and second seasons, after which the Horse-radish will take care of itself.



Rhubarb.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

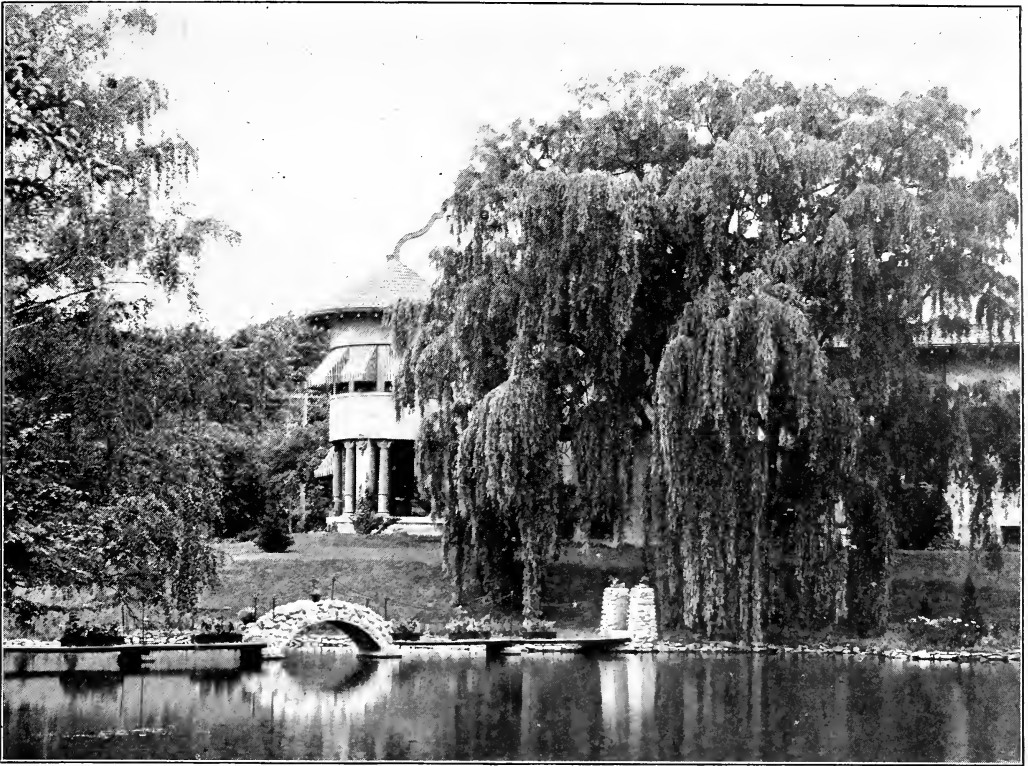
A BEAUTIFUL HEDGE.

This is a very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. We can recommend it, and as a low hedge around lawns it is unequaled.

A particular feature of the California Privet is that it can be planted out any time, and succeed anywhere, if it is properly cared for.

The following rules may be observed: First dig a ditch 12 inches deep and 10 inches wide; work the soil thoroughly around the roots. Set the plants a little deeper than they were in the nursery; cut off the tops about five inches above the ground. Water well if set during the summer season. Use rich earth or some manure for insuring rapid growth; apply this (mixed with the soil) as you set the plants. Pure bone meal can also be used if you have not a supply of manure. After planting mulch for a distance of 18 inches around the newly set hedge; this will preserve the moisture. Trim back about 6 inches each year, and you will soon have a compact growth.

Remember that a Privet Hedge really adds to the value of your country or suburban property; makes a beautiful boundary line between neighbors, acts as a screen to hide unsightly places, takes the place of board fences which decay with time, and is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."



Weeping Willow Tree.

Ornamental Department

In issuing this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, etc., we may say the increasing demand for this class of stock has induced us to make this branch a more prominent feature of our establishment, and to this end we have been steadily working for years, carefully selecting the best and most desirable sorts out of the great mass that has been brought to the notice of the public. That there should be many very good things, and also very poor ones, in these vast collections, is a fact beyond question. For the supply of the amateur, and those whose plantings are to embrace a large collection for variety's sake, it is very proper that they should be supplied; but our purpose is chiefly to furnish material to those who select for true merit, who want trees and plants that will do the most good and give the best satisfaction. It should be kept in mind that, with ornamentals, as with fruit trees, there are some that do well in one place that will fail in another, so that care should be taken, in making up planting lists, to select such only as are known to succeed in the particular locality where they are to be planted. We want trees that will not only show well in the earlier stages of their growth, but those that will maintain a good form and pleasing habit as they grow older; in fact, we should look more to the character of the tree when developed than to its appearance when young. Our stock is in the best possible condition for transplanting, having plenty of room where growing, and in soil eminently suited to the development of a good system of roots. With careful planting, and proper care afterward, there will be but little danger of failure.

TRANSPLANTING AND CULTIVATION

The same advice concerning transplanting and cultivation, given in our Fruit Catalogue, applies to this department; but, as it is often impossible to cultivate the ground in which shade trees are planted, it will be the more necessary to mulch them well, and not let the grass grow close around the stem of the tree.

Flowering shrubs and evergreens should be carefully planted in good, deep, rich soil, and well mulched. When this is done, watering will seldom be necessary; but when, in case of extreme drought, it may be required, it should be thoroughly done, so as to reach well down to the roots. Very much watering before the leaves expand is a decided injury; let there be just enough to keep the earth moist about the roots, not soaking wet, or it may cause them to decay.

The branches should always be shortened back, at the time of planting, in proportion to the loss of roots sustained by the tree in moving.

Those contemplating planting trees should bear in mind that the value and beauty of a tree or plant is dependent upon its thriftiness and symmetry rather than its height.



Catalpa Bungei.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Varieties marked with a (*) are the best for street planting, shading drives and walks.

ASH, White American (*F. Americana*). A native tree of large size, pale green foliage; one of the best of the family.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European (*Pyrus Aucuparia*). A small tree, with dense and regular head. In the northern states it is covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries, but here and southward it drops them much earlier, therefore losing much of its beauty.

BEECH, American (*Fagus ferruginea*). One of the grandest trees of our forest; hardy and comparatively free from insect depredations; well deserving of more extensive planting.

Purple-leaved (*F. sylvatica purpurea*). Foliage deep purple in the spring, but under our hot sun and in dry seasons it loses much of its color; for the northern states it is a very desirable tree.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A medium-sized tree, quite erect when young, but after a few years the branches assume an elegant, drooping habit, which renders the tree very effective in the landscape.

BOX-ELDER, Ash-leaved Maple (*Negundo fraxinifolium*). A rapid-growing native tree, with light green twigs and pinnate leaves; easily cultivated.

CATALPA, Bungei. Large, glossy foliage. Grown as a dwarf tree, five feet high and top-grafted; makes a fine umbrella-shaped tree. Suitable for lawn or avenue planting.

CRABS, Flowering (*Pyrus Malus*) — **Bechtel's Double-flowering**. This Crab is the finest acquisition in the way of a flowering shrub that has been introduced in recent years. It is a rose in disguise, and sweet as a breath of spring. The tree is sturdy, hardy, and free from disease. It grows to be a medium-sized tree and when in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with very delicate pink roses of medium size, scenting the atmosphere for a distance with a perfume surpassing the fragrance of Tea Roses. Small trees have more the appearance of Tree Roses than anything else and cut blossoms have often been taken for pink roses. This tree does not blossom until in full leaf, which adds greatly to its beauty.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*). Large, double-flowering; produces a profusion of double white flowers in the early spring.

CORNUS florida (*White-flowering Dogwood*). An American species of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring, before the leaves appear, are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white, and very showy.

They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border.

Florida flore rubro (*Red-flowering Dogwood*). A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink colored flower. The leaves, also, have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

***ELM, American, or White** (*U. Americana*). A native tree of large size, with spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. Of all trees, no other perhaps, unites in the same degree majesty and beauty, grace and grandeur, as this one does. It flourishes in all parts of the country, and deserves to be more generally planted.

FRINGE TREE, White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). The celebrated English hedge plant; not so valuable here for that purpose.

Double White (*C. flore pleno*). Has small, double white flowers; quite ornamental in flower and foliage.

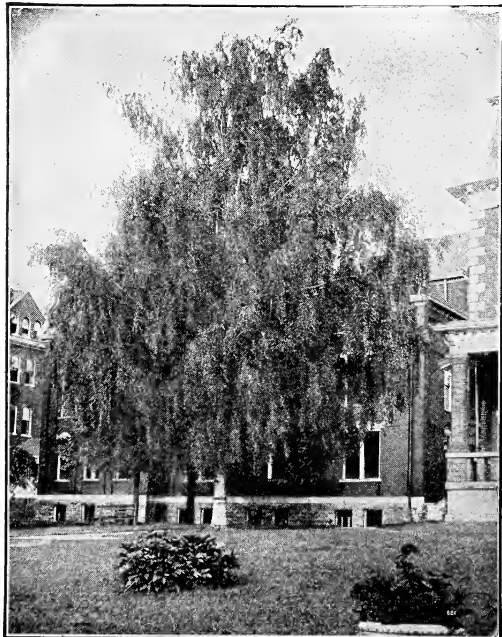
Double Pink. Rose-colored flowers, and produced in great abundance.

Double Red. Bright, double red flowers.

HERCULES' CLUB (*Aralia spinosa*). A small-sized, singular-looking tree with prickly stems, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in midsummer. Desirable to plant for screen or on lawn. If allowed to, it will sucker and form a clump.

***HORSE-CHESTNUT, Common White-flowering** (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). A handsomely-formed tree, with very attractive flowers; succeeds well in the northern states and in the elevated portions of the southern states; but in many places South its foliage burns.

Red-flowered (*Æ. rubicunda*). A superb tree in both foliage and flower; the foliage is darker green than the white, and the flowers showy red, coming later.



White Birch.



Avenue of Oriental Planes.

JUDAS TREE, or Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). A very ornamental tree of small size, with heart-shaped leaves, and is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.

Japan Judas Tree (*C. Japonicum*). Introduced from Japan. The flowers are larger than the above species, and of a light rose-color; it is entirely hardy and very beautiful.

LARCH, European (*Larix Europæus*). A beautiful, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn; very desirable.

***LINDEN, American Basswood** (*Tilia Americana*) A large, native, rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street or lawn planting; is becoming very popular, and deservedly so, as it is a fine tree.

European (*T. Euroæa*). A fine pyramidal tree, more compact in its habit than the above, but does not attain so large a size; very popular.

LOCUST, Yellow (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). A native tree of large size, of rapid growth, possessing a soft and graceful foliage; with a refreshing tint of light green; flowers white or yellowish, very abundant and fragrant, and growing in long, pendulous racemes.

MAIDENHAIR TREE, or Japan Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A remarkable tree from Japan, with leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Valuable for lawn and avenue planting.

