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HOW TO GROW

1909

FRUIT

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YORK
IMPERIAL
APPLE

Harrison's
J.G.HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

PRICE 25 CENTS

INTRODUCTORY



THE planting of fruit trees has become nowadays a nearly universal custom, claiming alike the attention of the man in town with only a little room and the man in the country with all outdoors for his back yard.

With the one, it is mainly recreation—"something to get him out into the air"—and a little home-grown fruit for the table; with the other, it is business—planting hundreds of acres, and marketing the fruit by the car-load or even by the train-load.

For more than a score of years we have supplied the right kind of trees to growers of both classes, in every state in the Union. For some time, too, we have realized the need of a book telling just how fruit could and should be grown—a need we believe this little volume will fill. Our aim has been to make a book so short that the busiest man will take time to read it all, and so easily understood that any amateur will be helped by it; yet so practical that no commercial grower will lay it down till he has finished it.

Acknowledgment is here gladly made of the invaluable service rendered us in the preparation of "How to Grow Fruit" by the following gentlemen, who carefully read the manuscript and proof and offered many helpful suggestions: Professors John Craig, F. A. Waugh, W. N. Hutt, W. F. Massey, U. P. Hedrick and C. P. Close; Messrs. H. W. Collingwood, L. A. Goodman, James S. Harris, F. M. Soper, C. W. Lord, W. M. Simonton, and a number of other able gentlemen who, from time to time, assisted us in the preparation of copy.



Home orchard scene—Apple trees seven years old with a good crop of fruit

Fruit for the Home

Take the fruit trees away from the home place, town or country, and a great part of its attractiveness leaves it. This applies both to the points of beauty and usefulness—but the trees must be properly selected, planted right and well cared for.

These matters have not had enough attention in the past. Nowadays, however, people are coming to understand that orchards will not take care of themselves any more than will vegetable gardens.

Varieties, and methods of culture as well, have been steadily improved. Then, too, people are using fruit in greater quantity, year by year, and are naturally led to ask themselves “why should we *buy* what can just as well be raised at home?”

With the detailed information which follows, relative to selecting, planting and caring for the trees, there is surely no reason why every home should not have plenty of fruit of all kinds following each other in succession—abundance for its needs during summer, fall and winter, and for drying, preserving or canning as well.

The suggestions on the following pages, under the headings, “How to Plant and Care for an Orchard” and “How to Handle Fruit for the Market,” apply with equal force to the man who sets out ten trees and to the planter of ten thousand.

Fruit for the Market

Fruit culture has developed rapidly during recent years. In fact, it is probable that no industry connected with tilling the soil has become more important in the same length of time than has the raising of fruits in large quantities.

It has become both a business and a science—a happy vocation that calls men out into the air and sunshine and brings them into healthy, helpful touch with Mother Nature and her works.



One commercial orchard—50,000 Apple trees and 5,000 Peach trees. E. P. Cohill, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., Hancock, Md.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the fact that fruit culture pays more profit per acre than do the ordinary farm crops. Again, it must be remembered that fruit growing is a profession that is not overcrowded and probably never will be, because there is a demand for high-grade fruit that the markets are rarely able to supply, even at a fancy price.

Almost every State in the Union has some sections adapted to successful fruit culture on a large scale. The great apple orchards of the East and West; the peach belts of the South and many parts of the North; the districts everywhere that produce their special varieties to perfection; all go to prove that every locality is suited to one or more branches of this delightful work.

As in all other lines, extra care and effort to produce the best always pay handsomely—hence, the successful grower is he who is ready to devote the time necessary to developing perfect fruit.

How to Plant and Care for an Orchard

There are many farms which have more or less rough and hilly land which cannot be cultivated to advantage with ordinary crops. These less desirable portions of the farm are usually very well adapted to fruit and offer the opportunity to develop orchards without great expenditure of money, while the farm is supporting itself by the production of grains, small fruits and vegetables on the lower lands. In this way, almost all the acreage ultimately can be made productive and profitable.

DRAINAGE : First, see that the ground is well drained; if it does not slope naturally, then set tile. Otherwise, water will stand about the roots in the spring, keeping air away and checking the growth.

The well drained orchard begins growing earlier in the spring, and when a dry season follows, this early start counts for much. The ground must be soft, mellow and kept free from weeds.

SETTING : Set the tree so that it will stand as deep as, or a little deeper than, it stood in the nursery, and let the hole be large enough to take in the roots without cramping them. Our trees are grown and shipped with an abundance of large, thrifty roots, which may be cut back to 6 inches if desirable. A general rule is that the lighter the soil the deeper should the trees be planted.

Scatter a few inches of fine, mellow soil in the hole before setting the tree, then hold it in position and shovel surface soil in, shaking so the soil will settle around the roots, and packing the earth solidly after the roots are well covered. A low mound at the base six to twelve inches high (which should be worked down in the spring) will prevent water from collecting about the tree. Hilling is particularly advised for fall planting. If trees are planted in dry weather, apply water freely about the roots, if the soil is light, but do not wet the surface, as the ground will bake hard and the tree will suffer.



Root system of Pears (in hand), Peach trees at left

Cultivate Your Fruit Trees as Thoroughly as You Would Cultivate Your Field Crops

A special feature of our method of cultivation is the early working of the soil ; we start our cultivators early in the spring,



Peachorchard with Apple trees and Strawberries planted between rows. One year's growth



E. P. Cobill pruning a two-year Apple tree ready for planting

done as early as the land can be put in suitable condition. For late spring planting, we advise a light cover of straw, cornstalks, coarse manure, or any other mulching material that will keep the soil loose and retain the moisture.

In either case, by all means, have your trees on hand, well trenched and heeled-in on some well-drained land, ready when you are prepared to set, and always allow plenty of time for transportation. Having the goods on hand means no loss of trees, and assures for the first year (the vital year) really a double growth of root and top.

as soon as the frost is out of the ground. We believe in constant and early cultivation until a period when the orchard should be (using our own term) "laid by" to allow the wood to thoroughly mature before winter. Every thing has to prepare for winter, so a tree should be given an opportunity by stopping cultivation at the proper time. The period at which cultivation should cease will depend largely upon the locality. In our own orchards, in Maryland, we cease cultivation between August 1 and 15.

Trees respond wonderfully to care, and develop rapidly when tilled and looked after properly. Keep the ground well stirred and mellow, and plant with cover crops in the late summer (to be plowed under in the spring). Fence in the home orchard and use it for a poultry run. In this way, you get double use for your land; it is good for the tree, and affords splendid shade for the fowls.

TIME OF PLANTING.—We advise fall planting where climatic conditions are favorable, especially south of Philadelphia on a line through St. Louis. If planting is done in the spring, it should be



Pruning a Peach tree ready for planting



Temporary packing-house in a large Virginia orchard

Secondary Crops and Double Cropping

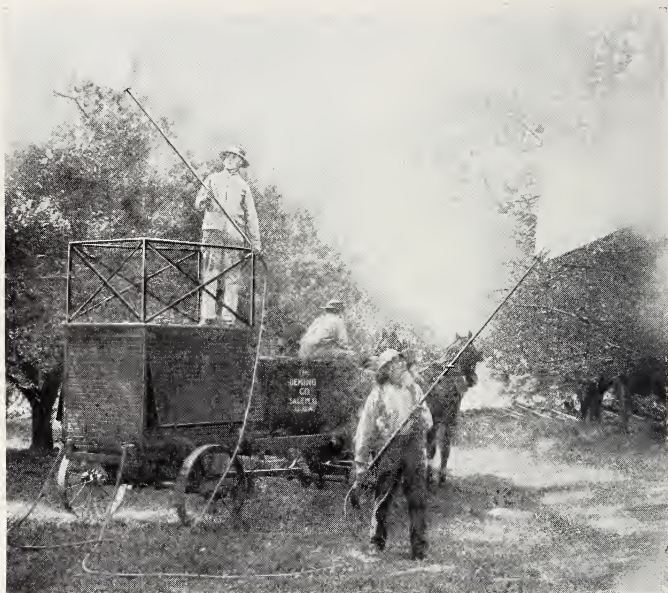
The ground should be made to earn something during the years before the trees come into bearing. In some of our orchards, we plant apple trees, and between the apple, peach trees; then strawberry plants *between*, not *in*, the rows, thus covering the ground and keeping weeds away. While cultivating for the strawberry plants, the peach and apple trees get the benefit. We know of instances where strawberries thus planted have, within eighteen months, paid the cost of planting and caring for the orchard. This scheme can be repeated for the first two years, or until the trees are large enough to need all the nourishment of the soil.

At the end of the second season, as soon as the fruit is off, the plants should be turned under with a plow, and the ground may then be successfully planted to potatoes, cowpeas, or tomatoes, or to cultivated crops, with success. This is one of the cheapest and most satisfactory methods of growing an orchard on level land.

After the fifth year, the peach orchards, especially, should be cultivated just as early in the spring as possible, when not too wet, but nothing planted until July, when a cover crop of cowpeas or other leguminous crops should be sown and allowed to grow until frost. This cultivation should be shallow. Acme harrows, sod-cutters, discs, cutaways and spring-tooth harrows are good, and economical for keeping the ground pulverized. Follow



Sprayed and unsprayed Baldwin Apples. Both plates of fruit were taken from the same orchard



In large orchards, the power sprayer is most effective and economical

this by the Breeds' or Hallock's, or other good weeder, which will keep down weeds and prevent evaporation.

