

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.

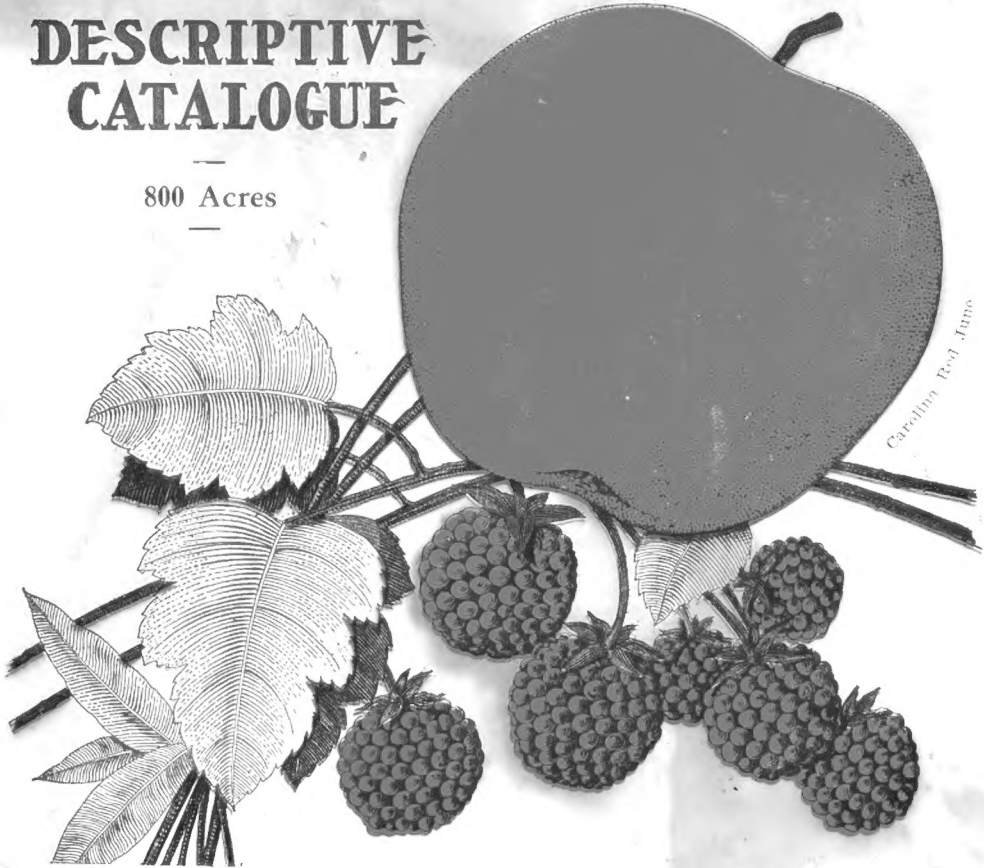
Established 1872

Winchester, Tenn.

Capital and Surplus \$75,000

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—
800 Acres
—



Carolina Red Apple

Fruit and Shade Trees

Pecan and all kinds of Nut Trees

VINES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS
AND ROSES



To Our Patrons



THESE Nurseries were established in 1872, and from a small planting have been enlarged until now they cover an area of over 600 acres. Our business has steadily grown until we now have an established trade equaled by no other Nursery in the South. Our Nurseries are in the mountains of Tennessee, 40 miles north of Huntsville, Ala., where the soil and climate produces Nursery stock of the highest grade, unsurpassed and seldom equaled in thriftiness and healthfulness. Peach yellows, rosetta, root-knot and other diseases are unknown in this section, and the San Jose scale has never been known to exist here.

It is with pardonable pride that we refer to our large plant and our facilities for doing business, which are the result of close application and a desire to please our customers. In 1900 we purchased another farm lying one mile South of Winchester and established our packing grounds upon the line of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. A side track runs into our packing grounds and we load directly into the cars.

In thanking our friends and customers for their patronage in the past, we wish to say that we shall endeavor to merit the continuance of same by giving the same careful attention to every branch of the business that we have in the past.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.



NOTICE THE FOLLOWING POINTERS

Orders should be sent in early. We fill orders in rotation, and those who wait until ready to plant may find us sold out of some varieties especially wanted. We shall be glad to reserve plants or trees, to be shipped at the convenience of the purchaser.

Making Out Your Orders—Please use the printed order blank enclosed with this; it will greatly aid in filling your order quickly and without error. Write your name and postoffice plainly. If Miss or Mrs. specify which. If your express and postoffice have different names, mention the fact.

Remittances—We prefer Postal or Express Money Orders. Large amounts may be sent by cashier's draft on New York. Don't send private check on your local bank unless you add 25 cents for exchange.

Guarantee—We guarantee all our stock to be healthy and free from disease, well-grown, vigorous and in thrifty condition; to contain no overgrown or stunted trees; to be correctly labeled, well packed, and delivered to carrier in good condition, after which our responsibility ceases. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees, etc., true to label and hold ourselves in readiness, upon proper proof, to replace all that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is mutually understood and agreed that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than the amount paid for the trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.

Terms—The terms and conditions on which we offer the stock listed here invariably include prepayment, in full, in advance. For payment made in any other way, we will quote special prices. We will, however, book orders and reserve plants or trees, if a remittance of 25 per cent of the amount accompanies the order, the balance to be paid previously to shipment.

Prices—Our prices are very low for the first-class stock we offer. Our reputation has been built up by good trees, good packing, prompt shipment and pleased customers; and we cannot undertake to compete with those offering inferior stock, who have nothing to lose. Our prices are fixed to suit the times, and yet to enable us to supply our customers with a high standard in our products. Every tree, plant or rose-bush is guaranteed to be a perfect specimen. Send us a list of your wants and we will quote you a special price on same.

Packing—We pack with plenty of good, clean straw and sphagnum moss, which retains moisture for a considerable time, enabling us to deliver trees in fresh and perfect condition. Our packing is done by experienced workmen.

Club Orders—We give special attention to them. Write for special inducements.

Claims must be made immediately on receipt of goods. We are as apt to make mistakes as anybody, and, when we do, we wish to know about it, so as to make suitable correction promptly.

By Mail—All our stock is field-grown, and is entirely too large and heavy to be sent by mail. Trees must go by express or freight.

Shipping Season usually extends from October 20 to April 10.

Agents—We have been employing traveling salesmen for nearly thirty years. We believe in agents. We believe all our salesmen to be honorable men, and commend them to the public, asking to be notified of any attempt at misrepresentation or overcharge, which we strictly forbid.

Order Early—Send in your order now. Plants will be reserved. Delay may cause disappointment.

General Information for Planters

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cottonseed or stable manure compost, well decomposed, or about 1 lb. of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back **one-year peach or apple trees** to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high—leaving no side branches. **Two-year-old trees** should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To Insure the Earliest Crop of Fruit After Transplanting, Always Select One and Two-Year-Old Trees.

Time for Planting—In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture.

For Gardens—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

For Orchards—Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using 50 bushels of crushed cottonseed or 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizers cannot be procured, use from 500 to 1,000 pounds of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in the fall. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

Care of Trees on Arrival.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench and heel in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing material in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

General Information for Planters—Continued.

Insects.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES.

Borer (*Saperda Candida*)—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*)—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or **Codlin Moth**—Spray with Paris green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis lanigera*)—Wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*)—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap-suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*)—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt, coated thoroughly with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)—Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper solution, 6 pounds lime, and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninolea Exitiosa*)—During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus Perniciosus*)—This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter wash use 20 per cent kerosene in a mechanical mixer with water (Gould or Deming pump); thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When a kerosene sprayer is not at hand, use 2 pounds of whale-oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water; spray while the solution is warm. When trees are in foliage spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or 15 per cent kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects—Of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit and other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infested portion to your experiment station, your State Entomologist, or U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS.

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*)—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*)—These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catocala Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosa*)—This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE VINES.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied before the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*)—Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*)—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*)—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flee Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Caellodes inaequalis*)—London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES.

Beetle (*Haltica ignita*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Pear Blight—The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture (4-5-50); as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs, to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight—May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes—Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux, repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines—Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

General Information for Planters—Continued.

Peach and Plum Rosette—Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.
Peach Leaf Curl (*Exoasca deformans*)—Spray with Bordeaux just before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, remove the affected leaves by cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves, and save the proper crop.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTION AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum—One ounce of the "Buhach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix and add sufficient quantity of water to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. If used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple—Use same proportions as for Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion—One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 in water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders—With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil—We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

SPRAYING.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit, and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solutions continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene; this should be used on bright sunny days.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples, 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 Dukes and Morellos.....	8 " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 to 5 " "
Grapes	6 to 10 " "

Number of Trees on an Acre at Various Distances.

3 feet apart each way.....	4,840
4 " "	2,722
5 " "	1,742
6 " "	1,210
8 " "	680
10 " "	435
12 " "	302
15 " "	193
18 " "	134
20 " "	108
25 " "	69
30 " "	48
33 " "	40
35 " "	35
40 " "	27
45 " "	21
50 " "	17

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

=

Apples

We make a specialty of growing fine apple trees. Our list of varieties is very complete, as we have a large trade both North and South. Our list is carefully selected from the very best. It is always best to leave the selection of varieties to us unless you have some experience in that line. We will always be careful to make selections of varieties best suited to each locality.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan, Red—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

Alexander (Emperor)—Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. August.

Beitigheimer—A rare German variety, very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate grower, an abundant bearer and as hardy as a crab. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. August.

Carolina Red June—Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high-flavored. June 15 to middle of July.

Cooper's Early White—Very large, roundish, pale yellow with faint blush; flesh white, crisp, sprightly; a Western apple; vigorous. First of August.

Ever-bearing Red June—Origin, Georgia. A fine, early apple, ripening about June 1 and continuing in season from six to eight weeks. Red, splashed with dark stripes. Flesh crisp and juicy; quality the best. This is the most valuable early family apple and should be planted by every one.

Early Harvest—Above medium size; skin bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

Early May—Ripens among the earliest, the trees being healthy and productive. May 29 to June 1.

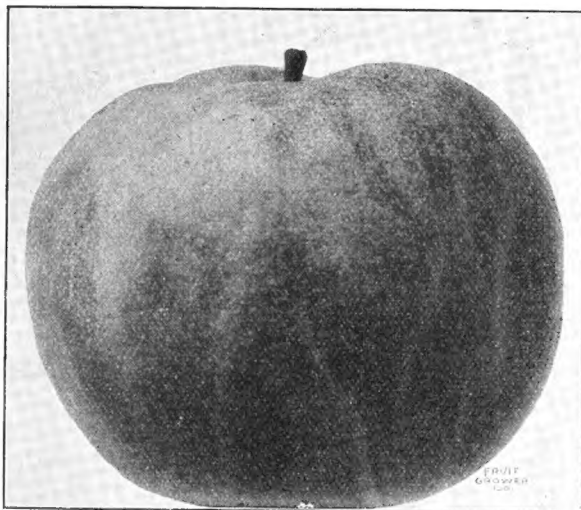
Early Ripe—This fine apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; fine for the table or for cooking. June 15.

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

Early Colton—One of the best early apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

Golden Sweet—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. July.

HAMES—Originated at West Point, Ga. Large, roundish or roundish oblate; color whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white; half firm, rather firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; quality good.



Red Astrachan

Horse—Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; sub-acid and good. Very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Maiden's Blush—Generally known, rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best, drying apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. August.

Striped June (Syn., Early Red Margaret)—Medium, conical; red striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry, sub-acid. Middle of June to middle of July.

Summer Queen—Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

Smith—Originated at Baton Rouge, La. A large yellow striped with red; unsurpassed as a cooking apple. A vigorous and productive tree. Especially recommended for planting in South Louisiana and Mississippi and the coastwise country. Ripens June 1.

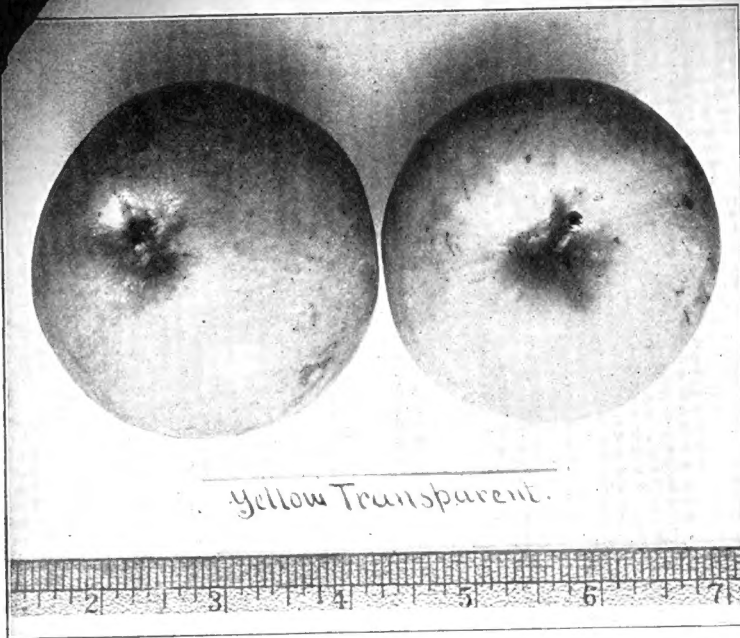
William's Favorite—Originated at Roxbury, Mass; highly esteemed; large, oblong, rich; moderate grower and good bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple of great value; above medium size, roundish, highly conical; skin 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 cut on next page.)

FALL VARIETIES.

