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ANNUALS, APR 95

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Descriptive Catalogue

With Supplement for 1895.

Fruit Trees, Vines,

ROSES, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

POMONA, N. C.,

2½ Miles West of Greensboro.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, POMONA, N. C.

CONNECTED WITH GREENSBORO BY TELEPHONE.

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Number of Trees and Plants to an Acre at Various Distances.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 " "	10,890	13 "	257
3 " "	4,840	14 "	222
4 " "	2,722	15 "	193
5 " "	1,742	16 "	170
6 " "	1,210	17 "	150
7 " "	888	18 "	134
8 " "	680	19 "	120
9 " "	537	20 "	108
10 " "	435	25 "	69
11 " "	360	30 "	48

Proper Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Peaches.....	15 to 20 "
Dwarf Apples.....	4 to 8 "
Standard Pears.....	20 "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 "
Cherries and Nectarines.....	20 "
Plums and Apricots.....	15 "
Quinces.....	10 "
Grape Vines.....	6 to 8 "
Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 "

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ANNALS, APR 95

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

Grape Vines, Evergreens, Shrubs,
ROSES, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY THE

Pomona Hill Nurseries

POMONA, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.
NEAR GREENSBORO.

J. VAN. LINDLEY, - - - Proprietor.

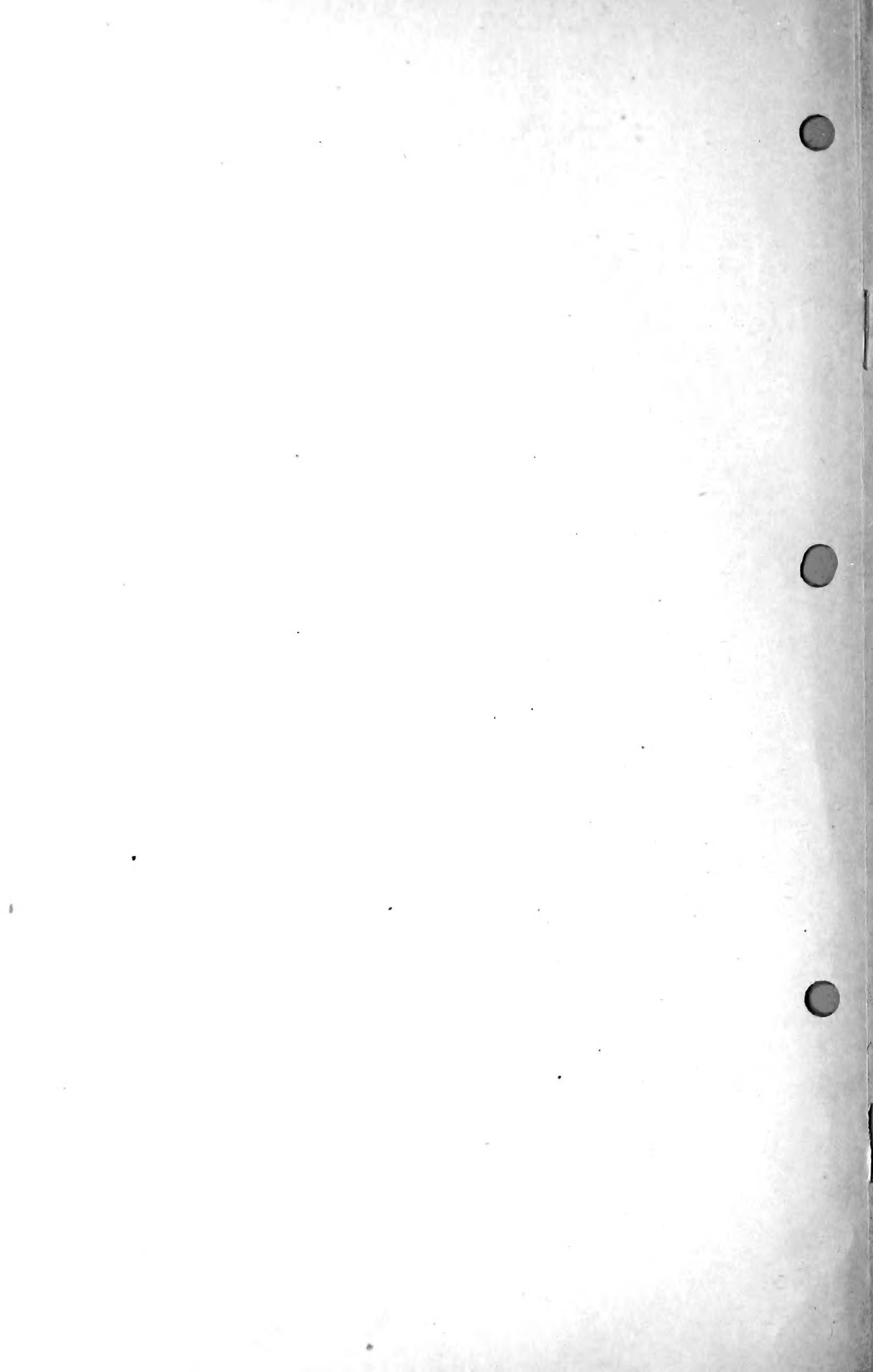
SPECIALTIES:

Early Peaches for Market Orchards, and the
Oriental Pears and Plums.

Special Inducements to Large Planters.

Correspondence Solicited.

Having had thirty years experience in growing Nursery Stock I make it an object to propagate the varieties of fruits best adapted to meet the wants of my customers, particularly hardy sorts; and giving, as I do, my whole attention to filling orders, packing and shipping, I expect in the future to give the same full satisfaction that I have abundant proof of having done in the past.



INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting this edition of my Catalogue will say that this is the 32nd year of my active Nursery life, having been reared in the business from childhood, and I am pleased again to be able to return thanks to my many thousands of patrons, in the Southern and border States, from whom I have received many flattering letters and a greatly increased patronage.

My aim is to please, and every year I am better prepared to do so. Give me a chance and I will prove it. I flatter myself on being up with the times with a collection of fruits unequalled, gathered, as it was, from all parts of the globe, suitable to the Southern and border States.

It is a deplorable fact, that, as a general thing, the farmers' sons have become dissatisfied with the monotony and routine of ordinary farm life. They are restless and uneasy in their present situation, and are looking with longing eyes upon the imaginary attractions and excitement of our great overcrowded cities. They are tempted by wonderful stories of great wealth attained in a few days without labor to throw themselves into the tide of speculation that threatens to overrun our land.

We suggest a remedy for this, and one which we believe will commend itself to all thoughtful men. Let the farmer say to his son : "Let us give to our employment a little more life and variety. Take a portion of the farm, as much as you choose, plant an orchard of fruit trees, a vineyard, berries, &c., for market. Go about the country, visit and consult the leading fruit raisers and Nurserymen as to the best varieties to plant; how to cultivate and gather the fruit; the best method of packing, shipping and marketing, for you will find 'they have no secrets, and will be glad to give you any information in their power."

To the ladies we would say : "Here is an inviting field of labor for you," and we are glad to know many are already awakening to this fact. Foreigners tell us our women are too little in open air. The study and practice of horticulture might become a source not only of profit but of health and constant enjoyment in the hands of any lady of refinement and culture.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of large fortunes in a few years, and with no labor or trouble; nor do we believe that for the development of all that is noble and good in humanity this is best. But we do say that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Mr. Cooper, of Surry County, N. C., writes that he has been tempted to leave North Carolina several times—all that is holding him is his Apple Orchard, planted from these Nurseries about twenty years ago. So if every farm in the State had a good orchard, well cared for, there would be very little emigration from North Carolina.

These Nurseries are located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Greensboro, on main line R. & D. R R., near the Salem Branch Junction. Salem train makes regular stops within a quarter of a mile of the office and residence. Patrons are invited to come and inspect the largest nursery in the State. Correspondence solicited.

Thanking you for your many favors in the past, I hope to merit the same in the future. This is no new business to me. I was raised in it from childhood.

Very respectfully,

J. VAN. LINDLEY.

Advice and Terms.

Correspondents will please write their names plainly, giving name of Post-Office, County and State, and in ordering trees make the order separate from the body of the letter to prevent mistakes.

When we do not receive a contrary order, such varieties that are equally as fine and ripen at the same time, will be substituted for such as we may not have on hand, and we would advise purchasers unacquainted with fruits to leave the selection to us, as we profess to know what each and every variety is, and will endeavor to do justice in such cases. Our experience has enabled us to know what it takes to suit the country and please our patrons.

Be very careful in giving directions how to ship, and when this is left to our option we will forward to the best of our judgment.