Remember that Harrison's trees are guaranteed healthy—free from disease—when they leave us, and that it is much easier to *keep* them so than to wait until they are infested and then try to *cure* them.

Therefore, begin caring for the health of your orchard *from the first*. Spray thoroughly and often; examine frequently for borers; see that the trunks are whitewashed or scraped free from rough bark, under which eggs of insects may be deposited. It is safe to say that such care at the beginning, and systematically kept up, will prevent serious damage and loss later on.



Shipping Kieffer Pears from our orchards at Berlin



From this experimental orchard we take our buds

Whitewash the trees once each year, adding one quart crude carbolic acid and four pounds sulphur to ten gallons of whitewash. Put wrappers around the trees immediately after planting, for protection against mice, rabbits, etc.

How to Handle Fruit for the Market

This is a very broad and important subject, and in our limited space we must confine ourselves to a few leading suggestions.

First, let us emphasize what we have already said in the chapter, "Fruit for the Market"—let your aim be to grow only one grade of fruit—the finest and most perfect that healthy trees and painstaking care can produce. Of course, it is more trouble to grow this kind—but there's a world of difference between "A-1's" and "culls." And, as in so many other cases, he who takes the trouble to "do up the job right" profits in the end.

Ask any marketman or dealer, and he will tell you the same story—the demand for first-grade fruit, properly picked and packed, holds strong, no matter how heavily stocked the markets may be, while "seconds"—the kind that anybody can raise, or that simply *grow*—are a drug the season through, at prices so low as to hardly pay the cost of gathering.

Harrison trees are grown right. The demand is for higher grade trees and we are producing that kind—strong, healthy, well-developed specimens. The grower who plants them is taking the first, and by all means the most important step, toward successful fruit growing, whether for home or commercial use.

We take every care to produce stock of the highest grade, but we do not stop with that. We maintain great fruiting orchards, in which all the different varieties of trees that we sell are first planted, grown, cultivated and watched. This costs a great deal, of course, but it enables us to do for our customers what we otherwise could not—we can tell them, from absolute knowledge that we have gathered in this study, just what to expect from any given kind of fruit about which they ask us.

This information will help *you*—it is freely at your service, without obligation, as often as you wish it.

There is usually a good demand for home-preserved and home-

dried fruits, and so these methods represent one channel through which fruit from the home orchard may be sold at a profit.

As to gathering fruit and shipping it to distant or nearby markets, as the case may be, only the most general suggestions are possible here. It is best, as a rule, to gather all fruit, except peach, several days before it is fully matured, after which it should be stored in houses built for the purpose, and varying in plan according to the kind of fruit to be kept.

Selling can often be carried on through local associations of growers, which, when properly managed, are of great value and profit, as well as protection, to the members.

We suggest also that the free Bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, and of your State Experimental Station, and the proceedings of the Horticultural Society of your State, will prove both practical and helpful.

Attend all horticultural meetings, farmers' institutes, etc., and *ask questions about whatever you want to know*. Visit all fruit shows and learn about the different varieties displayed. If you have any fruit, make an exhibit of it, even though you have only one variety. Never mind if you do get beaten—keep on trying, each time with better fruit, and you will surely succeed in the end.

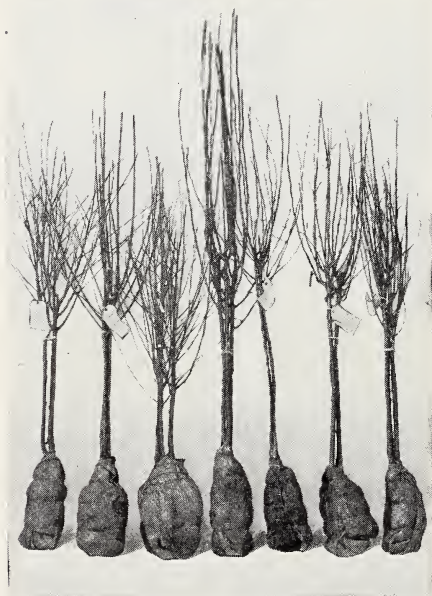
Growing Gilt-edge Stock

Hundreds of our friends visit us at Berlin every year. Scarcely any one who looks over our Nurseries fails to express wonder at their extent, and admiration at the care with which we till each individual block; weeds are kept down throughout the season. Fruits and Ornamentals alike receive painstaking attention.

But for the rest of our friends—those who have not come—a little explanation of our methods of growing stock and handling orders may be interesting.

We grow our stock and sell it direct to planters. Thus we know the origin of all our stock and can guarantee it perfectly free from disease.

We cultivate the trees more carefully in the nursery row than the intelligent farmer cultivates his rows of corn. This careful tending plays a great part in producing for each tree a vigorous root and shapely top.



Cherry, Pear, Apple and Plum Trees, with roots protected

Visit us when you will—and there is never a time when you are not welcome—you will notice the clean, well-worked condition of every row of trees in our more than two thousand acres.

This constant mellowing of the soil and destroying of weeds plays a vastly more important part in assuring good trees—trees that *produce* in the orchard—than many nurserymen, or growers either, realize.

When it comes to budding and grafting we spare no pains to get everything exactly right and the varieties true to name. Every bud—every inch of grafting wood—comes from trees that we have been watching closely for years, and whose fruit is critically inspected season after season.

In short, the “ancestry” of every Harrison tree—root, trunk, and branch—is history to us before it leaves our nurseries. We cannot afford to take chances; neither can *you*, for it is too late to remedy mistakes when your trees come into bearing.



Results of pruning a Peach tree one year after Planting

Shipping Gilt-edge Stock

Shipments are prepared in the same painstaking manner that we follow in all stages of growing our stock.

In our climate the shipping season extends from October to May, and during that period we pack and send out many thousands of trees daily—ranging from one or more carloads in a single order to one small tree by mail.



Plum trees in Nursery

First, at the opening of the packing season, we take up our stock with a digger which lifts them without scraping or damaging the bark or bruising the tree in any way. Without the slightest delay—for exposing the roots and allowing them to become dry will check the most vigorous growth—the newly-dug trees are carried away to our enormous packing-sheds, graded and carefully stored in straw and moss until needed for shipment.

All stock is carefully moistened at the roots before orders are made up. This insures its carrying well, even for long distances. We ship successfully, season after season, to every corner of the United States, and into Canada.

For full carload shipments we line the walls with paper and then place twelve inches of packing on the bottom and at the sides of the car. After the trees are placed, we cover heavily with packing and seal the doors. In such a condition the stock cannot dry out; this explains our success in shipping trees for long distances.

For less than carload shipments by freight, and in forwarding by express, we take exactly the same pains to assure delivery of stock to you in prime growing condition.

And, just here, let us add a word about orders by express. We have given much attention to this matter, and try to make each shipment as light as possible to reduce transportation charges. We do not, however, “skimp” the packing—too little would be worse than too much, as the roots would then dry out. You may rest assured, then, that whatever we use is right, according to our long experience. The express company gives you the benefit of a special rate of 25 per cent off on shipments of nursery stock.

Our shipping arrangements are excellent. Our private siding accommodates twenty-five cars and our packing sheds are so arranged that several cars may be loaded at the same time. Our mail, express and freight facilities are all very good, affording a prompt handling of stock.

Our favorable climate has also an important part in helping us to grow trees that will transplant successfully anywhere.

Berlin is on the peninsula of Maryland, only seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean. We have no extremes of heat or cold, flood or drouth, and in this ideal condition our trees reach the highest development. They are not stunted in winter by extreme cold or checked in the growing season by drying out; they are not twisted nor bent in repeated storm.



Budding Pear stock with Kieffer buds at Harrison's



Gathering and barreling Apples in a commercial orchard at Winchester, Va.

“Harrison Service” goes further than selling good trees and packing and shipping them right. We help you first, if you wish, in selecting suitable varieties for your soil, climate and market conditions; we tell you about the special care each variety needs; how each fruits best, and when the crop ripens. This information is at your service before you buy—after you buy—always; it is absolutely free to you without “strings” of any kind.

Our great experimental fruiting orchards of peaches (more than 10,000 trees) on the home place at Berlin, and our extensive apple plantations in West Virginia and Western Maryland (over 125,000 trees) are under the personal observation of the Proprietors, as are also our orchards of plums, pears, cherries and other small fruits.

Our friends are invited to visit us at any time—our homes are always open—and see for themselves the many features of interest (*wonders* is better) of our Nurseries.

Berlin is easily reached from Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia and is only seven miles from Ocean City, one of the most famous and most attractive recreation points of the Maryland Peninsula—so aptly termed “America’s Eden.”

THE APPLE

The Apple is easily the leader of our northern fruits, both as to the quantity produced, and as to its widespread use. It is grown in practically every part of the United States, and Southern Canada.

It makes its best growth on rolling, inclined or elevated land, well drained, and, as a rule, produces well on any ground that grows good corn and wheat that has a porous subsoil. The tree begins a profitable yield at ten years of age, but frequently bears fruit in some localities in five years, and with ordinary care will continue bearing from twenty to sixty years.

