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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

❖ Fruit and Ornamental Trees, ❖

GRAPE VINES,

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY



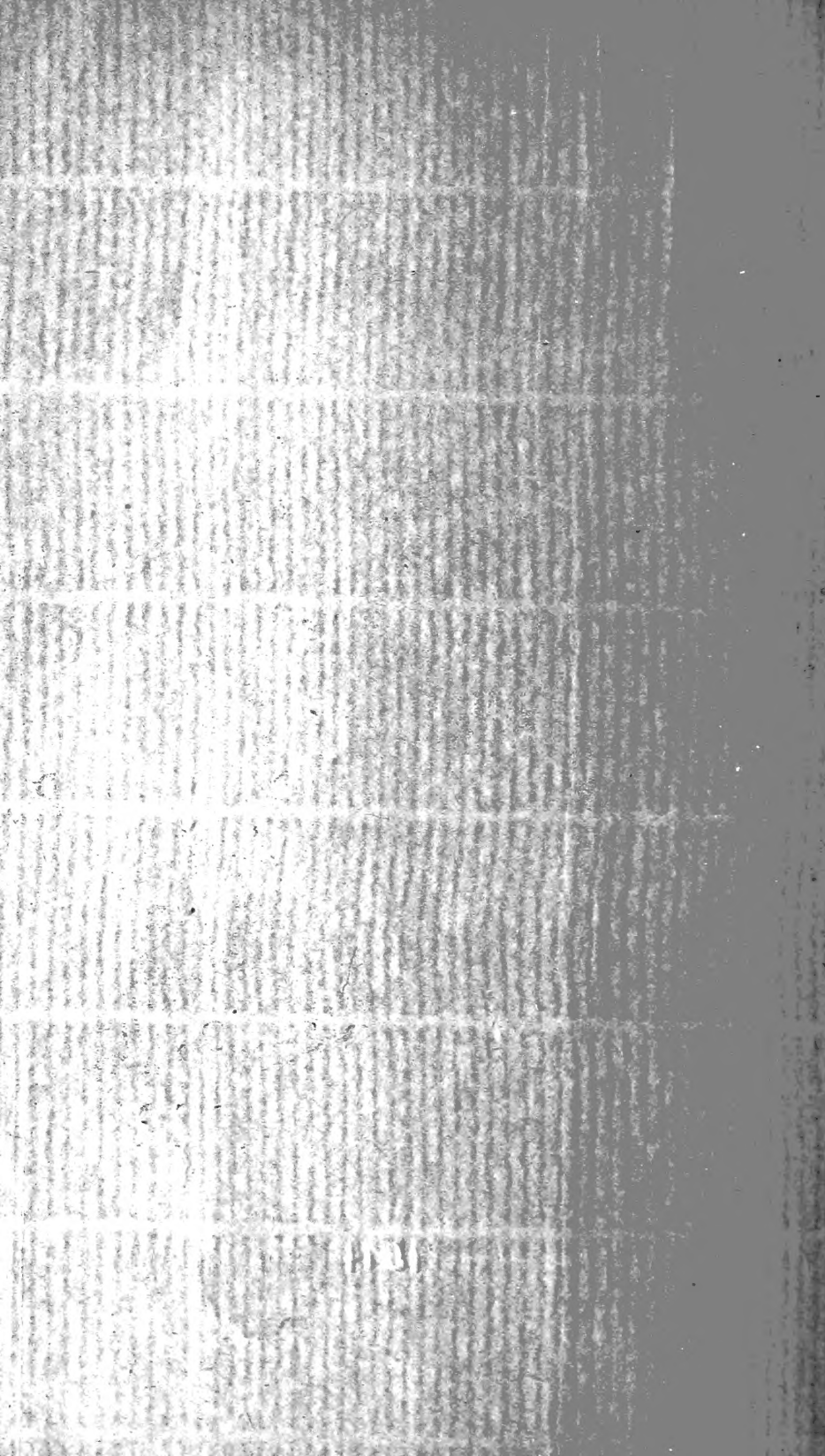
W. T. HOOD & CO.,

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

1894

Nurseries on the Brook Turnpike, one and a half miles from city.



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A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE TO CUSTOMERS.

Please let us have your orders early, whether through the mails or through our agents.

Ordering Through Our Agents.—These agents have been employed by us after careful inquiry into their characters, they having been recommended to us by prominent citizens in high standing as trustworthy and reliable men. We respectfully urge all our customers to order through them if convenient, and in so doing they will save freight charges; for by taking a large number of orders for delivery at a certain point there is a great reduction in the freight, which we can afford to prepay. We endeavor to get a good agent in every county, though, if there be no agents canvassing in your neighborhood, you will, of course, be obliged to order direct from us through the mails.

In ordering through our agents please see that the agent writes your name and place of delivery plainly at the top of the order, and also your post-office and the number of miles and the direction you live from the point of delivery. The signature at the bottom of order must only be made by the party ordering.

Ordering Through the Mails.—Please state if we shall ship by express or freight; be careful to write your name, shipping directions, and varieties plainly; whether you want Standard or Dwarf. If, however, the selection is left to us, we will select according to our best judgment and long experience, taking into consideration the best varieties suited to the section from which the order comes. Orders from persons who are unknown to us should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references. We deliver the stock at the depots and express offices in Richmond in good order, freight or express charges to be collected on delivery of stock, unless the cash is sent with which to prepay. We take a receipt for same and our responsibility ceases there; we are not responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit.

In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.

PREFACE.

In presenting this new edition of our Catalogue it is a pleasure to thank friends and patrons for the generous aid and confidence we have received from them for the past years, and it will be our aim in the future, as in the past, to merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business and honest dealing in all transactions. We will spare no needful amount of cost and pains to grow the very best Stock that can be grown, and shall only recommend such Fruits as have proved to be good; and new Fruits that have not been fully tested we will recommend to be planted in small lots, which will be a great means of disseminating them, and may be the cause of having many new Fruits that will prove to do as well and be as popular all over the country as Early Harvest, Johnson's Fine Winter, Ben Davis, and Winesap in Apples; Bartlett, Duchess, and Kieffer in Pears; Amsden's June, Crawford's Early and Late, and Heath Cling Peaches; Brighton, Concord, and Martha Grapes.

Our Mr. Hood is a practical Nurseryman of twenty-five years' experience, and the Old Dominion Nurseries are situated on the Brook Turnpike and Ladies Mile roads, one and a quarter miles north of Richmond; the main grounds of 146 acres were formerly the Richmond Nursery, of which Mr. Hood was one-third owner and manager from January 1, 1876, until February 1, 1889, at which time the land was divided, W. T. Hood retaining his share and his partners in Richmond Nursery selling theirs, which W. T. Hood & Co. now control. This, with the many adjoining places we lease for our business, enables us to offer the largest and we think the finest stock south of the Potomac.

In the past twenty-five years there has been great improvement in growing first-class stock, and the people have been educated to know what are good trees. Those that were sent out twenty-five years ago for first-class would not be considered second-class now; for instance twenty-five years ago we planted 23,760 Apple grafts to one acre; for the last four years we have only planted 15,488 grafts to the acre. Then grafting was done on the piece-root system, making five to six grafts out of one seedling; now we only use one seedling for each graft, which we claim to be the true and only way it ought to be done; and with our motto to only send out the best stock, we do not make more than 40 or 50 per cent. of trees that we can fill our orders with and the others we destroy, digging out the first, second, and third years those that we know will not make good trees, giving those left a much better chance to make strong and healthy trees (see what we say about the whole-root system of grafting under the head of Apples); and while we do not claim to sell cheaper trees than any other first-class Nursery, we think they will compare favorably with them and as cheap as we can grow the stock we offer. As to our reliability not to send out anything that is not true to name, we will refer to the many references we have received, the pleasure we take in growing good trees and fruit, and our long association with the business. While we only employ good men and use every effort to satisfy our customers, mistakes will sometimes occur, which we will always be willing to correct.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

REMARKS.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Be careful to choose such as you know to be suited to your section; or, as we have hinted heretofore, leave the selection to us. It is fair to presume, that with the experience of more than twenty years, giving all our time and talent to the subject, our information must be at least equal to that of the average planter. Varieties are almost innumerable, and many of them either worthless or of little value. Great injustice has been done by the compilation of long lists, which serve only to induce the orchardist to plant a large assortment, the greater number of which generally fail to give satisfaction. A few good varieties, ripening in succession throughout the season, is far preferable for all purposes. What the planter particularly needs is a sufficient number of those varieties which have been tried and proved themselves worthy of cultivation.

It is our determination to propagate and recommend only such as we confidently believe to be of superior quality.

A few words as to quality of stock may not be inappropriate. Some are induced by low prices to plant second or third-class trees, saying "your first-class

stock costs more." Now, this is as it should be. It costs more simply because it is worth more; worth more to the nurserymen, and worth *ten-fold more* to the planter.

It is useless, yea absurd, to expect a nice, thrifty, productive tree, from a poor, weakly stunted scion. Men deal not so in the animal kingdom; the best of the flock is always the choice of the well-informed breeder.

Let us insist upon it that you plant nothing but *strictly first-class* trees, which will always cost first-class prices.

THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary; but all soils can be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring, which should be done before the buds begin to *push*. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

PREPARING THE ROOTS.

Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which accidentally might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shrivelled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till mid-summer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot, and it will in nearly all cases bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING-IN THE BRANCHES.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be

necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the Nursery, after the earth is settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

MULCHING,

the value of which cannot be over-estimated. It increases the fertility of the soil, protects the tree alike from drought and frost, and adds materially to the progress and vigor of young orchards. The trifling cost of material and labor, and the immense benefits derived, commend it to every one. Pine tags, straw, leaves, coarse manure, shavings, or tan bark may be used. Some of these may be procured by every one.

Remove the mulching from the stem of the tree during the winter; otherwise mice may harbor there and injure it.

We also advise to remove the mulching several times during the growing season and loosen up the soil about the trees.

CULTIVATING.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree-planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow, and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off, which will often happen if careless hands (or those that are not) use long, single trees. We use a single tree eighteen inches, and always wrap the end and trace next to the row, and seldom ever bark a tree. The best tools are one-horse turn-plow (which every farmer or fruit-grower should have) and cultivator. We try to cultivate our Nursery after every rain from April to October. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, &c. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

PRUNING.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskilful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too-common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and, we may add, *every way better*. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of a branch to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefitted by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring; they never need any thinning-out of the branches. DWARF PEARS also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned *down* instead of *up*, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Our space is too limited to give instructions on pruning the grape. To those wishing information on this subject, as well as more detailed instruction in fruit-culture generally, we refer them to the works named below, which can be had of the principal booksellers:

FULLER'S GRAPE CULTURIST.

FULLER'S SMALL-FRUIT CULTURIST.

DOWNING'S FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST. By J. J. Thomas.

AMERICAN POMOLOGY. By Dr. John A. Warder.

BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry.

QUINN'S PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

PEACH CULTURE AND DISEASES. By John Rutter.

Also to the FRUIT GROWER'S FRIEND, by R. H. Haines (which we prize very highly and offer as a premium to any one purchasing ten dollars' worth of trees from us).

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorite time than spring, because of the colder weather and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies, and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable, by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined

to an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioses, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

TREATMENT OF TREES COMING TO HAND OUT OF SEASON.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, UNOPENED, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is PERFECTLY THAWED, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours or more, if very much wilted, after which it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fulness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure a more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

THE GROWTH OF TREES.

As many persons are unacquainted with the varied growth of the different varieties of fruit trees, and are dissatisfied with the difference in appearance of their trees, we will briefly give a few examples, thereby hoping to avoid a most unpleasant difficulty sometimes taking place between the inexperienced purchaser and the nurseryman. For instance: were a customer to order a lot of Apple trees, naming amongst them American Summer Pearmain, Tetofsky, Albemarle Pippin,

Porter, &c., he would get some of the finest varieties under culture, but the trees would be small; consequently, the nurseryman must suffer a severe lecture—and, next, his neighbors would be advised not to patronize that man, for his trees are too small. Should he order a lot of Summer Sweet Paradise, Summer Queen, Smokehouse, Winesap, and Roxbury Russet, he would get large, rapid-growing trees, and choice fruit, but so crooked and twisted as again to displease the purchaser. But should he send for Bullock Pippin, Baltzley, Paradise, Baldwin, Horse, Yates, Dominie, &c., he would receive large, well-formed trees, which would please his eye, and no doubt cause him to advise his neighbors to purchase there. Yet some of the fruit would be quite inferior to the other lists.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....		30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	20	“ “ “
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18	“ “ “
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines...	16 to 18	“ “ “
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12	“ “ “
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12	“ “ “
Grapes.....	rows 8 to 16 feet apart	8 to 16 “ in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4	“ apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4	by 5 to 7 ft. apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½	by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2	feet apart.

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an Apple orchard thirty feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the Apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 “ “	70	8 “ “	680
20 “ “	110	6 “ “	1210
18 “ “	135	5 “ “	1745
15 “ “	205	4 “ “	2725
12 “ “	300	3 “ “	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Since our last Catalogue was issued, we have taken several varieties from our lists as not proving worthy of cultivation, and others we have taken from our descriptive, as we consider it was too large; but we will still continue to grow them in limited numbers, and if any of these varieties do well in any particular locality we will be able to furnish, but advise to confine your list to the descriptive kinds.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn, and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens for our orchards, while the new process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if Apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "windfalls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of Peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the Apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for Apples, the Peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

There are two processes of propagating the Apple tree—grafting and budding.

Apple trees are grown by budding and by grafting. To grow budded trees, the stocks are planted out in the spring, and the following fall we insert the bud of the variety we wish to produce, using *one* stock to make *one* tree.

There are two processes of grafting. The usual way with most nurserymen is to take a seedling stock, cut the root up in pieces of about two inches in length, sometimes making five or six cuts out of one root; into each of these they insert a graft three or four inches in length; this is done during the winter season, and the grafted roots are planted out in the nursery row in the spring.

We have adopted the system of grafting on the whole stock (or root), instead of on pieces of root, and we claim that our grafted trees are equal or superior to budded, and much superior to trees grafted on the old method, as the roots from

the small pieces cannot be so well developed as to properly feed and nourish the tree and hold it up as when grafted on the whole root; hence trees from grafts on pieces of root are frequently uprooted by storms, when those grafted on the whole root stand firm, having a better system of roots.

We are large growers of budded Apple, having budded 100,000 fall of 1889, and 140,000 fall of 1890.

CUT FROM SAMPLES OF GRAFTS.

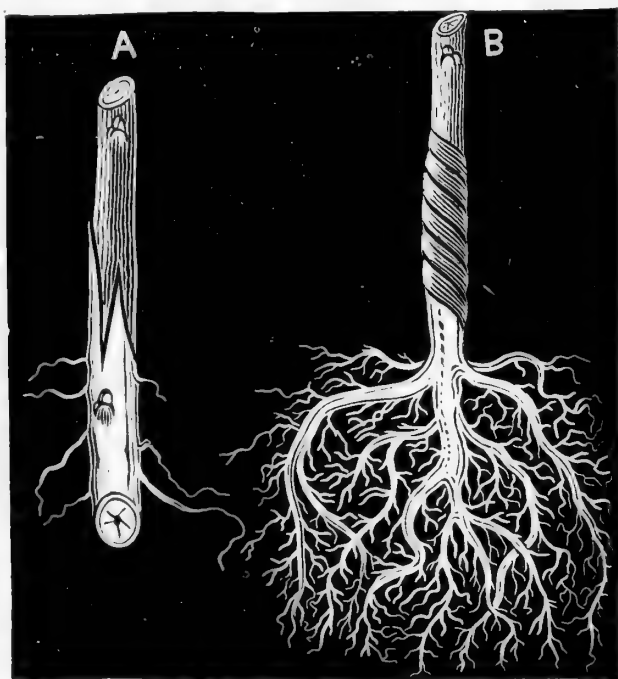


Figure "A" represents the Old Way, | Figure "B" represents the New
 as practiced by most nurserymen. | Way, as practiced by W. T. Hood & Co.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT GRAFTING.

THE OLD AND USUAL WAY.

(Grafting on Pieces of Roots.)

Downing, the best authority on the propagation of Fruit Trees, says in his *Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*: "Large quantities of trees are also propagated by using pieces of roots, each three to five inches long, thus forming from the root of one stock sufficient root for two or more grafts. This practice although quite common, is of very doubtful value, and by some prominent horticulturists considered as tending to debilitate and reduce vitality, the seat of vital life in fact resting in the natural crown of the seedling, and that once destroyed cannot be renewed. It is therefore apparent that but one healthy permanent tree can be grown from a seedling stock."

Cut "A" shows the mode of grafting on pieces of roots, described by Mr. Downing, and it is the mode of grafting which is practiced by most nurserymen to-day, except that they usually cut a seedling stock up into five or six pieces, according to the size of the stock, and graft on each piece the variety they wish to grow, thus making five or six trees from one stock.

THE NEW WAY.

(Grafting on the Whole Root.)

Cut "B" represents the graft wrapped with waxed cloth and grafted on *the whole root*, thus leaving the entire natural system of fibrous roots of the seedling stock intact (overcoming the objection noted by Downing), and allowing them, when planted out, to spread at once in all directions and derive from the earth proper moisture, feed and nourishment for the tree; is therefore thriftier and hardier, and has more strength and power to overcome any disease by which the tree may be attacked; holds the tree firmer and more erect; is not so easily blown down by heavy winds and storms, and produces a more even flow of sap to all parts of the tree.

We are convinced of the superiority of grafting on the *whole root* over that of grafting on pieces of roots, and have adopted it, for reasons above given, after an experience of several years, in which the good effects of this mode have been thoroughly demonstrated in the stock we have sent out to customers.