We will always be ready to correct any mistake made in filling orders that is in our power, and in such cases notify us within thirty days from date of receipt of trees, and it will be corrected at once.

I guarantee my stock and use all means in my power to please my customers and have everything true to label, yet mistakes may occur, as none of us are perfect. In such cases, with proper proof, I hold myself ready to furnish trees, &c., to double the original amount paid for such as may prove untrue and not further. I am happy here to state that during my many years of business, and during that time dealing with fifteen thousand or more customers annually, but *very few* such cases have been reported up to this issue.

I would especially request my patrons to send in their orders early in the season, if so, you will be sure to get the list filled entire.

All packages will be delivered, *free of charge*, at Depot, or Express Office in Greensboro.

TERMS.—Unless well known to us personally or by reference, we will forward C. O. D., unless remittance is made with the order, or an agreement otherwise.

 All express matter should be directed to Greensboro, N. C.

Remittances can be made by Post Office Order on Pomona, or by Express or Draft payable to our order.

To parties coming to our Nursery and buying largely, a liberal deduction will be made.

All agents authorized to act for us are provided with a written certificate for the current year. Purchasers are often imposed upon by unprincipled men who do not procure their trees from the parties they pretend to represent; frequently furnishing inferior trees, or those not true to name, and causing great disappointment in after years. Send your orders direct to a reliable Nursery, or buy of regular authorized representatives.

Guarantee or Agreement to Replace Stock That Dies.

I guarantee stock to live ; that is, I will replace all that die by August 15th, after planting, *only* upon the following terms and conditions, which must be fully complied with by the purchasers :

Patrons must call at the place of delivery on the day notified to meet my agent and receive their trees, &c., pay for the same according to contract, and plant and care for them as per printed instructions given on the notice. They must make a report to my authorized agent or to me, by mail, by August 30th, showing the number and kinds of Trees, &c., that have died. By above date it can be determined what number have died. The Trees, &c., will be shipped with the fall delivery at your place, or near you, if any ; if no delivery near you they will be sent by Express, *patrons payin express charges in advance*, but I will put in extra Trees, &c., sufficient to cover said charges, thereby insuring you full value for your outlay.

The above guarantee refers only to retail orders, and will be strictly adhered to that class, and is not on stock bought in large quantities at greatly reduced or wholesale prices.

This guarantee does not cover losses caused by excessive droughts or freezes and other uncommon causes over which I have no control.

Blanks, to be filled out and returned, will be sent to persons who apply direct to me.

No agent or salesman has authority to make other than the above guarantee.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

Select thrifty, young trees, rather than old or very large ones. The former bear transplanting better, are easier trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

The soil for an orchard should be plowed and cropped the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible by means of a sub-soil plow, having given it a good coat of well pulverized compost, if the ground is not sufficiently good without it.

If the soil be retentive of moisture, under-draining should be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

PLANTING.

Downing very justly said : " Many persons plant a tree as they would a post," and one half the failures are in consequence of negligence in this respect. The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend and a little deeper. With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and finest pulverized soil around the roots, at the same time observing that every rootlet be placed in its proper position and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partially filled a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil firmly and fill the vacancies among the fibres. The hole may now be filled and trodden down lightly.

Never plant a tree more than one or two inches deeper than it grew in the Nursery, excepting dwarf pears. Dwarf pears should be planted so the juncture of the pear and quince will be 3 to 4 inches below the surface, which causes them to take root above the quince and make a better and more lasting tree. We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots previously to planting in a thin puddle of mud. This adhering to the small fibres tends to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with leaves, straw, or coarse litter of any kind, in order to keep the soil from becoming dry during the first summer.

Be careful to stake the trees firmly, and protect them from rabbits during the winter by wrapping them with some kind of coarse straw, or take a dry corn-stalk, split it open, take out the pith and it will fit nicely around the young tree. Be sure and take them off in the spring, and be sure to remove the wires, as they will impair the tree.

PRUNING.

We have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is they are never afterwards able to form a finely shaped top.

Before the trees are planted cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly, and trim the branches back from one to two feet. With an eye to forming a regular pyramid-shaped head, the lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases cut just beyond a bud. Should the tree incline to spread cut to an inside one; but if on the contrary, an upright grower, select an outside one. We have found this to be of great importance.