When setting an Apple orchard, it is first necessary to have the ground thoroughly well worked and mellow, to give the roots air and opportunity for development, especially in the row. As a rule, no fertilizer will be necessary until after the trees have begun to bear or to show loss of vitality. All trees should have a central leader with branches as nearly at right angles as possible.

The young standard Apple trees should be set 30 to 50 feet apart each way (fillers of Dwarf Apples may profitably be planted between) and the

ground thoroughly cultivated each season until midsummer. (See "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard," page 2.) A cover crop should then be sowed and allowed to grow at will, to be plowed under in the spring. The advantage of this course is that it prevents deep freezing, adds greatly to the fertility of the soil and keeps the ground free from weeds.

"After trees have been planted one year and have attained a good growth and made a good shapely head, you should thin and trim cautiously, after which judgment and experience must determine."—E. P. COHILL, from "Pruning the Apple Tree."

At this age an orchard reaches a very critical stage and needs the most attention. In May and June look carefully after every heavy rain and see that no trees are loosened or leaning. It is at this period that they are most likely to bend over in the wind, and if allowed to remain so, they will soon take root and grow in that position.

Our Apples are budded on whole root, seedlings of which are imported from France, because our experience has taught us that French seedlings are superior to any others obtainable. We bud Apples because we think this is the most natural method and contend that the budded tree is preferable to the root-grafted.

Such weak-growing varieties as Grimes' Golden we top-work about eighteen inches from the ground on stronger-growing kinds. This gives our customers a tree that will not only grow and bear fruit, but will live many years longer. The root does not become infected, as does Grimes' Golden, when budded in the ordinary way. We ourselves employ this method.

Some few varieties of Apples can be grafted during the winter fairly successfully, but many do not make a good union between scion and root. For that reason we have practically discarded grafting, yet it is a cheaper method. In purchasing seedlings from France we buy nothing but A-1 grade. While they cost more at the start, we believe we make up the difference by giving our customers a younger, stronger and better root system, with greater vitality.

We specialize on Yellow Transparent, one of the best of the early varieties. All told, our present stock of Apples numbers over two million trees.

Selection of Varieties

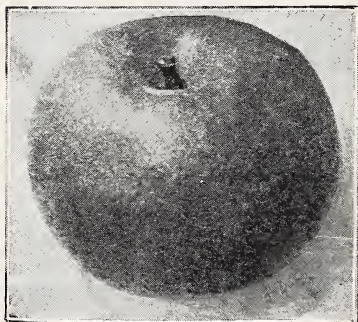
In order to make this book the practical help that we have planned it, we shall so classify the varieties of Apples we offer as to suggest their particular usefulness.

FOR THE HOME ORCHARD

Forexample, if it be desired to plant an orchard bearing Apples strictly for home use, a selection should be made of some varieties that ripen early in the summer, followed by somewhat later sorts, and finally, a goodly number of "fall-ripening" kinds that come to their best stage during the winter, providing a supply throughout the cold



Nero Apple



Jonathan Apple

months and, indeed, well into spring. This selection, of course, must include both "cooking" and "eating" varieties.

The early ripening varieties, easily grown in the average home orchard and useful for cooking, are: **Benoni**, **Chenango Strawberry**, **Early Harvest**, **Early Strawberry**, **Red Astrachan**, **William's Early Red** and **Yellow Transparent**.

A selection from these sorts will provide a most acceptable supply of cooking apples from midsummer to early fall. While many of them are decidedly "tart," they are nevertheless good as well for eating, and with the addition of **Sweet Bough**, a well-known and popular dessert Apple, the home orchard is little short of complete—as to summer varieties at least.

Following the summer sorts, every home orchard needs a few trees ripening fruit in September and October, for both dessert and cooking, to fill in the "break" between the early and late varieties.

For the moderate-sized orchard we do not recommend a great many trees of this class, but a few of the standard sorts will be found most acceptable.



Winesap Apple

For example, as leading varieties, we suggest the ever popular and well-known **Duchess**, supplemented, perhaps, by **Maiden's Blush**, **Gravenstein**, **Fall Pippin** and **Wealthy**, for the West. These will be found as suitable for dessert fruit as for cooking, canning and drying.

In selecting varieties for the winter's supply, there is a long list of both standard and newer sorts from which to select.

The following are selected from the leading kinds for cooking purposes: **Aiken Red**, **American Golden Russet**, **Baldwin**, **Carthouse**, **Gano**, **Grimes' Golden**, **Ingram**, **Jonathan**, **Lawver**, **Lankford**, **McIntosh Red**, **Pewaukee**, **Rawle's Janet**, **Rhode Island Greening**, **Rolfe**, **Scott's Winter**, **Stayman's Winesap**, **Walbridge**, **Winter Sweet Paradise**, **Wolf River**, **Yellow Bellflower**, **York Imperial**, **Tolman**, **King** and **Northern Spy**.

While most of these are also valued highly as eating Apples, the following varieties are esteemed particularly as dessert fruits: **King**, **Roman Stem**, **Scott's Winter**, **Virginia Beauty**, **Wealthy**, **Winter Banana** and **McIntosh**. A selection from these sorts cannot fail to perfectly meet the requirements of the ideal home orchard.

In general, the Apples mentioned as good cooking varieties are well adapted to selling at local markets for immediate use. We are glad to suggest special lists for particular regions, when requested to do so.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD

The prospective grower, in planning a commercial orchard, must definitely decide these matters in advance: the shipping distance, and the demand and supply at the particular market at which he will sell his fruit. Having settled these, he has only to select such varieties as will stand well when shipped the required distance, and will keep perfectly in storage until he can dispose of them to the best advantage.

It is possible here to give only the general qualities of the leading Apples offered in this book. Please bear in mind, however, that we are always glad to furnish special detailed information on this or any other point.

Assuming that the fruit is to be shipped and sold for immediate use, we advise that the orchard be planted with trees selected from the following varieties: **Red Astrachan, Williams' Early Red, Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, McIntosh, Grimes' Golden, Rawle's Janet, Wealthy, Wolf River, Winesap and Yellow Bellflower.** For the West, **Jonathan, Ingram, York Imperial and Gano.**

There are a great many commercial varieties whose excellence is so marked and so well known that merely mentioning them seems sufficient. We list these, however, naming first those which are most often grown for the strictly "fancy" market, namely, **Baldwin, Jonathan, King, Mammoth Black Twig, Nero, Opalescent, Rhode Island Greening, Salome, Stark, Winter Banana and York Imperial.** These are excellent keepers.

Scarcely second to these stand a number of other time-tried and popular sorts, notably the **Ben Davis, Canada Red, Carhouse, Cooper's Market, Dominie, Gano, Lawver, Longfield, McIntosh Red, Pewaukee, Rawle's Janet, Scott's Winter, Stayman's Winesap, Winter Sweet Paradise, Wolf River, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower and Talman.**

Additional information regarding the individual varieties will be found on the following pages.

Prices of all two-year-old Apple trees, except Myrick :

	Each	Doz.	100	1 000
Extra, 6 to 7 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$22 00	\$200 00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet	25	2 50	17 00	150 00
First-class, medium, 4 to 5 feet	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	8 00	75 00
One-year bud, 3 to 5 feet whips and branches . .	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
One-year bud, 5 to 6 feet whips and branches . .	25	2 50	17 00	150 00

Boxed and baled free at these prices

SUMMER APPLES

Benoni. Below medium size ; skin pale yellow, shaded and striped dark crimson ; flesh yellow, tender and subacid.

Chenango Strawberry. New York. Medium size ; skin white and red ; flesh white and tender.

Early Harvest. American Sort. Medium size ; skin pale yellow ; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Very prolific.

Early Strawberry. New York. Medium size, striped with deep red ; flesh tender, white stained, subacid.

Red Astrachan. Russia. Fruit round, nearly covered with deep crimson ; flesh white, juicy and of decided acid.

Sweet Bough. American. Fruit large ; skin greenish yellow ; flesh sweet and of good crisp quality. Very prolific.

Williams' Early Red. Massachusetts. Fruit medium size ; skin dark red ; flesh yellowish white, of good subacid flavor.

Yellow Transparent. Russia. Trees early and abundant bearers. Fruit of medium size ; skin white at first, turning to pale yellow ; flesh tender, juicy and subacid.

Myrick. American. One of the most promising of fall Apples. We do not know of any other sort that would approach it from the standpoint of beauty. Prominent pomologists have pronounced this most meritorious. In prime during November and December. Round oblate and of good size. Rich yellow, overlaid with reddish pink. The flesh is of fine texture and very juicy ; flavor subacid of very good quality. Two-year trees, 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz. ; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.



Ben Davis Apple

FALL APPLES

- Duchess.** Russia. Medium size; flesh white, juicy, red striped; sprightly flavor. Trees abundant bearers.
- Flora Belle.** Ohio. Fruit medium; skin rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, subacid.
- Kinnard's Choice.** Tennessee. Fruit of medium size; flesh tender and highly flavored.
- Gravenstein.** Germany. Very beautiful sort, yellow and red striped fruit of large size, highly flavored.
- Maiden's Blush.** New Jersey. Of medium size; skin pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, tender and of sprightly flavor.