Respectfully,

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

APPLES.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- AMERICAN SUMMER**—*American Summer Pearmain*—Medium size, oblong; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; sub-acid flavor, fine; tree a slow grower, but bears early and abundantly; continues in use for several weeks. One of the very best Apples. Last of July and August.
- BOUGH**—*Sweet Bough*—Large, roundish, sometimes conical; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor; tree moderately vigorous and very productive; the best sweet Apple of its season. July.
- BENONI**—Medium size, round, deep red; flesh yellow, tender, sub-acid; an excellent Apple. July.
- CAROLINA JUNE**—*Carolina Red June*—An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.
- EARLY HARVEST**—Rather large, round, yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a moderate grower and very productive; taking all its qualities into consideration, it has no superior among early Apples. June and July.
- EARLY RIPE**—This fine Apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance, and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; fine for the table or cooking. First of July.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, roundish, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, very rich; sub-acid, high flavor; productive, handsome, and excellent; fine in all localities. August.
- GOLDEN SWEETING**—Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. August.
- HORSE**—Large yellow; flesh coarse; sub-acid; tree vigorous; fine for cooking and for market; very popular South. August.
- JONATHAN OF EASTERN N. C.**—Large, white, sub-acid; very popular. September.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly-shaded red cheek or blush, on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head, and bears large crops. August to October.
- OLDENBURG**—*Duchess of Oldenburg*—A Russian variety of very handsome appearance and great value; tree very hardy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, golden yellow, nearly covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant; valuable for the market. August.
- RED ASTRACHAN**—Rather large, approaching conical; covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich, acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, and the vigor of the tree and its excellent culinary qualities, it is worthy of general cultivation. July.

Gadsden, Crockett county, Tenn.—Mr. J. M. RAINS writes, August 16, 1890: "They have fruited some, and I am confident they are true to name, and I can heartily recommend the stock to persons wanting good, lasting trees."

- ✓ **RED BIETIGHEIMER**—A very large and beautiful autumn Apple of German origin. Cream-colored, shaded with light red to purple crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a strong grower, with large, luxuriant foliage, and a regular, heavy bearer. One of the largest, handsomest, and best of all Apples, and succeeds everywhere.
- ✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Of Russian origin, and like all the Russian Apples, of iron-clad hardness. It ripens fully ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Size, medium; light, transparent lemon-yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting, juicy, and of excellent quality, and, for an early Apple, an exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree a free, upright grower, prolific, and a remarkably early bearer.
- ✓ **SUMMER RAMBO OF PENNSYLVANIA**—Large to very large; round, somewhat flattened; yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh tender and rich, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. August and September.
- ✓ **TETOFSKY**—A handsome Russian variety, very hardy; tree vigorous and very productive; comes into bearing early; fruit medium size; skin yellow, striped with red; flesh white, fine grained, acid. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- ✓ **ALEXANDER**—A very showy Russian variety; tree vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit very large, regularly formed, conical; skin greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shaded side, but orange, brilliantly streaked and marked with bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, and juicy, with a pleasant flavor; good. September to December.
- ✓ **BONUM**—Large, oblate; color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking fine grained; flavor rich, sub-acid, first quality for dessert; a most excellent Apple; originated in North Carolina. Deserves more general attention. September to December.
- ✓ **BALTZLEY**—Large, oblate; skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a good flavor; tree an early and good bearer; a first-rate cooking Apple; deserves a place in every orchard. October.
- ✓ **BUCKINGHAM, OR WINTER QUEEN**—Large to very large; greenish yellow, mixed and striped with crimson or purplish red; flesh yellowish, breaking tender, juicy, mild, sprightly, sub-acid; a handsome, healthy tree; comes in bearing very early, and very productive. This Apple is cultivated over a great portion of the Southern and Western States, and is everywhere very profitable and popular, succeeding in almost every locality. We consider it one of the most valuable sorts. October to January.
- ✓ **FALL PIPPIN**—Very large, roundish oblong; yellow, rich, and excellent; tree vigorous and a fine bearer; esteemed everywhere; in the Valley of Virginia it is very popular as an early winter Apple. September to December.
- ✓ **FALL CHEESE**—Virginia Apple, very popular; size large; color green, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, sub-acid flavor, and rich aroma; tree a vigorous grower and very productive. September to December.
- ✓ **FALLWATER—Tulpehocken**—Large, greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; slightly conical, juicy, sub-acid; vigorous grower and very productive; worthy of general culture. November to February.
- ✓ **REBEL**—We unhesitatingly claim this to be the prettiest Apple that grows, and in quality it does not fall a particle below its beauty. Large size, round, bright, clear red, on yellow ground; covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of the saccharine and acid. Origin, Rappahannock county, Virginia. October to February.
- ✓ **SMITH'S CIDER**—Rather large; greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and profitable market variety. October to February.
- ✓ **SMOKEHOUSE**—Fruit large, oblate, striped with red, on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp, and rich, with a fine, aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

Rustburg, Va.—Mr. GEORGE E. BENEDICT writes, March 28, 1890: "The trees, I find, are all in good condition."

- WINE APPLE**—*English Redstreak, Hays' Winter*—A valuable late autumn or early winter Apple; fruit large, skin yellow, more or less covered with mixed and broken stripes of red, splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, firm, juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid, rich; quality good. October to December.
- WEALTHY**—From Minnesota; not tested South; fruit medium, oblate; whitish-yellow ground, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous sub-acid.
- WOOD'S FAVORITE**—Originated with Mr. C. B. Wood, Rappahannock county, Va. Similar to Maiden's Blush, which it is supposed to be a seedling of, only later. Fruit above medium to large, beautiful orange yellow, with brilliant red blush; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid. September to January.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- ALBEMARLE PIPPIN**—(We consider this, Yellow Newtown Pippin and Brooks' Pippin identical.) Perhaps no Apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price; yet others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region, and in many parts of the Valley of Virginia, though in poor, cold soils it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where it does well, we would still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round, lop-sided, ribbed, and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; trees slow growers in the nursery; does not succeed so well below the Piedmont country. January to April.
- BEN DAVIS**—Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midwinter or later.
- BERRY RED**—It is supposed to be a chance seedling, found growing on the premises of Mr. John Berry, of Meadow Creek, in Whitley county, Ky. The parent tree has borne annual crops of fruit for nearly eighty years. 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 a long keeper it is second to none.
- BENTLEY'S SWEET**—Supposed origin, Virginia; fruit medium, roundish, flattened at ends, sometimes slightly oblique and sometimes sides unequal; pale, yellowish green, shaded with pale red, and moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh fine, whitish, compact; sweet, somewhat honeyed flavor; tree moderately vigorous, hardy, good bearer and keeper; very good. January to May.
- DELAWARE RED WINTER**—*Lawver*—Color a beautiful red; medium in size; sub acid and juicy; keeps till June or later; tree vigorous and a good bearer; productive and a good keeper.
- THE DICKINSON APPLE**—Josiah Hoopes, Ex-President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, describes it as follows: This promising variety originated in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., some twenty years ago, and was grown from the seed of the well-known "Bellefleur," planted by Sarah H. Dickinson, a lady much interested in fruits. The original tree is not in a remarkably favorable position, nor has it received any especial treatment to induce fruitfulness or fair specimens, yet the result has been exceptionally good. It is a rather straggling grower, in the way of "Smokelouse," or perhaps "Rhode Island Greening," but it has increased in size with great rapidity, and has uniformly developed large, healthy foliage. It has never missed producing a crop of fruit since arriving at bearing age, and has generally yielded above the average in quantity, thus entitling it to be termed a regular and abundant

Quince Orchard, Md.—Mr. THOMAS SMALL writes, November 17, 1890: "The stock you sent me has been the best that ever came in this country, so the people say."

bearer. The fruit may be described thus: Large to very large; ovate inclining to conical; cavity deep and acute; basin rather broad, furrowed or ribbed; stem of medium length, slender; calyx large and closed; color yellow, almost covered with faint streaks or marblings of red, deepening on the sunny side to dark red, with numerous confluent blotches of dark red near the base; texture fine, breaking and very crisp; flavor mild, sub-acid, abounding in juice, especially pleasant and agreeable; quality very good to best. Season, January and February, but keeps well into March.

✓ GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium, rich golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; good grower and early bearer; very popular; W. Va. November to March.

✓ IVANHOE—Medium to large, well proportioned; color a light golden yellow, when mellow; flesh tender; flavor excellent, crisp, and juicy. The tree is vigorous, bears very young—often at two years of age—and bears abundantly every year. Fruit hangs on the tree until Christmas or after.

JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER OR YORK IMPERIAL—Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this Apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any in the Catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. February to April. [See page 17.]

✓ LADY APPLE—*Pomme d'Api*—A beautiful, small, dessert fruit; pale yellow, with brilliant red cheek; crisp, juicy, and pleasant; a great bearer and always commands a high price. November to May.

✓ LIMBER TWIG—An old southern Apple; medium size; dull red color; sub-acid and rich flavor; good grower, bearer, and keeper. January to April.

✓ LANKFORD'S SEEDLING—Origin Kent county, Md.; tree hardy and a good bearer, bearing annual crops; fruit of large size; striped; quality excellent; keeps till April.

✓ MASON'S STRANGER—Originated in Greenville county, Virginia. Medium size; color yellow, with russet dots on one side; flesh white, juicy, and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty and a good bearer. January to March.

✓ MANN—Downing describes the fruit as follows: "Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots, a few being areole; stalk short, rather small; cavity medium or quite large, sometimes slightly corrugated; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good." Tree very hardy, grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. Said to be a good keeper.

✓ MORGAN'S CHRISTMAS—Our attention was brought to this promising Apple January, 1888, by Prof. Adin L. Rucker, of Rutherfordton, N. C., who sent us specimens at that time, and we made arrangements with the owner for the right to propagate it. Prof. Rucker describes it as follows: "Medium to large, is somewhat flattened at the ends; color rather peculiar, at the stem being dark red or black, which fades to yellow below the centre to blossom end; but its crowning excellence is its flavor; I have never eaten any other Apple to equal it in its season." December to March.

✓ NANSEMOND BEAUTY—From Nansmond county, Va.; said to excel the Wine-sap in beauty, size, and keeping; its uniform size and handsome appearance render it a desirable sort for marketing. The fruit is large, uniform, of a beautiful crimson red, somewhat shaded with yellow; flesh quite white, crisp, tender, juicy. Since its first introduction this variety has been steadily growing in favor, and from many sections we are now receiving favorable reports as to its value. December.

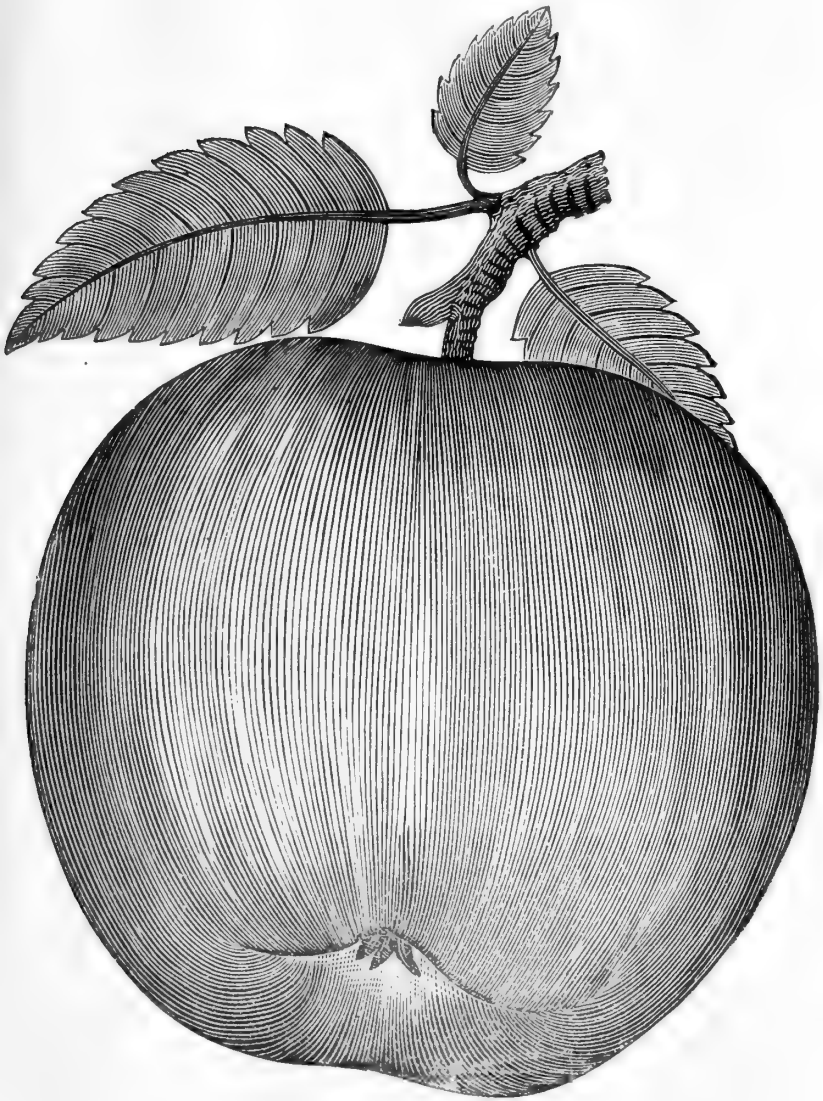
Humboldt, Tenn.—Mr. P. M. BROGDON says "he has bought several bills of trees of the Old Dominion Nurseries, Hood & Co., proprietors; they have not fruited any yet, but am satisfied from the growth that they are true to name, for he has set lots of trees in his life; says he would rather pay three prices for such trees as he got than to have the piece of root given to him and set free of charge."



JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER OR YORK IMPERIAL.

- ✓ **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 proven itself a valuable sort. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately tender and juicy, sub-acid; quality only good. November to March.
- ✓ **PARADISE WINTER SWEET**—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly, and very good; productive; an excellent Apple; well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.
- ✓ **PEWAUKEE**—Familiarly known in the West as an iron-clad. Originated in Wisconsin from the seed of Duchess of Oldenburg, one of our finest Russian varieties. The tree is strong and vigorous, a good grower, an annual bearer, standing the severest winters of the North-west without injury; fruit large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped, and mottled with light and dark red over most of the surface; covered with a thin grayish bloom; flesh white, a little coarse, but breaking and tender, juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; good; core small. January to May.
- ✓ **ROBERSON**—Size large, roundish, slightly oblong—as large as the Albemarle Pippin; color rich yellow, covered with red, and shaded with deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, and well flavored; slightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer; season, from January 1st to June; origin, Patrick county, Virginia. For full description and testimonials see circular. [See page 19.]
- ✓ **ROXBURY RUSSET**—Rather above medium size, roundish, oblate, remotely conical; skin covered with russet; flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. November to January.
- ✓ **ROMANITE, OR CARHOUSE**—Medium size, roundish, oblong, striped, and shaded with deep red on greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring; valuable for the South; an early and profuse bearer and a good keeper. January to May.
- ✓ **ROYAL LIMBERTWIG**—Very large, pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; flesh juicy, rich, and very good; tree a thrifty grower and bears well. December to March.
- ✓ **RAWLE'S GENET**—Tree moderately vigorous, putting forth its leaves and blossoms much later than other varieties in the spring, consequently avoiding injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the South and South-west. Fruit medium size, roundish, approaching oblong; color pale red, distinctly striped, on yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, rich, mild sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy, compact; a profuse bearer. One of the most popular winter Apples South and West. January to April.
- ✓ **ROME BEAUTY**—Large, yellow, striped, and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking coarse grained, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.
- ✓ **SHOCKLEY**—From Jackson county, Georgia. Fruit medium size, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet; tree erect, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early and is exceedingly productive. This is probably the most reliable and valuable winter variety for the South, and is there justly very popular. Valuable in Eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. Keeps till May or June.
- ✓ **WINEŠAP**—We can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing, as it does, a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider, it has but few equals; for the table, it stands amongst the best; for keeping, it is justly esteemed; and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this, we most earnestly recommend it to the consideration of orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Tanners, W. Va.—Mr. JAMES L. CAIN writes, November 4, 1890: "I arrived here this evening; found everything all O. K. The trees came in this evening in fine order; pronounced by many here as the best trees they ever saw."



ROBERSON APPLE.

✓ WALBRIDGE, OR EDGAR RED STREAK—Medium, oblate; pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, and juicy, mild sub-acid; tree hardy and vigorous. January to April.

✓ YATES—A Georgia variety, of small size, dark red, and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES THAT WE GIVE IN LIMITED NUMBER.

✓ Abram,
✓ A. G. Russet,
✓ Baldwin,
✓ Bullock Pippin,
✓ Belleflower,
✓ Famnesc,

✓ Grindstone,
✓ Hewes' Va. Crab,
✓ May,
✓ Northern Spy,
✓ Peck's Pleasant,
✓ Pilot,
✓ Rambo,

✓ Summer Rose,
✓ Summer Queen,
✓ Summer Sweet Paradise,
✓ Stevenson's Winter,
✓ Striped June,
✓ Virginia Beauty.

CRAB APPLES.

The Crab Apple is valuable for preserving, jellies, cooking, and cider, and some varieties are also desirable for table use. They are often planted for ornamental trees, being covered in spring with lovely fragrant blossoms, while in the summer and fall the fruit makes a handsome appearance on the tree. They will flourish in almost any soil and climate, come into bearing very early, and are very productive. We give below the most valuable sorts.

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

RED SIBERIAN 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 large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich, crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant, and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit. Tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

✓ WHITNEY (No. 20.)—Large, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree very hardy, vigorous, and very productive. August.

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

Wallaceton, Va.—Mr. M. N. SYKES writes, October 28, 1889: "All the customers that came were much pleased with their trees."