MAPLES :: *Acer*

***Norway** (*A. platanoides*). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; foliage broad, deep green, shining; its compact habit and stout and vigorous growth render it one of the most valuable trees for street or lawn planting.

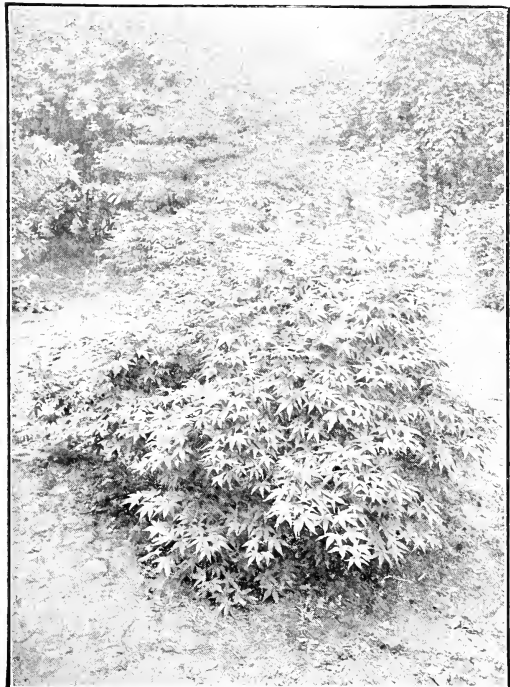
***Sugar** (*A. saccharinum*). A well-known native tree, of stately growth, fine form and foliage; very desirable as an ornamental or shade tree.

Schwedler's. This beautiful Maple of recent introduction is attracting considerable attention; it is one of the Norma family, and of about the same habit of growth; its handsome purplish crimson leaves in May and June, changing to a bronze as they mature, are much admired.

Red, or Scarlet (*A. rubrum*). A native species, of moderate size, producing deep red blossoms, and in autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

***Silver-leaved** (*A. dasycarpum*). A hardy, rapid-growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade; fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree.

Weir's Cut-leaved (*A. Wieri laciniatum*). A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance; should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning; easily adapted to small lawns.



Japanese Maple.

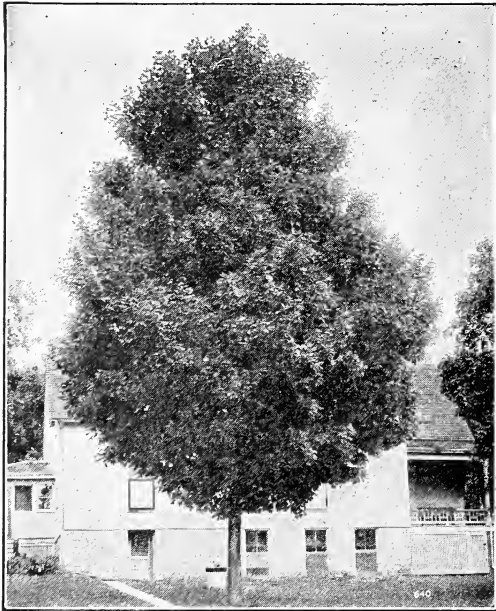
JAPAN MAPLES

Acer polymorphum

The Japan Maples are becoming more and more popular as they become better known. Their chief recommendation is their dwarf habit and attractive appearance. Some of them have foliage of medium size and of rich, bright hues, while that of others is deeply cut and of peculiar form. All are noted either for their singularity or beauty. Planted singly, they are effective, but when planted in groups, embracing varieties possessing various desirable characteristics, they make a beautiful appearance throughout the season. (See illustration, page 29.)

MAGNOLIAS

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and lavish yield of fragrant flowers all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green; or they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns, with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast. Planted in groups, they yield to no rival, and their effect in the early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with their rich perfume. Great care should be exercised in their removal, the fibrous roots being preserved as nearly as possible, and carefully guarded from any exposure to wind or sun. While almost any good soil is sufficient to insure their growth, they succeed best in a warm, rich, dry soil.

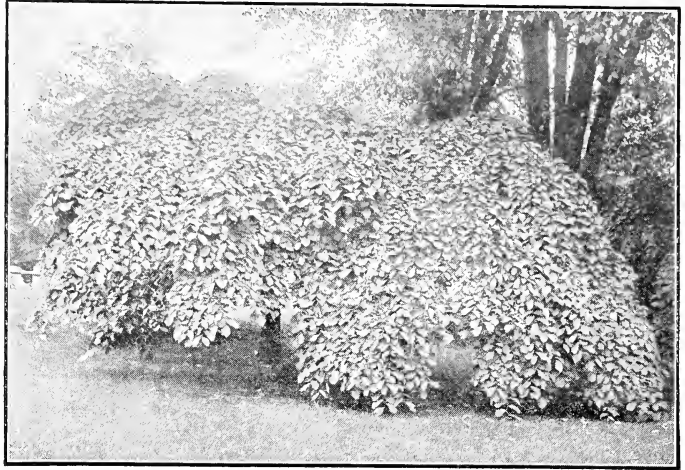


Sugar, or Rock Maple.

Alexandria. Similar to *Soulangiana*, but blooms earlier.

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of 70 or 80 feet; growth very rapid and upright; flowers greenish yellow.

Everblooming, Chinese Hybrid (*M. semperflorens*). One of the best yet introduced; very desirable on account of never being without bloom; purple, large; very pretty.



Camperdown Elms.

Magnolia, Grandiflora. See Evergreens, page 34.

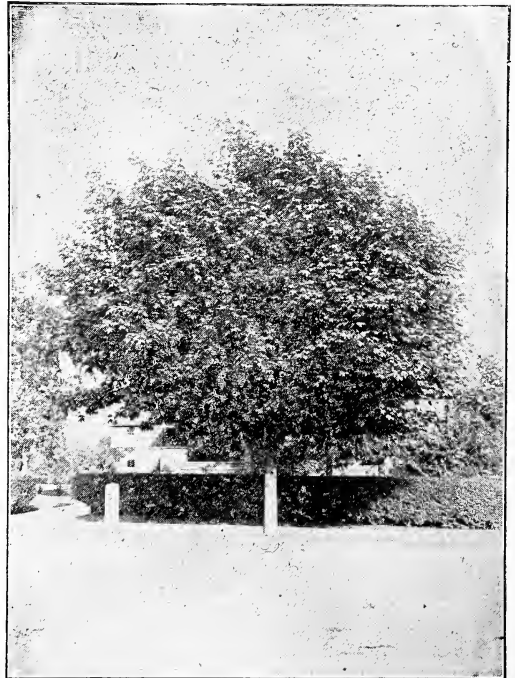
Great-leaved (*M. macrophylla*). A tree of medium size; leaves from 2 to 3 feet long; flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; pure white; very fragrant.

Lenne's (*Lenne's Magnolia*). A seedling of *Purpurea*; foliage large; flowers dark purple; very fine.

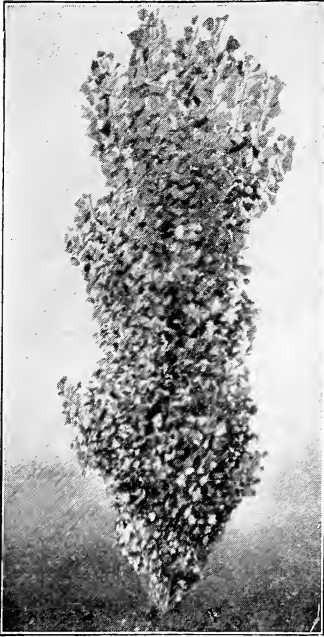
Purple Japan (*M. purpurea*). A small tree, or rather large shrub; flowers dark purple outside, and shaded to white within.

Soulang's Hybrid Chinese (*M. Soulangiana*). Shrubby and branchy when young, but becoming a fair-sized tree; flowers white and purple, 3 to 5 inches in diameter; blooms late; handsome and hardy.

Showy-flowered (*M. speciosa*). Flowers a little smaller than those of *Soulangiana*, and of a lighter color; blooms a week later, and remains in perfect condition on the tree longer.



Norway Maple.



Lombardy Poplar.

Umbrella Tree (*M. tripetala*). A small-sized tree, of rapid growth, with very immense leaves; flowers creamy white, 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Yulan, or Chinese White (*M. conspicua*). A medium-sized tree, with a regular form; flowers large and pure white and appear before leaves.

OAK

Quercus

The Oaks, when they attain size, are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority well adapted to ornamental large grounds where they can have an abundance of room. Some

kinds, however, are moderate growers and suitable for small places, especially if kept in good shape by a judicious use of the knife. Our collection embraces a variety of forms and includes the finest.

Pin (*Q. palustris*). An Oak distinguished from all others by its peculiar beauty. The leaves are deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground. It is also easily transplanted. It is now much appreciated for its great beauty when well developed. The foliage takes on a partly scarlet and yellow color in the fall. As an avenue tree it is unequaled, and it will also thrive as a street tree in cities. 40 to 50 feet.

Red (*Q. rubra*). A very well-known, rapid-growing native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes. We especially recommend it. Must be pruned when transplanted. 50 to 60 feet.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree, but should be severely pruned when transplanted. It has very large, shining leaves of a rich green color. 50 to 60 ft.

White (*Q. alba*). One of the noblest of our native trees, large size, and widely spreading branches.

***ORIENTAL PLANE** (*Platanus orientalis*). A very popular shade tree on account of its shapely and rapid growth, hardiness, and retaining its foliage until late in the season. It makes a fine tree for street planting or lawn.

PAULOWNIA (*Paulownia imperialis*). A rapid-growing tree with immense leaves; has blue, trumpet-shaped, fragrant flowers.

PEACH, Double White-flowering (*Persica vulgaris alba flore pleno*). Flowers pure white and very double.

Double Red-flowering (*P. vulgaris sanguinea flore pleno*). Flowers semi-double, bright red, very fine.

Double Rose-flowering (*P. vulgaris rosea flore pleno*). Flowers double, pale rose-colored; resemble small roses; very pretty. Grouping the three is effective.

***POPLAR, Carolina, or Cottonwood** (*P. Caroliniana*). A large-sized tree, of remarkably rapid growth, and becoming popular with those who want shade in the shortest possible time.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata* or *dilatata*). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding spire form. Very desirable in large grounds or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). A magnificent native tree, with large smooth, shining leaves; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow; fine for shade; difficult to transplant except when of small size.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A fine native ornamental tree, the foliage resembling that of the Maple; corky bark; leaves changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

WILLOW, Golden (*Salix vitellina aurantiaca*). A handsome tree, particularly conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

WEEPING TREES

ASH, Weeping (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*). A tree of medium size, with stiff, twisted, pendulous branches.

BIRCH, Weeping Cut-leaved (*Betula alba pendula*). A charming tree in the northern states, but does not show so much beauty South, except in very favorable locations; it is of very graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate, cut foliage. Most effective and picturesque.