Bailey Sweet—Origin, New York; large to very large; surface smooth, mixed and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained; flavor very sweet and rich; quality good; also a valuable apple for stock. October.

Bismarck—This is one of the great German apples; of dwarfish habit. A young and prolific bearer, often bearing at one year of age from graft. Introduced from New Zealand to Germany, and has been successfully tested throughout Europe as well as the United States and Canada, and wherever grown it has shown astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but in hardness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Where grown in pots it makes quite an ornament for decorative purposes. Fruit brilliant color, very handsome; large, tender, pleasant sub-acid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. A fine dessert and cooking apple.



Bellflower—Large, roundish, red bluish; very tender; acid; moderate grower; October.

Buckingham (Syn. *King of the South*, Kentucky Queen, etc.)—Very oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe by end of September, and lasts until December; tree compact and vigorous grower; bears young.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, sub-acid. September and October.

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

Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to December.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine-grained, juicy, good quality.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable in the West. October to December.

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

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansaw—(Mammoth Black Twig)—Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Winesap.

Arkansas Beauty—A recently introduced variety. Large; beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun; with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine-grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich sub-acid; quality very good to best. November to March.

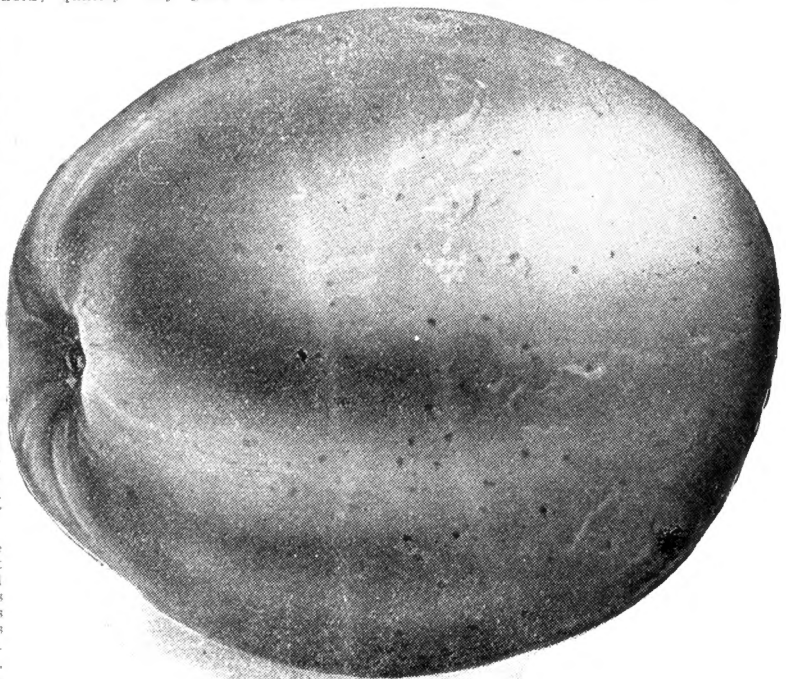
Arkansas Black—Tree a beautiful upright grower; young wood very dark. "There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant, rich." A long keeper. A most profitable and attractive market apple. Has been kept till June and later.

Albemarle Pippin—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. January to April.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin)—Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with sub-acid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

Black Twig—Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, is more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference.

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 sub-acid, rich;



Bellflower

grows and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia. Fruit too early in or near the tide-water section. October to January—later in the mountains.

Choice—This famous apple originated with Mr. Sandusky, of Giles County, Tenn. The original tree was a chance seedling, and grew to an immense size, and lived to be about 60 years old. It bore heavy crops year after year, and was loaded with fruit when blown down during a storm. The apples have been kept from November to June in perfect condition. It is unsurpassed in quality, flavor and beauty, and should be planted by all who appreciate a long-keeping winter apple in the South. In color it is a beautiful golden yellow, bordering to red next the sun. In shape it is rather flattened, but smooth and perfect.



Rome Beauty

spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

Jonathan—Fruit medium, roundish, skin yellowish, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; mod. October to December.

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

Lawyer (Delaware Red Winter)—Medium to large; bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent; a fine keeper, vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.

L. S. Pearmain—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, sprightly sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree a vigorous grower.

Mann—Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong; bright red, with darker red stripes; very handsome; fair quality; a good grower and an early and immense bearer; often fruits at two years in nursery rows; valuable for market. December to April.

Nickajack—This apple is very widely disseminated in the Southern States, where it is known under about forty different names, which is pretty good evidence that it has proved itself a valuable sort. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately tender and juicy, sub-acid; quality good. November to March.

Northwestern Greening—Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra long keeper. New.

Northern Spy—Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

Paragon—This apple originated in Tennessee, and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit to the Arkansaw. So these two apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter apples for home consumption, as well as for market. They are both seedling of the old, well-known Winesap. Nearly twice as large. Equally as good, if not better, in quality, and superior keepers.

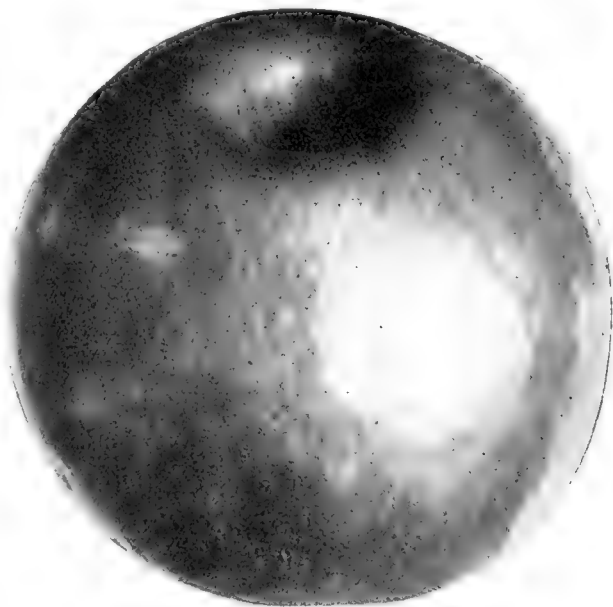
Berry Red—A chance seedling from the farm of John Berry, of Meadow Creek, Ky. Large to very large; color dark, bright, shining red; form oblate; flesh cream color; quality good, flavor excellent and retained through its long keeping season; sub-acid, rich, juicy. As a market variety and long keeper, it is second to none; an enormous bearer. In 1872, 47 bushels were picked from the original tree, and in 1874 over 76 bushels. Many years it has averaged 40 bushels. This is a noble winter apple, and deserves a place in every collection.

Coffelt Beauty—A seedling from Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in growth. It possesses all the good qualities of Ben Davis with none of the bad. A good grower in nursery and orchard. An abundant and regular bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree. Above medium size, resembling the Limber Twig in form, but larger. Beautifully striped and splashed with red, on a yellow ground.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Productive and hardy. October to January.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. December to May.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit



Gano

Red Limbertwig—Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.
Hawle's Janet—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy. Best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest.
Royal Limbertwig—Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. Keeps to February.

Staymens (Staymens Winesap)—Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap; originated in Kansas; is larger and more beautiful.

Stark—A long keeper and a valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

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

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome; red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West. December to March.

Wolf River—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red color; flesh white and of fine quality; sub-acid. November to January.

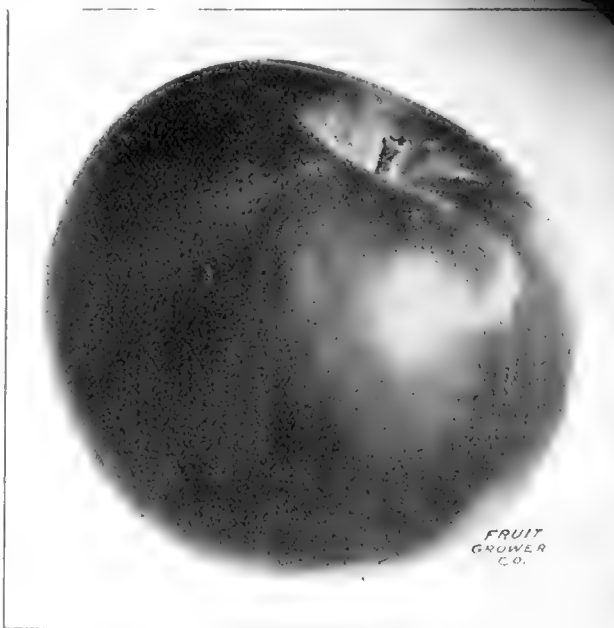
Wealthy—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of large size, red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. November to January.

Willow (Willow Twig)—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; valued for long keeping.

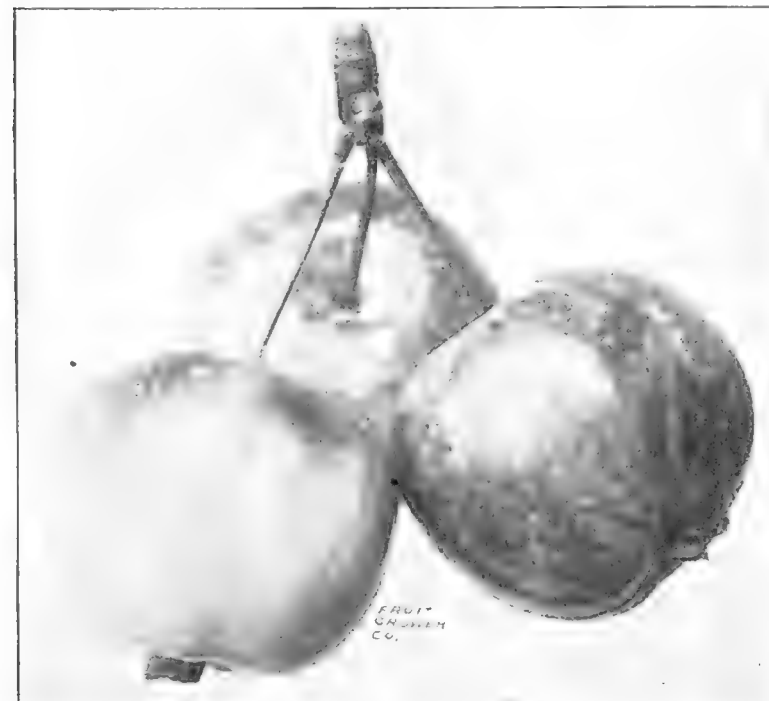
Winesap—Medium to large; red, firm, sub-acid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

Yates (Syn., Red Warrior)—Small, oblate, skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good. Very long keeper.

York Imperial or Johnson's Fine Winter—Large, truncated oval, angular; 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. February to April.



Wealthy



Yellow Transparent

grows. The fruit is large, dark red, flesh crisp, sub-acid and mild. Tree an early and abundant bearer, and will succeed under the most adverse circumstances. Small trees in the nursery row often bear fruit, which attests its early bearing qualities. We heartily recommend this crab above all others for general planting.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab apples succeed in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets they meet a ready sale.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness.

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

Red Siberian Crab—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 Crab—Fruit is large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; tree a rapid grower, and productive. September.

Martha—Origin, Minnesota. Large, bright yellow, shaded with red; mild, clear sub-acid, sprightly; new; no blight; very hardy and desirable. Oct.

Kentucky Red Crab—This is the best all-purpose crab that

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two to three years after transplanting. The pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Gathering Pears—In order to retain the juice and best flavor, summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks; winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Thinning the Fruit—When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we have learned from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not as lengthy as some others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added from time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN PEARS.

Koonce—New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clapp's Favorite—Large, resembling Bartlett; ripening a few days earlier; productive. Last of July.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. August.

Flemish Beauty—Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

Howell—A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

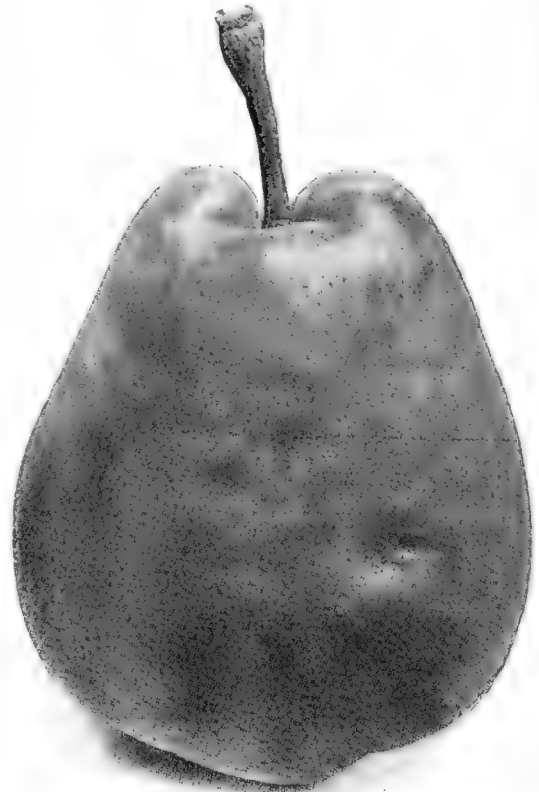
Buerre D'Anjou—Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Tyson—Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

Comet or Lawson—This pear is now attracting a good deal of attention, and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit above medium size, and of most beautiful crimson color, on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant, though not of best quality. Ripens early in July.

Dewey's Premium—Of Oriental type; originated in Ohio; the fruit is large, beautiful golden russet, flushed with red to the sun; the quality is good, but like most pears it should be picked before fully ripe and ripened slowly to attain perfection; bears early; very productive; excellent for market and canning. Fall.