SELECT PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the Grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor, and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit; inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower there will always come a satisfactory profit.

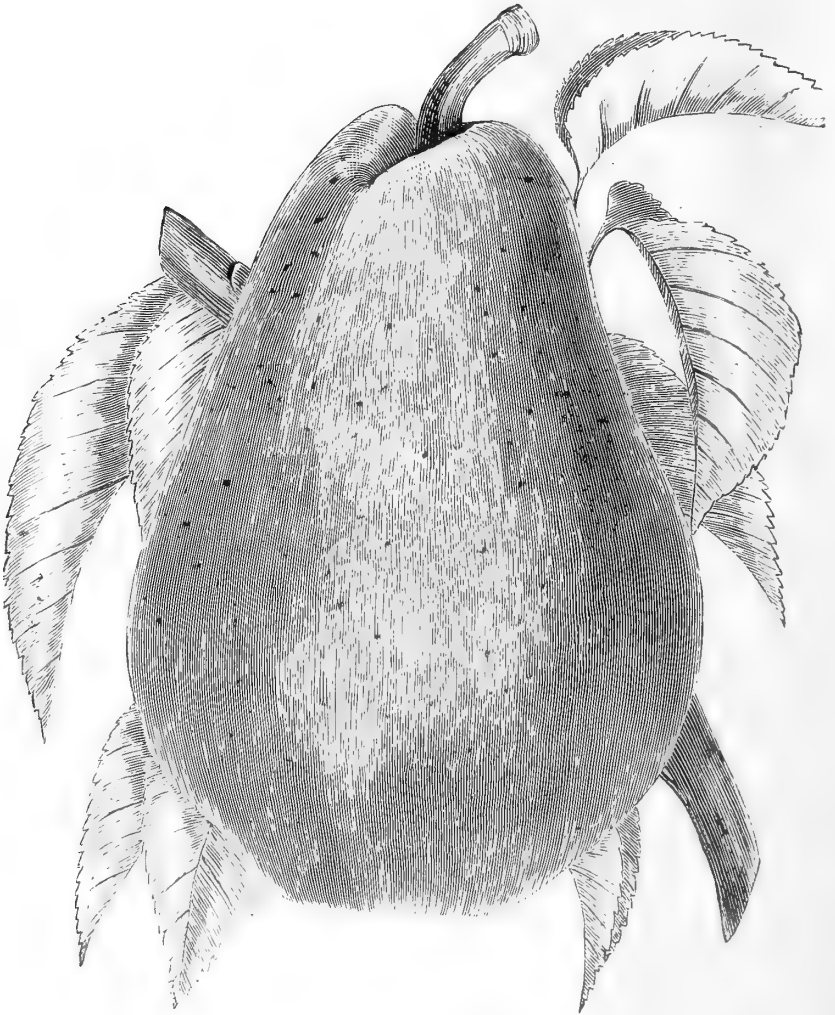
The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf—the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards; the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards, and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

EARLY VARIETIES.

BARTLETT—Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August. [See page 22.]

Gadsden, Crockett county, Tenn.—Mr. C. K. MITCHELL writes, July 30, 1890: "I bought a bill of trees of Hood & Co. in the fall of 1887; they have borne fruit true to name, and are first-class in every particular."



BARTLETT PEAR.

- CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A first-rate early variety, which is rapidly growing into favor; resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier; one of the best native sorts; fruit large; skin smooth, yellow's green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun; flesh yellowish white, juicy, and melting; of very good quality. Last of July.
- 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.
- LE CONTE—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight; commences to bear early and is extremely prolific; fruit ships well, and has been sold in the Boston and New York markets at very high prices; quality variable. Probably no new variety of fruit has ever attracted as much attention in the South as this. Ripens a few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.
- MARGARET—*Petite Marguerite*—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf; worthy of special attention. August.
- MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very melting, sweet and sprightly; tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert Pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.
- OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium size; yellow, with a reddish brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with a sweet, mild, and fine flavor; first-rate in its best state, but soon loses its flavor when mature; productive. July.
- SUMMER DOYENNE—*Doyenne d'Ete*—Small; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a pleasant, sweet flavor; tree a good grower and productive; one of the best very early Pears. First to middle of July.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- ANGOULEME—*Duchesse d'Angouleme*—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. September to November.
- ANJOU—*Beurre d'Anjou*—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the Quince; should be in every orchard. September to November.
- BRIGNAIS—*Beurre de Brignais—Des Nonnes*—This very excellent Pear is of medium size, smooth, greenish, with numerous gray dots; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, melting, and delicious; an early and abundant bearer. August and September.
- BRANDYWINE—Rather above medium size; dull, yellowish green, dotted and sprinkled with russet, and a slight red cheek on the exposed side; flesh white, juicy, melting, sugary and vinous, somewhat aromatic; uniformly productive. August.
- BUFFUM—Medium size; yellow, with a broad reddish-brown cheek, somewhat russeted; flesh white, buttery, sweet, and of excellent flavor; valuable for its fair fruit and fine bearing qualities. September and October.
- BELLE LUCRATIVE—Above medium size; yellowish green; melting and fine; a good grower and bearer; does well on the Quince; one of the very best Pears and should be in every collection. August and September.

Scottsburg, Va.—Dr. H. C. BECKETT writes: "I am well pleased with the quality of the trees."

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

FREDERICK CLAPP—Form nearly round; size above medium; skin thin, smooth, and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy, and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich, and aromatic; quality very good to best. September and October.

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

IDAHO—This beautiful Pear, that is catalogued by all of the leading nurserymen, has not fruited anywhere except in Idaho. We received a number of the trees from the Idaho Pear Co., March, 1890, which we planted out in orchard, and hope soon to test here. We will have a good number of one-year trees to offer for the fall of 1891.

The parentage of the Idaho Pear is wrapped in obscurity. Experts are divided in their opinion as to whether it belongs to the Oriental class of Pears or is a cross between those of European origin.

The following authentic history of the Idaho Pear was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Mullkey, and first appeared in the *Rural New Yorker* of November 27, 1886:

About eighteen or nineteen years ago four seeds were saved from a fine, large, oblong Pear resembling the Bartlett. All were planted, but only one germinated, making a growth of about two feet the first year. It grew so thriftily, with such fine foliage, that it was resolved not to bud it. Next spring it was transplanted, and four years from the seed bore some fine fruit, and has continued bearing ever since. It is about a month later and keeps better than the Bartlett, and is thought by all who know both to be fully its equal in all other respects. When received here, the fruit was in color a bright golden yellow, with a red cheek covered with dots a little darker in hue. Others were more oblong, but all were about as large at the apex or stem end as the base or calyx end. There is no Pear of this shape that we know of. It more nearly resembles an oblong Apple in shape than any Pear. It is a most remarkable, beautiful distinct Pear, which must have a future. It has never been our fortune to have a new fruit sent to us which strikes us so favorably as this.

The good opinion of the editor as expressed above was not in any way lessened by the specimens received the year following, as the following extract will show, taken from the *Rural New Yorker* of October 29, 1887:

The Idaho Pear again. Though this Pear will not be offered for sale until next year, we are glad of an opportunity to present a portrait which shows its characteristic shape far better than that which appeared in these columns November 27th of last year, then for the first time brought to the notice of the public. It is altogether a remarkable Pear, and we now emphatically repeat what was then said, that it must have a future wherever it will thrive as it does in the place of its nativity. There is no other Pear known to us that is more distinct in its shape; no other that is seedless. The flesh is nearly white and exceedingly fine grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subdued acid flavor. It is not so sweet as the Bartlett, but higher flavored—more vinous. Even when dead-ripe it makes no approach to insipidity. It is a month later than the Bartlett, and is a decidedly better keeper, so far as we can judge. The Pear now shown at Fig. 444, with cross-section at 445, was received at this office October 8th, having been picked September 24th.

Port Royal, Caroline county, Va.—Mr. T. E. GRAVATT writes, November 25, 1890: "Fourteen hundred trees came to hand all O. K., and was much pleased with them."

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Large; pale yellowish green, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, buttery, melting, rich, faintly sub-acid, fine. This variety is scarcely of the highest quality, but is eminently valuable for its large, fair fruit, free growth, and great productiveness; succeeds admirably and grows with great vigor on the Quince stock, and should be worked on no other. September and October.

RUTTER—Rather large; skin rough, greenish yellow, with some russet; flesh white, juicy, sweet, and slightly vinous; very good; bears early and abundantly. September and October.

SECKEL—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy, flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored known, and we may add to this that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all Pear trees, forming a compact and symmetrical head, and bearing regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the middle of August to the middle of September.

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES.

DEWEY'S PREMIUM—It originated at Marietta, Ohio, and the introducer, who is a fruit grower well known in that section, claims that it is entirely blight-proof, hardy, and an annual bearer; a large and showy fruit, which brings good prices. November to January.

KIEFFER—*Kieffer's Hybrid*—Originated near Philadelphia, and supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett; tree a very vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright, vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, of good quality; valuable for market or family use; succeeds best as a standard. As a late fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such general satisfaction and profitable returns, trees four years after planting in orchard yielding as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. [See 4th page of cover.]

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

PRESIDENT DROUARD—This very promising variety was introduced by us from France some years ago, and our experience with it so far leads us to believe that it will prove to be the most valuable winter Pear for this section; fruit large, often very large, handsome, and of very good quality; tree hardy and a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. October to January.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

Bloodgood,	Horsenschchen (M. W. Pound.),
Boykin's June,	Onondago,
Beurre Giffard,	Mt. Vernon,
Bordeaux,	Sheldon,
Comice,	Souvenir du Congress,
Deil,	Tyom,
Dana's Hoovy,	White Doyenne,
Easter Beurre,	Winter Nelis.

Gadsden, Crockett county, Tenn.—Mr. D. M. BRANDINGBURG writes, August 8, 1890: "I have bought three bills of nursery stock of HOOD & Co.—something over 200 trees; they are all living and growing fine; have made more growth than any trees I ever set; lost only one Apple tree out of the whole lot, and the trees show that they are grafted on the whole root. I can recommend HOOD & Co.'s stock to any one who wants quick-bearing, lasting trees. It is by far the best stock I ever set."

To aid the inexperienced in making their selections, we have carefully prepared the following lists—one for cultivation as Standards on Pear Stocks; the other to be grown as Dwarfs on the Quince root. In both lists the varieties are put down about in the order of ripening. When one variety is found in both the Standard and Dwarf lists it is understood that they do well either as Standard or Dwarf:

STANDARDS.

✓ Summer Doyenne,
 ✓ Osband's Summer,
 ✓ Manning's Elizabeth,
 ✓ Clapp's Favorite,
 ✓ Bartlett,

✓ Le Conte,
 ✓ Howell,
 ✓ Belle Lucrative,
 ✓ Seckel,
 ✓ Idaho,

✓ Flemish Beauty,
 ✓ Buffum,
 ✓ Kieffer,
 ✓ Lawrence,
 ✓ President Drouard.

In all lists, we advise that one-half to three-quarters of Bartlett and Kieffer be planted.

FOR DWARFS.

✓ Summer Doyenne,
 ✓ Osband's Summer,
 ✓ Manning's Elizabeth,
 ✓ Howell,

✓ Brignais,
 ✓ Belle Lucrative,
 ✓ Buffum,
 ✓ Angouleme,
 ✓ Louise Brune,

✓ Rutter,
 ✓ Anjou,
 ✓ Lawrence,
 ✓ President Drouard.

And in all lists we advise one-half Angouleme.

SELECT PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable.

We have the climate and opportunities to develop this fruit to the highest standard of excellence, and it should be a source of gratification to all that within the last few years so many valuable new varieties of merit have been introduced. Formerly, a fruit in season for but a short period; now, by the introduction of Amsden, Beatrice, &c., to our list of early varieties, and of Butler's Late, Bilyeu's Late, Levy's Late, &c., to our late varieties, a list is given of varieties ripening along from July to October and later.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for the Peach, due to the development of the canning and evaporating interests, this fruit will no doubt continue to be exceedingly profitable to the orchardist who gives the business proper attention and has a suitable location for his orchard.

The grower in the Southern States, who has transportation facilities to market his fruit in the Northern markets, we would advise to plant largely of the earliest varieties; they mature and can be marketed in New York before the fruit of Delaware and Maryland is ripe. In the New York market the early Southern Peaches always command the highest prices, frequently selling as high as from \$6 to \$10

Brandywine, Prince George's county, Md.—L. P. CAGE writes, November 8th: "Your trees are the finest I have ever seen coming from any nursery, and I have been in the fruit business myself for many years."

a bushel. Those situated beyond the reach of convenient transportation should, after providing for their local markets, plant the best sorts for canning and evaporating purposes, as these have now become very important and profitable industries.

There is no fruit tree that makes so quick a return as the Peach. Give it reasonable attention, and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered; and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance, there now being many Peach growers in Delaware and Maryland who realize from ten to twenty thousand dollars from that crop in favorable seasons, and yet they do not have the advantage of the high prices that may be obtained by the Southern orchardist for his earlier crop, brought into the market before the competition that meets the Maryland and Delaware grower.

Our purpose is to grow the *best* trees—not the lowest-priced ones. Great care is necessary to preserve the health of the young tree before it is taken to the orchard. We, therefore, are careful to select the best seed, to use buds from healthy trees only, and we are confident that every tree will be true to name and just as represented by us. We have prepared a list for general cultivation, that comprises a succession from the earliest to the latest ripening, embracing the best cultivated varieties; yet there are many sorts omitted of almost equal value, because they are so near like those already on that list; indeed, if we were not growing trees for a very wide range of country we would cut down the number of varieties very considerably, as fifteen or twenty sorts will give a succession through the season that would satisfy the most fastidious lover of this fruit, not only in a succession, but in a variety of sorts for all seasons.

✓ **AMELIA**—From South Carolina; very large and beautiful, white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of the best Peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; freestone. Last of July.

✓ **ALBRIGHT'S WINTER**—A new Peach; originated in Guilford county, N. C. It is of fine size and handsome appearance; color white, changing to light orange; of fine quality, juicy, sweet, and rich; clingstone; ripens late in October, and if properly stored will keep into December. Will probably not be valuable north of Virginia.

✓ **AMSDEN**—*Amsden's June*—This variety originated on the farm of L. C. Amsden, near Carthage, Mo., fruiting for the first time in 1872. It first fruited at Richmond in 1877, ripening June 26th, or more than two weeks in advance of Hale's Early. Tree hardy, healthy, and vigorous, and a great bearer; fruit full medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun, somewhat mottled in the shade; flesh greenish white, white at the stone, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, and very good; has proven quite profitable South for the early market. This fills the place of Alexander, Bower's Early, Gov. Garland, Wilder, and several other sorts, all of which are very similar to it in appearance, time of ripening, and general characteristics.

✓ **BILYEU'S LATE**—Originated in Caroline county, Md.; a very large Peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.

✓ **BEATRICE**—*Early Beatrice*—Small to medium size; deep mottled red; flesh melting, juicy, vinous, and of good quality; tree exceedingly prolific, fruit often needs thinning to insure fair size; blooms late and frequently bears when other varieties are destroyed by frosts; valuable for the latitude of Virginia and southward; bears transportation well. Early in July.

Gadsden, Crockett county, Tenn.—Mr. J. R. BOALS writes, August 1st: "Trees all living and have made the best growth of any trees I ever saw; the June Apple trees bore some fruit in 1889, and some this year, 1890, and all that have borne have proven to be true to name and as fine as I ever saw."

- ✓ BUTLER'S LATE—This magnificent new freestone Peach originated in the garden of J. T. Butler, Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. This promises to be a very valuable sort, owing to its combination of many valuable qualities, amongst which are very large size, great productiveness, and very late ripening, coming in after Smock, when there is usually a dearth of Peaches. September 15th to October 1st.
- ✓ CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits; flesh very juicy, rich, slightly sub-acid, of good flavor; valuable as a market variety; freestone. First of August.
- CRAWFORD'S LATE—A superb fruit, of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is, undoubtedly, one of the very best yellow Peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Middle of August.
- CHRISTIANA—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow Peach, ripening between Crawford's Late and Smock; its large size, handsome appearance, and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable Peach.
- CHINESE CLING—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy, and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.
- ✓ CHAIRS' CHOICE—Originated in Anne Arundel county, Maryland; fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer; ripens just before Smock.
- ✓ CAROLINE BEAUTY—This magnificent Peach originated in Caroline county, Virginia, and is a worthy competitor of the celebrated Heath Cling, being fully equal to it in flavor, much larger in size, and has proved to be a preserving fruit of the first order. It has a yellowish white skin, with firm white flesh; large, roundish in shape; juicy, sweet, and delicious; clingstone; and ripens about September 10th.
- ✓ EARLY SILVER—Large; melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent; ripens early in August. One of the best.
- ELBERTA—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow Peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well-flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.
- ✓ EARLY BEAUTY—A large yellow freestone of Texas origin, said to be nearly equal to Foster in size, beauty, and quality. Ripens about with Troth's Early.
- ✓ FAMILY FAVORITE—A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated in Texas; said to be "large, handsome, certain, and prolific; flesh white; valuable for shipping, canning, or drying." Freestone; ripening about with Crawford's Early.
- ✓ FOSTER—A new, very large Peach, resembling Crawford's Early in appearance, but is larger and somewhat earlier; tree hardy and productive. First of August.
- GEARY'S HOLD-ON—Large, yellow Peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit large; pale lemon yellow; ripens a little later than Smock.
- GRAND ADMIRABLE CLING—Full medium size; skin white, nearly covered with red; a very handsome and excellent Peach, and a good bearer. First of August.
- GLOBE—An improvement upon Crawford's Late; vigorous and productive; fruit large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh firm, juicy, yellow. Second week in September.
- ✓ HEATH CLING—This is, perhaps, the very best of the late clingstone Peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity and the long time it may be kept after taken from the tree, renders it a most valuable sort for market. Fruit very large; skin pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish

Mattawoman P. O., Md.—T. J. HUNTT, Deputy Sheriff of Prince George's county, Md., writes: "Have been growing and raising fruit for years, but have never seen trees in as fine condition as those you shipped to Brandywine. I take great pleasure in recommending them to all my friends."

white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after taken from the tree.