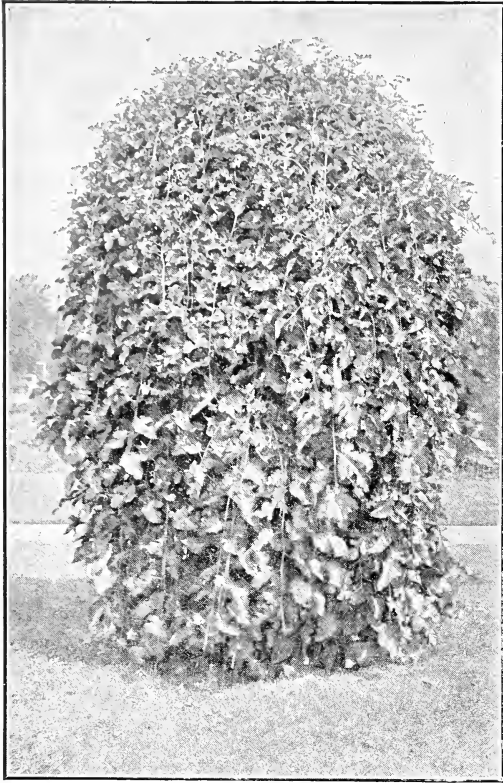
CHERRY, Dwarf Weeping (*Cerasus pumila pendula*). A grafted, round-headed weeping tree.

Japan Weeping (*Cerasus Japonica pendula*). Has feathery, graceful foliage, white flowers and red fruit.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus pendula*). Very similar in foliage and flower to the common white Dogwood, yet with decidedly drooping branches; hardy and very handsome; makes brilliant autumn foliage; beautiful lawn tree; dwarf habit.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.



Weeping Mulberry.

WILLOW, Common Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*). A native of Asia. This is one of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees; it is of rapid growth, attaining a very large size, showing its great beauty in damp or moist soils, but grows fairly well in any good soil.

Kilmarnock (*S. cuprea pendula*). A variety of the Goat Willow, making a very pretty tree when budded 6 or 8 feet high. It forms a complete umbrella head, the branches and foliage being very dense; unique in form.

ELM, Camperdown Weeping (*Ulmus Camperdown pendula*). A drooping and picturesque variety of the Scotch Elm; foliage large, dark green, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. Fountain-shaped, like the Kilmarnock willow; long, slender branches, drooping to the ground; very hardy and striking; among the best of weeping trees; quite hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping (*Sorbus Aucuparia pendula*). The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant habit; a rapid grower.

We are always glad to answer inquiries with regard to the best varieties or kinds of fruit, shade and ornamental trees to plant; in fact, we are always glad to give any information or direction for planting, etc.

EVERGREENS

L—Large growing. M—Medium. D—Dwarf.

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, their dense foliage and pleasant resinous odor, all tend to place the Evergreens of first importance as ornamentals, especially for the winter landscape. Invalids and many people visit the parts of our country where the Pine or Evergreen forests abound, on account of the atmospheric resinous odors having a well-founded reputation for healthfulness. The Balsam Fir is especially odorous. A pillow filled with Balsam sprays remains wonderfully fragrant, and gives out much of the regular health-giving properties of a Balsam forest. Such pillows for summer nights are refreshing, to say the least. Those having extensive yards to accommodate evergreens need not travel great distances to wild forests to secure benefit from evergreen trees.

Early spring planting is the best, though they can be safely moved during wet falls. If soil inclines to be dry in planting evergreens, tramp or pound down the earth quite firmly (but with care) on the roots. Mulching is good for them during dry seasons. We are now giving special attention to the propagation and culture of the perfectly hardy species, as follows:

ARBORVITAE, M. American (*Thuja occidentalis*). Sometimes called White Cedar; a well-known native species, of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

D. Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). From China and Japan; a small tree, with erect branches and dense, flat, light green foliage.

D. Chinese Golden (*B. aurea*). This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular

Irish Juniper.

The beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habit render it unusually attractive.

D. Ever Golden (*B. orientalis semper aurea*). This very distinct evergreen is desirable on account of its never changing its beautiful bright golden color; very hardy.

D. Globe-headed (*T. globosa*). Originated at Philadelphia; forms a dense, round head; dwarfish in habit; desirable.

D. Aurea nana. Golden Arbor-Vitae. The most popular *Biota* grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best.

D. Heath-leaved (*T. ericoides*). A dwarf variety, with heath-like foliage; forms a dense bush but a few feet high. Distinct and ornamental.

D. Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). Of dwarfish habit; globular in outline; foliage of a light yellowish green hue; hardy and fine.

M. Lutea. Dwarf, with gold-tipped foliage; very desirable for small places or cemeteries.

M. Nootka Sound (*Plicata*). Similar to Siberian, but with shorter growth, and branches disposed so as to give them a plaited appearance.





M. Pfitzeriana Fir.

Parsons' (*Tsuga compacta*). A dwarf of compact habit and yellowish green foliage. Its small size makes it practicable to use in restricted areas.

D. Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A well-known popular variety; tree of medium size, very hardy, of dark green color; compact growth.

D. Tom Thumb. Similar to the Heath-leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for low, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.



Norway Spruce.

M. Upright (*T. pyramidalis*). Of very erect form; dark green, compact and very desirable.

BOX, Dwarf (*Boxus suffruticosa*). The well-known sort used for edging; makes a very pretty little shrub when planted singly.

D. Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A handsome shrub, with deep green foliage; succeeds well in the shade.

CEDAR, L. Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*). A native of the Himalayas, being one of the most graceful and elegant of the European trees; growth rapid, branches drooping; foliage light glaucous green; not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia.

CYPRESS, M. Lawson (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). From California; a large, graceful tree, having elegant, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue; one of the finest of its class.

M. Lawson Pyramidal (*C. Lawsoniana pyramidalis*). Upright and dense in its habit of growth.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

EUONYMUS, M. Japan. Leaves shining green; used for hedging; also desirable on the lawn.

M. Silver-striped (*E. argentea*).

M. Gold Variegated (*E. aureus*).

FIR, L. Balsam, Balm of Gilead (*Picea balsamea*). A well-known and popular tree; very pretty when young.

L. Concolor (*A concolor*). White Fir. An elegant Colorado tree with long glaucous colored leaves and branches, in whorls of picturesque character, being one of the brightest of lawn trees.

L. Nordmann's Silver (*P. Nordmanniana*). Rapid grower, regular in outline; foliage massive, dark green; one of the finest of the Silver Firs.

M. Pfitzeriana. A beautiful dwarf variety, with light green foliage and spreading habit. Grows to be a fair sized plant, with branches spreading horizontally, as broad as tall.

JUNIPER, M. Irish (*Juniperus Hibernica*). A distinct and beautiful variety, of very erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

M. Swedish (*J. Suecica*). A dense growing columnar tree, with showy, glaucous foliage. Considered more hardy than the Irish Juniper.



Retinospora.

EVERGREENS—Continued.

- D. Sabina** (Savin Juniper). A tree with spreading habits, rarely erect. Foliage dark green. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and borders, making a fine effect in contrast with other low growing trees.
- MAHONIA, D. Holly-leaved** (*M. Aquifolium*). A native species, with purple, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers.
- D. Japonica**. This has broader foliage than the other, but it does not change in the winter as the other does. Both do well in shady places as well as in more open ones. 3 to 4 ft.
- L. MAGNOLIA grandiflora**. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants are nursery-grown, and are finely rooted.
- PINE, L. Austrian** (*Pinus Austriaca*). A rapid-growing species, with long, stiff, dark green leaves.
- L. Scotch** (*P. sylvestris*). A rapid-growing, hardy tree, with bluish foliage and rugged shoots.
- L. White, or Weymouth** (*P. Strobus*). A well-known native tree; very hardy, and of rapid growth; foliage light silvery green.
- L. Bhotan** (*P. excelsa*). A graceful, elegant tree, resembling the White Pine, but with longer foliage; native of the Himalayas.
- RETINOSPORA, M. Plume-like Retinospora, Japan Cypress** (*R. plumosa*). A very compact-growing variety, with small, light green leaves and short, slender branches; quite hardy.
- M. Obtuse-leaved** (*R. obtusa*). A pretty and distinct species, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with graceful, drooping branches.
- M. Golden-tipped Plume-like** (*R. plumosa aurea*). A very striking and desirable plant for this climate; the tips of branches showing a beautiful golden yellow hue.
- M. Silver-spotted Plume-like** (*R. plumosa argentea*). Young shoots sprinkled with numerous silvery white dots.
- SPRUCE, M. Douglas** (*Abies Douglasi*). A rapid-growing species, but the foliage browns badly in some localities.
- M. Colorado Blue** (*A. pungens*). A rare, elegant tree with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.
- L. *Hemlock** (*A. Canadensis*). One of the hardiest and most handsome trees, branches drooping; foliage delicate, retaining its color well

through the winter; should be in every collection, however small; it also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

L. *Norway (*A. excelsa*). A European species of very rapid, elegant and lofty growth, and when it attains to the height of 15 or 20 feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is one of the handsomest as well as the most popular evergreen trees; a grand decoration for the lawn; very hardy.

M. Orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Dark green, shiny foliage; form pyramidal; needles short and close-set. Very effective.

L. White (*A. alba*). A very pretty tree; attains a height of 40 to 50 feet; compact in growth; conical in form, with soft, light green foliage; very hardy; desirable.

YEW, M. English (*Taxus baccata*). A small, bushy tree, with rich, dark, glossy green foliage; suitable for clipping into artificial forms.

M. Irish (*T. fastigiata*). Of close, erect habit and dark green foliage.

We exercise the greatest of care in the growing of our Evergreens, and pay scrupulous attention to the matter of varieties, so that those purchasing Evergreens from us can feel assured of getting just what they order. :: ::

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND SHRUBS

Desirable on Account of
Their Beautiful Foliage

Purple Leaf Beech	Schweiderli's Red
Japan Red Leaf Maple	Leaf Maple
(Dwarf)	Scarlet or Red Maple
Prunus Pissardii	Sugar Maple (Yellow
(Purple Leaf Plum)	leaves; fall).



Douglas Spruce.

FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS

ALTHÆA, or **Rose of Sharon** (*Hibiscus*). The Althæas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs, of easy cultivation, and desirable on account of their late summer-blooming. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades.

Ardens. Bluish purple; a distinct color and good variety.

Amaranthus. Rich purple; fine.

Anemoneflora. Light red.

Carnea plena. White, tipped with pink.

Duchesse de Brabant. Flowers large; very double, of reddish lilac color. One of the best varieties.

Kanoch, Variegated Leaf. Foliage finely marked with light yellow; produces purple flowers.

Lady Stanley. Large, very double; lovely pure white, with a few purplish stains in throat.

Pæoniiflora. Large double pink; pretty.

Rubra plena. Reddish striped; double flowers.