In pruning, as the tree advances in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree. The best season for pruning is in the autumn, as the sap goes down, and in the spring as it rises; but never prune with a dull knife.

AFTER-MANAGEMENT.

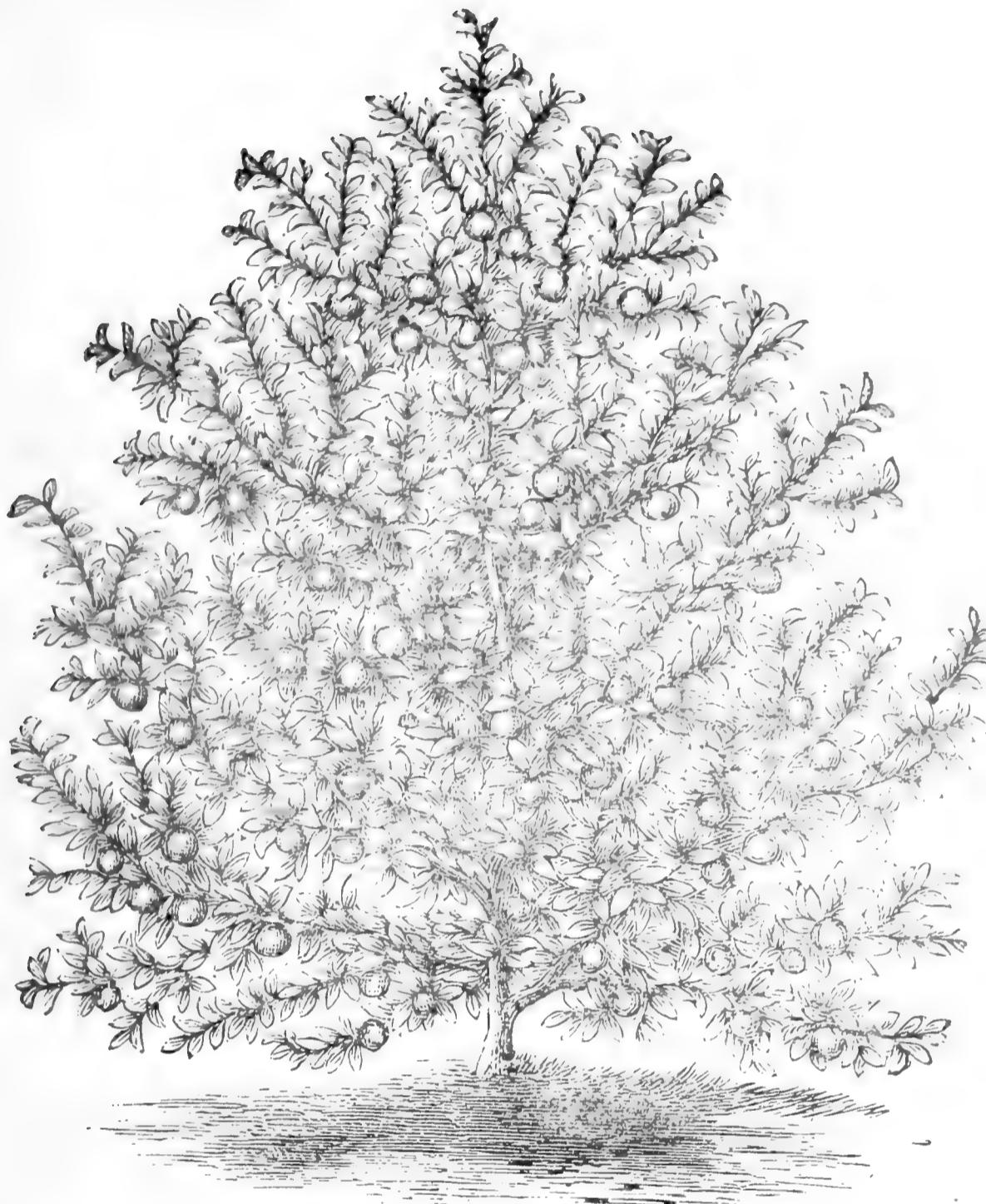
If this is not attended to properly for a few years after planting, a profitable return need not be expected, for nothing is so conducive to the health and strong growth of a tree as to have the surface of the soil mellow and strictly clean. All weeds and grass should be carefully avoided; also never crop with sown grain. The best crops for young orchards are corn, potatoes, and all kinds of culinary vegetables that allow a free use of the cultivator.