✓ **LADY INGOLD**—A large, handsome, yellow freestone, ripening immediately after Hale's Early; resembles Crawford's Early in size and appearance; quality very good; promises to be a valuable acquisition.

✓ **LARGE EARLY YORK**—Is rather large and a beautiful Peach, well worthy a place in every good collection. The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white; fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor; a very valuable sort. Twenty-fifth of July.

✓ **LEMON CLING**—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor; fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

✓ **LEVY'S LATE**—*Henrietta*—A new, late clingstone, which originated in the garden of W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich, brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half-melting, sweet; very good, and a valuable variety. First to last of October.

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

✓ **MILLHISER**—*The newest, largest, and latest freestone Peach*—This superb new variety, superior to any late freestone Peach, is the best of all the early October varieties. Its large size—averaging twelve inches in circumference—and handsome appearance, combined with delicious flavor, render it indispensable, both for domestic and market purposes. The parent tree was grown by Mr. M. Millhiser, of Richmond, Va., in whose lot it now stands. The fruit is the admiration of all who have seen it. The season at which the Millhiser matures—from October 1st to 15th—is the very time that a really good Peach is most desirable. Hitherto there has been no freestone variety, worthy of culture, ripening after the Heath Cling, and this greatly enhances its value, although the excellent quality of the Millhiser would make it popular at any season. There is no more delicious fruit among any of the varieties. Skin pale green, with red cheek, and marbled with red; flesh white, melting, juicy, with delightful aroma; size large, averaging from ten to fourteen inches in circumference. Matures from October 1st to 15th, succeeding the Heath Cling. [See page 30.]

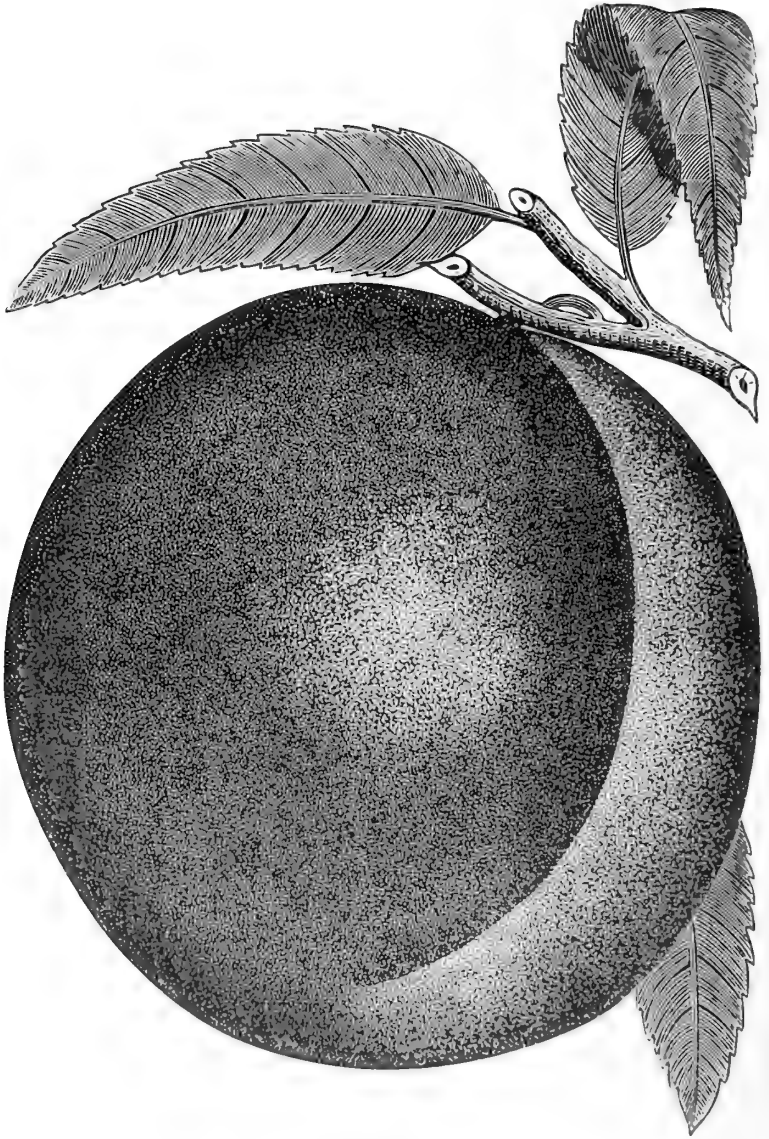
✓ **OLDMIXON FREESTONE**—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent, indispensable. Middle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

✓ **OLDMIXON 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.

✓ **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 in Maryland and Virginia, and has proven a very excellent and profitable sort; fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities. Ripens about with Smock.

✓ **PENDLETON**—A very large, rich yellow peach, double the size of the Heath Cling, and maturing from fifteen to twenty-five days later; unequalled in size, quality, and flavor. Another year's test of this magnificent Peach confirms all that has been said of it, and it is with pleasure that we again call attention to it. For both canning and table use it equals the best of the September clingstones, and matures after all good Peaches are gone. To large growers for shipping

Elba, Va.—THOMAS L. WATTS writes, October 30, 1890: "Trees have been received in good order."



MILLHISER PEACH.

- purposes the Pendleton offers inducements that no other variety presents. It is by far the most profitable Peach that can be cultivated; size large to very large; color rich, deep yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a delicious flavor. Ripens, at Richmond, Va., October 1st to 15th; origin, Richmond, Va.
- ✓ **RIVERS**—*Early Rivers*—One of Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England; large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. Ripens ten days later than *Early Beatrice*. The best Peach of its season.
- ✓ **RED CHEEK MELOCOTON**—A famous, old, well known, and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive; freestone. Middle of August.
- ✓ **REEVES' FAVORITE**—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. One of the largest and handsomest Peaches; should be in every orchard. First of September.
- ✓ **RED JULY**—A new variety, originating at Richmond, Va.; large size; beautiful red color; quality very good; the largest of the extremely early Peaches. Ripens last of June to first of July.
- ✓ **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 twelve inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich, vinous flavor; the best of all the yellow-fleshed Peaches; freestone; a moderate bearer. Twenty-fifth of August.
- ✓ **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*.
- ✓ **SMOCK FREE**—Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; very productive; not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. In the Delaware and Maryland Peach-growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in Eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.
- ✓ **STEADLY**—Fruit medium, roundish, inclining to oblong; skin whitish, or creamy white, shaded and mottled with light and dark red where fully exposed to the sun; freestone; ripens with and closely resembles *La Grange*.
- ✓ **STUMP THE WORLD**—Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties. Middle of August.
- ✓ **TROTH'S EARLY**—A very early and excellent Peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine, red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. We are propagating it largely for that purpose. Middle of July.
- ✓ **WHEATLAND**—An extensive fruit grower says: "It is the largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season—filling a gap just before *Crawford's Late*, which it excels. Though crowded on the tree, the fruit was all large." This is surely high praise, and we hope that on further trial it will be found still worthy of it.
- ✓ **WATERLOO**—A seedling; originated in Waterloo, N. Y.; size medium to large—good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces; form round, with a deep suture on one side; color pale, whitish green in the shade; marbled red, deepening into dark, purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres considerably to the stone, like *Hale's Amsden*, &c. Ripens with *Amsden*.
- ✓ **WONDERFUL**—Originated in New Jersey, and described by the introducer; size large to very large, best specimens from crowded trees measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; smooth, almost globular, very regular and uniform in size and shape; color rich, golden yellow; flesh yellow, high flavored, firm; very free; ripening in October.

Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, Ala.—Mr. R. W. STEPHENSON writes, January 25, 1891: "I received my trees in due time and am very well pleased with them."

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES, AND SOME OF THEM WE GROW LARGELY.

✓ Alexander,	✓ Golden Dwarf,	✓ President,
✓ Beagen's Yellow,	✓ Heath Free,	✓ Peento,
✓ Bonanza,	✓ Hale's Early,	✓ Richmond,
✓ Banard's Early,	✓ Hill Home Chief,	✓ Shipley Late,
✓ Bequett's Free,	✓ Italian Dwarf,	✓ Saunders,
✓ Columbia,	✓ Jacque's Rareripe,	✓ Silver Medal,
✓ Conkling,	✓ Keyport White,	✓ Stevens' Rareripe,
✓ Chinese Honey,	✓ Louise,	✓ Snow's Orange,
✓ Crimson Beauty,	✓ La Grange,	✓ Steadley,
✓ Crockett's White,	✓ Lady Parham,	✓ Shoemaker,
✓ Dr. McGill,	✓ Large Red Rareripe,	✓ Tillotson,
✓ Early Beauty,	✓ Late Rareripe,	✓ Wager,
✓ Fox's Seedling,	✓ Morris' White,	✓ Ward's Late Free,
✓ Grosse Megronne,	✓ Monstrous Pomponne,	✓ Yellow Rareripe,
✓ George 4th,	✓ Mary's Favorite,	✓ Yellow St. John.
	✓ Mix's Late,	

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but it only bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or where there is considerable clay; it will bloom and set a fine crop in a sandy soil, but in such soils it generally falls a prey to the *curculio*, and drops prematurely. There are, however, some varieties that succeed very well in such situations.

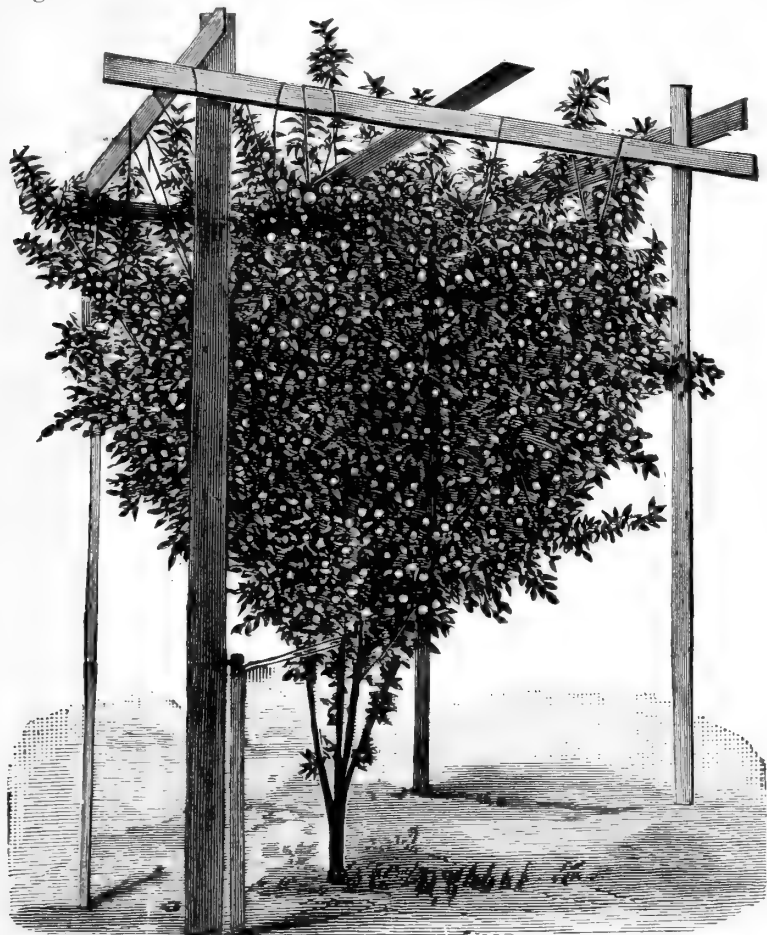
The *curculio*, a small, brown insect, commences its depredations on this fruit as soon as it has attained the size of a pea, and continues its course of destruction until the crop is matured. It makes a small, crescent-shaped incision in the fruit, and lays its egg in the opening; the egg hatches into a worm, which feeds upon the fruit, causing it to fall prematurely. The only preventive that is known to succeed with any degree of certainty is to place a white sheet under the tree early in the morning, when cool, and by jarring the tree suddenly the insect falls upon the cloth, and, being stiff, can easily be caught. By commencing this as soon as the fruit is formed, and continuing it daily for about three weeks, you may be able to save a good crop.

Exemption may not be secured from black fungus, or knot, but if branches affected by it are promptly removed and burned, and the trees are given careful cultivation, the injury to the trees will seldom be great.

- ✓ BINGHAM—Large and handsome, and excellent; skin deep yellow, spotted with red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, adhering to the stone; juicy, and of rich and delicious flavor; productive. First of August.
- ✓ BOTAN—Large, round, or slightly oblong; yellow, nearly covered with bright cherry-red, and with heavy bloom; flesh orange yellow; high-flavored, perfume rich. Very superior. *Curculio* does not attack it. End of June to middle of July.
- ✓ GOLDEN BEAUTY—Very large, and in shape round; of a rich, golden-yellow color; just the right color for a canning or preserving plum; excellent in quality and universally productive. It is a distinct and beautiful tree, with large, light, glossy green leaves, and scarcely ever fails to make a crop. Its enormous crop of rich, golden fruit astonish all who see it, and in flavor it is very much like the Apricot. Ripens after the Heath Cling Peach, and hence comes in just right for canning. It is nearly a freestone.

Hutton, Ky.—Mr. J. A. BELL writes, December 3, 1890: "All say your trees are the best ever received at this depot."

- ✓ **GERMAN PRUNE**—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long oval; skin purple, with a thick, blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, and pleasant; separates from the stone.
- ✓ **GENERAL HAND**—Very large; skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, moderately juicy, sweet, and good; tree grows vigorously and is very productive; separates from the stone. August.
- ✓ **GREEN GAGE**—Small; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best-flavored Plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees difficult to raise in moist localities. August.
- ✓ **KELSEY'S JAPAN**—Large to very large, heart-shaped; rich yellow, nearly over-spread with bright red, with a delicate bloom; flesh firm, melting, rich and juicy, and remarkably small pit. Tender north of New York city. Last of August.



KELSEY'S JAPAN.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—Mr. J. M. GUDGEL writes, November 11, 1890: "The people are very well pleased with their stock."

- LOMBARD—Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and pleasant; one of the hardiest, most productive, and valuable Plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.
- MINER—Medium; oblong; deep red, showy and handsome; flesh firm, skin thick, excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and prolific. Late.
- MARIANA—A seedling of Wild Goose, round, rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small; and of fine quality. Ripens from two to three weeks after the Wild Goose.
- OGON—Large, nearly round, with deep suture, of a bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich, and dry; tree vigorous and entirely hardy; excellent for canning. Last of July.
- POND'S SEEDLING, OR FONT HILL—One of the most showy Plums; very large; light red, changing to violet; flesh yellow, sugary, but rather coarse; tree very vigorous and most abundant grower. August.
- PRINCE ENGLEBERT—Large; oblong, oval; skin very deep purple, sprinkled with brown dots, and covered with a deep-blue bloom; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; from Belgium; tree very vigorous; one of the best. July.
- PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GAGE—Rather large; greenish yellow; flesh greenish, juicy, rich, and delicious; sometimes adhering to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive—a single tree near Boston yielding fifty dollars' worth of fruit in one year. This variety is particularly adapted to dry, light soils; valuable. August.
- PRINCE'S YELLOW GAGE—Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, and melting; parts freely from the stone. The great hardness and productiveness, joined to its rich, sugary flavor, makes this a favorite sort. First of July.
- PEACH PLUM—Very large; light brownish red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sprightly; free from the stone. Esteemed for its large size, handsome appearance, and early ripening. July.
- REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY—Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.
- SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.
- SPAULDING—A fine grower, with large, rich dark foliage; fruit large, yellowish green; flesh firm, sweet and sprightly; said to be curculio proof. Middle to last of August.
- SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Large, round, purple; very firm; excellent quality; a strong, upright grower, and regular bearer; very productive.
- SATSUMA OR BLOOD PLUM—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored; quality very good, pit small; maturity two or three weeks before Kelsey's; tree very vigorous. We believe this will prove one of the most valuable varieties of this section, and probably adapted to the Middle and Northern States.
- SIMONS—*Prunus Simoni* or *Apricot Plum*—From China; in color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and the color of the leaves, it resembles the Peach; in fruit, it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, small tomato, than to any of our stone fruits; yet in odor and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine. August.
- WILD GOOSE—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, and of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the Middle States. July.
- WASHINGTON—*Bolmar's*—Very large; skin yellowish green, often with a pale red blush; flesh yellowish, firm, very sweet, and luscious, separating freely from the stone. There is, perhaps, not another Plum that stands so high in

Amherst C. H., Va.—GEORGE D. MORRIS writes: "Trees all I can ask; those who miss getting some of your fine stock will regret it."

general estimation in this country as the Washington. Its great size, its beauty, and the vigor and hardness of the tree, are qualities which claim for it a place in every good collection. August.

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

SELECT CHERRIES.

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

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

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

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

✓ **BELLE D'ORLEANS**—A foreign variety; fruit of medium size; color whitish yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet, and excellent; tree vigorous and productive; a valuable early Cherry. May.

✓ **COE'S TRANSPARENT**—Medium size; pale amber color, reddened in the sun, with peculiar pale spots or blotches; flesh very tender, melting, and juicy, with a delicate but sweet and excellent flavor; very productive and valuable. Beginning of June.