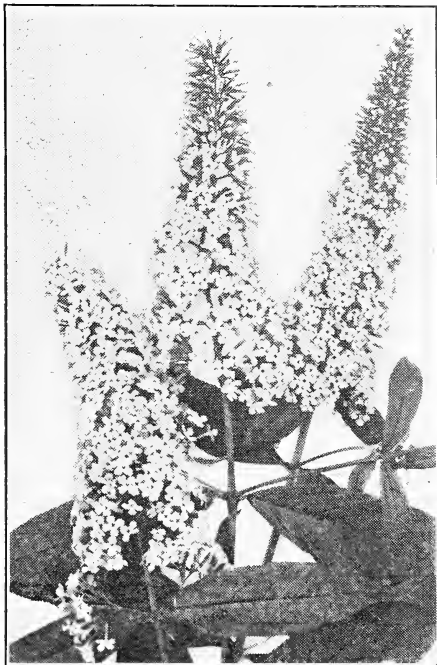
Speciosa rubra. Red.

Totus albus. Pure white; single.

Violacea. Flowers medium size, double; of violet-lilac color; free-flowering; one of the best.

We also have several new varieties not named or described in this list.

ABELIA Grandiflora. (*A. rupestris*.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.



Buddleia (Butterfly Bush).

ALMOND (Dwarf), Double Rose-flowering (*Prunus Japonica rosea fl. pl.*). A beautiful small shrub, producing an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twig before the leaves appear; very attractive.

White-flowering (*P. Japonica alba fl. pl.*). Produces beautiful, double white flowers in April.

AZALEAS. These are among the most valued and desirable of shrubs. They are of two classes, the Ghent varieties and the natives. The beautiful, delicately tinted fragrant flowers and waxy green leaves are their distinct characteristics. They are admirable both for grouping and specimen planting.

Amoena. A dwarf evergreen with small leaves and rose-colored flowers; blooms in early spring.

Ghent. Pretty shrubs of the honeysuckle family. Among the numerous varieties may be found nearly every shade of color from white to scarlet; very desirable.

Mollis. A new, hardy, desirable species from Japan; flowers large and showy, in trusses of various colors, resembling the rhododendron.

Pontica. Fine yellow flowers; free-blooming; should have some protection in winter.

BUDDLEIA Variabilis Veitchiana (Butterfly Shrub or Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable summer flowering shrubs, beginning to bloom in July; it continues until cut by severe frost. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet-mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which, under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*). A showy, upright-growing shrub; covered in autumn with brilliant red fruit.

Purpurea. A fine variety, with purple leaves and showy flowers.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. Small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for grouping.



Calycanthus.

FLOWERING AND OTHER
SHRUBS—Continued.

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra spectabilis*). A very hardy and beautiful plant with pretty, heart-shaped, pink flowers.

CALLICARPA purpurea. A valuable shrub from China. Has long drooping branches, covered with violet-colored berries in autumn.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). A well-known native bush, the young wood of which has a strong aromatic odor; foliage luxuriant, and the rare, chocolate-colored blossoms are delightfully fragrant; blossoms in May and at intervals during the summer.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicately flowered *Lagerstroemia*; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately-fringed flowers. In the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with every one.

Pink. Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers.

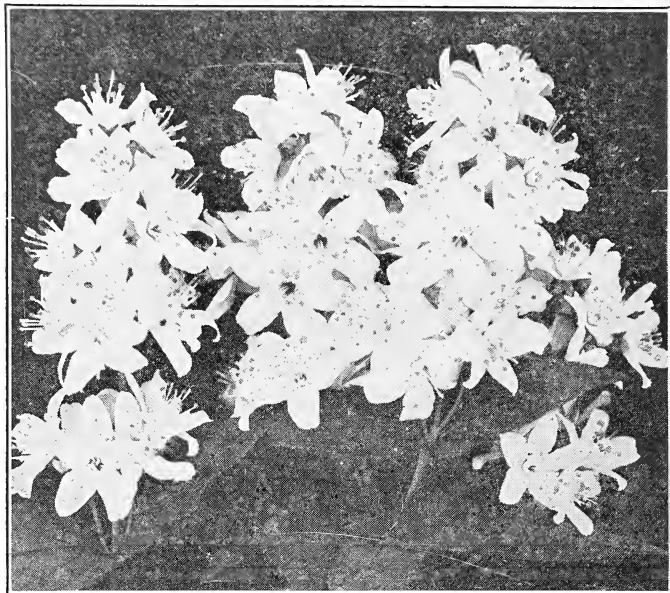
Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the best of all. A gorgeous plant.

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

CORNUS alba (*Stolonifera*). Red-twigged Dogwood. This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer, to secure the best color to the wood. 4 to 5 feet.

Mascula. Cornelian Cherry. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along naked branches



Deutzia Candidissima.

in the early days of April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a small cherry, which are very ornamental. 8 to 10 ft.

CLETHRA ainifolia. Dwarf and dense in growth; leaves light green. Numerous spikes of white, fragrant flowers are borne in midsummer. Very desirable.

CURRENT, Crimson-flowering (*Ribes sanguineum*). Small, deep red flowers, blooming very abundantly in early spring.

Yellow-flowering (*R. aureum*). Bright, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

DEUTZIA. We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time. The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Candidissima. Of recent introduction. Flowers pure white, large; very desirable.

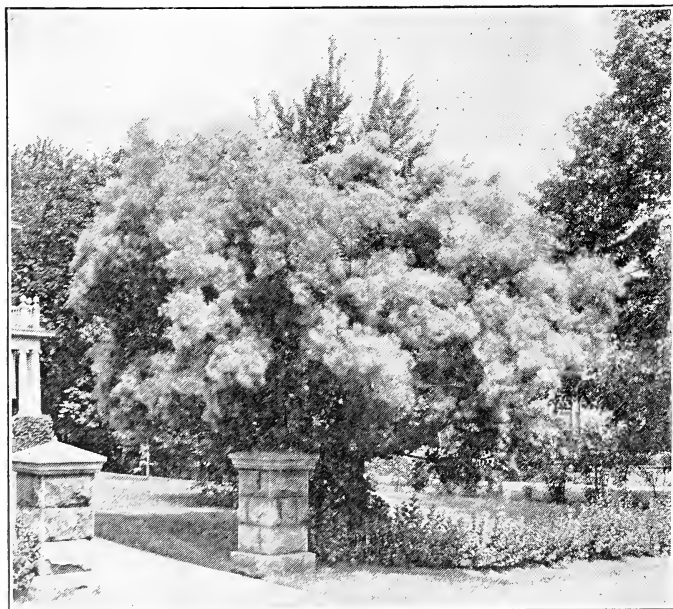
Rough-leaved (*D. scabra*). An upright, thrifty shrub, bearing profusion of white flowers in May.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A smaller variety than the preceding; branches slender and graceful, producing a profusion of pure white flowers that literally crowd the branches; exceedingly pretty and very hardy.

Double-flowering (*D. crenata* fl. pl.) From Japan; flowers double, white, delicately margined with pink. This is deservedly one of the most popular and desirable flowering shrubs, and no collection can be complete without it.

Double White (*D. alba* fl. pl.). Produces a profusion of double, pure white flowers; similar in habit to preceding.

Fortune's (*D. Fortunei*). Dark green foliage, and large, single flowers. Their hardihood, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render the *Deutzias* deservedly the most popular flowering shrubs in our collection.



Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Origin, Rochester, N. Y. Large, double, white flowers, back of the petals being tinted with rose; excels most of the old kinds in flower and vigorous habit; quite early and very handsome.

Watereri. This variety is of recent introduction; similar to Pride of Rochester, though in habit of growth they are more dwarf than the above. Very handsome.

ELDER, Golden (*Sambucus aurea*). The golden yellow foliage of this variety is quite conspicuous on the lawn or where planted with other shrubbery; when the leaves first appear they are a bright green, soon changing to golden green. Will not produce the desired effect if planted in the shade.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Japanese origin. A superb shrub, furnishing clouds of bloom in May; the flower is large, pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at base; large-growing bush, attaining sometimes 10 feet in height and nearly as broad; hardy; a grand shrub, indeed.

FORSYTHIA, Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*). Flowers golden yellow, produced in the greatest profusion in the very early spring.

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Growth upright; flowers golden yellow.

Intermedia. The earliest blooming.

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Growth slender and drooping; flowers yellow.

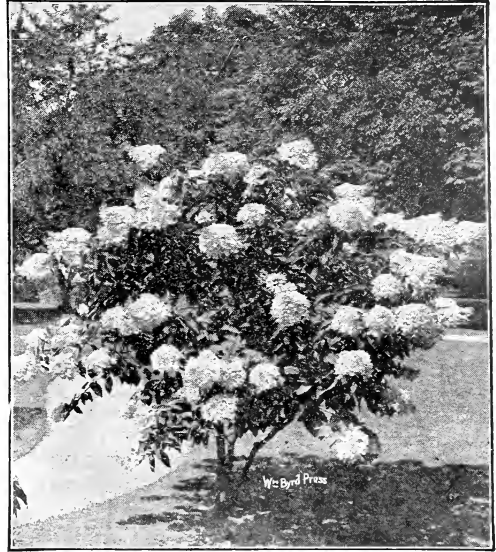
FRINGE, Purple (*Rhus cotinus*). Smoke Tree, Venetian Sumac, etc. A very elegant ornamental tree, or large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers of pale purplish color that covers whole plant.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). See Ornamental Trees.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia*). A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, on long, graceful stems, forming immense heads of bloom. Fine for cut-flowers. Can be grown anywhere with very little care. Should be planted in every garden, for when once well established will furnish an endless amount of flowers.

HAZEL, Purple-leaved European Hazel-nut (*Corylus Avellana atro-purpurea*). A vigorous shrub with deep purple leaves.

HYPERICUM aureum (*St. John's Wort*). One of the finest in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from Aug. to Oct. From Tennessee.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HALESIA tetraptera (Common Snowdrop, or Silver Bell). Very pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in the spring.

HONEYSUCKLE, Fragrant Upright (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Is almost an evergreen. Flowers cream-colored and very fragrant; continue for a long time. The following species are upright or shrubby plants. Climbing sorts belonging to this class will be found described under the heading of Climbers and Creepers.

Tartarian (*Lonicera Tartarica*). From Tartary; flowers abundant; rose-colored.

White-flowering Tartarian (*L. Tartarica alba*). Similar to the preceding, but with nearly pure white flowers.

Great Red-flowering (*L. rubra grandiflora*). Of strong growth; flowers very abundant; deep rose; very attractive.

Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A spreading variety, growing 4 to 6 feet tall.

HYDRANGEA

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine, large leaves, generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from Japan and China are particularly interesting and valuable. *H. paniculata grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and, being perfectly hardy, is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the *H. hortensis*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, and in the summer placed along walks under the shade of trees. *H. Otaksa* is especially adapted for this purpose.

Arborescens Grandiflora (Hills of Snow"). The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance; conspicuously white and imposing. July to September.

Garden (*H. hortensis*). Hardy, foliage large; flowers produced in large, globular greenish heads, changing to light rose-color.