Mackleroy Pear—This wonderful pear was brought to Franklin County, Tenn., by Mr. Davis Mackleroy, from South Carolina, over one hundred years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about the 15th of June. The tree is now living and promises to bear several more crops.



Duchess D'Angouleme

WINTER PEARS.

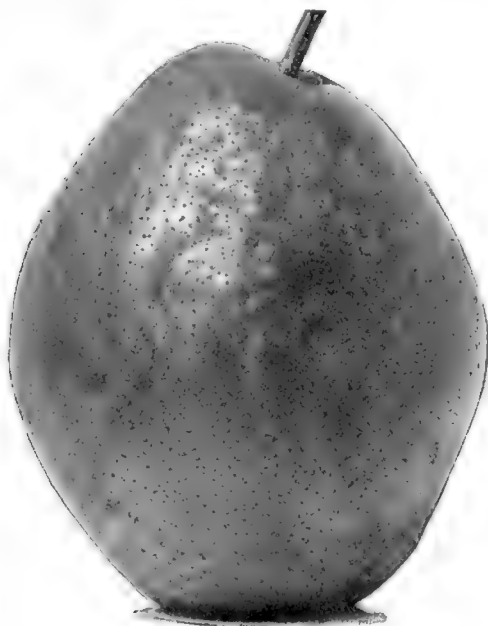
Lawrence—Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.
Vicar of Wakefield—Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.
Easter Beurre—Large; roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.
Duchesse de Bordeaux—Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.
Winter Nelis—Medium size, yellowish, green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears; very productive. December.
Lincoln Coreless—Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter pears. Golden yellow; tree a good grower and very productive. Has never been known to blight.

DWARF PEARS.

Dwarf pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 3 or 4 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. Dwarfs frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as all varieties of pears do not succeed as well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Jersey, Seckel, Vicar and Anjou.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

Especially recommended for planting in the South. This class of pears is as near blight-proof as any pear can be called, as they are very vigorous growers, and thus resist the blight better than the other varieties. Kieffer especially should be largely planted.



Keiffer

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

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

Garber—Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Keiffer; of same class of pears. The growth and appearance are very much like Keiffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

Keiffer's Hybrid—Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a pear can be called. (See cut on this page.)

Magnolia—Origin, South Georgia; large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or four weeks later than the Keiffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after the Keiffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Peaches

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

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

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

Early in the spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the

to the roots. When dry replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing be used in the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. It is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer moth during the spring and summer months.

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

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

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

The following is a select list of peaches, ripening from May 15 to November, according to location and climate, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the Southern or border states. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening as near as possible for Tennessee. In South Carolina and Georgia they will ripen from six to ten days earlier; in Alabama and Mississippi from ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of Tennessee they ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; ten days to three weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; about five weeks later in Northern New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York State. Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section; compare same with our catalogue and you can tell the difference in time of ripening at the different places.

Alexander—One of the earliest peaches. Fruit medium size, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white and good; valuable market variety South; bears very young. June.

Amelia—From South Carolina. Very large and beautiful; white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of best peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; freestone. July 15th.

Admiral Dewey—We consider the Admiral Dewey the most valuable early peach yet introduced. It has all the grand qualities of the Triumph, without its defects; it ripens with the Triumph, is an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood, and a perfect freestone, with a very small stone. Flesh of uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground, with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph, and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this new variety.

Barnard Early—Medium size, popular peach; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer. First of August. One of the hardest.

Beer's Smock—Large size; yellow, shaded with red; rich; tree hardy and very productive. One of the most valuable market varieties. A good shipper. Last of August to first of September.

Bokara No. 3—Originated at Bokara, Russia. Claimed to be the hardest peach grown. Has stood 23 degrees below zero and borne a crop. Freestone; fruit yellow, with red cheek, skin tough, and has excellent keeping qualities. Middle of August.



Bokara No. 3

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

elle of Georgia—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent quality; uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Freestone. Middle of July.

Bilyeu—Large, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather tender. Middle to last of October.

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

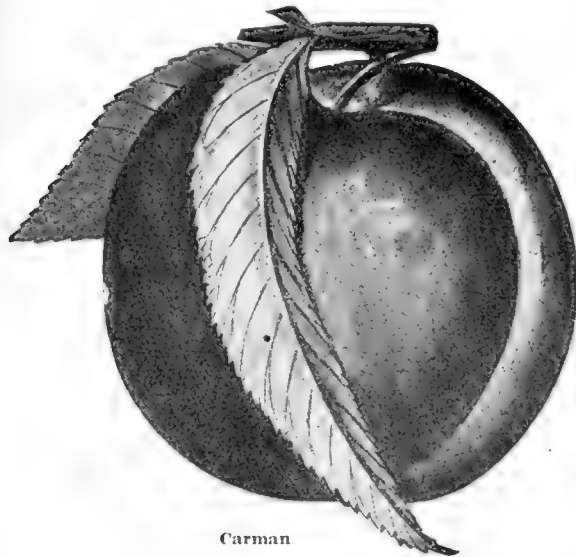
Burke—Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making it one of the largest, best and showy clingstone peaches. Last of July.

Bonanza—Free, medium, flesh white, red cheek, fine quality, vigorous, productive, sure. For a really fine freestone, fifteen days later than Salway, we are at last rewarded by this true Bonanza to the peach grower. October.

Captain Ede—A large freestone peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully-colored, yellow-fleshed peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford—about the middle of July.

Crosby—Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange yellow, with a very bright red cheek; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. August 1.

Champion—A Western peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. July 20th.



Carman

Carman—In this new, hardy root-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 superior flavor; by far the finest of any peach ripening ahead of the Mountain Rose. A big early, yellow-skinned peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. June 20. (See cut on this page.)

Crawford's Early—Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. July 10.

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

Chair's Choice—Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Ripe late in August.

Chinese Free—Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; desirable market variety. Ripens with Chinese Cling.

Emma—This peach is very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality best. Freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after the Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than the Elberta.

Early Michigan—Medium size, white with red cheek; handsome; flesh white, firm, and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of July.

Elberta—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all

peach sections North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1.

Eaton's Golden—Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Clingstone. Middle of September.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. First of July.

Everbearing Peach—This is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

1. Its long continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half grown may be seen upon the tree at the same time. Our two-year-old trees are fruiting this year.

2. As the tree blossoms during a long period, a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree first began to bear eight years ago.

3. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone, of the Indian type.

The first ripening average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We don't recommend the Everbearing peach for commercial orchards, but for family use, or small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we have known the original tree for the past four years, and gathered the fruit in various stages of development.

No discount on price, regardless of the size of trees or quantity ordered. No buds or grafts for sale.

Description taken from catalogue of P. J. Berckmans Co., from whom we got our stock to cultivate from.

Foster—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side, flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Handsome.

Fitzgerald—An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color; in Canada and Michigan has proven one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; small pit; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Last of July.

Family Favorite—Large; white flesh, red cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. This peach is making a most favorable record wherever known. Season, middle of July.

Greensboro—Originated by W. G. Baisley, in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early peaches; twice the size of Alexander and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the very best family peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender.

General Lee—Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. Improved Chinese Cling. July 1 to 10.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Drop—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive for market. Selling for the highest price; good quality; a very early and profitable bearer; hardy. Middle of August.

Hale—Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. September.

Gary's Hold-On—Large, yellow freestone. Smock, but a week later.

Governor Hogg—A fine, new peach from Texas of the Chinese strain. A specimen sent us by mail last year showed as large as Elberta, and it is two weeks earlier. Will carry well, and hence a fine market peach. Trees fine, with white flesh and bright red cheek. Flavor rich, melting and juicy.

Hughes' I. X. L.—Originated in Louisiana; ripens in October, making a very late peach. Said to be the largest and best peach of that season; produces fruit large and with a distinct suture; color a beautiful yellow. Tender, juicy, of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

Hale—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Fair quality; fruit subject to rot on the trees. Middle of July.

Heath Cling—Large, oblong; creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15.

Henrietta (Levy)—The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15.

Hill's Chili—Medium large; dull yellow; extremely prolific and hardy. Freestone. Late August and September.

Indian Blood Cling—Large size, color dark claret, with veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. September.

Indian Blood Free—Medium to large size, blood red throughout; tree hardy and a good bearer. September.

Kalamazoo—Medium size; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting; highly esteemed in Michigan. Middle of August.

Lewis—Medium size. Melting and rich, hardy and productive; white with red cheek. Worthy of extensive planting. August.

Lady Ingold—Fruit about same size as Early Crawford, which it resembles very much, but is its superior in quality. A desirable peach for market, evaporating, canning and general use. Freestone. July 15.

Lemon Free—Lemon shape and color; large size, immensely productive, excellent quality. August 20.

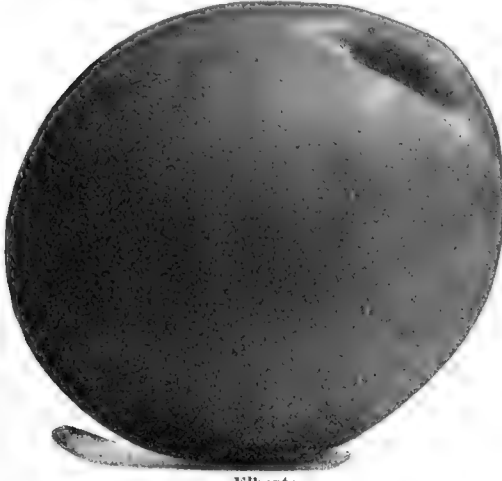
Lemon Cling—Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. August 20.

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

Matthews' Beauty—Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine Southern market peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with Elberta. Ripe August 20.

Mammoth Cling—Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in Southern Missouri. September 20.

Mamie Ross—A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; a semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy;



Elberta

very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; a semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

Nix Late—A large, late, oblong clingstone from Georgia; white, tinged with red; flesh white, of fair quality. October.

Old Mixon Freestone—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.

Old Mixon Clingstone—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.

Orange Freestone—A large, handsome peach, of fine quality; skin white, with sometimes a faint blush; flesh juicy, tender, very good. First of September.

Picquet's Late—This very valuable late peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

Reeves' Favorite—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive, one of the best and most reliable yellow market peaches. Last of July. Free.

Ringgold Cling—Much larger than Heath, every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 1.

Stump the World—Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer peaches. Freestone. Ripe late July and early August.

Sallie Worrell—A new variety from Wilson, N. C.; fruit very large, sometimes measuring 14 inches in circumference; color creamy white, shaded and splashed with pale to deep red; flesh firm, very juicy and delicious; begins to ripen the last of August and continues several weeks. Freestone.

Susquehanna—A very handsome and valuable peach; originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich, vinous flavor; the best of all yellow-fleshed peaches; freestone; a moderate bearer. August 25.

Stevens' Rareripe—The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Old Mixon Free. In flavor, as well as in appearance, it is superb. Last of July.

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

Stinson's October—Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late peach. Middle of October.

Stonewall Jackson—Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 25.

St. John—Nearly equal to Early Crawford, more productive and comes in before that standard sort.

Sneed—The most remarkable early peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander, and belong to an entirely different type from Alexander and Hale's Early; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with flush on cheek; free.

Thilston—Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe July 1.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Thugber—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, with delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese origin, resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit. Other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

Tuskana—Identical with Early Crawford, but a cling. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very fine early cling peach, and should be in every family orchard.

Triumph—The earliest yellow peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size; averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish, dark red, making it a very showy market peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a fine shipper.

Victor—A remarkably early new peach. Ripens fully two weeks before Alexander, and a week before any other peach. Alexander was considered a wonder in its day, but here is Victor two weeks ahead of the Alexander record. Victor is of medium size, of a light creamy color, beautifully streaked with red; a clingstone; does not rot, and ripens evenly to the seed, something very unusual in early peaches. Victor marks a new era in early market peaches. Origin, Texas.

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

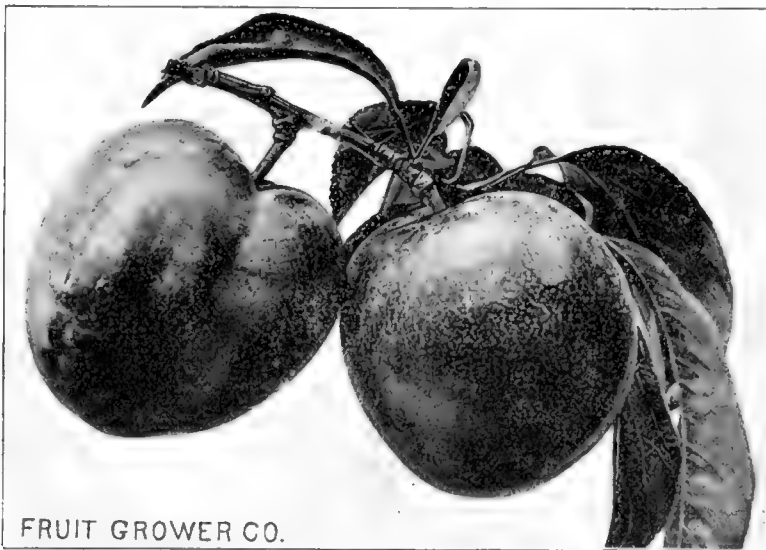
Waddell—Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone; about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family.

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

Plums

JAPAN VARIETIES.

The introduction of the new Japan varieties has infused new life into plum culture, and large orchards are being planted that are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of plums succeeds anywhere that the peach will. They are as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Oriental pears (such as Le Conte and Kieffer) are from the native or European sorts (such as Bartlett, etc.) They are all thrifty and vigorous growers, young and prolific bearers. No orchard is complete without a collection of this fine fruit.