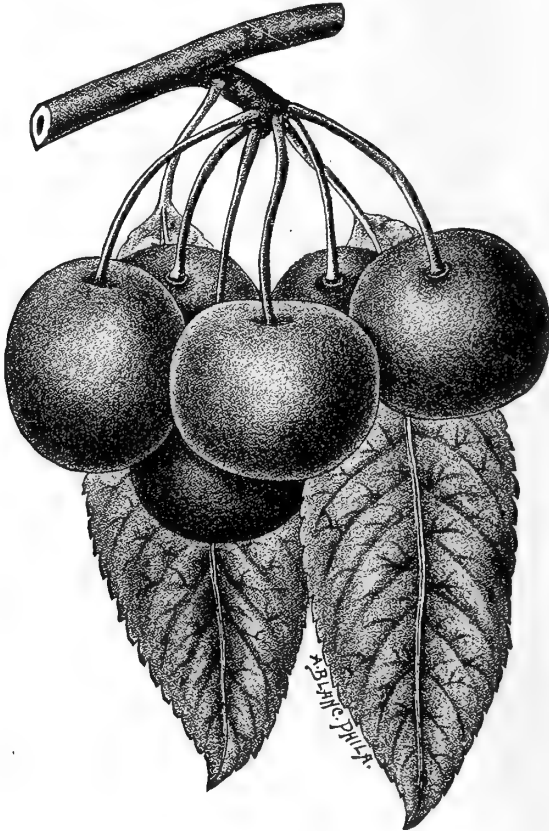
✓ **ELTON**—This is certainly one of the finest Cherries in all respects; its large size, early maturity, beautiful appearance, luscious flavor, and productiveness, render it universally esteemed; fruit large, pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; flesh firm, becoming tender, juicy, rich, and high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

✓ **EARLY PURPLE**—An exceedingly early variety, ripening in May; fruit of medium size; color dark red, becoming purple at maturity; flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a rich and sweet flavor; indispensable as an early variety; productive.

✓ **FLORENCE**—This most excellent Cherry was brought from Florence, Italy, and has shown itself to be one of the largest and handsomest sorts here; fruit very large; amber yellow, marbled and mostly covered with bright red; flesh amber color, very firm, sweet, rich flavor; hangs long on the tree, and will keep several days after gathering. Ripens in July.

Church Road, Dinwiddie county, Va.—H. C. LOVITT and WILLIAM A. GRESHAM send us a testimonial dated October 27th, saying: "We take pleasure in saying that the trees delivered to our order and those delivered at this depot are the finest delivered from any nursery for many years."

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



GOVERNOR WOOD.

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

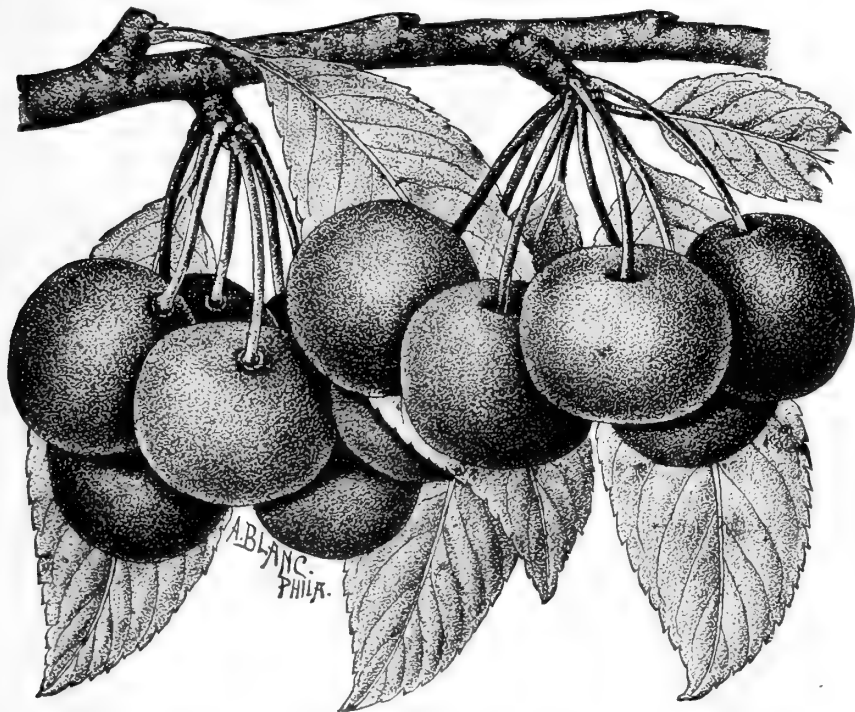
ROCKPORT BIGARREAU—Large; deep brilliant red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor; a very desirable and profitable Cherry. Beginning of June.

Church Road, Dinwiddie county, Va.—J. A. **TIMBERLAKE**, depot agent of N. & W. R. R., writes: "The trees you shipped to this place, which had been sold by your agent to our most prominent citizens, are the finest I ever saw. I take pleasure in recommending your nursery to the public."

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

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

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



- DYEHOUSE.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, sub-acid, rich. July.

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

LATE DUKE—Large; light red; flesh pale amber, sub-acid; desirable as a late Cherry; productive. Ripens gradually from the middle to the last of July.

Manassas, Prince William county, Va.—**JOHN R. PAYNE** said to our agent: "I have been buying trees for a number of years, but these are far ahead of any I ever saw."

- ✓ **MAY DUKE**—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich, and juicy; an old and popular sort; ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY LARGE-FRUITED**—Fruit large, and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy, and prolific.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE**—A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.
- ✓ **OLIVET**—A new French variety, imported in 1875. It belongs to the Duke class, and takes a place not occupied up to the present in the list of early Cherries. The Olivet Cherry is a large, globular, very shining, deep-red sort; the flesh is red, with a rose-colored juice; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acid flavor. It ripens in May or early in June. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke tribes, and is, perhaps, the largest of that class.
- ✓ **OSTHEIM**—Russian—Rather slender grower, very hardy; fruit of good size and quality, while the trees are very productive.
- ✓ **REINE HORTENSE**—A French Cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid, and delicious; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best Cherries. Last of June.
- ✓ **WRAGG**—Supposed to hail from North Germany. A good grower and an immense bearer; quite late and a valuable Cherry.

SELECT APRICOTS.

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

- ✓ **BREDA**—Small, round; dull orange in the sun; flesh orange-colored, juicy, rich, vinous, and high-flavored; parts from the stone; tree very hardy and productive. July.
- ✓ **EARLY GOLDEN**—*Dubois' Early Golden*—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, and sweet; tree hardy and productive; separates from the stone. Last of June.
- ✓ **LARGE EARLY**—Large size; orange, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, and juicy; separates from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best of the early sorts. Last of June.
- ✓ **MOORPARK**—One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone, sweet, juicy, and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.
- ✓ **PEACH**—Very large; yellowish orange, and mottled with dark brown to the sun; flesh rich yellow, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Apricots; productive. First of July.
- ✓ **RUSSIAN**—Introduced from Russia, and is claimed to be very hardy; fruit medium size; golden yellow, handsome, and sweet.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

- ✓ **ALEXANDER**—An immense bearer. Fruit of large size; oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. July 1st.
- ✓ **ALEXIS**—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and abundant bearer. July 15th.

Allen's Creek, Amherst county, Va.—F. JORDAN writes: "Stock as fine as I ever saw, and superior to stock I have bought of other nurseries."

- ✓ CATHERINE—Tree hardy, vigorous, and productive; fruit medium; yellow; mild, sub-acid, good. July.
- ✓ GIBB—Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer; fruit medium; yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety, ripening about with strawberries; a great acquisition. Last June.
- ✓ J. L. BUDD—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the Almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.
- ✓ NICHOLAS—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer; medium to large; white, sweet, and melting; a handsome, valuable variety. July.

SELECT NECTARINES.

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

- ✓ ELRUGE—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green to the stone, sometimes stained with red there; melting, very juicy, with a rich high flavor; this is one of the best and most celebrated of Nectarines; freestone. August.
- ✓ DOWNTON—Large; pale greenish, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich, and excellent; one of the best; freestone. August.
- ✓ PITMASTON ORANGE—Large size; skin rich orange yellow, with a dark, brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone; melting, juicy, rich, sweet, and of excellent flavor; freestone; best *yellow*-fleshed Nectarine. Middle of July.

SELECT QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

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.

- ✓ CHINESE—A most extraordinary fruit; oblong; of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds; growth rapid and distinct; blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop; fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.
- ✓ CHAMPION—This variety originated in Georgetown, Connecticut; said to be larger than the Orange; fair; smooth, of fine quality, and late keeper.

Concord Depot, Campbell county, Va.—JAMES R. CARDWELL writes: "Trees gave entire satisfaction; am glad I bought of you."

- ✓ **MEECH'S PROLIFIC**—A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, N. J. The late Chas. Downing says: "It is certainly a promising variety, and if it proves as good in other localities and continues its present good qualities of fair fruit and good size, as the specimens you sent me, it will be an acquisition to the Quince family."
- ✓ **ORANGE, OR APPLE**—Large; roundish, with a short neck; color light yellow; tree very productive; this is the most popular variety in the country; a great bearer. Ripens in October.
- ✓ **REA**—*Rea's Seedling*—A variety of the Orange Quince, of large size; a strong grower, of good quality, and bears well.

SELECT GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the third year after planting, but sometimes on the second; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden, or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health, and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this excellent fruit for at least six months in the year.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted eight feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a Grape-vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third, and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

Independence, Grayson county, Va.—Rev. JAMES MAHONEY writes: "Think the stock your agent delivered here is very fine; the best I have seen."

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the winter. Grape-vines should be top-dressed in the spring.

Grapes may be kept through the winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

Few things pay better than a good vineyard. In 1879 the Richmond Nursery planted one and a quarter acres of Concords. In 1881 these vines bore a fair crop, which increased each year until, in 1884, the sales from the one and a quarter acres, at the low price of three cents per pound, gave a net profit of \$400. We could give other similar instances which show the enormous profits in Grape-growing.

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

- ✓ **AGAWAM**—*Rogers'*, No. 15—Bunch large and compact; berries large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; one of the best of *Rogers'* Hybrids.
- ✓ **BRIGHTON**—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunch large, and beautifully formed berries, above medium to large size; berries of a red or Catawba color when first ripe, changing to reddish purple if allowed to hang long on the vine, covered with a blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, very sweet, and of a fine and excellent flavor; quality best as compared with the finest native Grapes. The fruit keeps well for an early Grape, either on or off the vine; vine productive and vigorous. [See page 42.]
- ✓ **CHAMPION, OR TALMAN**—Vine a strong, vigorous grower; healthy, hardy, and productive; bunch large; berries large black; quality poor, but profitable as a market Grape, because of its extreme earliness.
- ✓ **CONCORD**—There is no Grape in the catalogue so popular or planted so extensively as this. It succeeds well in almost all parts of the country; and although of Northern origin, is better here than in its native place. It received the \$100 premium offered for the grape of the *greatest value*. Vine a very vigorous grower, and enormously productive; comparatively free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.
- ✓ **CATAWBA**—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best Grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large, dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich; productive and valuable. September.
- ✓ **CLINTON**—A black Grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy; a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run, and pruned long; often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table Grape when fully ripe.
- ✓ **DELAWARE**—This Grape is now so well known as to need no commendation. Its earliness, hardiness, and admirable sweetness have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf; bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small; skin of a beautiful light red color; it is without hardness or acidity in its pulp; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous, and aromatic. Ripens in August.

Houston, Va.—Mr. J. R. McGHEE writes, November 29, 1890: "I have heard no complaint; everybody was much pleased with their trees."



THE BRIGHTON.

- DUCHESS**—A new seedling from Ulster county, New York. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly and rich.
- EMPIRE STATE**—Another new white Grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered; berry medium, skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet, and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.
- EATON**—Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick, brownish-yellow down; bunch very large, compact, often double-shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds large, from one to four; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, separating freely from the seed and dissolving easily in the mouth, very juicy; as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor.
- FLOWERS**—A native of North Carolina, belonging to the Scuppernong class; does not succeed well north of the 37th degree of latitude; berry very large, black, sweet; ripens in October, and hangs a long time; very productive; valuable on account of its lateness.
- HARTFORD**—*Hartford Prolific*—A very popular and profitable *early* Grape; a vigorous grower and a good bearer, free from disease; fruit medium size, black; flesh sweet and soft. Early in August.
- HERBEMONT**—Bunch very large; berries below medium size, round, of a dark blue or violet color; skin thin, which is filled with rich, vinous, aromatic juice. Medium season.
- IVES**—Bunch medium to large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries medium black; flesh sweet, pulpy, and somewhat foxy; should hang some time on vine after it colors; hardy, vigorous, and bears well; deservedly becoming popular. Early.
- JEFFERSON**—This is a magnificent Grape, but further trial must establish its worth. It is said to mildew badly in some localities; bunch large; very red. Late.
- LADY**—Originated in Ohio. Said to be a seedling of Concord. Bunch medium size; berry about the size of Concord; light, greenish yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet, and pleasant. Early.
- LADY WASHINGTON**—One of Rickett's celebrated seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double-shouldered; berry medium to large; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, and very good; it ripens about with Concord. This showy and beautiful Grape is a cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid, and is a promising Grape for the market and the amateur.
- MARTHA**—This is one of the most reliable white Grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white Grapes that its parent does amongst the black. Ripens a little earlier than Concord.
- MOYER**—Originated in Lincoln county, Ont., Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with the very earliest varieties, some three weeks before the Concord. It is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware, which it much resembles, but is even sweeter, though not quite as high flavored, and without a trace of Fox; pulp very juicy and tender to the centre; skin thin but tough, to which characteristic, in part, it owes its good keeping, handling, and shipping qualities; bunches medium, about the same as Delaware, shouldered; the berries are a little larger and adhere tenaciously to the stem. When overripe it gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. The color is a rich, dark red, even better than that of the Delaware. This Grape is sweet, tender, and good soon as colored. The vine is a vigorous, though rather short-jointed and compact grower, and may be planted a little closer than Concord or other rambling growers; very hardy,

Shady Nook, Harrison county, Ky.—Mr. F. M. LONG writes, April 14, 1890: "Customers were all highly pleased with their trees."



THE DOWNING.

having stood 35 degrees below zero unprotected and unhurt. Neither the leaf nor fruit has ever been known to mildew, not even in seasons and places where everything around it was affected.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—This choice new white Grape is from a lot of 2,500 seedlings raised by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the originator of the well-known "Brighton" Grape), who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light; berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem. In quality, no other white Grape in the market can compare with it. It is as much superior to the other leading white Grapes as the Brighton is superior to the Concord.

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.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Bunch large, shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin, dark purple, nearly black; flesh purple, with a brisk, rather rough flavor; vine vigorous, productive, and free from disease. Last of August.

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

POCKLINGTON—A seedling of the Concord; vine very hardy, healthy, and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper and bears shipping well. It will probably take its place as a valuable standard Grape, being the largest and most showy white Grape of its type yet introduced.

PRENTISS—A moderate grower; bunch medium size, compact; berry medium; color yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, with a slight musky aroma. Ripens with or a little later than Concord.

SCUPPERNONG—A southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia; does not even succeed in Virginia much above the tide-water line, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable; vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops. Continues in season about six weeks.

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

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.

Henderson, Vance county, N. C.—E. O. TAYLOR writes, November 8, 1887: "Purchased large lot of trees from your agent this fall; they give me entire satisfaction; have never seen finer stock than your agent delivered at Henderson this fall."



THE CUTHBERT.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.



SELECT CURRANTS.

- ✓ **BLACK NAPLES**—Very large; black; valuable for jams and jellies; has a strong, musky odor.
- ✓ **CHERRY**—Very large; red; strong grower, and moderately productive; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.
- ✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC**—This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."
- ✓ **LÉE'S PROLIFIC**—A black variety of recent introduction, and perhaps the best of its class; earlier than Black Naples, with the peculiar musky flavor of that variety; fruit large; very prolific.
- ✓ **LA. VERSAILLAISE**—One of the largest and best Currants; an enormous bearer; red; flavor good; very similar to Cherry.
- ✓ **PRINCE ALBERT**—A moderately vigorous grower; large foliage; fruit large; bright red; late.
- ✓ **RED DUTCH**—Larger than the common red, and clusters much larger, and less acid; one of the best red Currants.
- ✓ **RED GRAPE**—Very large; bunch very long; beautiful red color; a little more acid than the Red Dutch; very productive.
- ✓ **VICTORIA**—A late variety, of rather large size; red; bunch long; productive.
- ✓ **WHITE GRAPE**—The best white Currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red Currants; fine for the table.
- ✓ **WHITE DUTCH**—Rather large; white; good.

Walker's, Wood county, W. Va.—J. T. ENOCH writes: "I am under great obligations to you for shipping my trees in such splendid condition."



THE GREGG.

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. [See page 44.]

✓ **HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING**—Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant; produces enormous crops, free from mildew. Most profitable market variety.

✓ **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.

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry should be planted in good, rich soil, in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes.

✓ **BRANDYWINE**—This once popular berry is now superseded by Cuthbert and others. Its bright crimson color, good size and firmness, render it valuable for market, but it lacks vigor of cane and is only productive on good soil. It is very attractive, selling readily, and is yet grown to some extent for market.

✓ **CUTHBERT**—*Queen of the Market*—Canes strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high, sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the Cotton States. We commend it to planters in all sections. [See page 46.]

✓ **DOOLITTLE'S IMPROVED**—*Cap*—An old, popular, early sort, but not planted so largely as formerly.

✓ **GREGG**—This is one of the largest, if not *the* largest, of the Black Cap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short; it is a very strong grower and good bearer. Very desirable. [See page 48.]

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

✓ **MAMMOTH CLUSTER**—*McCormick*—*Cap*—Of much larger size than the common Black Cap, also sweeter and more juicy; a strong grower and productive. Medium to late.