Oak-leaved (*H. quercifolia*). Leaves large, turning to crimson in the autumn; flowers white, changing to purple.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Single specimens, if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every Spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, stocky clumps of compact form, wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds, kept at a uniform development, are extremely showy; at first snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green. August till autumn.

Tree or Standard Form. Same as above but grown as standard instead of bush form.



Hydrangea, "Hills of Snow."

FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS—Continued.

Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg. An attractive variety, with enormous heads of pure white flowers; recently introduced from Japan.

Otaksa. From Japan; immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in June.

IRIS Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). The flowers of these Irises grow to enormous size, averaging 6 to 8 inches in diameter, while the beauty and variety of the coloring surpasses description. They should be planted in rich soil, and succeed in any situation except shade.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Pyrus Japonica*, *Cydonia Japonica*, etc.). Produces bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring; very attractive and hardy; one of the very best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue.

White-flowering (*C. Japonica alba*). A desirable shrub, producing delicate white and blush flowers in early spring.

KERRIA Japonica (Japan Globe-flowered Corchorus). A flexible green-branched shrub, producing for several months double globular yellow flowers.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides (White Kerria). An attractive shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with beautiful yellowish green, corrugated foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are large and showy.

LILACS

Well-known beautiful shrub, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May. The Double Lilacs are heavier and more massive, and trusses of bloom larger than the single varieties.

Common (*Syringa vulgaris*). Very generally known and admired, with its profusion of fragrant bluish purple flowers.

Charles X. A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

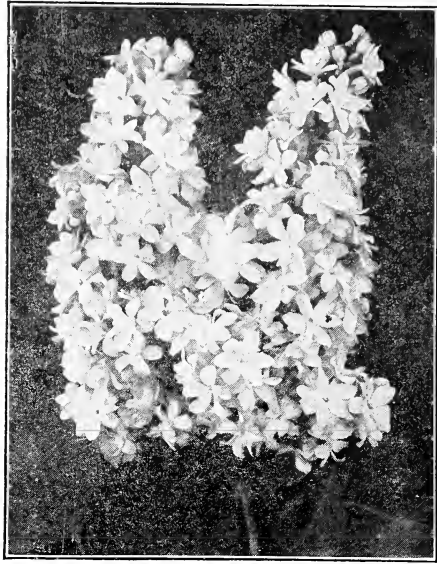
Common White (*S. alba*). Flowers produced in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering.

Lilac of Marley (*S. de Marley*). Flowers of reddish purple, borne in great profusion.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual. Very double and very large; one of the finest.

Rothomagensis var. rubra (Rouen Lilac). A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest.



Lilac.

Sanget's (*S. Sangeana*). Purplish red; flowers very fine.

Souvenir de la Spath. The most distinct and beautiful variety in the collection. Trusses immense; very compact; florets very large, deep purplish red. Growth vigorous.

Villosa. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

White Persian (*S. Persica alba*). The flowers are nearly white, being slightly shaded with purple.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). The Privet in all its varieties deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an ever-green, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent. The whole collection which we offer makes an interesting group on the lawn; flowers appear in June and July.

Amoor River (*L. Amurense*). (Hardy Northern.) Of similar form and habit to the California type, not so lustrous, but the safest substitute for cold climates.

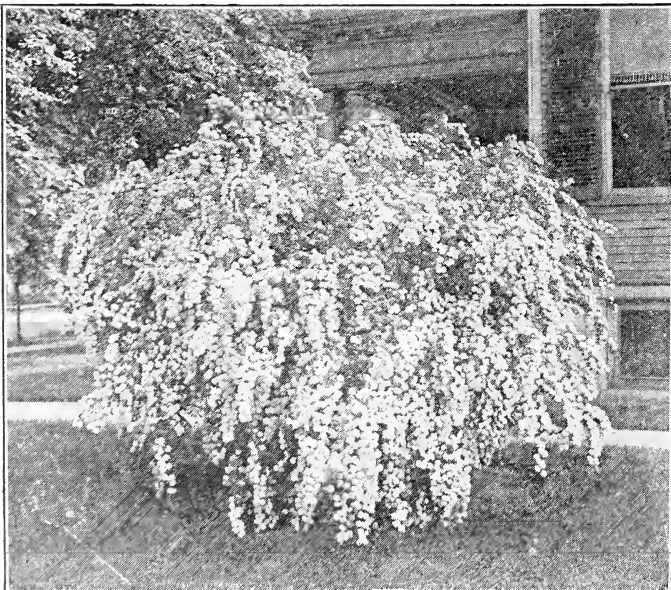
L. Iyota. Spreading and tall growing, one of the hardiest. Color grayish-green, fruits black.

Ovalifolium (California). A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen; grows well in almost every soil; ornamental, and one of the best hedge plants.

Variegata. A variety of the Vulgare, the foliage of which is streaked with yellow.

PLUM, Double-flowered (*Prunus triloba*). Of recent introduction from China; a very hardy shrub; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike; very pretty and desirable.

Purple-leaf (*P. Pissardi*). One of the very best small trees or shrubs of recent introduction; the foliage is a beautiful red-purple, changing to a deep, black-purple; the hot sun has no ill effect on its rich colors; it remains beautiful until frosts come, something unusual in purple-leaf plants; by far the best of its kind; exceedingly hardy and very easy to transplant.



Spirea Reeves.

PEONIES, Herbaceous. These are very beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts in assorted colors.

PERENNIAL PEA (*Lathyrus grandiflorus*). Similar to the sweet pea, but has pink and white flowers in large clusters.

ROSE ACACIA, or Moss Locust (*R. hispida*). A native tree or shrub, of spreading, irregular growth, producing long clusters of rose-colored flowers.

SIBERIAN PEA (*Caragana arborescens*). A large shrub with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers.

SPIREAS

Beautiful shrubs of the easiest culture; very desirable for shrubberies or the flower-garden.

Anthony Waterer (*Crimson Spirea*). Color bright crimson. It has a very dwarf and dense growth; blooms all summer and fall; also makes a beautiful pot-plant.

Billard's (*S. Billardii*). Bright rose-colored flowers; blooms nearly all summer; desirable.

Billard's White (*S. Billardii alba*). Very similar to the rose-colored, but blossoms pure white.

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*). Small violet or lavender-blue flowers; late summer and autumn. Very desirable.

Douglasi. Upright in growth to 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in June.

Fortune's (*S. callosa*). A fine sort; flowers light pink, produced in large panicles; blossoms nearly all summer.

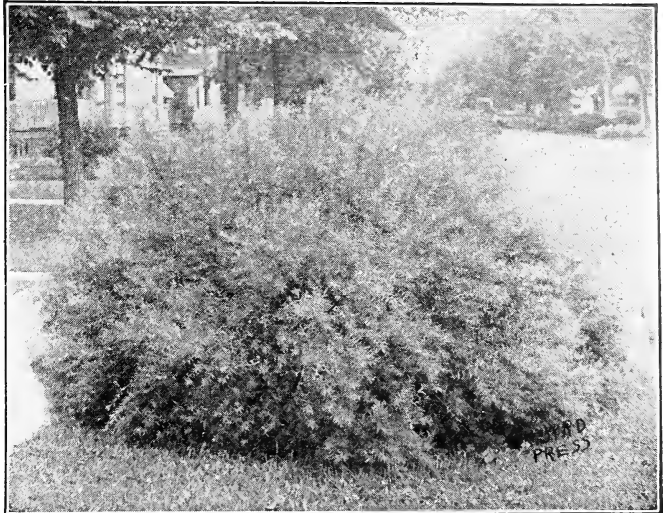
Fortune's Dwarf White (*S. callosa alba*). A new dwarf variety, with pure white flowers.

Golden-leaved (*S. opulifolia aurea*). Very conspicuous from the golden yellow hue of its foliage. June.

Plum-leaved, Bridal Wreath (*S. prunifolia flore pleno*). A very beautiful variety; flowers pure white, small and very double; blooms very early.

Reeves' (*S. Reevesii, or lanceolata*). A very pretty sort, producing clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

Reeves' Double-flowering (*S. Reevesii flore pleno*). This is one of the handsomest of the Spireas; flowers pure white, very double; indispensable.



Spirea Thunbergii.

Thunberg's (*S. Thunbergii*). A small, white-flowering variety; desirable for pot culture.

Van Houttel. The grandest of all the Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty or thirty flat white florets make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer.

SNOWBALL, Viburnum Sterilis ("Snowball"). The common Snowball which helps out so bravely on Decoration Day, with its lovely white balls of bloom.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persist on bare branches.

Japanese (*V. plicatum*). A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China; flowers in large, globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

SNOWBERRY, Pink (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Flowers in summer; quantities of large, white waxen berries in autumn.

Red (*S. glomeratus*). Compact form; small red berries in autumn.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus

Of vigorous habit; very hardy, with handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion in the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. It is called the Mock Orange because its flowers somewhat resemble orange blossoms, and are equally fragrant, though with not so delicate a perfume. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are very pretty, compact plants, and are very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late-flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

Double-flowering (*P. flore pleno*). A variety with partially double, fragrant flowers.

Garland (*P. coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

Gold-leaf (*Philadelphus aureus*). A dwarf variety. Flowers abundantly. A handsomely shaped plant, of medium size, with bright, golden yellow



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

SYRINGA, GOLD-LEAF—Continued.

low foliage. Valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with shrubs of other colors.

Grandiflorus. A large-flowered, strong-growing sort, and perhaps the best of all.

Lemoinei erectus. The flowers of this species are more clustered than the older sorts. Flowers very sweet. 4 to 6 feet.

Sweet (*P. coronarius*). Strong-growing, rounded habit. A pure white, very fragrant, late-flowering variety.

TAMARIX. These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

Africana (African Tamarisk). A tall, graceful shrubs, with small foliage like the Juniper, and delicate, small, rosy purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

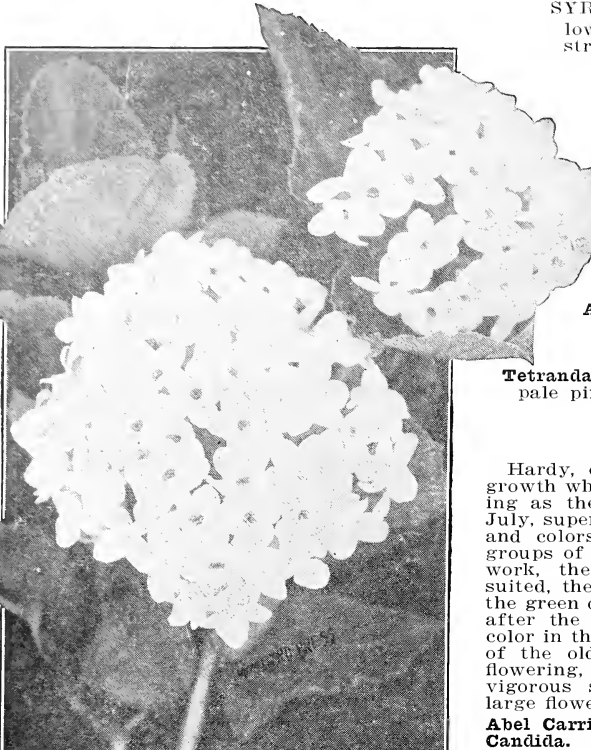
Tetrandra. The most beautiful of the genus, flowers pale pink; blooms late in summer.