WINTER APPLES

- Aiken Red.** Illinois. Medium to large size, yellowish red skin; flesh crisp, juicy, subacid.
- American Golden Russet.** England. Tree vigorous; fruit round, medium; skin greenish yellow russet, with a tinge of red; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, subacid.
- Baldwin.** Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit large, round; skin deep red; flesh white, subacid.
- Ben Davis.** American. Fruit round, medium to large; skin yellow, red stripes; flesh white, juicy, subacid.
- Bismarck.** New Zealand. Fruit large, oblate; flesh white, crisp, mild, juicy.
- Canada Red.** Canada. Trees vigorous and hardy. Bear heavy crops every other year. Fruit medium size, nearly round; skin white, striped rich red and crimson; flesh tender.
- Carthouse.** Virginia. Also called "Romanite." Fruit small to medium, round; skin yellow, red stripes; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid.

- Cooper's Market.** New Jersey. Conical, medium; tender, white, subacid.
- Domine.** Fruit medium. Skin green and yellow, red stripes, flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid.
- Gano.** Missouri. Large, perfect shape; smooth, deep red skin; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, mild subacid.
- Grimes' Golden.** West Virginia. Fruit round, medium size; flesh yellow, tender, rich, subacid, quality the best.
- Jonathan.** New York. Fruit medium size; skin nearly covered with red; flesh white, juicy and tender, mild subacid; quality good.
- King.** New Jersey. Fruit large; skin yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; subacid.
- Lawver.** Delaware. Fruit large, round; highly colored; flesh white, firm, crisp, subacid.
- Lankford.** Maryland. Fruit medium large, round; yellow skin; flesh subacid, white, crisp, juicy.
- Longfield.** Russia. Fruit medium, round, yellow with red cheek; flesh of rich, sprightly flavor; subacid.
- Mammoth Black Twig.** Arkansas. Fruit large, round, uniform; skin red; flesh yellow, tender, crisp, juicy, subacid.
- McIntosh Red.** Ontario. Fruit round, medium; skin white and yellow, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Trees come into bearing earlier than Baldwin.
- Missouri Pippin.** Missouri. Fruit medium; skin yellowish red, darker red stripes; flesh of fair quality, white, crisp, subacid.
- Nero.** New Jersey. Fruit medium; yellowish red; flesh white, juicy, firm, good subacid. Illustrated on page 12.
- Opalescent.** Large to very large; skin light and dark crimson. When polished the fruits are very shiny; flesh yellow, tender and juicy.
- Pewaukee.** Wisconsin. Fruit medium to large, round oblate; skin bright yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, crisp, aromatic subacid flavor.
- Rawle's Janet.** Virginia. Tree vigorous, coming into leaf and bloom later than most varieties. Fruit large, conical; skin yellow, shaded red.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, acid.
- Rolfe.** Maine. Fruit medium, oblate, striped red; flesh firm, subacid.
- Roman Stem.** New Jersey. Fruit medium, round, skin white and yellow, russet bluish; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant subacid.
- Salome.** Illinois. Strong growing, hardy; fruit medium, uniform; skin pale yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, tender, subacid.
- Scott's Winter.** Vermont. Very late. Keeps fresh and crisp until July. Fruit round, medium, heavily striped and almost covered with red.
- Stark.** Ohio. Fruit large and round; skin greenish yellow, red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp, mild acid.
- Stayman's Winesap.** Kansas. Fruit medium, large; skin green and yellow, red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, mild subacid; quality excellent.
- Tolman.** Tree vigorous; fruit pale yellow, firm, sweet
- Virginia Beauty.** Virginia. Fruit medium to large, round; skin greenish yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy.
- Wealthy.** Minnesota. Hardy and vigorous; fruit round, oblate, medium size; skin white, yellow and red striped with crimson; flesh white, stained, tender; good quality. Trees begin bearing when young.
- Walbridge.** Illinois. Very hardy; popular in Northwest. Fruit medium, striped red; flesh white, juicy, subacid.
- Winter Banana.** Indiana. Fruit large, golden yellow, shaded red; flesh firm, finely grained, rich, subacid.
- Winter Sweet Paradise.** Pennsylvania. Fruit large, round; skin green, with yellow bluish; flesh white, sweet and juicy.
- Wolf River.** Wisconsin. Fruit very large; skin light green and yellow, striped red; flesh white, tender, aromatic, subacid.
- Winesap.** Tree bears early. Fruit medium, oblong; skin smooth, fine dark red; flesh yellow, firm, elegant flavor.
- Yellow Bellflower.** New Jersey. Very large fruit, pale yellow; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy.
- York Imperial.** Pennsylvania. Fruit medium, round; skin greenish yellow, striped bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy.

Dwarf Apples

Orchards of Dwarf Apple Trees are now being planted by progressive growers in many sections of the country, who have been led to give this subject serious thought during late years.

It is not to be questioned that Dwarf Apple trees are in many ways superior to the standards for producing fruit at an early age, when budded on clean, vigorous stock. Our list embraces practically all of the standard varieties, so that the grower who selects Dwarfs can plant his orchard with the same kinds that he would use were he buying the larger trees.

The second advantage in planting Dwarfs lies in the fact that many more

trees can be set in the same space. This commends the small tree to the planter who has but a limited space available. Thus, even though the individual tree may bear a smaller quantity of fruit, the yield per acre is equal to, or greater than, that of the standard orchard.

Advantage number three is found in the fact that Dwarf trees, being of low growth, are easily pruned and sprayed—climbing into high branches and tops is unnecessary. At gathering time the value of the Dwarf tree again demonstrates itself in the ease with which the fruit is removed from every part of the tree with an ordinary stepladder.

Another important point in favor of Dwarf Apple Trees is that the open growth of its branches freely admits air and sunshine, so vitally important to developing perfect fruit, to all parts of the tree.

We have large plantings of the following varieties of Dwarf Apples, budded on Paradise and Doucin stocks, which begin bearing the second year after setting :

Baldwin	Golden Sweet	Wealthy
Bismarck	Gravenstein	Rhode Island Greening
Duchess	Northern Spy	Stayman's Winesap
Early Harvest	Red Astrachan	Sweet Bough
Fallowater	Carolina Red June	

Prices on Dwarf Apples

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
4 to 5 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$100 00
5 to 6 feet	25	2 50	15 00	140 00



Full-grown Dwarf Apple Trees

THE PEACH

The Peach is one of the daintiest of fruits, and when properly planted and looked after, it is very profitable as well.

It is extensively grown in the North, South, East and West on all soils, but especially in a light loose soil. Where the cold is severe, Peaches can often be grown to advantage by protecting them during the winter by having the trunks wrapped with some material such as building paper or burlap, and this will also protect the trees from vermin.

Peach trees should be planted from 16 to 20 feet apart each way,



Gathering Peaches in West Virginia from trees grown in our Nursery

according to the soil and region; the ground should be carefully worked and kept mellow, with cover crops planted in the summer and turned under the following spring, to hold moisture about the roots of the trees.

Peach orchards may best be fertilized by applications of ashes, muriate of potash, bone fertilizer, kainit and similar preparations. The trees should be pruned between the time when the growth stops in the fall and begins in spring. If not pruned, fruit will set so heavily that it cannot all come to proper maturity. Besides, exposure to sunlight develops a higher flavor. Pruning, and thinning during the summer, therefore, always pays.

We have made a specialty of Peach trees for twenty years, and have probably grown and sold more of them than any other firm in America. We have in stock three million trees of perhaps one hundred distinct varieties. These are carefully tried out in our own fruiting orchards, and we are thus able to choose the very best for those who leave the selection to us.

Remember that a Peach tree is a real, living, breathing thing—very exacting in its demands and quickly responsive to congenial climate and favorable soil conditions. Strive for the highest quality, and in order to get good fruit first get good trees.

We select our budding material from our experimental orchard, thus assuring stock true to name. We obtain our pits from districts where yellows and other injurious diseases are unknown.

Testing of Varieties

This is a special feature receiving the personal attention of the Proprietors of Harrison's Nurseries. We have an experimental orchard of Peaches, planted in one hundred sections, six trees to each. Visitors will find fruit here from June 25 to October 1. Each is marked with a label large enough to keep a complete record, which is later transferred to books filed in our offices. These trees are kept pruned and are carefully sprayed.

The borer is the Peach's greatest enemy. More orchards are destroyed by it than by anything else. Many orchards have been cut down and condemned as having "yellows" when nothing was wrong but the cutting of the trunk by borers. Wrap trees about the crowns at planting time and in the spring with several thicknesses of paper and the borers cannot enter.

Good cultivation is not enough. A Peach orchard must be pruned and sprayed, but it is absolutely essential that it be wormed in this section at least three times each season between April and October, for the first four years. Borers may always be detected by the gum or glue at the base of the tree just at crown. If no gum be found, there is no borer—but no grower can afford to take the risk of not examining his trees.

It is useless, therefore, to try to grow Peaches successfully without taking the proper precautions against the borer. Unless you examine the trees from time to time and worm the roots, all your efforts will be wasted and your orchard will dwindle and die—a sad relic of what might have been.