✓ **RANCOCAS**—This new sort is rapidly working its way to the front by its own merits, and it will stay there, combining as it does so many good points. The plant is vigorous, and the introducer says: "With same soil and with same care will produce twice as many quarts to the acre as the Brandywine." Fruit large; beautiful color; good quality; ripens its crop in a very short time, and is a good shipper. It will prove a most valuable sort for marketing.

✓ **SOUHEGAN**—*Cap*—A week or ten days earlier than Doolittle; strong grower; very hardy; fruit large; jet black; handsome; one of the very best of the Caps.

SELECT BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

Walker's, Wood county, W. Va.—A. V. Brown writes: "It pleases me to say that trees were received in good condition, and I wish you success."

- ✓ **EARLY HARVEST**—One of the earliest, if not the *very* earliest Blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality, and very prolific; it is firm and very attractive in appearance; a good market sort.
- ✓ **LUCRETIA**—This is a trailing Blackberry, or Dewberry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.
- ✓ **WILSON'S EARLY**—A well-known and most valuable sort; it is of very large size and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing. There has been more fruit grown of this variety during the last twenty years than all other sorts combined.



WILSON'S EARLY.

Walker's, Wood county, W. Va.—M. J. MODESITT: "Trees splendid; as fine as I ever saw."

WILSON, JR.—A seedling of Wilson's Early, said to inherit all the good qualities of its parent, besides being larger and earlier. Probably the best early Blackberry yet introduced.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES.

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

BUBACH'S No. 5—*P*—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. Is taking the lead in many sections, and is one of the best large berries for near market.

CLOUD SEEDLING—*P*—A comparatively new variety from Louisiana, where it is becoming popular as a market berry for shipping north. The plant is vigorous and productive and makes large stools, with good, healthy foliage. The fruit is large, handsome, and firm. Early to mid-season.

CHARLES DOWNING—A well-known sort, and, like the Wilson, adapted to a great variety of soils; fruit large, bright scarlet; flesh juicy, sweet, and rich; a valuable sort. Season medium.

CRESCENT SEEDLING—Fruit medium to large; roundish, conical, bright scarlet. It requires less time and attention than most varieties, and is well calculated for those who cannot and will not give the necessary labor to produce the better kinds. It is a hardy, strong, vigorous grower, and very productive; the plant requires much room to give good results; it ripens early and continues late, holding its size tolerably well; and although not of high flavor, its fair size, good color, and moderately firm flesh, has given it a near market value. Being a pistillate variety, it should be planted near other varieties.

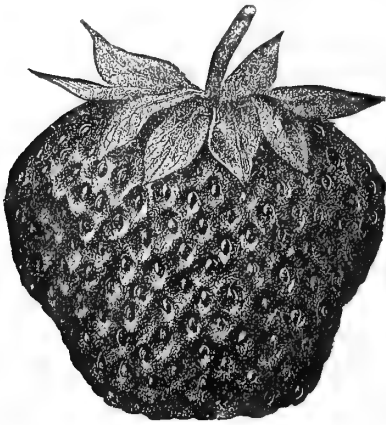
CRYSTAL CITY—Medium size, conical; color light crimson; flesh soft; quality good when very ripe; valuable on account of its very early ripening.

CUMBERLAND—*Cumberland Triumph*—Very large, regular, and uniform in size; light scarlet; very handsome; flesh juicy and good flavor; plant very vigorous and productive. It succeeds well almost everywhere. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable sorts, and deserves very extensive planting. Season medium.

JESSIE—A stout, luxuriant grower; foliage light green, large and clean; berry very large, continuing large to the last picking; a beautiful color, fine quality, good form, quite firm. While it is not perfect in all respects, it combines many desirable qualities in a high degree.

MARY KING—A seedling of the Crescent, and regarded as a very promising sort for the market; vigorous, very productive; fruit large, bright red; handsome. Early.

Jarrett, Kanawha county, W. Va.—A. E. PRICE writes, October 31, 1887: "Bill of trees received in good condition, and I wish to say that they are the finest ever sold in this county. To say that I am delighted would but partly express my feelings."



THE SHARPLESS.

✓ PARRY—A seedling of Jersey Queen; plant vigorous; berries uniformly large; bright scarlet; handsome and good. Early to medium.

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

✓ WILSON—*Albany*—Too well known for description. Once the most popular berry, but now superseded by better and more vigorous sorts. It is still grown in many localities where it is yet profitable.

FIGS.

The following are amongst the best and hardiest varieties:

✓ Black Ischia,
✓ Brown Turkey,

✓ Early Violet,
✓ Madaline,

✓ Prequesta,
✓ White Genoa.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ALMONDS—Hardshell,
“ Softshell, or Ladies.
FILBERTS—Best English Varieties.
MULBERRY—Downing's Everbearing.
“ Hicks' Everbearing.
“ Large Black English.
“ Large White English.
CHESTNUT—Common American.

SPANISH CHESTNUT, OR MARRON—A large, sweet nut, as large as a Horse Chestnut; is excellent when either boiled or roasted. The tree is a rapid grower, low-branching in habit, ornamental, and an early bearer.

ENGLISH WALNUT, OR MADEIRA NUT—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head, and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit, in a green state, is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantities of the ripe nuts annually imported and sold here attests its value. This tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

PERSIMMON JAPANESE.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS—*Barr's Mammoth*—One year.
“ “ Two years.
“ *Conover's Colossal*—One year.
“ “ Two years.

HORSE RADISH.
RHUBARB—Linnaeus.
“ Victoria.

Madison, Boone county, W. Va.—JAMES FOSTER writes: “Trees are the finest I ever saw; am thoroughly satisfied.”

HEDGE PLANTS.

AMERICAN ARBOR-VITÆ—Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge. Evergreen.

OSAGE ORANGE—Deciduous.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Almost an evergreen.

SCIONS AND BUDS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions and buds of any variety of Fruit Trees, enumerated in this Catalogue, can be furnished at the annexed prices, excepting only a few sorts.

When ordered to be sent by mail, the annexed price includes the payment of postage when fifty cents' worth or more are taken.

APPLES AND PEACHES, per dozen buds.....	12½ cents.
“ “ “ “ scions	50 “
PEARS, PLUMS, AND CHERRIES, per dozen buds.....	25 “
“ “ “ “ scions	\$1 00

When the standard varieties are ordered by the hundred or thousand, they will be furnished at greatly reduced rates.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. These have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers, in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by

Coal River Marshes, Raleigh county, W. Va.—GEORGE CLAYPOOL writes: "Trees finest ever delivered in this county, and give general satisfaction."

itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually be taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors, or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list; but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the Catalogue for descriptions of them.

FLOWERING TREES, MAY—Magnolias in variety, Horse-Chestnuts, flowering Cherry; JUNE—Laburnum, Syringæfolia, Lindens in variety.

TREES VALUED FOR THEIR FORM AND FOLIAGE—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, European Linden, White-leaved Weeping Linden, Norway Maple, Purple-leaved Beech, Teas Weeping Mulberry.

EVERGREEN TREES—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Chinese Golden Arbor-Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor-Vitæ, Silver Fir, Balsam Fir, etc.

UPRIGHT FLOWERING SHRUBS, APRIL—Japan Quince, Double-flowering Plum, Dwarf Double-flowering Almonds, Spiræa, Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety; JUNE—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flora pleno, Snowball, Wiegela in variety, Syringa, Calycanthus, Spiræa; JULY—Spiræa Calosa Alba, Spiræa Calosa; AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER—Althea in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

ROSES—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer; and tender Roses, blooming constantly.

ROSES.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will ensure more late flowers. The so-called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter, by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they, too, are similarly protected.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort; does not thrive on its own roots.

AUGUSTA MIE—Delicate pink; cupped and vigorous.

Dry Creek, Raleigh county, W. Va.—JACOB JARRELL writes: "Trees finest I ever saw; I want another large order next season."

- BARONNE DE MAYNARD**—Pure white; medium size; very good form; double and free.
- BARONNE PREVOST**—Deep rose; very large and fine; a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best of the older sorts.
- CAROLINE DE SANSAL**—Clear, delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color.
- COQUETTE DES ALPS**—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a very free bloomer.
- COQUETTE DES BLANCHES**—Pure white; very beautiful. We think this the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.
- GENERAL WASHINGTON**—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.
- GIANT OF BATTLES**—Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; esteemed one of the finest.
- JOHN HOPPER**—Rose; crimson centre; large and full.
- JULES MARGOTTIN**—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.
- LA FRANCE**—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all Roses; only a moderate grower.
- LA REINE**—Brilliant glossy rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a superb Rose.
- MADAME CHARLES WOOD**—Extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; an early and continuous bloomer.
- MADAME MOREAU**—Free blooming; crimson, fine.
- PAUL NEYRON**—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.
- PIUS IX**—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a splendid Rose.
- VICTOR VERDIER**—Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy, and a finer bloomer; a splendid Rose.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- BALTIMORE BELLE**—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing Rose.
- GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS**—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.
- JAMES SPRUNT**—Dark crimson; a good Rose.
- MADAME ALFRED CARRIERE**—Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer.
- QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE**—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact, and globular.
- REINE MARIE HENRIETTE**—Large, finely-formed flowers; very full and double; borne in clusters and Tea scented; color rich crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine.

MOSS ROSES.

- COUNTESS DE MURINAIS**—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.
- LUXEMBOURG**—Deep crimson; fine grower.
- PRINCESS ADELAIDE**—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.
- WHITE**—Pure white; produces very few flowers.
- ZOBEIDE**—A good grower; flowers very large; appears to better advantage when full; color pale rose.

Petroleum, Ritchie county, W. Va.—B. P. MARSHALL writes: "Am thoroughly satisfied with my trees; they are as fine as I ever saw."

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

- HARRISON'S YELLOW—A moderate grower; golden yellow; semi-double; free blooming.
- MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large and full; foliage magnificent. Few varieties as fine as this produce so many flowers.
- MADAM PLANTIER—Pure white, above medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.

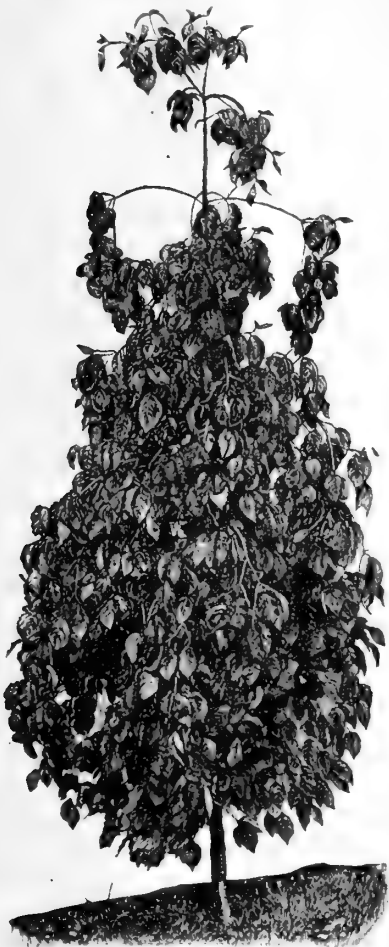
TENDER PERPETUAL ROSES.

- AGRIPPINA—Red, velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.
- ANDRE SCHWARTZ—Recently introduced and recommended by the European growers as the "True Tea Jacqueminot"; the color is brilliant flowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson; very bright and striking; constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full, and sweet.
- BON SILENE—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.
- BOUGERE—Rosy bronze; large and full; moderately hardy. One of the best.
- CATHARINE MERMET—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France. Large, full, and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.
- COQUETTE DE LYON—A lovely Tea Rose; exquisite canary yellow; clear translucent texture and delicious perfume; flowers large; fine form; very full and double.
- DEVOINENSIS—Beautiful creamy white and rosy centre; large; very full and double; delightfully sweet Tea scent. One of the finest Roses.
- HERMOSA—Bright Rose; *a most constant bloomer*; hardy; one of the best.
- ISABELLA SPRUNT—Bright canary yellow; large, beautiful buds; valuable for cut flowers; very sweet, Tea scent; profuse bloomer.
- LAMARQUE—White, with salmon centre; flowers in clusters; a magnificent climbing Rose under glass.
- LA PACTOLE—Pale sulphur yellow; large, full, and double; beautiful buds; very sweet; Tea scented.
- MADAME CHEDANNE GUINOISSEAU—A valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety; flowers clear golden yellow; large, very full, and sweet; buds long and pointed; opens well; first-class in every way.
- MAD'ELLE ALEXANDRINE BRUEL—New and highly recommended; medium-size flowers; full, handsome form, very double; color pure white, wax-like petals, and very sweet.
- MADAME FALCOT—Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; most valued for bouquets; Tea scented; a constant bloomer; medium size and fulness.
- MADAME MARGOTTEN—Very large; perfectly double; flowers elegantly perfumed; color beautiful dark citron yellow, with bright-red centre; a strong grower and quite hardy.
- MAD'ELLE RACHEL—A lovely Tea Rose; pure snow-white; very double; deliciously scented; makes beautiful buds; is an elegant Rose for either house culture or open ground.
- MARECHAL NIEL—Deep yellow; very large; very full; globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow Rose.
- MARIE GUILLOT—Color pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; extra large size; full and double; very sweet, Tea scent.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE—White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers large and full. In every way a most charming sort.
- NIPHETOS—Pale yellowish-white, often snow-white; long, large buds; very beautiful.

Milton, Cabell county, W. Va.—R. W. LEWIS writes: "Trees delivered at Milton are the finest I ever saw."

- PERLE DES JARDINS—A beautiful straw color, sometimes a deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form. A very free bloomer.
- SAFRANO—Saffron and Apricot. A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.
- SOLFATERRE—Raised from Lamarque. Sulphur yellow; large; full; slightly fragrant.
- SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large; full; beautiful.
- TRIUMPH DE LUXEMBOURG—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and very fine.
- WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON—A new variety, of strong growth and climbing habit; color rich, coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; flowers large, full, and fragrant.

WEEPING TREES.



WEEPING DOGWOOD.

BIRCH—Weeping Cut-Leaved Birch (*Betula alba, var. pendula laciniata*)—A charming tree in the Northern States, but does not show so much beauty South, except in very favorable locations; it is of very graceful, drooping habit, silvery-white bark, and delicate, cut foliage.

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

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

Kilmarnock Willow (*S. caprea pendula*)—A variety of the Goat Willow, making a very pretty tree when grafted six or eight feet high, forming a complete umbrella head, the branches and foliage being very dense; unique in form.

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY—This is one of the most graceful and handy among the weeping trees, and has only to be known to be appreciated; the foliage is a beautiful glossy green, and very abundant, and the tree a rapid grower. No weeping tree is so well adapted to our Southern climate as this or gives such general satisfaction.

WEEPING DOGWOOD—This valuable tree is among the earliest bloomers, and its beautiful white blossoms in spring, and red berries in fall, make it one of the handsomest ornaments for

Goshen, Rockbridge county, Va.—J. B. GOODLOE writes: "Stock delivered here by your agent is as fine as has ever been sent to this place. The trees seem to have been carefully taken up and shipped in a thrifty condition."

the front yard or lawn that can be planted, while it presents a dense and beautiful green foliage during the entire growing season. No one should fail to secure one of these hardy, truly ornamental trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

PRICE—For trees of the usual size (except otherwise noted), \$1 each; \$9 per dozen.

BEECH—Purple-Leaved (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*)—Foliage deep purple in the spring, but under our hot sun and in dry seasons it loses much of its color; for the Northern States it is a very desirable tree.

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

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

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

HORSE-CHESTNUT—Common White Flowering (*Æsculus hippocastanum*)—A handsomely-formed tree, with very attractive flowers; succeeds well in the Northern States and in the elevated portions of the Southern States; but in many places South its foliage burns under the hot sun.

Ohio Buckeye (*Æ. glabra*)—A native of the Western States, forming a large-sized tree; flowers pale yellow.

LABURNUM—Golden Chain (*Cytisus Laburnum*)—A very ornamental small tree, a native of Europe, with smooth, shining foliage, bearing a profusion of drooping racemes of yellow flowers.

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

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

White-Leaved European Linden (*T. argentea*)—A vigorous-growing tree; its handsome form, growth, and foliage render it worthy to be classed amongst the best of our ornamental trees.

Broad-Leaved European Linden (*T. platiphylla*)—Distinguished from *T. Europæa* by its larger and rougher leaves.

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

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

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

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

Great-Leaved Magnolia (*M. macrophylla*)—A tree of medium size, leaves from two to three feet long; flowers eight to ten inches in diameter; pure white, very fragrant.

Franklin, Macon county, N. C.—W. T. POTTS writes, December 5, 1887: "Trees better than any I have bought or ever seen delivered in this county before. Am much pleased with mine."

Umbrella-Tree (*M. Tripetala*)—A small-sized tree, of rapid growth, with immense leaves; flowers creamy white, four to six inches in diameter.

Grandiflora—This magnificent Southern evergreen may be called the Queen of the Magnolias. It is really a grand tree; but, unfortunately, too tender to stand the winters well north of the Potomac, and even the climate along the mountains of Virginia is rather too severe for it to do well; but east of Richmond and south of James river it flourishes finely. The tree is of rapid and handsome growth; leaves eight to ten inches long, which are retained the whole year; flowers large, white, and very fragrant.

PEACH—Double White-Flowering (*Persica vulgaris, fl. alba plena*)—Flowers pure white, and very double.

Double Rose-Flowering Peach (*P. vulgaris, fl. rosa plena*)—Flowers double, pale, rose-colored; resembles small Roses; very pretty.

Double Red-Flowering (*P. vulgaris, fl. sanguinea plena*)—Flowers semi-double, bright red; very fine.

The three varieties above described are all very attractive, and their effect is very pleasing when all are grouped together.

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

EVERGREENS.