WEIGELA

Hardy, easily grown, and great bloomers. Of erect growth while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce, in June and July, superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margin work, the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. The Weigelas flower in June, after the lilacs are gone, keeping up a fine show of color in the shrubbery for a month or two longer. Some of the old wood should be cut out each year, after flowering, which will result in the growth of young, vigorous shoots, that will produce an abundance of large flowers.

Abel Carriere. Bright rose; a choice sort.

Candida. A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. One of the best.



Viburnum (Snowball).

Eva Rathke. A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade.

Groenewegenii. One of the vigorous, tall growers; flowers are dark rose.

Lutea. Small, bright yellow flowers in terminal racemes during midsummer.

Lovely Weigela (*W. amabilis*, or *splendens*). A showy variety of vigorous growth, blooming late in the season. Very desirable.

Rosea. (An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; of erect, compact growth. Blossoms in June.

Variegated. The leaves of this variety are strikingly marked with white, yellow and light green. The flowers are light rose-colored.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Perfectly hardy and easily grown. The stem on which the flowers are borne is thrown up in July, and forms a perfect pyramid of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. Very picturesque effects are produced when planted in groups on the lawn. The foliage retains its color late in the winter and is very effective at that time.

Shrubs Desirable on Account of Their Foliage

Purple Leaf Barberry	Variegated Leaf Althea
Purple Leaf Hazel	Variegated Leaf Weigela
Golden Leaf Spirea	Golden Leaf Elder
Japan Snowball	Golden Leaf Privet

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These beautiful hardy Grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

EULALIA Japonica variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves.

Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). One of the most beautiful of Ornamental Grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae. A vigorous grower with large plumes.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*). Grows in large, thick tussocks; has silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; the most popular of all the Grasses.



White Snowberry.

HEDGE PLANTS

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly, so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided.

EVERGREEN

ARBORVITAE, American. One of the most desirable evergreen hedge-plants. Of very attractive appearance. Although a fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired. Best adapted for screens or wind-breaks. Plant 18 inches apart.

BOX-BARBERRY. A dwarf seedling variation from the popular Thunberg's Japan-Barberry. It's quite dwarf, globe-shaped, in habit, with small dainty foliage. It can be trimmed into any form and kept down to six inches high if desired. It will thrive almost anywhere and is absolutely hardy. The winter of 1917-18 did not injure BOX-BARBERRY in the least. It produces a perfect low border for the formal gardens, quite taking the place of the old Box which is far from hardy. It can be transplanted equally well in Fall or Spring.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. Desirable and ornamental. Nothing handsomer for hedges; sheared, compact and bushy. Plant 2 feet apart.

Norway. A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. Plant 2 feet apart.

DECIDUOUS

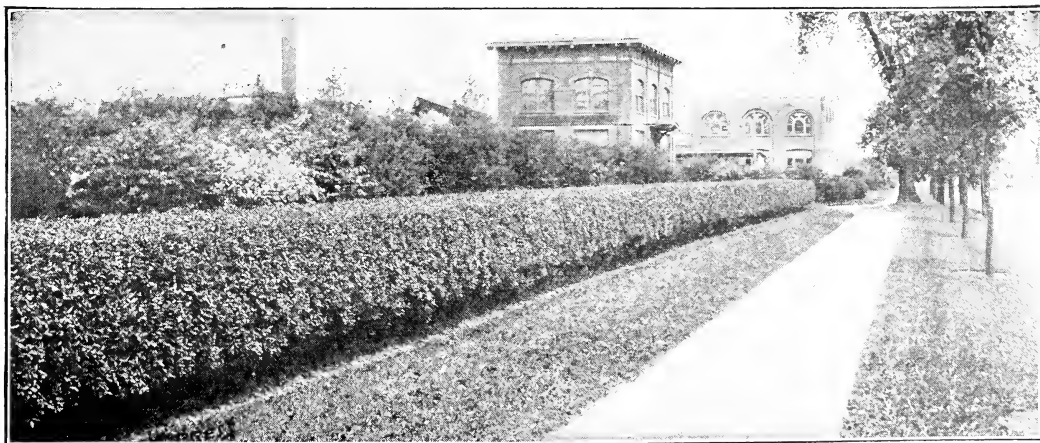
ALTHEA. Is much used in many localities for ornamental hedging. It can be sheared into any shape, and is very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. Plant 18 inches apart.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to red in fall. Plant 18 inches apart.



Berberis Thunbergii.

PRIVET, California. Nothing in the way of a hedge-plant has attained in so short a time the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its foliage until very late in the fall or early winter. The flower is creamy white and very fragrant. It is certainly a most desirable thornless, hardy hedge-plant, with beautiful dark green foliage. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming, and grows well at the seashore. Plant 6 inches apart.



California Privet.

HEDGE PLANTS, PRIVET—Continued.

Amoor River. (Hardy Northern.) Of similar form and habit to the California type, not so lustrous, but the safest substitute for cold climates.

Itota. (Chinese Privet.) A valuable shrub, native of China and Japan. Flowers large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion;

leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets, and distinct. A charming shrub prized for its fragrant flowers, as well as for its handsome foliage.

JAPAN QUINCE. (Pyrus Japonica, Cydonia Japonica, etc.) Produces bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring. Plant 18 inches apart.

CLIMBERS AND CREEPERS

AKEBIA quinata. A climbing plant from Japan, with fine foliage and clusters of purplish, fragrant flowers; very pretty.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper). A native vine of vigorous growth, with abundant foliage, which turns rich crimson in the autumn; suitable for covering walls or trunks of trees.

Veitchii (Veitch's Ampelopsis). Recently introduced from Japan; grows rapidly and attaches itself firmly to walls; leaves small, turning to brilliant red in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphio (Dutchman's Pipe). The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old-style pipe. Its leaves are very large.

CLEMATIS :: Virgin's Bower

This is unquestionably one of the handsomest classes of vines for covering arbors, trellises, pillars, etc., that has been introduced. They are slender-branched, rapid growers, with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, ranging in color from white to deep purple.

Duchess of Edinburgh. This is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Henryi. Very large, free grower and bloomer; flowers creamy white; one of the best.

Jackmani (Jackman's Clematis). Without a doubt the best yet introduced, and a general favorite; large velvety, dark violet-purple, strong, hardy.

Madam Edouard Andre. A handsome new red Clematis with large flowers of a beautiful velvety red. A free and continuous bloomer. It is destined to become as popular as the Jackmani Purple.

Paniculata. This valuable white Clematis, a native of Japan, has, after a thorough trial of several years, proved entirely hardy. The deep, clear, green foliage is unusually broad and healthy, and remarkably free from all insect enemies. The flowers are pure white, often slightly tinged with cream, from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, star-shaped, and with a



Clematis Paniculata.

most pleasing and penetrating fragrance. They are borne in heads, on stiff stems 4 to 6 inches long from the axils of the leaves. The fragrance is remarkable in its intensity, and is noticeable quite a distance. For any situation where a rapid-growing climber is needed, this will be found a very valuable plant. The late season of blooming is a strong point, as most other climbers have passed their flowering stage by the middle of August, when this is just coming to perfection, and continues blooming nearly a month.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. One of the finest evergreen vines, with small, rich green foliage, and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose the scarlet arils. For covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree-trunks, etc., also for vases, baskets and borders of beds.

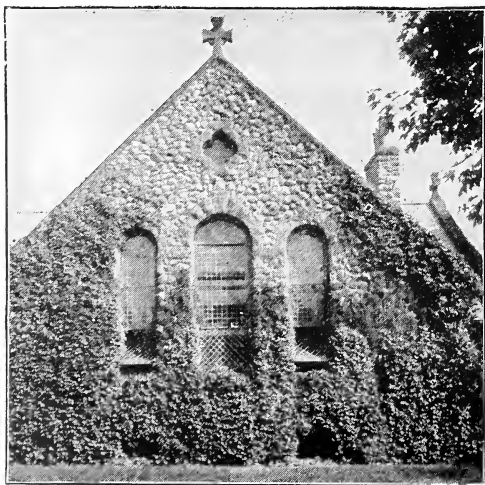
HONEYSUCKLE :: *Lonicera*

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

Golden-veined (*L. brachypoda aureo-reticulata*). A handsome and desirable variety, with elegantly veined and netted foliage.

Hall's New Japan (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous evergreen sort; flowers white changing to yellow; very fragrant, and is covered with flowers nearly all summer and autumn; the best of all the Honeysuckles.

Red Coral, or Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). A common native vine, producing scarlet inodorous flowers through the summer.



Ampelopsis Veitchii.

IVY (*Hedera*). The Ivies are evergreens, and much used for covering walls, trees, etc., clinging tenaciously thereto. They generally succeed best in a cool or somewhat shaded place. We grow the most desirable sorts.

JESSAMINE, Naked-flowering (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Produces golden yellow flowers very early in the spring, before the foliage appears.

Common White (*J. officinale*). A popular climber, with very fragrant white flowers.

Fruticans. Yellow flowers; shrubby growth.

Grandiflora (Large-flowered Trumpet Creeper). Blooms orange-red.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia radicans*). A rapid-growing native plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers.

WISTARIA, Chinese (*W. Sinensis*). One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all the climbing plants; attains a very large size, sometimes growing 15 or more feet in a season; has long racemes of pale blue flowers in spring and sometimes in autumn. A Wistaria adds an indefinable touch of grace and beauty to the plainest porch.

Double Purple (*W. flore pleno*). The habit of this plant is similar to the preceding; flowers very double, and deeper color than the former.

White-flowering (*W. alba*). Like the preceding, except the flowers are pure white and single.



Chinese Wistaria.

ROSES

The Rose has long been acknowledged as the "Queen of Flowers." No flower yet introduced compares at all with the Rose in exquisite beauty and fragrance, and no word of praise can add to its charms. We aim to keep on hand a good supply of only the very best varieties, such as will bloom freely and give satisfaction.

Roses of the Tea and Monthly class are not altogether hardy north of Virginia, yet with careful banking of the earth high around the plant most kinds will do well. The Hybrids, Mosses and Clusters are more hardy, still some protection is very beneficial to these, if it only be a covering of loose straw or leaves. Coarse stable manure is the best mulch for winter and summer. We would recommend that, north of Virginia, selections should be made from the Hybrid Perpetual class, and especially where complete hardiness and large plants are desired. Spring is the best time for planting Roses. The soil should be rich and well drained, with careful culture, to insure success. Annual pruning is very beneficial. Our Roses are all grown on their own roots outdoors and will transplant with much better satisfaction than the tender hothouse plants.