Abundance or Yellow Fleshed Botan—Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity July 5 to 15. One of the best varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

Apple—Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large, 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled, like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, reddish purple; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marbling and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank.

America—This giant plum originated from the old Robinson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or

Burbank
Roberson, and the glossy coral red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious—so good that those who do not like most plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

Balley—Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.
Burbank—In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States. (See cut on this page.)

Berkman's (Sweet Botan)—Fruit medium to large, nearly round, skin green, nearly or quite covered with dull purple or blood-red and a blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse-grained, firm sugary, excellent. Ripens with Abundance, or just ahead of it.

Chabot—Very vigorous grower, leaves large with inconspicuous reniform glands; young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, two inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; suture distinct small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12. Deserves the attention of all fruit growers.

Climax—Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring 6¾ to 7½ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich plum, extremely early, ripens before any other good plum. Color of flesh yellow; sweet and delicious, with pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red, with very minute white specks; stem short, strong; pit medium to large, separates easily from flesh. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive.

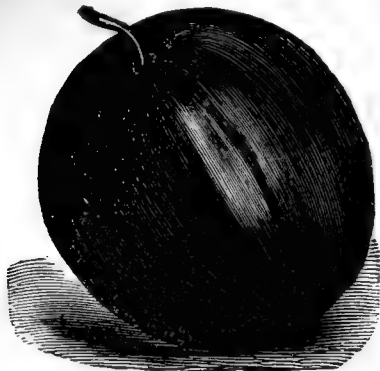
Chalco—This new plum is a cross of the Simonii and Burbank; ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant yellow flesh, small seed; a superior shipping plum, a productive grower and unsurpassed in productiveness.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

... round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; tree vigorous and productive. Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripe early in August.

Chabot—Large, yellow, variable in shape—usually quite round, but sharply pointed specimens are often found upon the same tree; flesh light orange, solid, sugary, a little coarse grained, with Gage flavor; cling; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of July.

July—This magnificent plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; the fruit is the size of the Abundance, skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting plum flavor; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts; begins to bear when very small and produces enormous crops; keeps well, and the tree is perfectly hardy.



Chabot

Wickson—A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh, firm, deep amber yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit as there is in the Kelsey. Of first quality; an excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey. (See cut below.)

Yeddo—Much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; 10 days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored plum.

Kelsey—Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

White Kelsey—This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

Mikado—A very large plum of greenish-yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest plum in existence. Ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

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

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

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

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

CHICKASAW AND EUROPEAN PLUMS.

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

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments. Ripens middle of June.

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

Prunus Pissardii—An ornamental plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree. The fruit is medium-sized, nearly round, dark purple flesh, sweet, juicy and good.

Shipper's Pride—A large, dark purple, oval plum; very showy, often measuring 2 inches in diameter; fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

Shropshire Damson—An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin purple; covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Mod. September.

Lombard (Bleeker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Vig. Last of August.

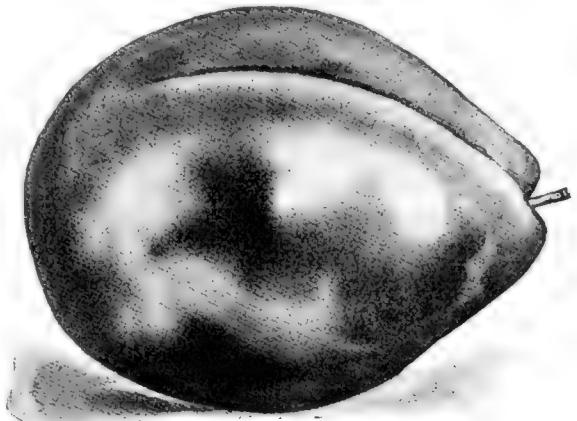
German Prune—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Vig. September.

Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Forest Garden—Large, nearly round; mottled red and yellow; juicy, very sweet and rich; tree a strong grower. July.

De Soto—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

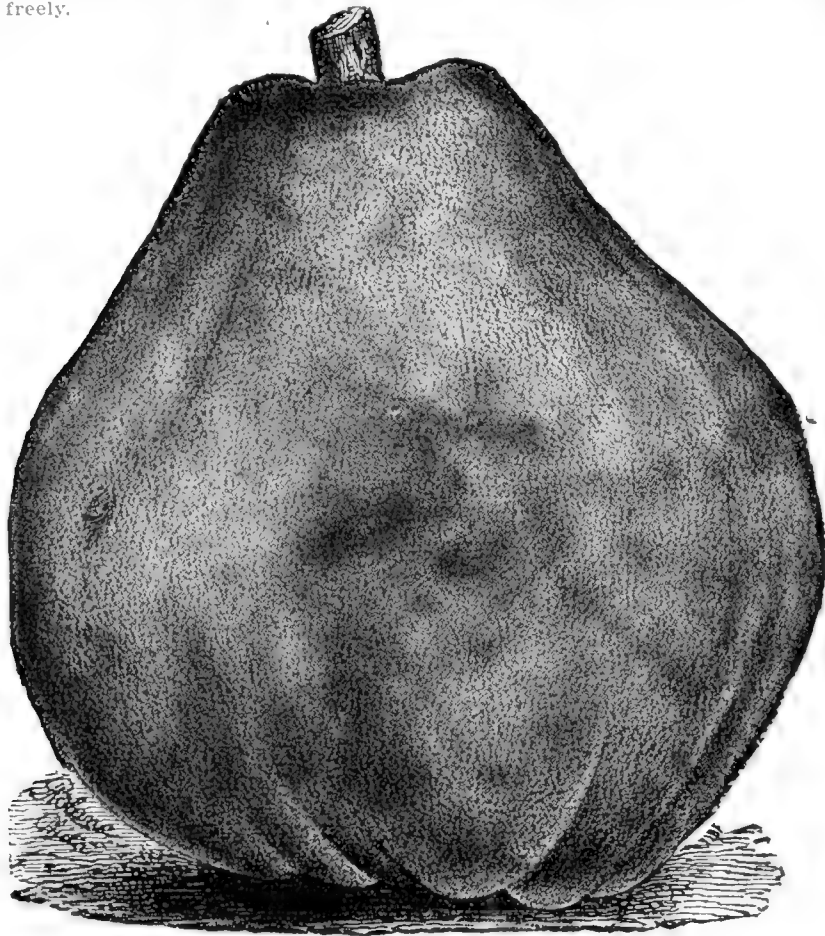
Golden Beauty—Round, large as Wild Goose; rich golden yellow; very firm; small seed, nearly free; excellent in quality, immensely productive, free from curculio; large, light, glossy green leaves, young wood, yellow when mature; endures drouth well. This plum is astonishing all who see its ropes of rich golden fruit, vying with the apricot in quality. August.



Wickson

Quinces

The quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.



Missouri Mammoth.

Orange or Apple—Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive.

Champion—The tree is strong, free grower, more like the apple than the quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

Meech's Prolific—Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight.

Apricots

Apricots are among the most delicious of fruits and will succeed where the proper care is given to protect them from late freezes. A sheltered location is best. They succeed best in towns and cities when planted in the yard near the house. We grow the best Russian and Japan sorts, as well as the domestic varieties.

Acme—A new apricot from Northern China which was given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive; fruit the very largest size; a sweet and delicious freestone; yellow with red cheek.

Breda—Small; dull orange, marked with red, juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. Free. First of July.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

(Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive of July.
 new variety, recommended for its good bearing qualities and extreme hardiness. It was brought by orchardists at Geneva, N. Y., who prize it highly as a market variety. It is equal in size and to the best cultivated sorts and should take the place of the Russian Apricot.
Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. July.
Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vigorous. July.
Royal—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.
Russian Apricot—A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

Alexis (Russian No. 4)—Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.
Alexander (Russian No. 2)—Very large, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate. July 12.
Catharine (Russian No. 5)—Good bearer; medium size; yellow; sub-acid. July 20.
Gibb (Russian No. 1)—Medium size; sub-acid; rich, juicy, yellow; the best early apricot. June 20.
J. L. Budd (Russian No. 6)—Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. August 1.
Nicholas (Russian No. 3)—Very prolific; fruit medium to large, sweet and melting. July 10.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the border states, and as far north as New England. The most remarkable of recent introduction, and just offered to the public are the three varieties of Japan apricots, excelling American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and excellent quality, commencing to ripen in Mississippi the middle of May, and ripening in Tennessee the middle of June.

Hubbard

Gold Dust

Bengoume

Cherries

This fine fruit succeeds well in this latitude, and the farmer who does not have a dozen or more cherry trees in his orchard is missing a great many of nature's richest gifts. Further South the sour cherries do not do so well, but the sweet varieties pay moderately well.



Black Tartarian

HEARTS AND BIGARREANS.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

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

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow. Season middle of May.

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

Luellen—A late, large, dark red cherry from California.

Early Laumaurie—Large; dark purple. A fine, early cherry.

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

Early Richmond—Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello—Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Dye House—Large; red. Early in May.

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

Montmorency—Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about 10 days later.

Olivet—Large; red. Middle of May.

Nectarines

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

Early Violet

Cameron

Boston

Japan

Taylor

Japan Persimmon

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

Everbearing Mulberries

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

Black English—The best black; hardy and prolific.

Hicks—Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the Black English. Continues in bearing four months.

White—Not so large, but equally as valuable.

Russian—Dark red; very prolific.

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

Downing—Fruit of a rich sub-acid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winter of Western and Middle States.

Figs

This fruit is too well known in the South to need a description. We grow the following varieties. The Carter's Choice is the largest and finest fig we ever saw. Large, white, with yellow bloom. Very hardy and prolific. Celestial is a great favorite and succeeds well all over the South.

Celestial

Carter's Choice

Neverfail

Brown Turkey

Lemon

Brunswick

Grapes

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

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

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

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

SELECT VARIETIES.

BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equaled by no other grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after ripe. In quality it is unrivalled by any of our early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness.

Bunches medium size, compact shouldered; berries small; flesh acid and vinous flavor. Vines hardy productive, but fruit improves by hanging long on the vines.

Concord—Bunches large, berries large, round; skin thick, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

Cynthiana—Very similar to Norton's Virginia; always reliable, one of the surest grapes we have; keeps remarkably well, and is very sprightly and spicy; a good grape for winter use.

Early Victor—In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early; is pure in flavor, and very little pulp; is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous; never cracks, and adheres firmly to the bunch.

Early Ohio—Briefly, its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardness and productiveness. Smaller than Concord, firm in texture. The vine is thrifty, a strong grower and abundant bearer. Its exceeding earliness makes it a decided acquisition.

Hartford Prolific—Valuable in Northern localities. Bunches large, compact shouldered; berry large, round, skin thick; flesh sweet, juicy; vine vigorous and exceedingly productive. Ripens two weeks before the Concord.

Ives—Hardy and productive; valuable for market on account of its productiveness.

McPike—This grand variety was originated in Southern Illinois; has taken premiums at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden; perfectly hardy, with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color; ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of superb quality—by far the best grape grown.

Moore's Early—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.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch and berry large; black; pulp tender, juicy, rich and sweet; vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

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 GRAPES.

Elvira—Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, very productive; bunch and berry of medium size, and very compact.

Empire State (Ricketts)—A seedling from Hartford Prolific fertilized with the Clinton, hence very hardy and vigorous; bunches large, long, shouldered; berry medium to large; flesh tender, juicy and rich, with a slight native aroma; ripens very early, and continues a long time in use.

Golden Pocklington—Is a seedling from Concord; vine hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower, called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord; ripens with the Concord.

Green Mountain (Winchell)—This extra early delicious grape was found growing on the side of the Green Mountain in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet; supposed to be a chance seedling; color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with slightest pressure; quality superb.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1)—This is for the West decidedly the best of all the Rogers' Hybrids; bunch medium rather loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval, very good, already yet white, when it resembles the White Malaga; pale red with beautiful bloom when fully ripe; thin skin; tender pulp; very juicy, sweet and delicious; ripens after Concord; exceedingly productive, vigorous and healthy; very fine for market and table.

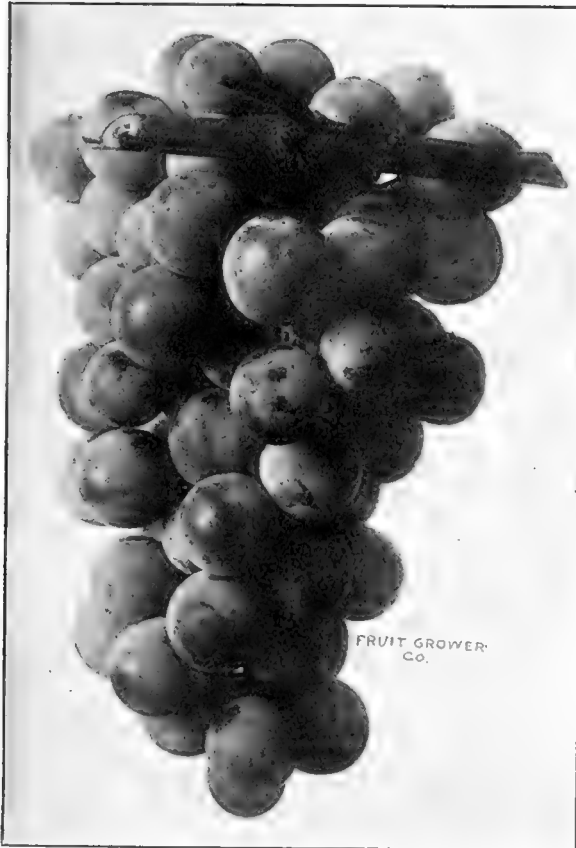
Lady—A seedling of the Concord; of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early.