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

Chinese Golden (*B. aurea*)—This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the Arbor-Vitæ; the beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habit render it unusually attractive.

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

English Silver Fir (*P. pectinata*)—A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches; dark, shining green color, holding its color well through the winter; it is rather stiff-looking when young, but makes a splendid tree.

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

SPRUCE—Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*)—An European species, of very rapid, elegant, and lofty growth, and, when it attains to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is one of the handsomest as well as the most popular evergreen trees; very hardy.

Hemlock Spruce (*A. Canadensis*)—One of the hardiest and most handsome trees; branches drooping; foliage delicate, retaining its color well through the winter; should be in every collection, however small; it also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS.

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

Syriacus—Variegated-Leaved Double Purple-Flowered Althæa (*flore pleno fol. variegatis*)—A conspicuous variety, with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Amaranthus—Rich purple; fine.

Crossland, Calloway county, Ky.—F. STEWART writes, Nov. 17th: "Trees came in thrifty condition and are as fine as any I ever saw."

- Bi-color*—Double, white, with red striping.
Duchesse de Brabant—Flower large, very double, of reddish-lilac color; one of the best varieties.
Elegantissima—Bright pink, beautifully striped.
Fleur Blanche—Pure white, single flower; fine.
Comte de Flanders—Bright maroon.
Carnea Plena—White, tipped with pink.
Ranunculæflora—White, with maroon centre.
Sanguinea—Dark crimson.
Violet Clair—Clear violet.
Purpura—Double, reddish purple.
Pæoniiflora—Large double pink; very pretty.
- ALMOND (Dwarf)—Double Rose-Flowering Almond (*Prunus Japonica flora rubro pleno*)—A beautiful small shrub, producing an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twig before the leaves appear; very attractive.
 White-Flowering Almond (*Prunus Japonica flora albo pleno*)—Produces beautiful double white flowers in April.
- CALYCANTHUS—Sweet-Scented Shrub (*C. floridus*)—A well-known native bush, the young wood of which has a strong aromatic odor; foliage luxuriant, and the rare, chocolate-colored blossoms are delightfully fragrant; blossoms in May and at intervals during the summer.
- CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*)—A well-known and beautiful shrub; very attractive on account of its profusion of crape-like flowers, which appear about midsummer and continue for two months or more; hardy south of Maryland.
- DEUTZIA—Rough-Leaved (*D. scabra*)—An upright, thrifty shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in May.
 Slender-Branched (*D. gracilis*)—A smaller variety than the preceding; branches slender and graceful, producing a profusion of pure white flowers that literally crowd the branches; exceedingly pretty and very hardy.
 Double-Flowering Deutzia (*D. crenata flore pleno*)—From Japan; flowers double, white, delicately margined with pink. This is deservedly one of the most popular and desirable flowering shrubs, and no collection can be complete without it.
 Double-white (*Flore alba pleno*)—Produces a profusion of double, pure white flowers, similar in habit to preceding.
 Fortune's Deutzia (*D. Fortunei*)—Dark-green foliage, and large, single flowers. Their hardihood, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render the Deutzias deservedly the most popular flowering shrubs in our collection.
- FRINGE—Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree, Venitian Sumac, &c. (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A very elegant ornamental tree, or large shrub, with curious, hair-like flowers of pale, purplish color, that cover the whole plant; very desirable.
- JAPAN QUINCE—*Pyrus Japonica* (*Cydonia Japonica*, &c.)—Produces bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring; very attractive and hardy; one of the very best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue.
- LILAC—Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)—Very generally known and admired with its profusion of fragrant bluish-purple flowers.
 Common White Lilac (*Var. alba*)—Flowers produced in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.
 White Persian (*Var. alba*)—Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are nearly white, being slightly shaded with purple.
- PLUM—Double-Flowered (*Prunus triloba*)—Of recent introduction from China; a very hardy shrub; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike; very pretty and desirable.
- SPIRÆA—*Ariaefolia*—A profuse bloomer, having large panicles of elegant white flowers.
 Billard's Spiræa (*S. Billardi*)—Bright rose-colored flowers; blooms nearly all summer; desirable.

Big Island, Bedford county, Va.—THOMAS N. TURPIN writes: "I think every one in want of trees would do well to order of you."

- Fortune's Spiræa (*S. collosa*)—A fine sort; flowers light pink; produced in large panicles; blossoms nearly all summer.
- Plum-Leaved Spiræa—Bridal Wreath (*S. prunitolia flore pleno*)—A very beautiful variety; flowers pure white, small, and very double; blooms very early.
- Reeves' Spiræa (*S. Reevesii*, or *lanccolata*)—A very pretty sort, producing clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.
- SNOWBALL—Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus*)—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.
- Plicate Viburnum (*V. plicatum*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China; flowers in large, globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.
- SYRINGA—Mock-Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)—A rapid grower; flowers large, white, and fragrant.
- WEIGELA—Rose-Colored Weigela (*Weigela rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with beautiful and strong rose-colored flowers; hardy, and of easy cultivation; should be in every collection.

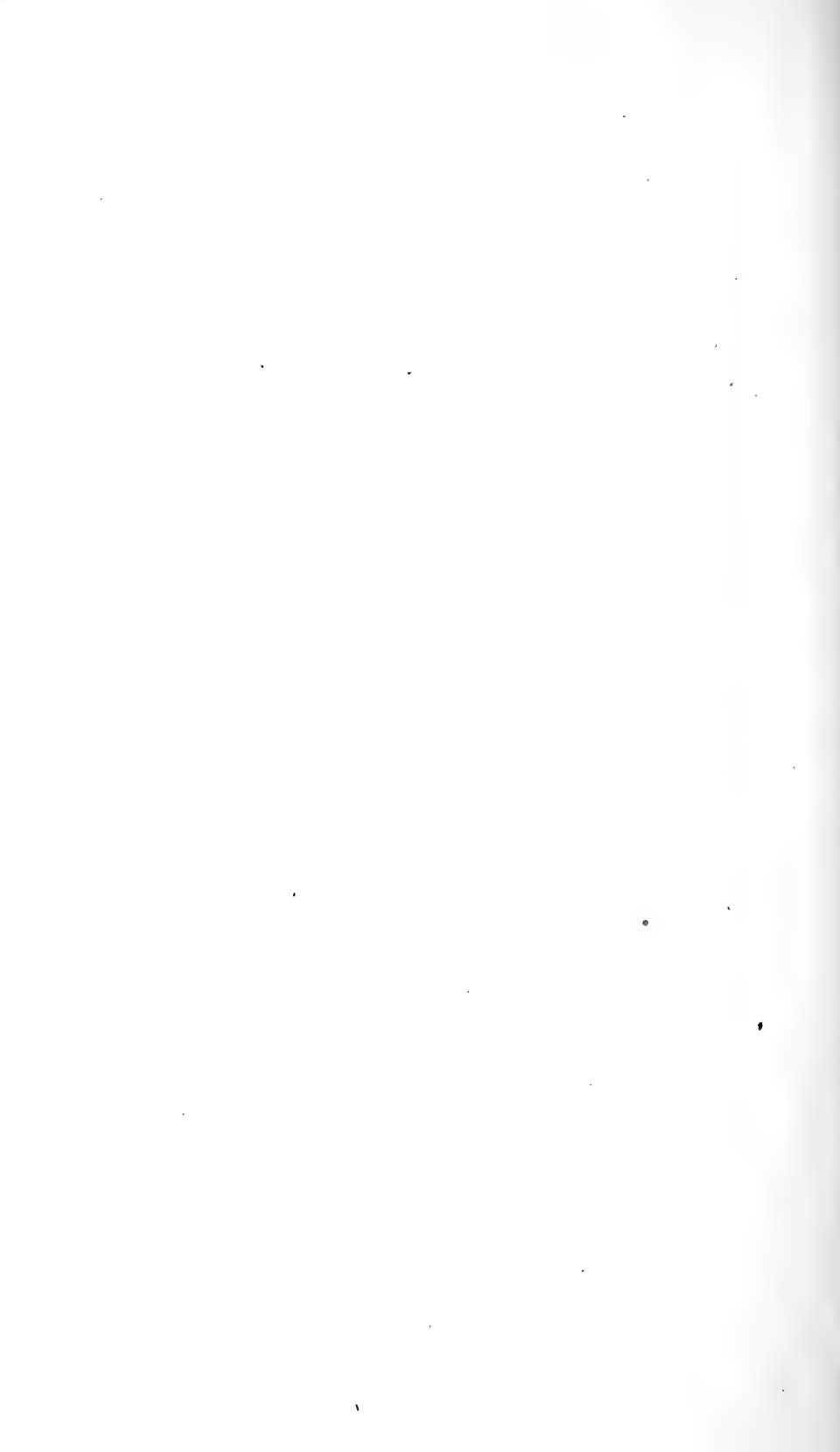
VINES AND CREEPERS.

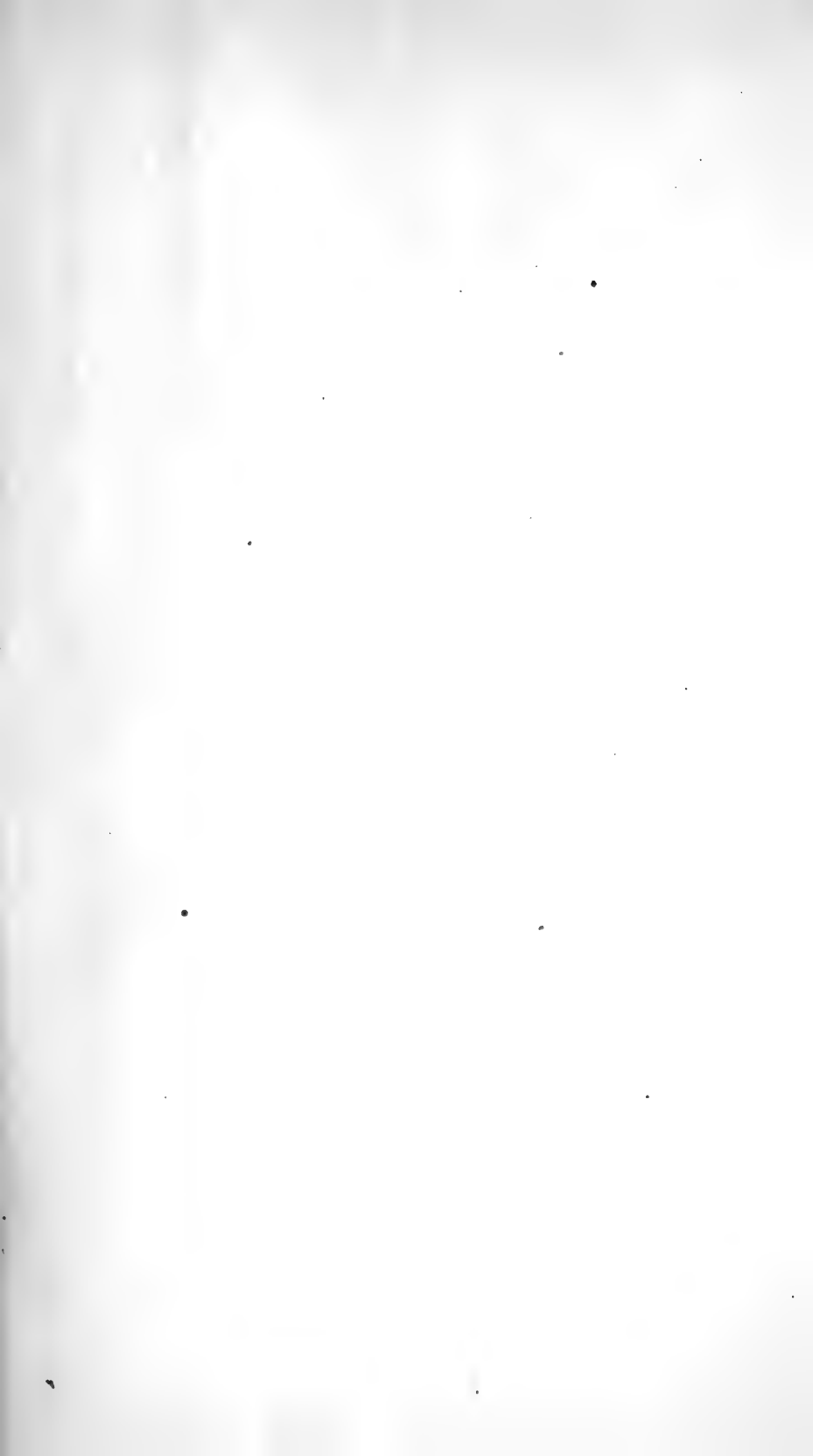
- HONEYSUCKLE, OR WOODBINE—New Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera brachypoda*)—A very vigorous grower, with numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.
- Chinese Twining Honeysuckle (*L. Japonica*)—An old favorite, holding its foliage through the winter; flowers red, yellow, and white variegated; very sweet.
- WISTARIA—Chinese Wistaria (*W. Chinensis*)—One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all the climbing plants; attains a very large size, sometimes growing fifteen or more feet in a season; has long racemes of pale-blue flowers in spring and sometimes in autumn.
- White-Flowering Wistaria (*W. alba*)—Like the preceding, except that the flowers are pure white and single.

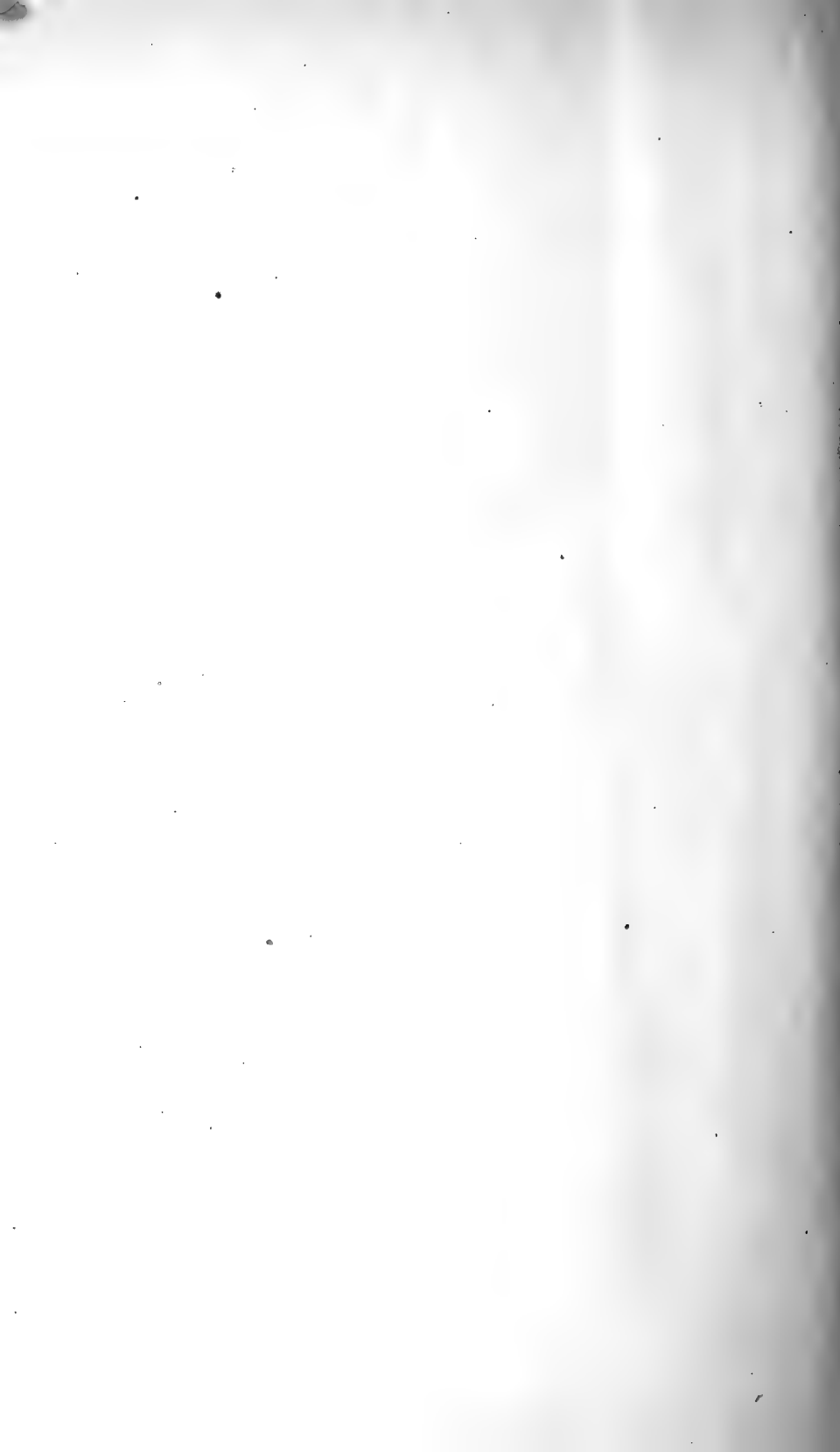
EVERGREEN HEDGE-PLANTS.