The Baby Ramblers, or Dwarf Everbearing Rambler

A cross between Crimson Rambler and a Polyantha Rose. It has large trusses of crimson flowers like the Crimson Rambler, but instead of being a climber is of dwarf, compact habit with dark green foliage, and is perfectly hardy and blooms continually through the season.

Colors: Red, White, and Pink.

TEA AND MONTHLY ROSES

The Tea Roses may well be considered the highest type of the Rose in color, fragrance and grace of form. All Teas bloom freely throughout the season.

British Queen. (McGredy, 1912.) (H. T.) Purest white on opening, after disappearance of an occasional slight flush in the bud. Type of flower between White Maman Cochet and Frau Karl Druschki, with Tea Rose form and refinement of finish; petals massive, with an exquisite reflex producing a globular and yet pointed form. Stiff slender stems; free and fragrant. An all around Rose, valuable alike for exhibiting, massing, bedding, decorating and forcing. Gold Medal N. R. S., 1912.

Catherine Mermet. Bright flesh color; full and beautiful; one of the most lovely of its color.

Duchesse de Brabant. Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Gruss an Teplitz. One of the brightest-colored Roses grown. When first opened it is dark rich crimson, quickly changing to bright scarlet, shading to velvety fiery red. Blooms continually; flowers good-sized and delightfully fragrant. Plant vigorous and upright, making fine pot-plants.

Hadley. (Montgomery, 1914.) (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well-formed buds and large double flowers on rapid growing, long and stiff stems, prolific during all seasons with a fragrance excelled only by American Beauty. Possesses the merits, with none of the defects, of its progenitors, Liberty, General McArthur and Richmond.

Hoosier Beauty. (Dorner, 1915.) (H. T.) Glowing crimson-scarlet with darker shadings; buds of good length and splendid shape; ample petalage with a texture like velvet, opening into a magnificent bloom of dazzling brilliance, fragrant as "Richmond." A strong and clean grower, free from spot or mildew, producing long, stiff stems with a bud on every shoot, needing no pinching. Ships well in close-cut state and is a good summer Rose.

Irish Fireflame. (A. Dickson, 1913.) (H. T.) Old gold, coppery-yellow or deep maddery-orange, flamed with ruddy crimson, becoming fiery orange as the spiral bud develops, the intense and varying color gradations spontaneously conveying the impression of a flame of fire. Large single flowers, strongly and deliciously tea-perfumed and never out of bloom. Handsome and shiny wood of vigorous growth and deep, bronzy-green ovate foliage. A unique and fancy forcing Rose. Gold Medal N. R. S.



Killarney.

ROSES—Continued.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (Leenders, 1909.) (H. T.) Clear imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery-white; blooms of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes; the strongest grower in the Hybrid Tea class. A giant of the La France type (Testout + Chatenay + Farbenkoenigin.) Awarded two gold and one silver medals and five first prizes in Europe.

Killarney, or The Irish Beauty. (A. Dickson, 1898.) (H. T.) Brilliant sparkling pink with large, pointed buds, broad, waxlike petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty. One of the very finest forcers, and has become the type for a numerous family.

Killarney Brilliant. (A. Dickson, 1914.) (H. T.) Newest member of its family and expected to push Killarney the type off the field. Color varying from crimson-pink in winter to a bright, true pink in hot weather, brilliant throughout the year. As free a producer and a trifle stronger grower than the parent, with nearly double the petalage. First year's sales enormous.

Double White Killarney. (Budlong, 1912.) (H. T.) Sport from the Waban strain of White Killarney, with double the petalage, larger size, greater purity of color throughout the year, larger and deeper foliage and more vigorous growth than the parent.

White Killarney. (Waban, 1909.) (H. T.) A pure white sport from the pink parent, the newest thing in a forcing Rose, admittedly a strong competitor of The Bride. Our stock is of the true Waban strain.

Lady Hillington. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.) (T.) Deep apricot-yellow to orange; long, pointed buds; a very free-flowering forcer, and a striking decorative Rose. Awarded gold medal of National Rose Society.

My Maryland. (J. Cook, 1909.) (H. T.) Salmon-pink of a soft and pleasing shade, with long stems and long pointed buds, very full in bloom and exquisitely fragrant. A splendid new forcing Rose, easy to manage and free to grow. Many good judges pronounce it the successor to Bridesmaid or Killarney.

Ophelia. (W. Paul, 1912.) (H. T.) Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant as Richmond, faultless form in bud and flower; erect habit, stiff, long stems; free and continuous in growth and bloom;

handsome, bright foliage; immune to mildew and black spot; possesses every requisite of a perfect forcing Rose.

Rhea Reid. (Hill, 1908.) (H. T.) Described by the introducers: "Large as American Beauty (one of its parents), double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continuous as The Bride, and red as Richmond in winter. Produces a profusion of long canes and resists both mildew and black spot and makes most rapid growth."

Radiance. (Cook, 1909.) (H. T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. A constant and fragrant forcer, producing strong, upright canes and an excellent keeper in summer. Seedling from Cardinal.

Sunburst. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912.) (H. T.) Orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow, all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant Rose, long stems, long, pointed buds, vigorous, free and healthy, with splendid keeping qualities as a forcer and also an excellent bedder.

Isabella Sprunt. One of the grandest old Roses in cultivation. Splendid large flowers of bright canary-yellow.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Celebrated the world over for its elegant, large, pointed buds and large, full, double flowers. Color delicate, creamy white. Deliciously fragrant. Particularly hardy, and one of the most beautiful Roses in cultivation for open ground culture.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery-rose, very double; an exquisite Rose in every way.

Meteor. A rich dark velvety crimson Hybrid Tea; free-blooming and vigorous grower.

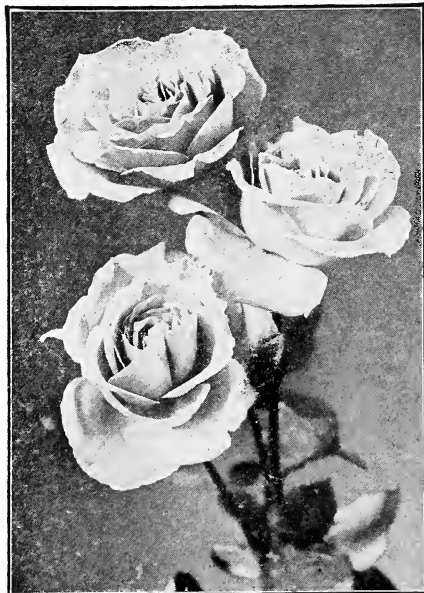
Pink La France. Famous the world over. One of the loveliest and sweetest of all Roses. Perfect buds and flowers. Color silvery pink, tinged with crimson. Deliciously sweet.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot; one of the oldest and best Roses; in the bud shape it can hardly be surpassed.

White Maman Cochet. For open ground planting cannot be surpassed. Superb, large, deep and double flowers. Color snow-white, sometimes tinged with pale blush.

Bengal, or China Rose, Hermosa

Undoubtedly the best pink bedding Rose in cultivation; an old favorite.



Hoosier Beauty.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are considered the most valuable of all hardy plants. They are distinguished by their vigorous, upright growth and large, bold flowers, frequently measuring 4, 5 and 6 inches in diameter. Entirely hardy in all parts of the country, living through the most severe winters, with a light protection of leaves or coarse manure. They bloom the second year when fully established, and should be planted in the open ground. Our collection includes the finest varieties in cultivation.

Anne de Diesbach. Clear bright carmine; very large and finely shaped; full and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki (The White American Beauty or Snow Queen). (P. Lambert, 1901.) (H. P.) An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner. Merveille de Lyon + Mme. C. Testout.



Frau Karl Druschki.

General Jacqueminot. Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red Roses, and is one of the most satisfactory to grow. A rich crimson-scarlet, simply a mass of bloom when at its best.

Madame Charles Wood. A splendid crimson; large and full; very free bloomer.

Magna Charta. Extra large, full flowers, very double; finely formed; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet-crimson. None better.

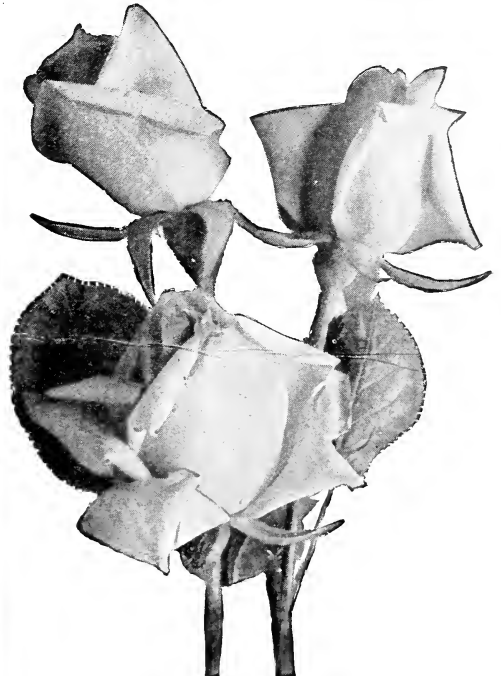
Paul Neyron. Very large dark Rose; by far the largest Rose in cultivation; one of the most desirable.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson maroon, shaded with red.

Ulrich Brunner. Extra large, bold, full, globular flowers; rich crimson, flamed with scarlet.

MOSS ROSES

Who does not admire Moss Roses? Their mossy buds are the very symbol of beauty and elegance. Nearly all the varieties are strong, robust growers, perfectly hardy, and deserve rich culture. There are annual and perpetual bloomers, that are highly cultivated, and will give two or three flow-



My Maryland.

ers to the other one's crop; but the prettiest flowers are found among the annual bloomers.

Perpetual White. White; blooms in clusters.

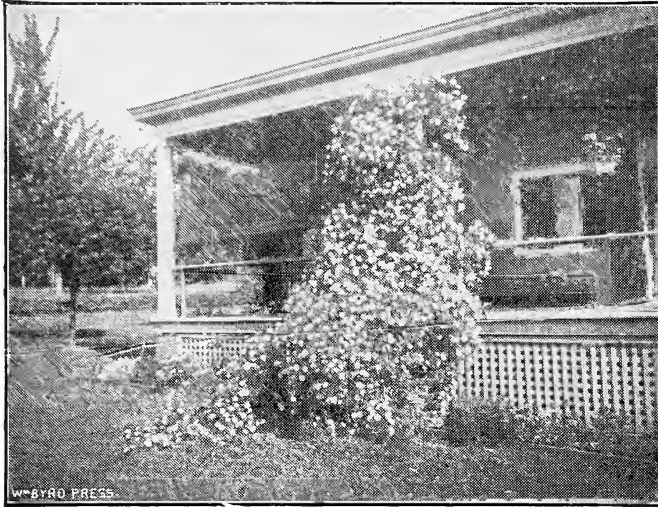
Crimson Moss. Very distinct in color and growth.