For a succession of Peaches for the home orchard, we recommend the following kinds. First ripening: **Mayflower, Greensboro, Carmen, Mamie Ross, Waddell.** For the second ripening: **Ray, Mountain Rose, Champion, Moore's Favorite, Foster, Elberta, Crawford's Early, Reeves', Stump, Oldmixon, Belle of Georgia.** For the third ripening: **Frances, Fox Seedling, Crawford's Late, Niagara, Smock, Salway, White Heath Cling, Levey's Late Cling, Bilyeu's Late October.**

Many make a mistake by selecting too many varieties for the commercial orchard. In making up a list, first determine whether you want to grow white or yellow varieties. The white are the more hardy, while the yellow kinds usually command a higher price. For commercial purposes along the Atlantic Coast States we name a few varieties that have proven most desirable—the cream of a list of more than one hundred kinds. We name them, as far as possible, in the succession of their ripening: **Greensboro, Carmen, Ray, Mountain Rose, Champion, Elberta, Reeves', Bell of Georgia, Frances, Fox Seedling, Crawford's Late, Smock, Salway.**

There are other varieties also that are valuable. However, you will find this an excellent guide; if your neighbor can grow good Peaches of a given variety on a soil similar to yours, there is no good reason why you cannot do the same.

Labor, soil, climate, elevation: these are the four principal things to consider in selecting and laying plans for a profitable Peach orchard.

NEW VARIETIES

Ray. We introduced this valuable variety in 1901. Thoroughly tested by many of the largest fruit-growers of the Peninsula, it has proven the most valuable Peach of its season in an orchard of more than a dozen varieties. We have 1,000 of this variety in our commercial orchard. It is of the Chinese strain, ripening here from August 10 to 25. Above medium size, as large as Belle of Georgia or Moore's Favorite; white flesh, with red blush; firm and a good shipper and a good seller on the market. Trees are strong growers, noticeably so, compared with other varieties. The Ray is a regular bearer. The fruit continues in ripening longer than any other variety we know, and we earnestly recommend that our customers plant this valuable Peach for profit in all commercial orchards.

Mayflower. The earliest variety known, ripening a week before Sneed. Extremely valuable as a market variety, and one of the leading sellers in southern states. The strong, thrifty trees bear abundantly. The fruit is of good size, practically red all over; the meat is very firm and of good flavor. Many enthusiastic testimonials from growers prove the real merit of this new sort.

Hague. We are the originators and introducers of this valuable Peach. An annual bearer; free-stone; resembles Chair's Choice; of good quality, large size, red blush and ripens about September 10.

Prices of first-class standard varieties, except Ray, Mayflower and Hague:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
XXX, 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$90 00
5 to 6 ft.	15	1 50	8 00	70 00
4 to 5 ft.	12	1 25	7 50	65 00
Light, 3 to 4 ft.	10	1 00	7 00	60 00
Branched, 2 to 3 ft.	08	75	5 50	45 00
Whips, light, 1 to 2 ft.	07	75	4 00	30 00

Boxing and baling free at these prices

Price of first-class Mayflower, Ray and Hague Peach Trees:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
XXX, 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
5 to 6 ft.	30	3 00	14 00	120 00
Medium, 4 to 5 ft.	24	2 50	12 00	110 00
Light, 3 to 4 ft.	20	2 00	11 00	100 00
Branched, 2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
June buds, 1½ to 2 ft.	16	1 50	9 00	80 00

TWELVE WINNERS

Tested carefully, through many years, they have proven to be money-makers. Every variety is first-class in every respect.

Chair's Choice. Last of August. Trees make strong growth and bear well. The fruit is extra large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, good quality; freestone.

Champion. Middle of August. Trees hardy and productive; fruit large, beautiful; ships well; skin creamy white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; freestone.

Crawford Late. Middle of August. One of the best late sorts; tree vigorous. Fruit large; yellow skin, with broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; rich flavor; freestone.

Elberta. Early August. One of the most successful market varieties; fruit large; skin golden yellow, striped where exposed to sun; yellow flesh, fine-grained, sweet; an excellent shipping sort, and sells readily, even in glutted markets; freestone.

Fox Seedling. September. Reliable bearer; fruit large, white skin, red cheek; flesh melting; freestone.

Moore's Favorite. August and September. Fruit large, white skin, with blush where exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; freestone.

Mountain Rose. Early August. Fruit large and round; skin light and dark red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; freestone.

Oldmixon Free. August. Large; skin pale white, red cheek; flesh white, tender and of rich flavor; freestone.

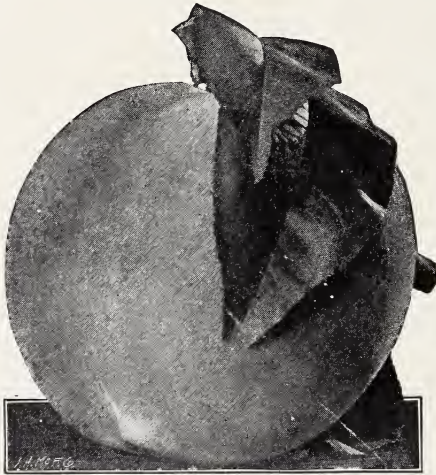
Reeve's Favorite. September. Trees productive; yellow, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, excellent flavor; freestone.

Stump. September. Trees vigorous,

healthy, productive; fruit large, round; skin white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent flavor; freestone.

Belle of Georgia. August 1 to 15. Very productive; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; freestone.

Carman. Middle of July. Seedling of Elberta, with larger and darker foliage. The trees grow on low, wet grounds where other sorts do not succeed. Hardy and productive; fruit large, broad oval, practically rot-proof; skin yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tinged red, of good flavor; freestone. One of the best early varieties, ripening at a time when the market is right and the prices good.



Mountain Rose Peach

General List of Standard Varieties

FIRST RIPENING

Admiral Dewey. July. Trees hardy and productive; fruit of good size; flesh yellow, of uniform texture; freestone.

Alexander. Vigorous and productive; fruit medium to large, nearly round; skin greenish white, almost covered with deep red; flesh firm, white, sweet and juicy, adhering slightly to the stone.

Amsden June. Closely resembles Alexander in size, shape and general appearance, but is said to possess a better flavor; clingstone.

Early Rivers. Fruit large; skin creamy white, delicate pink cheek; flesh pink through, of rich, melting flavor. Freestone.

Eureka. In Southern states ripens middle of June; fruit medium; skin white, red cheek; tender, juicy, delicious flavor; semi-clingstone.

Greensboro. Ripens as early as Alexander, growing to nearly double its size. Skin yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and fine quality. Freestone.

Hieley. Very vigorous and hardy trees. Large fruit of rich, creamy white color, with rich blush on sunny side. Excellent quality. Freestone.

Mayflower. See description page 19.

Sneed. One of the earliest. Creamy white color, crimson blush; flesh ripens evenly to the pit, is firm and of sweet flavor. Very productive, not inclined to rot.

Triumph. Fruit large, yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, fine quality, ripening evenly. Freestone.

Troth's Early. Very early; medium. Skin white, fine red cheek; flesh firm.

Victor. Bears early. Fruit medium; flesh white and pleasant flavor. Trees bear every year. Semi-clingstone.



Triumph Peach

SECOND RIPENING

Carmen. See description in Winners' List.

Mamie Ross. Seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles. Fruit of good size; skin white; flesh firm, juicy and of good quality.

Waddell. One of the best keeping varieties; remarkable shipper. Fruit medium to large; creamy white with red cheek; flesh firm, white, sweet flavor. Freestone.

Yellow St. John. Medium to large. Skin yellow, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor. Freestone.

THIRD RIPENING

Champion. See description in Winner's list

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, round, oval; skin cream-white, beautifully mottled; flesh creamy white, melting, of rich, agreeable flavor.

Delaware. Very prolific. Fruit large; skin shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, rich flavor. Freestone.

Lewis. Trees vigorous, healthy. Fruit medium, white, crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Slappey. Hardy sort. Ripens in June in Georgia. Is free of excessive rot and keeps splendidly. Flesh yellow, sweet, excellent flavor. Freestone.

FOURTH RIPENING

Belle of Georgia. See description in Winners' List.

Connett's Southern Early. Seedling of the old Chinese Cling. Trees vigorous. Large fruit of creamy white, blush cheeks; flesh fine quality. Freestone.

- Crawford's Early.** Tree vigorous, productive. Fruit oblong, good size; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, excellent flavor. Freestone.
- Foster.** Resembles Crawford's Early, but larger and better quality. Fruit deep orange-red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich subacid. Freestone.
- Large Early York.** Vigorous and productive. Fruit large; skin white, red cheek; flesh fine-grained, juicy, delicious flavor. Freestone.
- Mary's Choice.** Fruit large to very large; skin yellow; flesh firm, fine-grained, and of superior flavor. Freestone.

FIFTH RIPENING

- Captain Ede.** Very large; skin yellow, tinted. Ripens before Elberta. An excellent shipper. Freestone.
- Christiana.** Very large and handsome. Skin yellow, firm, juicy, good flavor.
- Elberta.** See description in Winners' List.
- Emma.** Fruit large, yellow; excellent quality.
- Kalamazoo.** Tree productive and early. Fruit large, yellow, crimson cheek; flesh thick and yellow to the pit, which is small. Quality excellent. Freestone.
- Matthew's Beauty.** Ripens later than Elberta. Skin yellow, streaked red; flesh yellow, firm, good flavor.
- Moore's Favorite.** See description in Winners' List.
- Oldmixon Free.** See description in Winners' List.
- Red Cheek Melocoton.** Fruit large, attractive; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh red at stone, juicy, of rich flavor. Freestone.
- Reeves'.** See description in Winners' List.
- Thurber.** A seedling of the Chinese Cling, and ripe about the middle of July. Originated in Georgia. Fruit large and round, slightly oval; creamy white, shaded and mottled with pale red; fine-grained flesh, juicy and melting. Freestone.