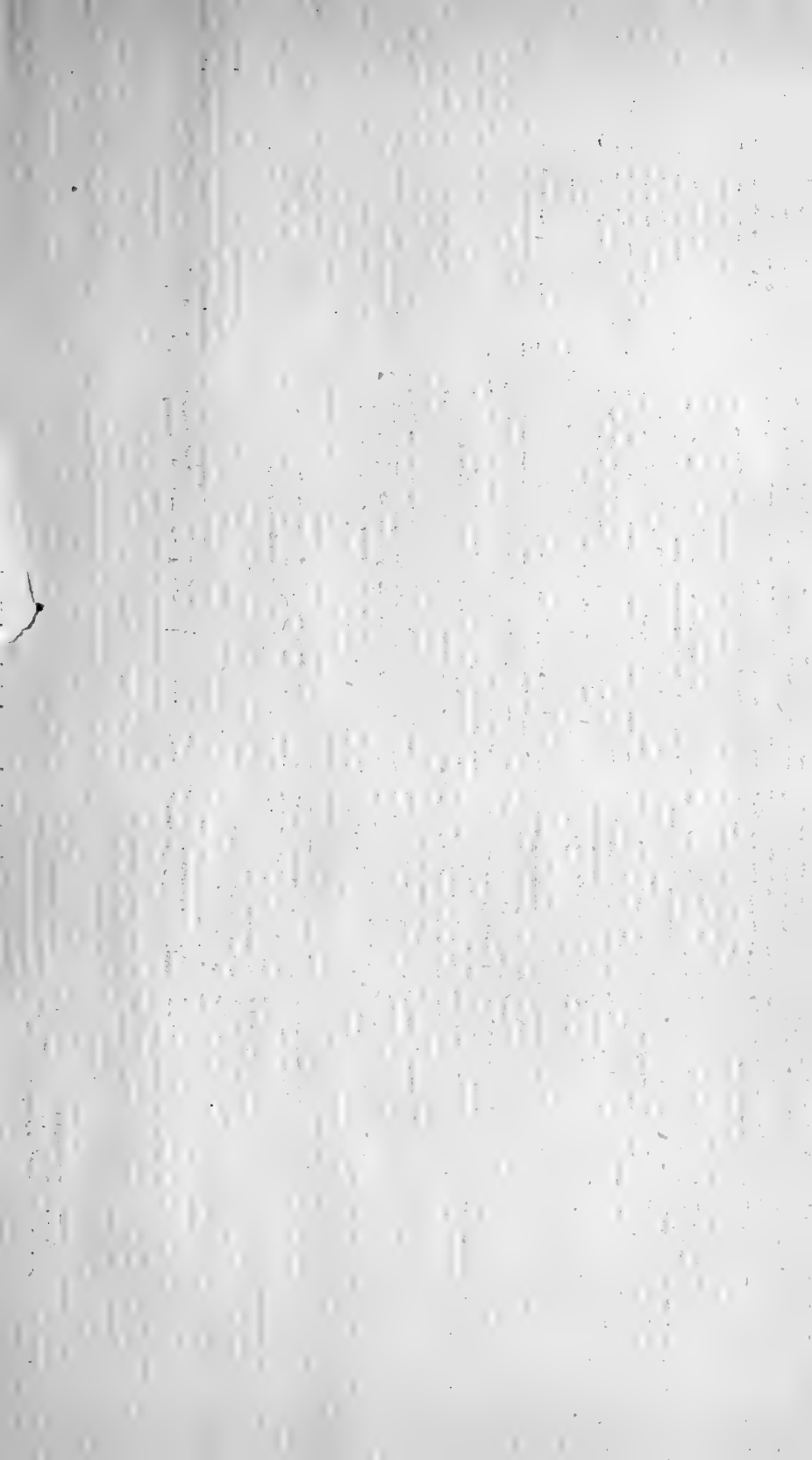
American Arbor-Vitæ,	Privet,
Chinese Golden Arbor-Vitæ,	Tree-Box,
Hemlock Spruce,	Dwarf-Box,
Norway Spruce.	

Crossland, Calloway county, Ky.—J. B. ATKINS writes: "Trees were good; I can recommend them to others who need stock."











90?

PRICE-LIST

—OF THE—

Salem Nursery Co.,

—GROWERS OF ALL KINDS OF—

FRUIT TREES, Etc.,

SALEM, ROANOKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

WE take pleasure in presenting our PRICE LIST for the consideration of the Fruit Growers of Southwest Virginia. We fully appreciate the patronage extended to us in the past, and have perfect confidence in our ability to retain the good-will and patronage of our former customers, and to gain the same of all others who favor us with their orders. The superior quality of stock, and the rate at which it is offered, together with our careful handling and packing, cannot fail to give the buyer entire satisfaction.

ADVANTGES.

The soil and climate here are well adapted to the growth and production of strong, hardy, well-rooted and well-ripened trees. This, together with our trees being acclimated, our nearness to all points in Southwest Virginia, and with good railroad facilities, enables you to get your trees planted without their being worn or dried out by long shipments. All articles are carefully labeled and packed with special care taken to have goods arrive in best condition. The annexed prices do not include packing, but a moderate charge will be made to cover expenses. No charge for drayage.

Per Dozen, \$1.25.

Per 100, \$10.00.

PH.

APPLES.

cents each.

Below we give a partial list of the Apples we carry.

EARLY APPLES.

- White June,
- Early Harvest,
- Early Red Margaret,
- Early Ripe,
- Early Strawberry,
- Benoni,
- Sops of Wine,
- Summer Queen,
- Sour Bough.

WINTER APPLES.

- Wine Sap,
- Albemarle Pippin,
- Ben Davis,
- Shaver,
- Johnson's Fine Winter,
- Limbertwig, King of Tompkins,
- Grimes' Golden Pippin, Shoshone,
- Nansemond Beauty, Baldwin,
- White Winter Permain,
- Ridge Pippin,
- Winter Sweet Paradise,
- Piedmont Pippin,
- Roxbury Russet,
- Green Newtown Pippin,
- English Russet,
- White French Pippin,
- Willow Twig,
- Roman Stem,
- Smith's Cider,
- Cart House,
- Rawl's Jennett,
- Ladies' Sweeting,
- Milam,
- Nickajack,
- Big Hill, Starke,
- Red Canada,
- Pilot,
- Nero,
- Virginia Beauty,

75 cents.

SUMMER AND FALL APPLES.

- Fall Pippin,
- Autumn Strawberry,
- Hopkin's Red Fall,
- Extra Sweet Fall,
- Fallowater,
- Duchess of Oldenburg,
- Duchess Mignonne,
- Maiden's Blush,
- Wenger's Fall Melon,
- Twenty oz. Pippin,
- Smoke House,
- Peck's Pleasant,
- Welford's Yellow,
- Hay's Fall Wine.

SPECIAL LIST, 25 CENTS EACH.

- Langford Seedling,
- Lawver,
- Niswander's Red Streak.
- Hibb's Apple,
- Mann Apple.

There is nothing that adds so much to the COMFORT, HEALTH AND PLEASURE of a family as a garden well stocked with small Fruits and Berries. Below we give a partial list of our varieties:

RASPBERRIES, PER DOZEN, \$1.00.

- Cuthbert,
- Hansell,
- Evagg,
- Everbearing.

PEACHES.

of new and well tested varieties from earliest to
They ripen about as we have them listed. Clings
stone F.:

- aveler, F.,
- ly, F.,
- rs, F.,
- atrice, F.,
- gold, F.,
- Mignonne, F.,
- ain Rose, F.,
- John, F.,
- arta, F.,
- hily Favorite, F.,
- nnie Worthen, F.,
- Robert E. Lee, F.,
- Large Early York, F.,
- George the Fourth, F.,
- Royal George, F.,
- Sallie Worrall, F.,
- Early Crawford, F.,
- eves' Favorite, F.,
- Mixon, F.,
- ese, C.,

- Thurber, F.,
- Preston, C.,
- Tipacano, C.,
- Lady Belle Thomas, F.,
- Stump the World, F.,
- Crawford's Late, F.,
- Brandy Wine, F.,
- Shipley Late Red, F.,
- Smock, F.,
- Lagrange, F.,
- Keyport Late, F.,
- Heath, F.,
- Heath, C.,
- Ringold, C.,
- Silver Medal, F.,
- Salway, F.,
- Newington, F.,
- Newington, C.,
- Steadley, F.,
- Levy, late, C.,
- Albright's October, C.,
- Bilyeus Comet, F.,

GRAPES.

WHITE.

- na, 25 cents,
- a, 25 cents,
- 50 cents,
- 50 cents,
- ss, 50 cents,
- n Arbor, 50 cents,
- ocklington, 75 cents,
- Empire State, 75 cents,
- Niagara, 75 cents,

BLACK OR BLUE.

- Moore's Early, 50 cents,
- Hartford Prolific, 25 cents,
- Concord, 25 cents,
- Penn. Seedless, 50 cents,
- Clinton, 15 cents,
- Roanoke Neverfail, \$1.00.

RED OR PINK.

- Dinkle, (late), 50 cents,
- Salem, 25 cents,
- Brighton, 25 cents,
- Wilder, 25 cents.

The last mentioned is a native of this county, is a dark blue,
very late; stays on vine until freezing weather; a good table
grape; fine for wine and for 40 years has never failed to make a
large crop in the most protracted drought, or rotted a berry; in
fact has no enemies; should be in every collection.

PLUMS, 30 CENTS EACH.

Coe's Golden Drop,
Magnum Bonum,
Wild Goose,

Barnitz's Plum,
Shropshire Damson,
Marianna New, 50 cents each.

PEARS, 50 CENTS EACH.

Beurre Gifford,
Bartlett,
Clapp's Favorite,

Duchess,
Seckle,
Keifer, 50 cents, Leconte, 75 cents.

CHERRIES, 50 CENTS EACH.

May Duke,
Early Richmond,

Napoleon (wax),
Belle Magnific.

QUINCES, 30 CENTS EACH.

Orange, Angiers, Champion, 50 cents.

CURRANTS, PER DOZEN, \$1.00.

Versaillaise, White Grape,
Fay's Prolific, 75 cents each.

GOOSEBERRIES, PER DOZEN, \$1.00.

American Seedling, Houghton, Downing.

STRAWBERRIES.

Crescent Seedling, per dozen, \$1.00. Sharpless, per dozen, 50 cents.
Capt. Jack, per dozen, 50 cents. Wilson's Albany, per dozen, 25

ORNAMENTAL TREES

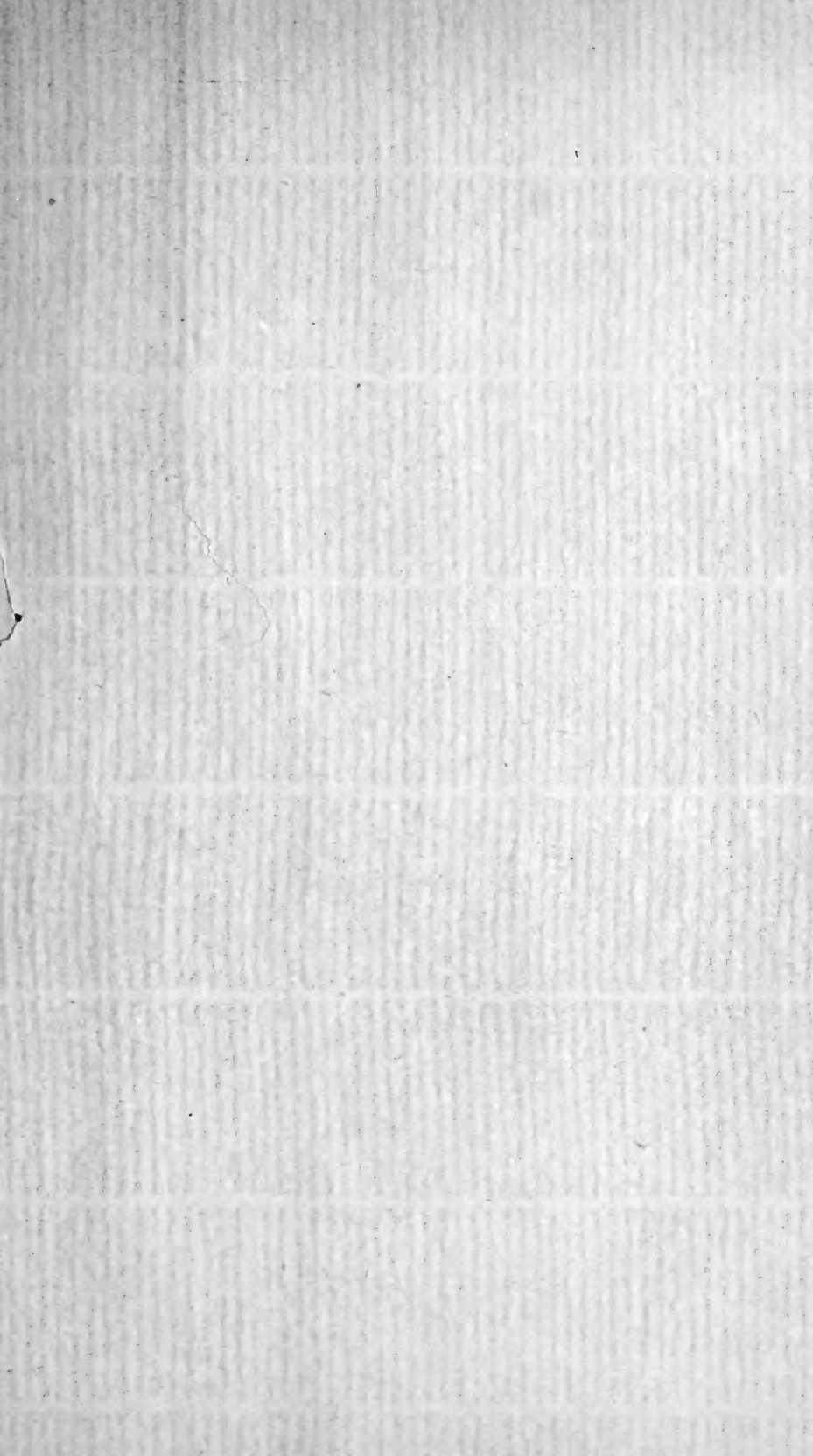
Silver Maple, 25 to 50 cents, Heath Leaved Juniper, 75 cen
Carolina Poplar, 25 to 50 cents, Lawson Cypress, 75 cents,
Chinese Arborvitæ, 50 cents, Balsam Fir, 50 cents to \$1.00,
Golden Arborvitæ, 75 cents, Norway Spruce, 50 cents to \$1.

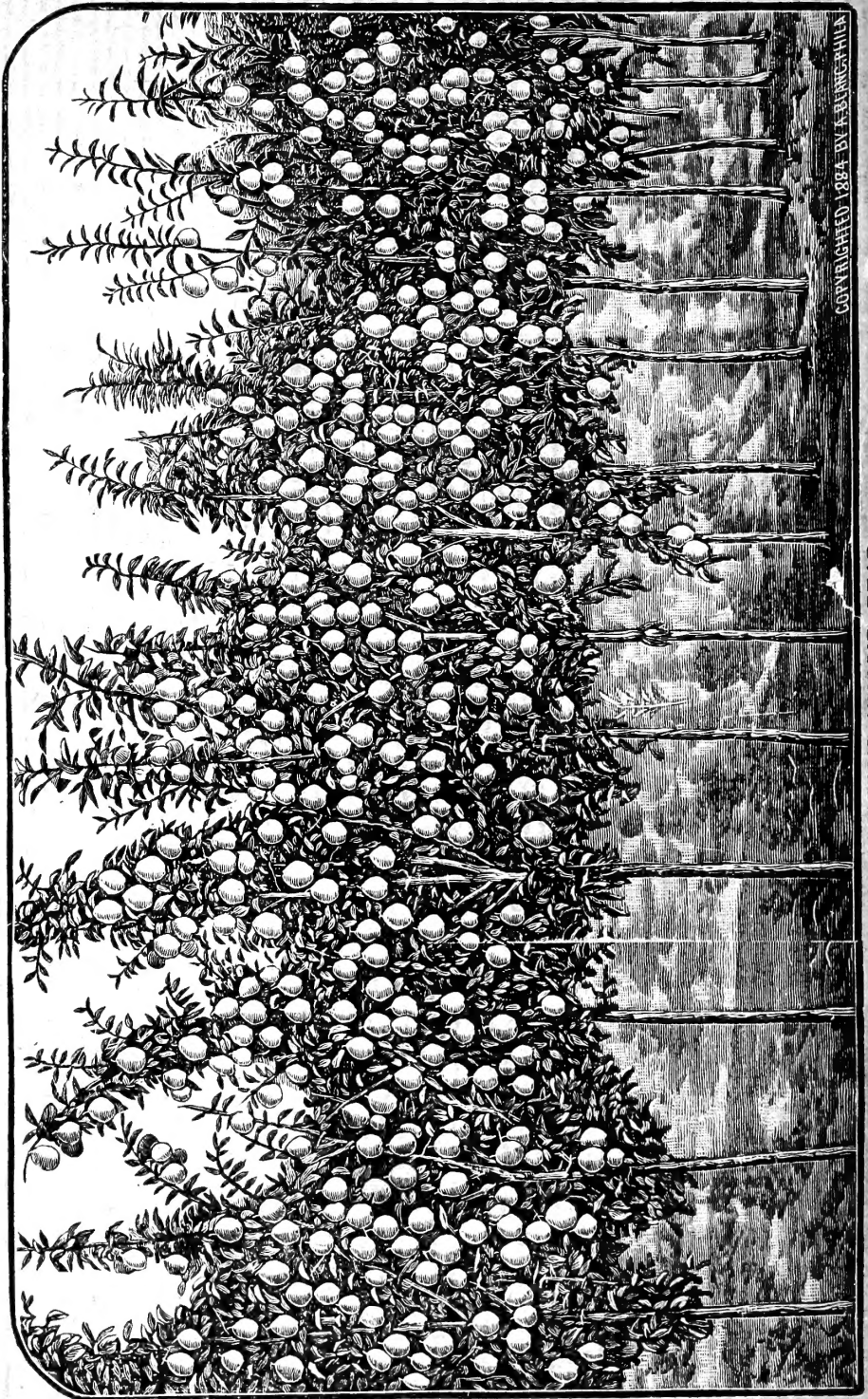
TERMS.

Terms cash. or approved note at short time, unless otherwise agreed upon. Send your money with your order and you will be treated right.

Correspondents will write plainly their names, P. O. and depot and write their order on a separate paper from their letter.

Deal direct with the Nursery and save agents' commissions.





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KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.