Lady Washington (Ricketts)—Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound; vine strong; very healthy.

Martha—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardness; bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; sweet, juicy, sprightly; ripens with Concord.

Moore's 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; very few seeds.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard; a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large with a tough skin; quality good; ripens about with Concord.

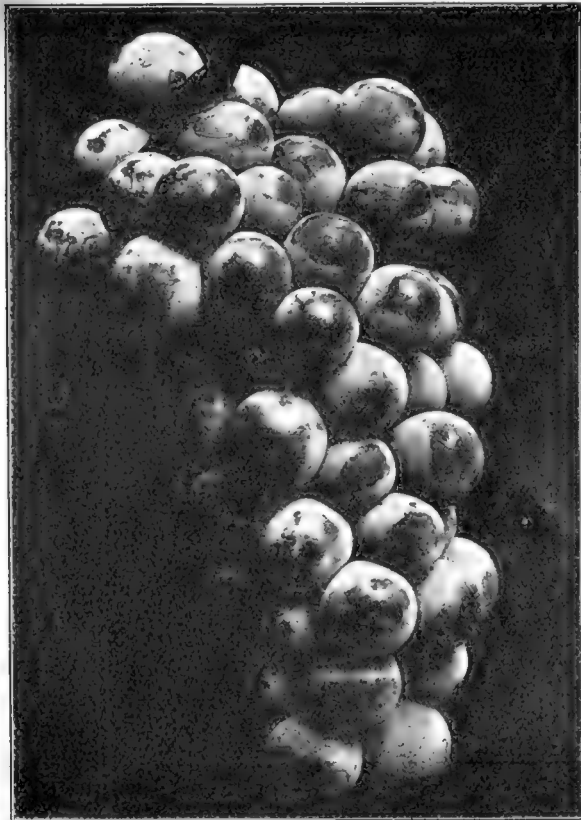


FRUIT GROWER CO.

Concord

RED GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross; bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens about the first of September.
Brighton—An excellent grape; bunch large, well-formed, compact; berries above medium to large, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality, without any foxy aroma. Early.
Catawba—A standard sort of good quality, and in favorable locations very valuable. Late.



Woodruff, Red

flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive.

Woodruff Red—A red grape that originated in Michigan. Bunch medium to large, short, compact; berry large, skin thick, of a beautiful bright red color; very handsome and attractive, making it a profitable market variety. Vine very vigorous, hardy, healthy and unusually productive. The fruit is of good quality, though somewhat foxy. Ripens with Concord.

Wyoming Red—A very early red grape. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry small to medium; skin bright red, thick, firm; fruit sweet, somewhat foxy, but agreeable to most tastes. Vine a very strong grower, very hardy and healthy; foliage small, thick and leathery. Its chief points of merit are its health and earliness. Should be pruned with long canes and given plenty of room to secure good clusters and a good crop. When pruned close it is apt to set imperfect clusters.

Delaware—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. Is regarded by many as the best American grape, all things considered. It should be in every garden and vineyard.

Diana—Red. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium, skin thick and very tough; flesh sweet, tender, vinous, with a peculiar musky flavor; of good quality for both table and wine. Vine vigorous and productive.

Herman Jaeger—Dark purple, nearly black. Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, quality very good; ripens about with Concord. Vine very vigorous; hardy, healthy and productive. A promising variety for table and wine. One of Munson's seedlings.

Lutie—This fine grape originated in Tennessee, and has taken its place in the front rank of fine table grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, being remarkably free from all fungous diseases; dark red; bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best; should be planted in every garden, as it has no equal as a fine family grape.

Moyer—A red grape that originated in Canada. It resembles the Delaware in foliage, habit of growth, appearance and quality of fruit, but is more vigorous in growth. The clusters, however, are quite small and sometimes imperfect; berries a little larger than Delaware. Ripens about with Moore's Early, and is chiefly valuable on account of its earliness.

Poughkeepsie Red—An early red grape of superior quality, somewhat resembling Delaware, but with longer and more shouldered clusters; vine a weak grower and not very healthy. Has sometimes fruited finely with us, but we would recommend it only for amateur culture.

Salem—Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender, with a rich aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy; ripens earlier than Concord when not permitted to overbear. Is a splendid keeper, a good shipper and of best quality for both table and wine.

Vergennes—A dark red grape from Vermont. Bunch medium to large, not often shouldered, compact; berries large; skin very thick and firm; vine a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive.

Small Fruits

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry, being the first fruit to ripen in the spring, comes to the table when the appetite is exacting, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and fragrance that it is to the fruits what the rose is to the flowers—a veritable queen.

No fruit can surpass strawberries, fully ripe and freshly picked from the vine. They are so beneficial to health that invalids gain strength from eating them, and they may be eaten at every meal in satisfying quantities and nourish the most delicate stomach.

The fruit is so soon produced after planting that it affords pleasant, easy and profitable employment for the poor with but little land, to the old with little strength, and to all who love to till the soil and get near to nature and to mother earth.

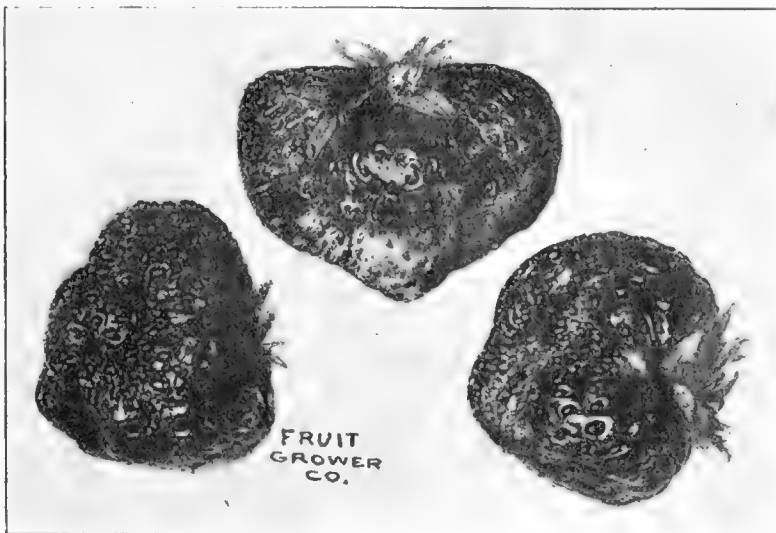
The charms of the strawberry do not all end in the eating of it. The strawberry is sure to grow, and the various varieties are suited for the various soils. Its culture is simple, and fine berries are sure to sell at paying prices.

Strawberries come to the table from the garden in the most tempting and presentable shape, and need nothing to fit them to grace the table of a king.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

—Cultivation should commence as soon as plants are set. The best tool for early weeding is a fine-tooth cultivator which does not throw much dirt and can be run close to the plants. Use the hoe to keep weeds and grass out of row, and cultivate thoroughly every week during the growing season. Another reason why a small-tooth cultivator should be used is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a long time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow all the first runners to set plants, so that they may make large, stocky and well-rooted plants. After the row is well set keep all runners out, thus throwing the growth into the plants already rooted. It is a bad mistake to cut the first runners and allow the late ones to grow.

Pollenizing—Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them. Those that are marked "P" are pistillate sorts, and will not produce fruit successfully unless some staminate sort is planted with them. The rule is two rows of pistillate sorts and one of staminate plants, or four pistillate and two of staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillates, using one-third staminate.



Nick Ohmer

Bubach—(P)—Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop you will find the Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned gray. This berry has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown, a prolific grower, and only sets enough plants to give good sized berries.

Bismarck—(S)—Is not as large as the Bubach as has been described, but resembles this variety in color, shape and flavor. Fruit is bright scarlet, with no green tips; very firm for such a large berry. It makes lots of plants and sets loads of fruit which it seems to mature, especially if given good strong soil. For those who are prejudiced against an imperfect bloomer like the Bubach, this is the one to plant.

Camp's Mammoth—By far the largest and the thriest strawberry today on the market. This extraordinary plant is a seedling of a plant sent to this country by mail. Mr. H. N. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., for whom it is named, in writing a description of it, says: "I have a strawberry before me in liquid that measures about 3¼ inches across. We have the control of the entire stock."

Creasant—(P)—This variety is more extensively grown in Mississippi Valley than any other. It is extremely productive when well fertilized. It is so well known that very little need be said in regard to it.

Cobden Queen—(P)—This grand new berry has come to stay. It is a seedling of the Wilson, having all the good qualities of its parent without inheriting any of its weaknesses. The plant is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer; berries uniform and of a beautiful scarlet color. Is about 3 days earlier than the Creasant, and the last picking of the season is as large as the first of the Creasant. It is considered one of the best shipping berries yet produced.

Excelsior—(S)—This is by far the best early berry we have ever tested. Ripens its first berries a week ahead of Michel's Early, and is four times as productive. Berry of fair size, roundish; holds its size to the very last. The plant is a vigorous grower—all that could be desired.

Gandy—(S)—Holds first place as a late berry. Succeeds best on a heavy soil with good cultivation. It is claimed by some not to be productive, but the yield per acre will compare favorably with the best of them. We have never been able to supply the demand for plants of this variety.

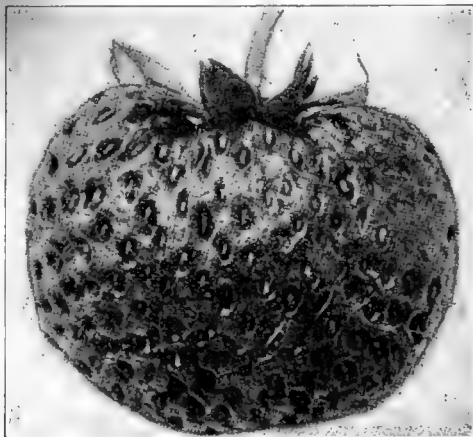
Hero—(S)—Originated in Arkansas. Introduced by J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md. Plant of same type as Bismarck. Berry of fine flavor. It is worthy of a trial.

Nick Ohmer—(S)—This variety is no longer an experiment. The plant is faultless, a strong grower and it makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground; it therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color, and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20 and continues for about three weeks.

Haverland—(P)—This is one of the best mid-season varieties. The plant is all that can be desired. Makes runners enough without setting plants too thickly. It is a safe variety to plant.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Lady Thompson—(S)—This variety has been grown world-wide for the past three years and is well adapted to all kinds of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soil. The berries are of very large size and quite productive.



Excelsior

Wm. Belt—(S)—The demand for plants of this variety is very good, only some seasons foliage rusts badly.

Wilson—(S)—There is a call for plants of this variety.

Michel's Early—(S)—Is a success as a strawberry in the South. It is all that can be desired.

Plow City—(S)—Season late to very late; foliage; free from blight or rust. From 4 rows 188 long 211 quarts were picked in 1893. Eight boxes of these berries were sent to the World's Fair containing an average of 14 berries to each Hallock quart box. One plant sent at the same time had 192 perfect berries and blossoms. Sample berries have been picked measuring 1 1/2 inches in circumference.

Star—(S)—The largest berries we had last season were the Star. When you are looking for something for the fancy market, you cannot strike one better than this. The plant is strong, very vigorous and with no sign of rust; makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although it is superior to this variety with us. The berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible; bright glossy red and of excellent flavor. Its season of ripening is late.

Seaford—(P)—This is an extra large, fancy market berry; good color, medium early. It is especially valuable for a home market. Extremely productive.

Tennessee Prolific—(S)—This berry has caused quite a stir among growers. It is certainly a very fine berry, a vigorous and thrifty grower, the berries large and even in size; an abundant producer. Should be planted by all berry growers either for market or family use.

Warfield—(P)—This is an old-time favorite and is extensively grown. Berries medium to large; bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Medium early. The variety is the best fancy market berry grown.

Briefly proves that it is winning its way. Plant growth very early, very large, of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason. variety that keeps it before the public.

Raspberries

The raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth



Miller

of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back to 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

... of the Market)—The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent for market largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

—The largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry; fully 50 per cent larger than the Mammoth and very far superior. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

Miller—Berry large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest. Production equal to any.

Shaffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like black caps.

Souhegan—A black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely and very productive; jet black, without bloom; of the best quality. The berries remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.

Turner—A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and productive.

Blackberries

This fruit requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil, northern exposure preferred. We consider it one of the best paying crops.

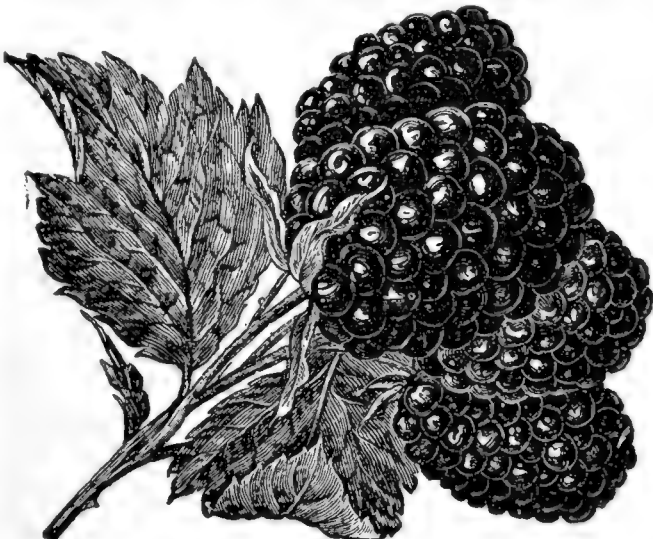


Snyder

Erie—Same type as Kittatinny.