SIXTH RIPENING

- Bokara.** Hardy and vigorous. Fruit large, often 7 inches in circumference; skin yellow, with red cheek, tough; flesh firm, good quality. Keeps exceedingly well. Freestone.
- Bray's Rareripe.** Profitable in many sections. Fruit large, creamy white, flushed crimson; flesh white, firm, a rich flavor.
- Chair's.** See description in Winners' List.
- Denton.** Very profitable sort, resembling Elberta in size and shape but later; freestone.
- Elberta Cling.** Finest all-round cling on our list. Trees bear heavily; fruit uniformly large and round; skin yellow, firm and of excellent flavor.
- Fitzgerald.** Splendid sort, remarkable for hardiness; golden yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm, good quality; perfect freestone.
- Fox Seedling.** See description in Winners' List.
- Frances.** Trees vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit large, with beautiful, yellow skin, and brilliant red cheeks; flesh solid, fine flavor; as a shipper it is without a rival; freestone.
- Gold Drop.** Heavy bearer and profitable market sort; fruit large, yellow, good quality; freestone.
- Jennie Worthien.** Fruit large, yellow; flesh solid, fine quality.
- Lemon Cling.** Very large, oblong; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, rich, subacid flavor; fine for preserving; clingstone.
- Lemon Free.** Trees hardy and productive; fruit lemon color, and oblong shape; freestone.
- New Prolific.** Large fruit, yellow with blush cheek; firm, juicy and of fine flavor; freestone.
- Niagara.** Trees resemble Elberta; fruit large, yellow and fancy. Bears year after year.
- Stephen's Rare Ripe.** Trees productive, free from disease: fruit white, attractively shaded red; flesh firm, juicy, superior quality; freestone.
- Stump.** See description in Winners' List.

SEVENTH RIPENING

- Cobler.** Strong, healthy, prolific ; fruit firm, good quality ; splendid keeper.
- Crawford Late.** See description in Winners' List.
- Crosby.** Vigorous ; fruit medium, bright orange-yellow, streaked carmine ; freestone.
- Edgemont Beauty.** Valuable sort, grown extensively ; fruit large, yellow, blush cheek ; flesh yellow and sweet.
- Engle's Mammoth.** Fruit large ; skin yellow, red cheek ; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy ; stone small ; freestone.
- Geary's Hold-On.** Resembles Smock, but ripens later ; fruit yellow ; flesh firm ; freestone.
- Globe.** Trees grow rapidly and bear enormously. Fruit medium large ; flesh yellow, shaded red. Quality good. Freestone.
- Gold Mine.** Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. Fruit nearly round ; large, yellow. Resembles Late Crawford ; ripens at same season.
- Hill's Chile.** Trees hardy. Bear large quantities of medium fruits. Keeps two weeks after picking. Freestone.
- Lorentz.** Fruit large, yellow, handsome ; flesh yellow through ; superior flavor ; freestone.
- McCullister.** A yellow Peach of immense size. A cross between Crawford and Smock, having the good qualities of both of these standard sorts. Very popular where grown.
- Newington Cling.** Large, handsome fruit. Rich and juicy. Clingstone.
- Picquet's Late.** Large ; skin yellow, red cheek ; flesh yellow ; sweet, melting.
- Prize.** A very large, yellow freestone ; one of the most profitable of the late varieties, and wherever it is grown is a most popular Peach.
- Smock.** (Beers.) Fruit medium to large ; skin light orange-yellow, red cheek ; meat rich, juicy ; freestone.
- Walker's V. Free.** White, with red blush ; above medium, ripening before Smock ; tree hardy and a good grower.
- Wheatland.** Fruit large ; skin golden yellow, shaded crimson ; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. A good shipping variety. Freestone.
- Wonderful.** Vigorous. Large to very large. Skin rich golden yellow, over-spread with vivid carmine ; flesh yellow, rich delicious flavor. Freestone.

EIGHTH RIPENING

- Ford's Late White.** Trees productive ; fruit large and white. Freestone.
- Harrison Cling.** Fruit large, sweet, luscious ; prolific. Finest of white clings.
- Holland's Cling.** Fruit above medium size ; red cheek ; flesh white, firm ; good quality. Excellent for canning. Clingstone.
- Hughes I. X. L.** Fruit large, of attractive shape ; skin yellow ; flesh tender and of superior flavor.
- Klondike.** Large ; skin white, beautifully colored red ; flesh white, juicy, delicious flavor. Meat solid, free from fiber. Freestone.
- Krummel's October.** Without doubt the most profitable late Peach. Unexcelled in size, color and flavor. Ripens week after Salway.
- Levy's Late.** Henrietta. Fruit large, round ; skin yellow, shaded red where exposed ; flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Clingstone.
- Marshall.** Large, productive ; ripens between Smock and Salway ; skin yellow.
- October Elberta.** The best of all late shipping Peaches. Large to very large, oblong ; skin yellow, tinted with red ; flesh yellow ; quality good, a little coarse, but firm. Freestone.
- Salway.** Extra large fruits. Skin yellow mottled brownish red ; flesh yellow, juicy, of rich flavor. Productive. Profitable on mountain land. Freestone.
- Sunrise Cling.** Fruit medium white and firm. Supposed to be an improvement on White Heath, which it resembles. It is of superior flavor.
- White Heath Cling.** Tree hardy and vigorous. Fruit large, greenish white flesh. Sweet and luscious flavor. Clingstone.
- Wilkin's Cling.** A seedling of Heath, producing much larger fruit. Beautiful blush. Flesh white, firm, and deliciously flavored. Clingstone.
- Willett.** Trees make fine, strong growth, and bear freely. Fruit large, yellow, dark red cheek ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich flavor. Freestone.

NINTH RIPENING

Bilyeu's Late October. Fruit large; skin white, beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor.

Special Collections. We have in our experimental orchard over one hundred varieties of Peaches in fruiting, and here we have the opportunity of testing the best ones. For the benefit of customers not familiar with varieties we will make the selection, if desired, in which case we will endeavor to give you nothing but profitable sorts. For collection, our choice of varieties, 5 to 6 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100, \$70 per 1,000.

THE APRICOT

Russian. Hardy fruit trees which will succeed where other Apricots fail. They bear early, producing an abundance of fruit.

Superb. Originated in the central West. Hardest and most productive. Fruit medium, light salmon color; exquisite flavor. 30c. each, \$1 for 4.

THE PEAR

Pears are a staple and profitable crop in nearly all parts of the country, thriving best in a clay soil well worked and thoroughly drained. Pears of high quality are easily produced and are in good demand at market.

Pears add the finishing touch to the well-planned orchard, whether grown for family use or for commercial purposes. Plantings of Pears can be made so as to be very profitable; they can be marketed at a time when there is no other fruit, hence the Pear should, by all means, have a place in the setting of the orchard.

Pears may be both budded and grafted, like Apples, but all are budded except Kieffer, which is propagated either by budding or grafting. But even so, buds are preferable.

As to varieties for home planting, one should not omit Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Buerre d'Anjou, Vermont Beauty, Sheldon, Duchess and Lawrence.

In planting a commercial orchard, conditions must regulate the selection of sorts. The markets will govern this matter entirely. However, it is safe to say that more money has been made by growing Kieffer Pears than possibly any other one could name—yet its quality is poor. The Kieffer is famous as a good, strong-growing tree, it is nearly a regular bearer and yields enormous amounts of fruit to the acre.



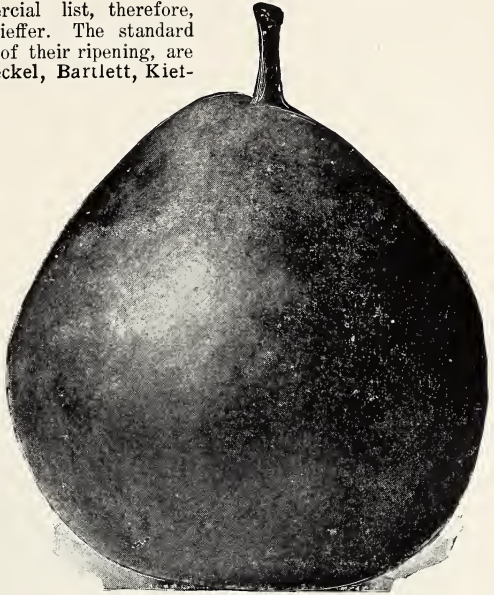
Block of Kieffer Pears in our Nursery

Naming a commercial list, therefore, must include some Kieffer. The standard varieties, in the order of their ripening, are **Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Bartlett, Kieffer, Buerre d'Anjou** and **Lawrence**.

Our stock of Pears includes all the leading varieties, and our careful methods of growing insure their being strictly "trees of quality." They are grown on French whole root, have exceptionally good roots and fiber, which assure easy transplanting.

It is easy, by the proper selection of sorts, ripening in succession, to have Pears from July until the following March or April.