CLIMBING ROSES

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



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.



Dorothy Perkins.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

Climbing American Beauty. (Hoopes Bros. & Thomas, 1911.) (H. T. W.) A seedling from American Beauty with an admixture of Wichuraiana and Tea blood. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities, good foliage, and has proven hardy and withstood heat and drought.

Dorothy Perkins. (Perkins, 1902.) (H.W.) Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lovely deep rose; very sweet-scented; fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins. (Walsh, 1909.) (H. W.) Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. An intensified Crimson Rambler, which it promises to displace. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red climbers.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; double.

Crimson Rambler. The greatest Climbing Rose of its color in existence, small plants making a growth of 10 to 20 feet in a single season, producing in marvelous profusion large trusses of flowers, pyramidal in form. When in full bloom it is a vivid mass of crimson beauty. Perfectly hardy.

Yellow Rambler. The only hardy yellow Climbing Rose in cultivation, and as such is almost indispensable. Identical with Crimson Rambler, except the flowers, which are deep golden yellow and fragrant.

Empress of China. A remarkably strong-growing variety, attaining a height of 15 to 25 feet in a single season; produces hundreds of finely formed buds and flowers; color soft dark red, changing to lighter red or pink like an apple blossom. A great Rose.

Reine Marie Henriette. Rich cherry-crimson; one of the finest hardy Climbing Roses.

Tennessee Belle. Graceful and slender growth; bright pink flowers in clusters.

White Dorothy Perkins. (Cant, 1908.) (H. W.) A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit. A valuable addition to the hardy climber class.

ROSA RUGOSA :: *Japanese Roses*

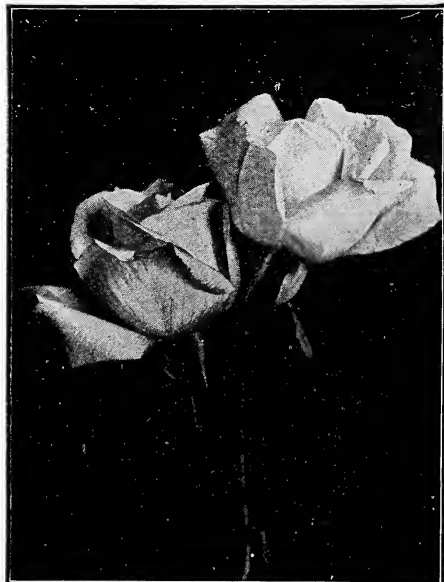
Glossy green foliage. Seems to be insect proof. Large single flowers in red and white, which are succeeded by large red fruit, making them particularly attractive in late summer and autumn. Desirable also as a hedge plant.

TREE ROSES

Tree or standard form. Budded on stems 3 to 4 feet high. We have these in assorted colors and best varieties.

WICHURAIANA, or MEMORIAL ROSE

Hardy. This is a new race of rapid-creeping habit of growth. Invaluable for covering the ground, stumps of trees, pillars, posts, trellises, rocky slopes and embankments, growing where other Roses could not possibly live. Perfectly hardy and will survive the severest winters in any climate, soil, exposure, remaining green up to Christmas; flowers borne in the utmost profusion; delightfully fragrant.



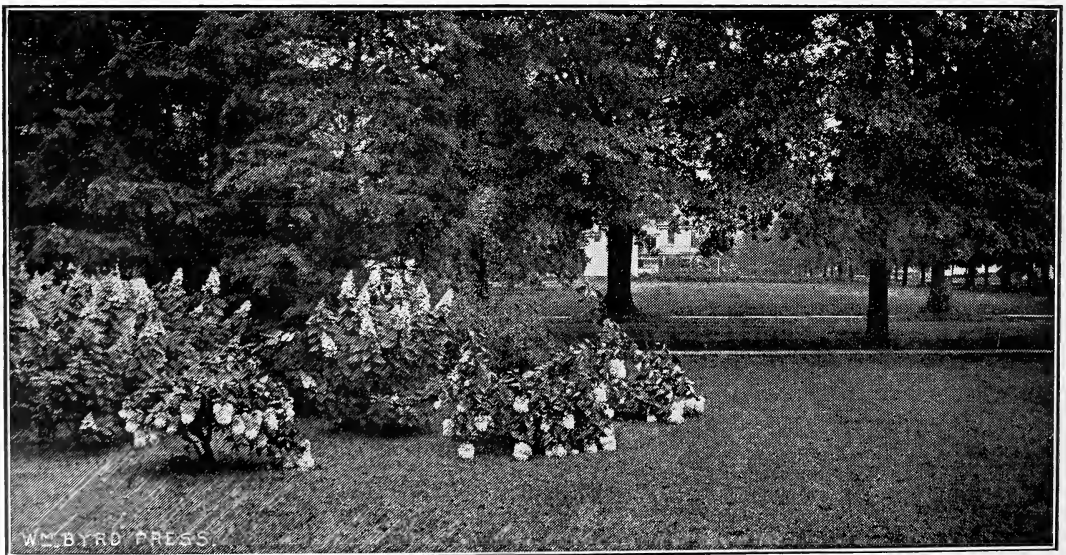
Radiance.

PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASES

CROP.	PESTS.	SPRAY OR CONTROL MEASURES.	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.	FOURTH.	REMARKS.
APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, GRAPE.	San Jose Scale, Aphid Eggs, Peach Leaf Curl.	Concentrated lime-sulphur, 1-9.	When apple and peach buds are swelling.				Delay spraying as late as possible on apple to control aphids.
CANE FRUITS, ALL SHRUBS.	Terrapin Scale.	Miscible oils, 1-15.	Before buds open.				
APPLE, PEAR.	Codling Moth, Curculio, Leaf Spot Diseases, Scab, Black Rot. If aphids are present.	Lime-sulphur 1-40 plus 1 lb. arsenate of lead powder or 85% sulphur, 15% arsenate of lead, dust mixture. Add 40% nicotine sulfate at rate of 1/2 pt. to 50 gals. of spray.	Within 1 week after petals have fallen.	10 days later.	July 1-15.	Aug. 1-15.	
	Bitter Rot.	Susceptible varieties should be sprayed with Bordeaux 4-4-50 every two weeks after July 1st.	Add to above spray.				
	Woolly aphid on roots.	8% Pine Tar Creosote Emulsion.	June.	September.			
PEACH.	Round Head Borer.	Remove with wire and knife.	May-June.				
	Curculio.	Self-boiled lime-sulfur, 8-8-50, plus 1 1/2 lb. arsenate of lead powder.	When buds are pink.	When shucks crack.			
PLUM, CHERRY.	Peach Tree Borer, Curculio, Brown Rot Scab.	Self-boiled lime-sulfur, 8-8-50, plus 1 1/2 lb. arsenate of lead powder.	Just after the petals fall.	3 weeks later.			
	Remove in May and September, mound up earth at first worming.						
CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY.	Worms.	1 lb. arsenate of lead powder in 50 gals. water.	Spray when worms appear.				Use Hellebore 1 oz. to 2 gals. water just before picking if necessary.
	Mildew.	Liver of sulfur, 1 oz. to 2 gals. water.	When leaves first appear.	Repeat at 2 week intervals.			
GRAPE.	Rose Bugs, Flea Beetle.	1 1/2 lbs. arsenate of lead powder plus 1 qt. of molasses to 50 gals. water.	When beetles first appear on buds.				
	Black Rot, Downy Mildew.	Bordeaux, 5-5-50.	Just before blossoming.	Just after fruit has set.	When grapes are the size of peas.	3 weeks later.	In wet seasons spray every 10 days.
STRAWBERRY.	Weevil or Clipper.	85-15 mixture.	When buds first push out.	Maintain a coating until buds open.	Usually two or three applications necessary.		
IRISH POTATO.	Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Blight.	Bordeaux, 4-4-50 plus 1 1/2 lb. arsenate of lead powder.	When plants are four inches high.	2 weeks later.	When beetles reappear.		In wet seasons spray every 10 days with Bordeaux to control late blight.
TOMATOES.	Flea Beetle, Blight, Tomato Worms, Aphid.	As above.	When plants are pushed out of ground.	Every 7 days until the plants are set.	Use Bordeaux 4-4-50, 20 to 30 days after plants are set. Repeat every two weeks until Sept. 1st. Set plants 3 ft. apart in rows 6 ft. wide. Use 3 nozzles to row, with 150 lbs. pressure. Apply 100 gals. per acre.		
CUCUMBER, MELON.	Cucumber Beetles.	Nicotine sulfate 1 pt., soap 2 lb. to 50 gal.	When lice appear.				
	Aphid, Blight, Anthracnose.	Bordeaux, 4-4-50, arsenate of lead 1 lb.	When plants are pushing out of the ground.	Maintain a coating until the leaves are rough.			Dust or spray; the former preferable.
	Pea Aphid.	Bordeaux, 4-4-50 plus 40% nicotine sulfate, 1/2 pt. to 50 gals.	When plants begin to run, or earlier if aphid are present.	10 days later.	When melons begin to net.		Requires about 100 gals. per acre.
PEAS.	Cabbage Worms, Flea Beetle, Aphid.	40% nicotine sulfate 1/2 pt. plus 2 lbs. of soap to 50 gals. of water.	When aphid first appear.	7 days later if aphid reappears.			Begin spraying when aphid first appear; they multiply rapidly.
CABBAGE.	Cutworms.	Dust with 1 lb. arsenate of lime in 25 lbs. slacked lime, or dry Bordeaux; spray with arsenate of lime with resin sticker.	When worms appear.	When worms reappear.			Add nicotine sulfate, 1/2 pt. plus 2 lbs. soap to 50 gals. to control aphid.
ASPARAGUS.	Stem Rot.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	When plants are set.				
	Beetles.	Arsenate of lead powder 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gals. water plus 2 lbs. soap.	Every week in seed bed.	After cutting is over.			Spray in the bed as often as necessary to control larvae.
CELERY.	Blight.	Bordeaux 4-4-50.	Allow shoots to grow up every 100 feet. Keep these coated with spray and cut all others close.	Spray in beds when 2 weeks later.			Practice rotation.

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INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION

OUR stock is inspected every twelve months by the State Entomologist (a facsimile of the Certificate of Inspection is given below), and in addition to this we thoroughly fumigate all stock before shipment from Nurseries. Our fumigating plant is one of the best equipped in the country.

Certificate of Inspection

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, *That we examined the Nursery Stock of Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc., growing in their Nurseries at Mitchellville, State of Maryland, in accordance with the Laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, as far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight, and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.*

.....
State Entomologist.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

.....
State Pathologist.

Every customer receives a copy of Certificate of Inspection with his shipment.

Trees
Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens
Vines and Roses



Franklin Davis Nurseries, Inc.

Baltimore, Maryland