Kittatinny—A most excellent variety. The past season rows twenty-five rods long produced nearly five crates at a single picking of the very largest, best flavored fruit, and sold at 50 cents a case higher than Snyder. Berry very large and late. Picked fruit until September 1. Rusts in some localities, but we have never been troubled.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the most hardy in cane and most prolific variety in existence, and if left on the bushes until fully ripe is really a good berry. Season early; berry of medium size.



Lucretia Dewberry.

Early Harvest—The standard early; ripe before raspberries are gone. Cane not entirely hardy.

Eldorado—Almost as large a berry as Kittatinny; not so good in flavor, but withal a good one of plant.

Mercereau—A most phenomenal grower, and very prolific, of larger, better flavored berries than Kittatinny. We have planted it only in a small way, but cane is very hardy, and from its general appearance think it will prove a good one.

Lucretia Dewberry—We have a very large demand for plants, which goes to prove that the dewberry is winning its way to the front. The cane will not withstand our cold winters, but can easily be covered with old hay or straw for protection. Berry five times as large as Snyder. (See cut.)

Austin's Dewberry—Originated by J. W. Austin, of Texas; said to be superior in every way to Lucretia.

Rathbun—A cross between dewberry and blackberry; berry very large. We have never heard an unfavorable report. Propagates from root cuttings or tips. Cane is much harder than dewberry and grows more upright.

Juneberry—Cold or heat, wet or dry, the Juneberry seems to get along any way, and always produces fruit. But the market is limited, and hence can never be a profitable fruit plant, but you will always have fruit if you plant Juneberry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, further than to grow a meagre supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

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 market sort.

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

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

Smith's Seedling—A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.



CURRENTS.

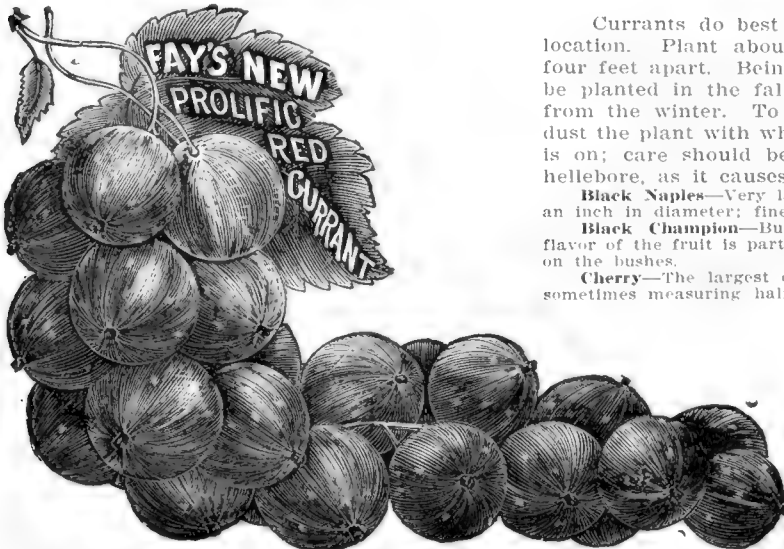
Currents do best on a cool, sheltered, moist location. Plant about three feet apart. Rows four feet apart. Being perfectly hardy, they can be planted in the fall and do not suffer injury from the winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plant with white hellebore when the dew is on; care should be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wine or jellies.

Black Champion—Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit is particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes.

Cherry—The largest of all the red currents; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Fay — (Fay's Prolific)—Bush vigorous, but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medium to long, with rather long stems; color darker than Cherry; berry averages large, juicy and less acid than Cherry.



Red Dutch—An old and well-known standard variety. Bush a strong, tall, upright grower, with rather tender shoots; clusters average about three inches long; berries average medium in size, are dark red and have sprightly sub-acid flavor. Productive.

Oranges

For the past four years we have been handling the hardier varieties budded on citrus trifoliata stocks, and the results have been very gratifying. These have proven their hardiness and early bearing qualities, and are no longer an experiment.

SATSUMA—The Satsuma belongs to the Mandarin type or family, and was brought to this country some years ago from Japan, where it is extensively cultivated, especially in the northern portion of the Island Kingdom, where there is danger from frosts.

The Hardest Orange—The Satsuma is the hardest orange we have. It ripens its growth earlier in the fall, and is not so likely as other varieties to start its growth during every warm period in the winter. When budded on citrus trifoliata it hardens up early and shows few signs of growth, until late in spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

Productiveness—No orange comes into bearing so young, or produces more abundant crops. Trees in the nursery rows, when allowed to stand over the second and third years, produce heavy crops of excellent fruit; when planted in groves and given plenty of fertilizer and good attention, good crops may be expected the third year.

The Most Money-making Orange—The Satsuma is decidedly the most money-making orange for the central and northern portions of Florida and the gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

It ripens in October, when oranges are most wanted in the markets, and brings the highest prices. In 1893 and 1894, the two years that Florida produced the largest crops of oranges ever known, the Satsuma netted for entire crops from \$3 to \$3.50 per box. There is always a demand for good, sweet, early oranges. The Satsuma is fully ripe in October, turning to a light golden yellow; the interior is also fully ripe. The segment sacks are a deep, translucent orange-yellow, showing full maturity, and are full of rich, sweet, exquisitely flavored juice. It is not sour and disappointing, like so many so-called early oranges. The better it is known in the market the better price it brings.

The fruit is medium size, flattened; color deep, golden yellow; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Trees thornless, and of bushy habit.

ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD—Medium size; rich, juicy, and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. One of the best of the blood oranges.

MANDARIN—Medium, flattened; yellow; skin thin and loosely adherent to segments; flesh orange yellow, spicy, aromatic. Tree vigorous, prolific, bears young.

Nut Trees

ALMONDS.

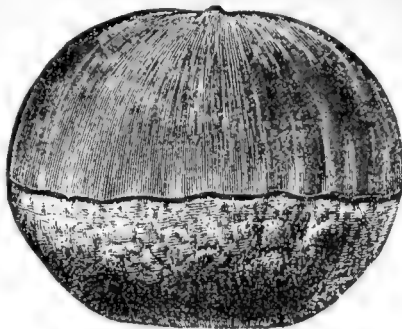
Empress and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet—The common variety that flourishes in our mountains.

Large Spanish—Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

Japan Giant—Remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in those respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that 15 or 16 years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at 3 or 4 years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.



Japan Giant Chestnut

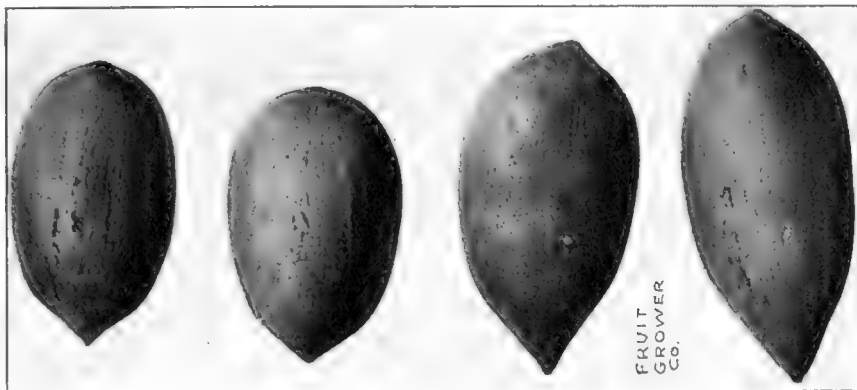
WALNUTS.

California Paper Shell—A variety of the English walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

Japan—Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from 15 to 20. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green, making a very handsome tree.

Black Walnut—Our native species. The Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibilities, the wood being very valuable. There have been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growing timber that will be found very profitable, and the fruit also affords a source of income before the timber is available.

PECANS.



Pecan culture is rapidly increasing throughout the South, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after they attain the bearing age. Any good pine land, or land where hickory grows, is suitable for the Pecan, but it does best and produces larger crops when planted in the rich alluvial soils. It is a well-known fact that both the quality and the quantity of both nuts and fruits are increased by cultivation, and the Pecan is no exception. Here we have a tree which is of beautiful shape, symmetrical, rapid growth, with luxuriant green foliage, which it retains late in the fall, rendering it a very conspicuous and attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nuts with sweet and delicious kernels.

Owing to the difficulty in grafting or budding the Pecan, and the necessarily high price of the budded or grafted trees, and the fact that the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, thus showing a small variation from the seed planted, we offer seedling trees raised from the largest select paper-shell nuts obtainable. Our customers can therefore rely on these trees producing a large proportion of superior nuts.

Grafted and Budded Pecans—We also grow grafted and budded Pecans, the scions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shell nuts. The Pecan, when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting, trees having been known to produce fruit in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts, which makes the trees well worth the difference in price.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Shade Trees



Norway Poplar

Maple, Japan—Foremost among ornamental stock are the Japanese Maples which for beauty of coloring are unsurpassed. They are yearly gaining in favor, and for effective grouping in landscape gardening are invaluable and unrivaled. Strong plants in fine assortment, including varieties with finely-cut, bright and dark red, yellow and green and variegated leaves.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping Russian—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

Poplar, Carolina—One of the most rapidly-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardship than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy and handsome.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well-known for its erect rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

Sycamore, European (*Plantanus Orientalis*)—Oriental plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not as subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

Willow, Wisconsin (Weeping)—A large tree, with long, drooping branches, similar to the *Babylonica*, but much harder.

Willow, Babylonica (Weeping)—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Willow, Kilmarnock (Weeping)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

Ash, American (White)—A fine, rapid, native-growing tree.
Ash, Mountain (European)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries.

Beech, Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*)—Discovered in a German forest. An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage a deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Beech, Fern-Leaved (*Heterophylla*)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

Beech, European (*Sylvatica*)—A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

Birch, White (*Alba*)—A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Elm, American—A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

Maple, Norway—A native of Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage; very desirable for street park or lawn.

Maple, Sugar or Rock—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranged among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue.

Maple, Scarlet—A rapidly growing tree with red flowers very early in the spring.

Maple, Silver—A hardy, rapidly-growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

Maple Tartarian—A choice variety; medium size, rounded form, thriving in damp soils if desired. Moderate grower, but makes a handsome specimen. Foliage turns yellow in the fall.

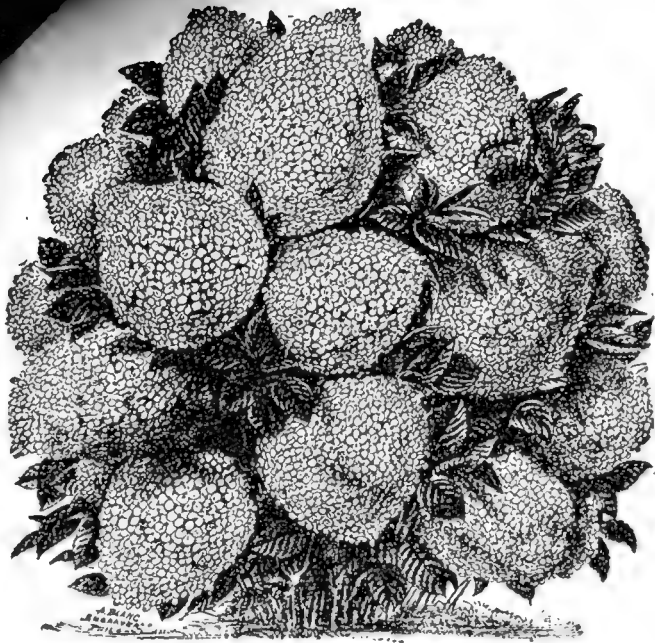
Maple, Ash-Leaved (*Box Elder*)—A fine, rapidly-growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties will not thrive.

Maple, Sycamore—A free, upright, rapid grower, large, deep green foliage.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—Fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched. (See cut above.)

Hydrangea, Otacksa—Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg—A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

Lilac, Charles the Tenth (*Syringa*)—A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves, and reddish-purple flowers.

Lilac, Chinonanthus Leaved (*Josikea*)—Has dark, shining leaves, like the White Fringe tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Lilac, Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

Lilac, Double (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Lilac, Persian (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

Almond, Double Flowering—A desirable class of early flowering shrubs.

Azalea, Mollis—A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

Berberry, Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Berberry, European (*Vulgaris*)—A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange-scarlet fruit.

Calycanthus or Sweet-Scented Shrub (*Calycanthe*)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

Purple Fringe—A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

White Fringe—A very showy shrub, with beautiful, large, glossy foliage, and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From mid-summer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is the most handsome, with its large Camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

Althea, Double White—White with crimson center.

Althea, Double Variegated—Pink and white.

Althea, Double Purple.

Althea, Double Blue—Deep blue.

Althea, Double Red—Pure red.

Althea, The Banner—An excellent striped variety, nicely marked white and deep rose.