We shall be glad to assist in the selection of varieties when desired, and the benefit of our experience is freely at your service.



Koonce Pear

Prices on Pears

	Each	Doz.	100
First-class, extra, 6 to 7 feet	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
First-class, 5 to 6 feet	25	3 00	20 00
First-class, 4 to 5 feet	20	2 00	15 00

Bartletts and Seckels, 5 cts. each additional to above price.

Boxed and baled free at these prices

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett
Clapp's Favorite
Koonce

Lawson
Manning's
Rossney

Seckel
Tyson
Wilder

AUTUMN PEARS

Belle Lucrative
Beurre Clairgeau
Flemish Beauty

Howell
Louise Bonne de Jersey
Le Conte

Sheldon
Vermont Beauty
Worden Seckel

WINTER PEARS

Kieffer. We have a very extensive orchard of this sort, and cut our grafting wood and buds from same. We have raised the standard of the Kieffer Pear; the fruit is large, skin yellow, with light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, juicy and of pronounced musky aroma. One of the best and most attractive market varieties, and an excellent keeper. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers. Fruit should be thinned early; one-tenth of a Kieffer Pear orchard should be planted with Le Conte, as a pollinizer.

Prices on Kieffer Pear Trees

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
First-class, 7 to 8 feet, 3-yr.	\$0 30	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$225 00
First-class, 6 to 7 feet, 2-yr.	30	3 00	18 00	175 00
First-class, 5 to 6 feet, 2-yr.	25	2 50	15 00	140 00
First-class, 4 to 5 feet, 2-yr.	20	2 00	12 00	110 00
First-class, 3 to 4 feet, 2-yr.	15	1 50	8 00	75 00
First-class, 2 to 3 feet, 2-yr.	10	1 00	7 00	60 00

Boxed and baled free at these prices

Barseckel

Duchess

Garber

Lawrence

THE DWARF PEAR

These can be used in gardens and in small yards along walls, if properly trained, and they will then not interfere with the gardening work. Our Mr. Orlando Harrison was in Europe last season and met a gardener who had more than 400 Dwarf Pear trees trained on the wall and trellises on less than one acre of ground.

The varieties we offer are as follows: **Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Bartlett, Duchess and Flemish Beauty.**

Prices on Dwarf Pear Trees

	Each	Doz.	100
Trees 4 to 5 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$12 00
Trees 3 to 4 ft.	10	1 00	10 00



Cherry Trees in our Tonoloway Orchard, Hancock, Md.

THE CHERRY

The Cherry is a profitable fruit and is adapted to cultivation in practically every part of the United States. A Cherry orchard in full bearing, under favorable conditions, will yield from \$50 to \$300 worth of fruit per acre per year.

Growing a Cherry orchard is easy, providing care be taken at first. The trees are not so easily transplanted as the Apple and Pear. When once established, however, they become healthy, provide excellent shade for the house, and are both ornamental and useful, affording a fruit that is really a great luxury for any family. The trees may be used for avenue work in front and, sweet cherry trees especially, may be planted in back yards.

When selecting varieties for the home, we would strongly recommend **Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood** and **Yellow Spanish** (all sweet sorts); and **Early Richmond, Montmorency** and **English Morello** for the sour kinds. In fact, we could not name a better list than the above for a commercial planting, yet there are others listed below that are very valuable.

Cherries do best in a light, loamy soil, with good elevation and drainage. The sour varieties are hardier than the sweet, but require more moisture, and can be cultivated on heavier land. In dry localities, moisture in the soil may be increased by applications of green manure and by surface tilling.

Sweet Cherries should be set 28 to 30 feet apart each way; the sour varieties may be set 16 to 18 feet apart.

Cherry orchards should be plowed lightly every ten days, or after each heavy rain, until June or July—then seeded with a good winter cover crop.

Cherries may be divided into four groups—**Heart, Bigarreau, Duke** and **Morello**. The first two classes are also called Oxheart Cherries. They grow

rapidly into large pyramidal trees which bear heavy crops. Duke and Morello Cherries grow slowly, make smaller trees and bear large crops of sour fruit.

Prices of Cherry trees:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra, 5 to 7 feet	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$250 00
First-class, 5 to 6 feet	35	3 50	25 00	200 00
First-class, 4 to 5 feet	30	3 00	20 00	150 00
First-class, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 50	15 00	100 00

HEART AND BIGARREAU (Sweet)

Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Rockport, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

DUKE AND MORELLO (Sour)

Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, Late Duke, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Montmorency, Olivet, Ostheim, Reine Hortense, Wragg.

Sour Cherries, our choice of varieties, 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$17.50 per 100, \$125 per 1,000

THE PLUM

There is scarcely a locality in the United States which will not grow splendid Plums, so greatly does this fruit vary in variety and habit. We offer a list of the best kinds obtainable—all strong, thrifty trees.

With proper cultivation, Plums may be planted as close as 10 feet apart, though the more general practice is to set them 15 to 20 feet apart.

The Plum tree may be used in many ways, the poultry yard being the most appropriate for the small plantings. The trees afford shade for the poultry and fruit for the family, and they are usually sure bearers. Using the poultry grounds for this purpose keeps the trees healthy.

No family ought to be without plantings of Plums; they cost so little to grow, and yet it is so inconvenient to have to go to market to buy one's supply. Children, especially, often go without fruit when it might easily have been grown for them at no expense, save the first cost of the trees.

The lists of varieties that we offer herewith have been "boiled down" very greatly for your convenience—yet if all the sorts that we name here were used, you would not go wrong.

We name, however, six of the most desirable for home and commercial purposes, in the order of their ripening: Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Shropshire, Damson and Wickson.

Prices of Plums on Plum roots

	Each	Doz.	100
First-class, XXX, 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00
First-class, XX, 5 to 6 ft.	30	3 00	20 00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	15 00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft.	20	2 00	10 00
Light, 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	8 00



Chabot Plum

Prices of Special Collection of Best Sorts of Plums (our choice)

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 75	\$17 60
4 to 5 ft.	20	1 75	12 50
3 to 4 ft.	15	1 50	8 00

Abundance
Burbank
Bradshaw
Chabot

October Purple
Ogon
Red June

Satsuma
Shropshire Damson
Wickson

THE GRAPE



Niagara Grapes

Grapes may be produced almost anywhere. They grow to the best advantage on level lands, particularly along a lake or river where they are protected from early and late frosts. This, of course, applies to commercial plantings; Grapes for household use may be set wherever, most convenient.

The vines should be set in the spring or early autumn, completing the planting by the last of May. If set in spring the vines are generally placed about 9 feet apart. Well pulverized fertile soil is essential, as well as careful cultivation during the first season.

When raised extensively, Grapes

are, of course, always trained on a trellis, but for household planting they may be grown against the side of a building or on garden fences.

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. 25 cts. each.

Concord. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

King. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Moore's Early. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Rogers' Hybrid No. 15. 10c. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Delaware. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Wyoming. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

WHITE GRAPES

Niagara. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Pocklington. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz. \$4 per 100.

SPECIAL COLLECTION, our choice 12 vines, 6 sorts, for \$1, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000



Strawberries grown in our grounds

THE STRAWBERRY

Although the Strawberry will practically grow itself, and will produce fruit year after year without special attention, it responds quickly to good care and treatment, and a planting of properly-cared-for Strawberries yields handsome returns.

Set the plants in rich, mellow soil, 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows, rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

The following list contains the very best of the standard sorts, with the old and out-of-date varieties eliminated. This list is backed up by our long-standing reputation for supplying "The Best Only" in Strawberry plants and nursery stock alike.

The blossoms of all varieties of Strawberries are either "perfect" or "imperfect." Imperfect varieties, to produce the best results, must be planted so that a row of some perfect bloomers will alternate with every three or four of the imperfect ones. To assist you in your selection, we have marked each of the varieties below so as to indicate whether it is a perfect (Per.) or an imperfect (Imp.) bloomer.

We do not advise setting Strawberry plants in the fall, but do recommend early spring planting. We simply list them here, and will ship them from October 1 to December 1.

For your guidance we name three varieties: **Klondike, Parsons' Beauty and Gandy**—these afford an excellent succession of varieties.

We have sixty acres of Strawberry plants and will offer these in our Spring Catalogue.

Prices, all varieties, except those noted below, by mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, not prepaid, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$3 per 1,000, \$13.75 per 5,000.

Aroma (Per.)	Glen Mary (Per.)	Nick Ohmer (Per.)
Auto (Per.)	Haverland (Imp.)	Oak's Early (Per.)
Beder Wood (Per.)	Johnson's Early (Per.)	Parsons' Beauty (Per.)
Bismarck (Per.)	Kansas (Imp.)	Rough Rider (Per.)
Brandywine (Per.)	King Philip (Per.)	Sample (Imp.)
Bubach (Imp.)	Klondike (Per.)	Senator Dunlap (Per.)
Chesapeake (Per.)	Lady Thompson (Per.)	Stephen's Late Cham-
Clyde (Per.)	Mark Hanna (Per.)	pion (Per.)
Crescent (Imp.)	Marshall (Per.)	Superior (Per.)
Crimson Cluster (Per.)	McKinley (Per.)	Tennessee Prolific (Per.)
Dayton (Per.)	Michel's Early (Per.)	Tilghman's Favorite
Early Hathaway (Per.)	Midnight (Per.)	Virginia (Per.)
Gandy (Per.)	New Home (Per.)	Warfield (Imp.)
Gladstone (Per.)	New York (Per.)	Wolverton (Per.)

Bubach. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, \$2 per 500, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Chesapeake. By mail, 60 cts. per doz., 80 cts. for 50, \$1.50 per 100; by express, \$1.25 per 100, \$3 per 500, \$5 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$3 per 1,000.

Marshall. By mail, 40 cts. per doz., \$1 for 50, \$1.50 per 100; by express, 40c. for 25, \$1.25 per 100, \$3 per 500, \$5 per 1,000, \$22.50 per 5,000.

New York. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$3 per 1,000, \$13.75 per 5,000.

Oak's Early. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$2.75 per 1,000, \$12.50 per 5,000.

Senator Dunlap. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 for 500, \$2.75 per 1,000, \$12.50 per 5,000.

Warfield. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100; by express, 25 cts. for 25, 75 cts. per 100, \$1.75 per 500, \$2.75 per 1,000, \$12.50 per 5,000.

Special Selections. For the benefit of customers not familiar with varieties of Strawberries suitable for their localities, we will send our selection, as follows :

12 plants, postpaid, 25 cts.

50 plants, postpaid, 60 cts.

100 plants, postpaid, \$1.

500 plants, by express, not prepaid, \$1.75.

1,000 plants, by express, not prepaid, \$3.

5,000 plants, by express, not prepaid, \$13.75.

You may have the benefit of our twenty years of experience in fruiting the best varieties.

THE QUINCE

The Quince deserves a place in the planting of every home orchard. It is always in demand at the markets, and the delicate spicy flavor of the fruit, when made into sauces, jelly or marmalade, or used in combination with apples and other fruit for canning and preserving, makes it a favorite.

3 to 5 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

Apple, or Orange
Meech

Bourgeat
Missouri Mammoth

Champion

THE CURRANT

The unobtrusive little Currant bush is just as indispensable today as it was years ago, and the beautiful showy fruit is as highly prized for jelly, jam, preserves and the various dainty preparations that are the pride of every housewife's heart. Currants thrive in the North and also in the South when planted on the north side of a tight fence.

Strong, 2-year-old plants of the following varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100

Fay's Prolific
Lee's Prolific
North Star

Pomona
Red Dutch

White Grape
Wilder

ASPARAGUS

This most delicate and refreshing of the early spring vegetables is in constant demand throughout its season, and the high prices that prevail at the markets should be an incentive to the home gardener to grow it for himself. This is an easy matter, indeed, as a considerable quantity may be produced in a very limited space.

1-year roots, 30 cts. per doz., by mail; express, 60 cts per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000

Giant Argenteuil Barr's Mammoth Conover's Colossal Palmetto

THE RASPBERRY

Little need be said of the popularity and importance of the Raspberry, so extensively is this valuable home fruit cultivated and used

Raspberries are easily grown, the main requirement being a deep loamy soil that will hold moisture well in drouth.

Plants may be set either in spring or fall, and the older canes pruned away each year after the bearing time is past.

Ruby. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

THE MULBERRY

The Mulberry has been valued for many years as an ornamental tree and is greatly to be admired for its beauty. Many persons prize the berry as an article of food, but its more practical use lies in using the fruit as a forage for swine, planting the trees in fields where the animals can run at will. Mulberries thrive in almost any soil and grow without special care.

Russian. 6 to 8 ft. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Ornamentals

Next to fruit trees, with their practical as well as their beautiful side, nothing adds more to the attractiveness of the home place than well-chosen Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. These need not be costly, by any means; indeed, a comparatively small amount, expended in this way, can be made to produce the most beautiful and pleasing effects.

There is no question but a careful planting of attractive Ornamental Stock will add greatly to the actual value, as well as to the beauty of any grounds. In fact, it has been proven again and again that a little money spent upon a property to be disposed of has increased the selling price far above the cost of the nursery stock planted upon it.

During the past few years, we have given this branch of our business special attention and, with our surpassing advantages for selecting, buying and growing, we are now in a position to offer unusual value in such purchases.

When desired, we shall be pleased to assist in the selection, and to furnish any special information or suggestions that you may desire.

NOTE—We have just completed the preparation of a book covering our large list of Ornamentals, entitled “**How to Plant About the Country Home.**” This is a most useful and practical work, and will interest every lover of home adornment.

The price is 25 cts., postpaid; a copy will be sent, however, free of charge to any person who expects to purchase Ornamental stock.

EVERGREENS

Western Blue Cedar. The trees make very handsome and effective specimens. They grow vigorously, are of compact habit, and their rich, silvery blue foliage is very distinct and beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce. Very hardy and handsome variety of very rapid growth. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and is planted extensively for hedges and windbreaks. 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$7 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$9 per 100; 1½ to 2 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$14 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 65 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. A hardy and most beautiful tree from the Rocky Mountains. It is branched regularly, of very symmetrical growth, with splendid bluish or sage-colored foliage. 12 inches, \$1; 3 feet, \$3.

P. pungens glauca. Koster's Blue Spruce. In height and shape it very much resembles the preceding sorts, but the foliage is of a more intense silvery blue color. Unquestionably the most handsome of all Spruces, admirably suited for planting in lawns. 12 inches, \$2 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$3 each.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Well known as a screen and hedge plant. The foliage is bright green, turning brown and bronze in winter. If permitted to grow naturally, it will grow quite tall, but usually it is kept down by shearing. As a garden plant, it creates pleasing effects, while as a tub plant it is very ornamental and durable. 12 to 15 inches, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$7 per 100; 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$9 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$13 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$24 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple. A splendid street tree and general favorite for lawns, parks or landscape work. Of compact, vigorous growth, with strong branches and smooth, bright green foliage. We have a fine stock of this splendid variety.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00	8 to 10 ft.	\$0 80	\$8 00	\$60 00
6 to 8 ft.	60	6 00	50 00	10 ft.	1 00		

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Ligustrum ovalifolium. California Privet. Decidedly the most popular hedge plant, forming beautiful, symmetrical live fences of great density. We have grown privet for a good many years, have grown millions of plants, and the longer we grow it the better we like it. Untrimmed, it grows from 8 to 12 feet high; it has attractive, glossy dark green foliage, which is not subject to insect attacks. It will stand pruning to any extent at all seasons. With us it is almost evergreen, holding its old foliage until the new leaves appear. Pull down that old, expensive wood fence and ornament your grounds with Privet hedge.

	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$6 50	\$60 00	18 inches to 2 ft. . .	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	5 00	45 00	12 in. to 18 in. . . .	40	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 00	35 00				

CLIMBING ROSES

Strong, field-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

Crimson Rambler. Climbing Polyantha. Has attained worldwide popularity. It succeeds everywhere, producing large trusses of glowing crimson flowers year after year. Although it is preëminently a Climbing Rose, it may also be grown in bush or pillar form.

Pink Rambler. Resembles the preceding sort in every respect, but the color of the wonderfully large trusses is a brilliant light pink.

White Rambler. Of similar habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, just as hardy and with flowers just as large. The pearly white clusters contrast nicely with those of the other Rambler Roses.

Yellow Rambler. The hardiest of all yellow climbing Roses. The medium-sized flowers are borne in immense clusters. Of bright yellow color and very sweet-scented.

CLEMATIS

Of the many vines that are used for the decoration of porches, balconies, arbors, trellises, etc., none are more graceful and showy than the various types of Clematis. Their wealth of large, velvety flowers makes them objects of admiration at all times. The vines should be tied and trained against some support.

2- to 3-year-old, field-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Alba. White; robust, free-flowering variety.

Gypsy Queen. Dark purple; very effective.

Jackmani. When fully expanded, the flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across. They are of most intense velvety, violet-purple. Blooms continually from July until late in the fall.

IN CONCLUSION

There are a number of facts that we have tried to bring out in this book—to impress on your mind, perhaps, without laying special emphasis on them in any one place.

One is, that we are not new in the Nursery business—we are not Nurserymen for a day or a year—we have been growing steadily for more than a score of years. And we expect to keep right on.

Our experimental orchard work is proving a most useful and practical feature—more than any we have taken up in many years. Here we are able to closely observe the habits of the scores of varieties of Peaches, Apples and small fruits which we offer, and to note their weaknesses and defects, as well as the strong points which we try to develop by cultivation and care. When a new and seemingly worthy variety comes to us, we put it here and watch it, before recommending it to our patrons.

While this experimental work is of untold benefit to you and to every one who buys Harrison Trees, there is opportunity for it to be of special service to you as well, for our field notes made in this orchard cover over and over the very difficulty you may be having in your own orchard work.

The results of our research are for your benefit—we invite you to use them whenever the need arises.

There is no "theory" about our orchard work—we have thousands of fruit trees of many varieties from which we ship fruit to commercial markets every year.

And now one more word about a personal inspection of our grounds. Trains pass through Berlin going in four directions: there are many other points of interest nearby—you'll find a trip here well worth your while. Our homes are always open and you will find a cordial welcome awaiting you whenever you come. Kindly let us know in advance, if it is possible for you to do so, when to expect you.

Harrison's

J.G.HARRISON & SONS, Props.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND



RAY PEACH