Deutzia—This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Deutzia Crenata (*Double Flowering*)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

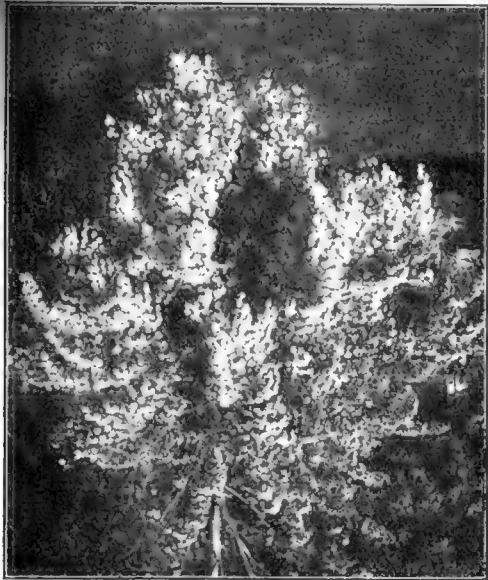
Deutzia, Pride of Washington—A new variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata* and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian—A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian—A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.



Lilac



Van Houtii

SPIREA.

An indispensable class of medium sized shrubs of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and time of blooming.

Ballardi—Rose color. Blooms nearly all summer.

Van Houtii—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters of panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. (See cut on this page.)

Snowball, Common—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (Viburnum Plicatum)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

Weigelia, Amabilis or Splendens—Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn. A great acquisition.

Rosea—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-Leaved—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Ligustrum, Amurense—From Amoor River; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks.

Ovalifolium—Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West as California Privet.

Evergreen Flowering Shrubs

Camelia Japonica—Our importation of this fine shrub is increasing each year. We can supply all the colors, white, red, pink and variegated. Our plants are stocky and well grown.

Olea Fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive)—One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant.

Cape Jasmine Florida—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei—Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans—Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Azalea Indica—We import all the leading varieties. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salma and variegations.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description.

Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories in the North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

Rhododendron—This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun, but it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mold and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade.

The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, it is simply grand.

A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower buds, and will flower nicely the first year. Red, pink, white and variegated.



Snowball

Vines and Creepers

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

Boston Ivy—A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

CLEMATIS.

... class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for all uses; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Duchess of Edinburg—A free flowering double white variety, with medium sized flowers.

Gipsy Queen—One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. A strong grower and free bloomer.

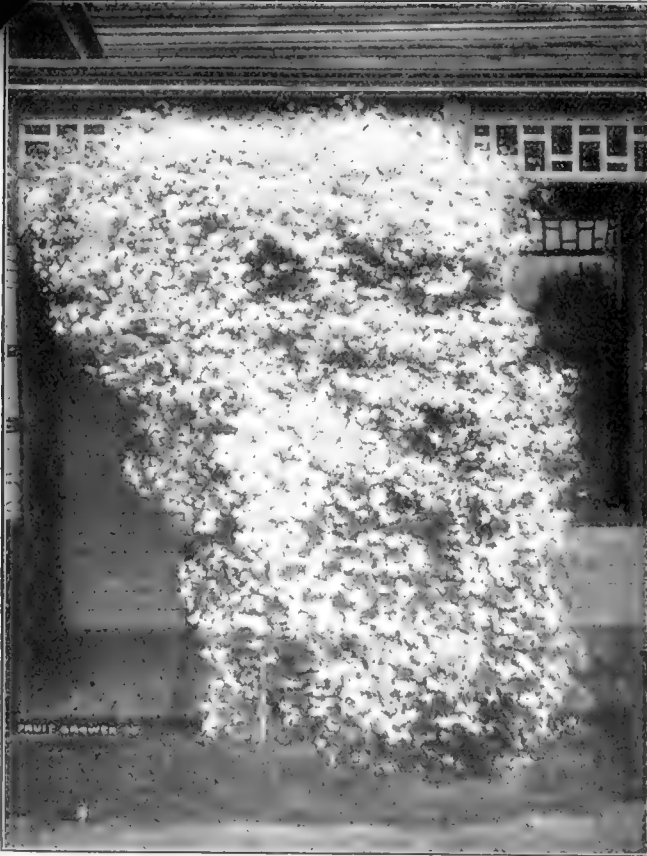
Henry—Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

Jackmani Alba—Fine, large, pure white flowers.

Mme. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Jackmani—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

Paniculata, Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis—A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.



Clematis, Paniculata

Japan Gold-Leaved (Aurea Reticulata)—A handsome variety, having with yellow.

HONEYSUCKLE.

(Lonicera.)

Chinese Twining (Japonica)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

Common Woodbine (Periclymenum)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan (Hallicana)—A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

foliage beautifully netted or variegated

WISTARIA.

Chinese Purple (Sinensis)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (Sinensis Alba)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae, American—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground or any other purpose.

Arbor Vitae, Golden—A beautiful variety of Chinese, compact and globular; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the North; should be planted in a shady situation.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.



Evergreens

EVERGREENS—Continued.

Arbor Vitae, Compacta—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact.

Arbor Vitae, Rosedale Hybrid—By far the finest of all evergreens of this class. A true hybrid of Golden Arbor Vitae (*Biota aurea*) and *Retinospora squarrosa*, bearing a striking resemblance to both. Possesses the fine, feathery foliage of *retinospora*, and the dense, compact, sugar-loaf shape of *Biota aurea*; a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; somewhat dwarfish.



Norway Spruce

Arbor Vitae, Globosa—Form a dense, low, globe shape. A beautiful evergreen.

Arbor Vitae, Hovey's Golden—A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge, and very compact; hardy.

Box Tree—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Box, Dwarf—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Cypress, Lawson's—A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half hardy here.

Fir, Balsam (American Silver)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Fir, Concolor (White Silver)—An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best evergreens for the lawn.

Juniper, Swedish—Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 or 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

Spruce, Douglas—From Colorado. Large, conical form, branches spreading; horizontal, leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Spruce, Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens*)—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful in color and outline; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; it is a valuable acquisition. (See cut above.)

Juniper, Irish (Hybernica)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Pine, Austrian or Black (Austria)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Pine, Scotch (Sylvestria)—A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

Pine, White (Strobus)—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

Spruce, Hemlock (Abies)—An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks. (See cut on this page.)

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter and bears trimming well. Is valuable for low hedging and single specimens.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Roses

Preparation of the Beds—When the bushes are received, plant them at once. Prepare the rose bed by digging out the soil to about 18 inches deep; mix the top soil thoroughly with compost of rotten manure and rotten cottonseed; fill the hole with this. If the bush has several branches, cut off all but two of the strongest; cut these back to about 3 inches of their juncture with the stalk; plant as deep as they grew in the nursery; keep them well fertilized and clean of weeds, etc. Do not elevate the bed, but rather let it be lower than the surrounding surface; this will, to a certain extent, prevent their suffering from drouth. Cut back every year fully one-half of the previous year's growth of wood and your flowers will be much finer and the bushes more vigorous. Do not permit them to make seed.

Our roses are two years old, of vigorous growth and perfectly healthy, and comprise all of the best and most reliable sorts. They are out-door grown and hardy.

Archduke Charles—A grand light red rose. Extra.

Adam—Bright flesh, salmon rose, large and double.

Agrippina—An old favorite garden rose. Deep crimson.

Andre Schwartz—A beautiful crimson, free-flowering variety.

Anna Ollivier—Lovely blush, shaded with carmine.

Antoine Verdier—Rich, dark carmine pink. Very free.

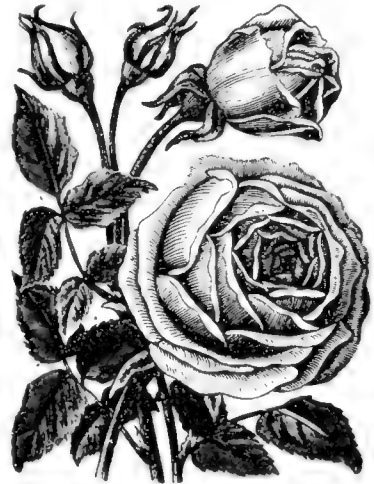
Alfred Colomb—Extra large, round flower, very double and full; color bright carmine crimson. One of the very best dark colored sorts.

American Beauty—An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

Bridesmaid—The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding out of doors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free flowering and easily grown.

Bon Silene—Still a prime favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and strong growing qualities; color deep rose, shaded carmine. Valuable for summer or winter flowers.

Clotilde Soubert—The best known and most popular Polyantha. It is as free blooming as a rose can be, commencing to bloom when but 3 or 4 inches high, and is never after without bloom in a healthy growing condition. The full double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink but vary sometimes from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.



Mad. Plantier

Captain Christy—Extra large, flat flower; color pale peach, deepening at center to clear rose.

Catharine Mermet—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Coquette De Lyon—Vigorous, rapid grower and constant bloomer. Pure canary yellow.

Countess Eva Starhemberg—Creamy white, tinted deep yellow.

Devoniensis—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.

Duchess De Brabant—In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume and a remarkable profusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

Duchess of Albany—We wish to impress the fact that as a rose for all purposes it has no peer. It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are a more vigorous growth, a larger and more expanded flower, and a deep, even pink in color; not shaded, but what is termed a solid color.

Dinsmore—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.



Clotilde Soubert

Etoile De Lyon—This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow, a strong, healthy and immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich in substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general introduction. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the winters here uninjured ground without protection, and blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the summer.



American Beauty

John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort. Free grower.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large and full, a truly beautiful rose.

Jubilee In this rose we have a grand addition to the list of dark colored Hybrid Perpetuals. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to possess most excellent qualities. Of vigorous growth, yet short jointed and compact; it takes a place in the front rank of hardy garden roses; color pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal, forming a coloring equalled by that of no other rose. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower stems, making it valuable for cut flowers.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

Luciole—Handsomely colored; cherry red, with center and shading of saffron yellow, back of petals yellowish bronze. Flowers large, of splendid form and delightfully fragrant.

La Pactole—Pale sulphur yellow, very free flowering, nicely scented.

Marshall P. Wilder—One of the best dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are large and perfect in form, on good length of stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers, color bright cherry red, changing to crimson.

Magna Charta—A general favorite prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—A grand, free blooming Hybrid Perpetual, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

Marie Van Houtte—Plant Marie Van Houtte if you wish a rose that will bloom continually and furnish large, well-shaped, sweet-scented bloom. It succeeds anywhere and in any soil; an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with the outer petals outlined bright rose; occasionally the entire flower is suffused with pink.

Madame Jos. Schwartz—One of the most hardy Tea Roses and particularly adapted for open-ground planting. It produces its bloom in great profusion; color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

Madame Welche—Color beautiful amber yellow; deepening to coppery yellow at the center, delicately tinted and shaded with dark orange red; flowers extra large globular form, very double and full.

Madame Franceska Kruger—This rose has taken a foremost position as a rose for general culture, and its striking color and free growth gives it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Unlike any other rose in our list

Golden Gate—This is a beautiful free blooming and healthy Tea Rose that we can recommend to every one desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening out into a well-shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

Gloire De Lyonaise—This grand rose is the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual we have. It can not be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at center, sometimes passing to a rich creamy white, finely tinted orange and fawn. The flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, are large, full and delightfully sweet. This we consider one of the very best roses we have ever seen.

Gen. Robert E. Lee—Clear orange yellow deepening to salmon in matured flower. Buds are long, full and double. One of our best ever-bloomers.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts grown.

General Washington—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Hermosa—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.



Meteor

White—Lovely white Tea Rose. This is unquestionably the rose par excellence of the set of new roses introduced in 1883. The size of the bud certainly startles the beholder, being long and pointed, and of a pure white. Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Hoste was introduced, which fully yielded the queenly honors to her fair rival. A strong, sturdy grower, with handsome foliage. The buds and flowers are of extraordinary size and beautifully formed, with large outer petals. The flowers of this beautiful rose will often come as rich a golden yellow as Marechal Niel. We esteem this rose very highly.

Niphetos—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

Perle Des Jardins—Probably better known than any other yellow rose grown. Beautiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses. The flowers are large and of perfect form, fine in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open flower.

Perle Des Blancnes—A splendid white rose, of good form, very double and fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer, and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

La France—A delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading, very large, double and of superior form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

Meteor—We have no red rose that is better for general purposes or that gives as many perfect shaped flowers on nice, long stems. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.

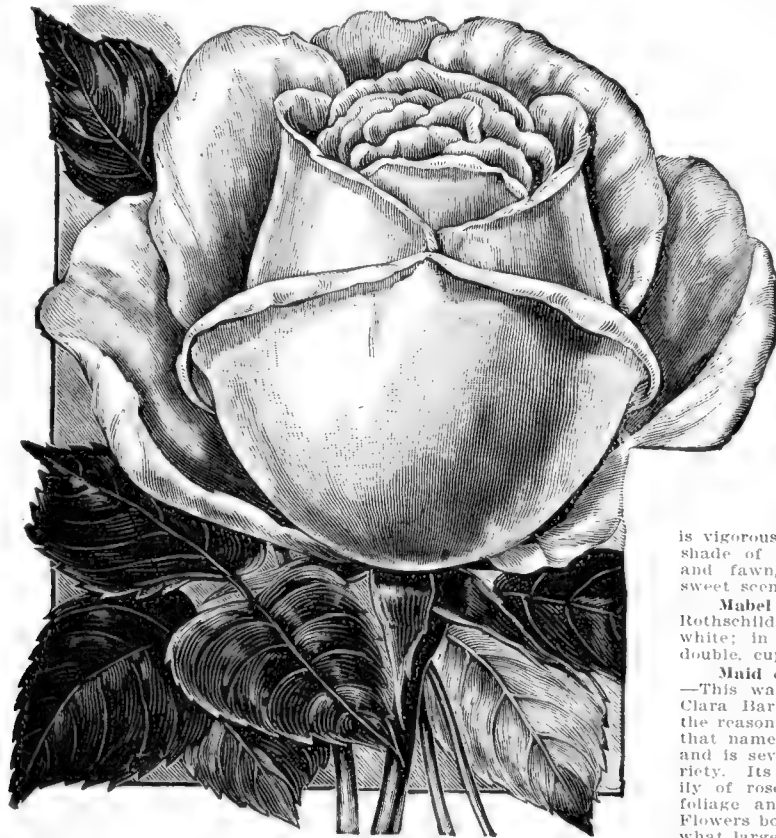
Marie Guillot—One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses which as yet has not been equalled by any rose of its color; splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer rose beds; color pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow.

Maman Cochet—An excellent pink rose, with rich healthy foliage and large flowers on long, straight stems; color deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose. Equally valuable for pot culture or outdoor planting.

Madame Lambard—A first-class rose for garden planting or pot culture; habit of growth is vigorous; very free bloomer. A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine. Very sweet scented.

Mabel Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

Maid of Honor (Carmine Mermet, new)—This was named by the introducer, Miss Clara Barton, but had to be changed, for the reason that another rose had been given that name. It is a sport from Bridesmaid, and is several shades deeper than that variety. Its connection with the Mermet family of roses would indicate its worth. In foliage and vigor it resembles its parent. Flowers borne on long stems, in form somewhat larger and exceeding in size and number of its petals. Color carmine pink (when we say carmine we mean all that the word implies, shaded brilliantly on the outside and approaching the center of the bud each and approaching the center of the bud each



Perle Des Blancnes

petals, color increasing in intensity toward the end of the petal, and increasing in intensity of color. From our knowledge and experience in growing roses, we do not hesitate to say that this is one of the greatest acquisitions to the Tea family.

Princess Bonnie—One of the finest dark colored Tea Roses. Very nearly hardy in most parts of the country. In color, solid crimson. Is already a prime favorite, and will be planted even more extensively.

Paul Neyron—The largest flowered in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good, hardy pink or rose-colored rose is desired.

Papa Gontier—An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It has a perfect shaped bud on good length of stem, making it desirable for cut flowers, and when planted outside the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine crimson; should be included in every collection of roses.

Perle Guillot—Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

Queen's Scarlet—In this variety we have a hardy, ever blooming crimson scarlet rose, a combination of qualities that make a valuable rose for garden culture; a bed once established is a mass of bright scarlet bloom the entire blooming season.

Souvenir or Wootton—An American variety of great promise, with the following good qualities; 1st, Color velvety red, equal to Jacqueminot; 2d, Perfume that cannot be excelled; 3d, Continuous flowering qualities; 4th, The most prolific bloomer in existence, every shoot containing a flower bud; 5th, Habit exceedingly vigorous, and in foliage quite equal to American Beauty; 6th, It never makes imperfect buds, and dark weather deepens the color, giving it a richer shade of crimson; 7th, It is a full, double rose, and is good in bud, half open, or fully

expanded. Full, open flowers, frequently 6 inches in diameter. This superb rose is unquestionably the finest varieties ever introduced for either summer or winter blooming. We have tried this for both open ground, and find it will live out all winter south of the Ohio River. It is one of the most satisfactory for the amateur to grow.

Souvenir Victor Hugo—Bright China rose with copper-yellow center; other petals suffused with carmine.



White Maman Cochet

Triumph De Pernet Pere—Bright red, shaded, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, full and double. A continuous bloomer; very brilliant and handsome. Excellent for bedding.

Ulrich Brunner—Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry red.

Vick's Caprice—By far the best striped hardy rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form; color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine. Excellent for cutting.

Waltham Queen—This is a valuable acquisition. Hardy in the North. We had plants of this variety out last winter which stood a temperature of zero without injury, and have bloomed continuously the past season. It is a strong grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are large, full and sweet. The color is a rich, scarletly crimson, very beautiful, and a profuse bloomer. Nothing can compare with this for beauty of bud and foliage, and it literally lavishes in the greatest profusion its beautiful, rich, red flowers of magnificent size.

Washington (Lady Washington)—Pure white, enormous clusters, and freely produced till frost. Some Eastern florists prize this rose very highly, claiming that Washington himself named the original, which is now standing on the grave of Martha Washington.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from that grand sort, Maman Cochet, with which it is identical in every respect but color. It is a beautiful snow white, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. An extraordinary rose.

The above list will be added to as roses of merit are introduced and tested.

MOSS ROSES.

Comtesse de Murlans—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful, and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg—Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Albani—Blush; pink center.

Princess Adelaide—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.



White La France

EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES.

As free blooming as the ordinary Tea Roses, and of a strong, vigorous, climbing habit. In the South, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of foliage and flowers. They may be kept out of doors in the North by laying them down and covering well with leaves or litter.

James Sprunt (Climbing Agrippina)—A rich, dark crimson, very strong grower.

CATALOGUE SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Dijon—Buff, with orange center, very large and double; handsome foliage and vigorous free-bloom. The most useful of all teascented roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

Richardson—A new shade of orange-yellow; strong growers and good bloomers; very fine.

White Marechal Niel (Deegan Germany)—One of the latest novelties in roses. It has been carefully tested for the last five years, and it proved to be the best and most valuable rose in cultivation; it is especially good for the Southern climate, as it has the same qualities and good habits as our old yellow Marechal Niel, which has been in cultivation for the last thirty-five years, and is everybody's favorite up to this day. This we can prove by the enormous amount of plants we sell every year, and no doubt this new rose. White Marechal Niel, will sell at sight, and no lover of roses ought to be without it, as your rose garden is not complete without this novelty.

Reine Marie Henriette—A seedling of the Gloire de Dijon, with bright red flowers large, full, and scented. This rose partakes somewhat of the Hybrid Perpetual character, and in shape, form and size it is certainly very distinct and beautiful. The color is a bright cherry-red, a pure shade. A strong, vigorous grower. This rose succeeds well all over the South, and many plants of this variety are a source of pleasure and delight to their possessors in the States south of the Ohio.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold)—Clear, bright yellow, very full and double; beautifully formed buds and flowers; very fragrant.

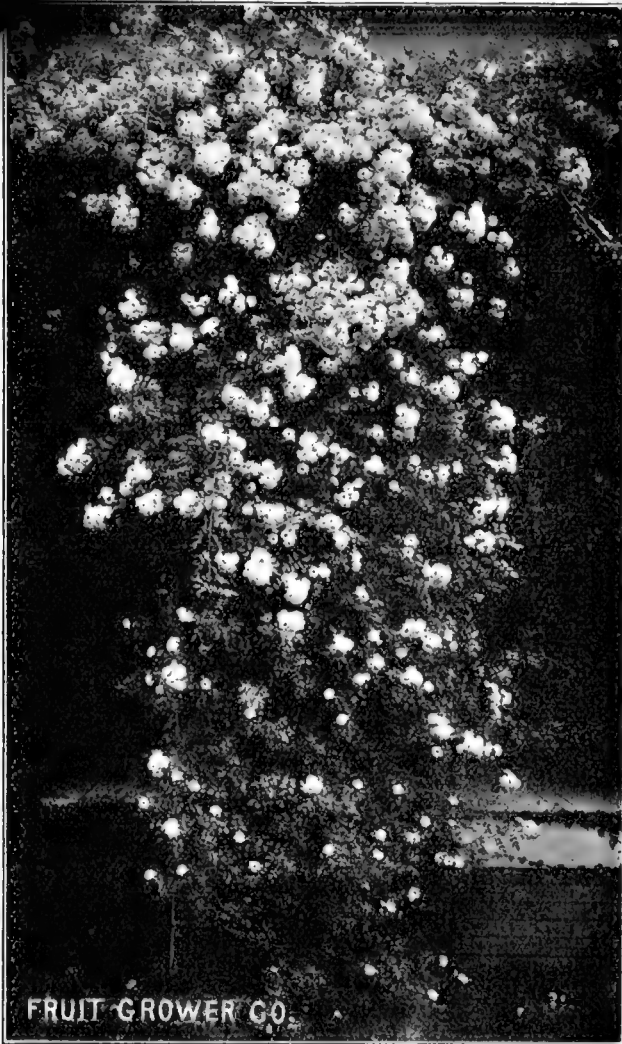
Climbing Wooton—A fine, large double flower; bright cherry crimson. A beautiful, free flowering rose that is completely covered with bloom the entire season. Will make shoots 10 to 15 feet long in one year.

Climbing Meteor—This rose has gained a world-wide reputation as the finest crimson ever-blooming climbing rose in cultivation. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing Rose Meteor, of which it is a sport. An extremely strong growing variety, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in a single season under favorable circumstances. South of the Ohio River it would be perfectly hardy, while in the extreme North it could be laid on the ground and covered with leaves or straw and will carry through nicely.

Lamarque—Large buds, beautiful, sweet-scented; pale canary yellow, almost white.

Marechal Niel—Still the best climbing yellow ever-blooming rose, and just as popular as ever. The buds and flowers are superb, extra large, very double and sweet scented; color is deep golden yellow. Every one should have some of this variety.

Mary Washington—A remarkable rose, and one we recommend as being one of the finest in this class of roses. The flowers are pure white, very double, blooming in good-sized clusters. It blooms profusely when very small and does not make a large growth the first year, but the second year it may be depended upon to throw up long canes that will be covered with bloom the entire season. Perfectly hardy.



Crimson Rambler

Madame Alfred Carrier—Flesh white, faintly tinged pale yellow at base of petals; flowers large, form perfect.

Solfaterre—A very sweet-scented yellow rose, fine clear sulphur yellow. The plant is of robust constitution while the buds and flowers are handsome.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

A very valuable class of roses, much prized for their strong growing and vigorous climbing habit. Desirable for covering trellises, walls or porches, as they succeed under any circumstances.

Anna Maria—Blooms in good-sized clusters; color rosy pink, changing to blush.

Baltimore Belle—Very double bluish white, in large clusters, completely enveloping the whole plant with bloom.

Empress of China—A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, of good size, blooming in clusters; bright pink flowers; very attractive; it is practically ever-blooming, for on good-sized plants, when well-established in the ground, flowers may be expected the whole season.

Prairie Queen—An old standard variety, and one that will always be popular. No collection of hardy climbing roses is complete without it. Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular.

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

Greville or Seven Sisters—Bloom in large clusters, flowers changing from pure white to deep purple.

Crimson Rambler—One of the grandest hardy roses ever introduced. Flowers are glowing crimson, produced in immense panicles, some of which have measured 9 inches long and 7 inches across, covering the plant from the ground to tip of branches.

White Rambler—Flowers pearl white, borne in large heads, quite fragrant and keep for a long time when cut. A fine companion plant to Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers light yellow, produced in clusters. The only perfectly hardy yellow climbing rose.

Pink Rambler—Flower clear pink, borne in good sized trusses. Resembles Crimson Rambler in every respect but color.

Southern Nursery Co.

(INCORPORATED)

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000

SURPLUS \$25,000

Pecan Culture

The modern method of planting and cultivating pecan trees has opened up a profitable industry and the introduction of improved varieties, which come into bearing in from four to seven years, according to the varieties selected, has shortened the period of waiting, which has heretofore been the only discouraging feature of pecan culture.

The United States is the only continent where the pecan is grown; therefore the world is our market. Unlike other fruit, there is no necessity for careful picking, handling and storing. The nuts are gathered easily and can be held for considerable time before being marketed.

The demand for improved nuts is such that they never reach the trade, but are bought by private individuals, often a year in advance. While commercial pecan planting is still in its infancy, it has been engaged in long enough to demonstrate its profitableness.

Many capitalists are investing in large pecan groves, and hundreds of acres are being set every year in pecan trees. The pecan is one of the hardiest of trees, belonging to the hickory family. It grows to an immense size and attains a great age. It is found growing wild in all the Southern states, succeeds as far north as Indiana, has practically no enemies, and grows well in any rich soil. As a shade tree it has no superior. Every house in city, village or country should be surrounded by several of these beautiful trees; for besides being ornamental, bountiful crops of nuts furnished each fall makes it one of the most desirable of trees. With proper care, it is a rapid grower. It will continue to increase in a yielding of nuts as the trees grow older, and will yield from one to five barrels for generations.

We know of trees that are ten years old which measure five feet in circumference, with height and spread of branches proportionate. Many trees, when twelve to eighteen years old, produce annual crops worth upwards of \$100.00.

It can readily be seen how valuable even a small grove of trees would be. The pecan culture in the South can be made profitable, there is no doubt. Many seedling trees yield large crops, although no attention is given them.

A few acres could be planted to pecan trees of fine budded or grafted kinds such as Columbian, Frotcher Egg Shell, Admiral Dewey, Stewart, Pride of the Coast, Lady Finger, at a comparatively small cost, with the assurance that the investment would be a safe and profitable one. By cultivating the land in other crops during the waiting period, the business could be made self-sustaining from the start, while the enhanced value of every acre of land planted would each year amount to as much as the land cost. One can afford to wait from four to seven years for profits when the cost of investment is sure to be returned, together with large annual profits for a period measured by generations.

The South has so many undeveloped resources, with opportunities for so many paying investments, that our citizens are indifferent to their opportunities until they are passed. Hence, it is the large capitalists and syndicates from the Northern States that are purchasing the best fruit lands and planting the great commercial orchards.

Of course these are far-seeing business men that have capital; their example should awaken the dormant energies of our people along these lines. The South possesses enormous area of land that is suitable for pecan culture.





Stayman Winesap