CASUALTIES.

Should trees arrive during a freezing spell, they must be placed under cover until after a thaw, and if from any cause the bark appears dry or shrivelled, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to soak them in water twenty-four hours, then cover them up well in the ground.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the first of November and the first of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet—but the sooner after the first named date the better, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted late.



DWARF APPLE TREE.

APPLES.

NEW VARIETIES OF SPECIAL NOTE.

See Price List on last pages.

Carolina Red June—Medium to large; oblong; conical; dark red, entire; flesh tender with a mild sub-acid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early apples. For a table ornament, and to please the children it has no equal.

Arkansas Mammoth Black—This new apple originated in Arkansas and is different from the Tennessee Black Twig. Is described as being very much like Wine Sap, but larger, better in quality, and of finer keeping qual-

ties, and as it is of Southern origin no doubt but it will lead that great winter apple. It certainly is worthy of extended trial throughout the Southern and Border States.

Yellow Transparent—This fine early Russian apple comes to me with the highest recommendation of any early variety yet introduced. It has been fully proven in this country. An early bearer. Fine for market, as it will keep two weeks after picking. Flesh sub-acid, fine grained and juicy; size medium to large.

J. VAN. LINDLEY'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Eckel's Summer—This fine new apple originated on the farm now owned by Mr. Eugene Eckel, in Guilford County, N. C., and was brought to notice by him, and has been a great favorite in that section on account of its large size, good quality and beautiful appearance. The fruit is large, covered entirely with dark red; flesh sweet and good. Commencing to ripen in July and continues through August.

Kernodle's Winter—New. Obtained from L. L. Kernodle, Guilford county, N. C. Size medium to large; color pale yellow, splotched and striped with light red; flesh whitish, juicy; good. One of the best keepers. A valuable acquisition. December to April.

Grand Sultan—A new Russian variety. Large, pale yellow, good quality; ripening early in June.

Papoff's Streaked—Large yellow, beautifully streaked with red. Considered the best flavored of all the Russian apples. Very prolific. Ripens last of June.

Biggerstaff—Found on the farm of G. M. Biggerstaff, Cleveland county, N. C. Fruit large, striped; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the best late sweet apples. Ripe September and October. Bears heavy every year. A valuable new apple.

Mecklenburg—Originated on the farm of T. A. Squires, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. Medium size; faint stripes; flesh yellow, with a rich aroma. Its appearance and quality is nearest that of the Esopus Spitzenburg, the best flavored apple of the North-Western States. It is a new N. C. seedling, and a good keeper.

Jones' Seedling—Origin, Williams country, Tenn. The tree resembles the Limbertwig. A very prolific bearer; late bloomer; fruit medium to large; roundish; conical; slightly angular, color light, striped on yellow ground. Believed to be a cross between the Limbertwig and the Pearmain family. Flavor rich, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; almost sweet; a good keeper; claimed to be larger, more showy, and better quality than the celebrated Ben Davis.

SELECT LIST OF APPLES.

See Price List on last pages.

In the following Select List none will be found but well-proved, standard fruits that succeed well in the Southern and Border States.

Dwarfs are worked on Paradise or Doucin stock, and are intended only for gardens. They bear very young, and form a most interesting feature in a garden. We dwarf only a few of the most showy fruits for that purpose.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

May Yellow—Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant sub-acid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest apple.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; roundish oblate; pale yellow, with a rich sprightly flavor. Taking all of its qualities into consideration, it has no superior among early apples. June.

Summer Rose—Rather below medium. A beautiful apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Everbearing—A new variety received from Dr. Kersh, a leading agriculturist of Arkansas. He describes it as medium to large; color similar to Red June; commencing to ripen in June and lasting several weeks.

Red Astrachan—Rather large; roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. June.

Large Summer Queen—Large; oblate conical; pale yellow with dull red stripes; rich, juicy and fine. July and August.

Summer Pearmain—Medium to

large; roundish, conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellow ground; rich, juicy, and one of the best. August.

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

Early Ripe—Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; ten days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use.

Knowls' Early—Similar to Red Astrachan; same season; more valuable on account of its hardiness and great bearing qualities.

Yellow Sweet June—Medium size; nearly round; pale yellow; rich, juicy. The best early sweet apple. Very prolific. A fine stock apple. Same season of Red June.

July Cluster—Medium size; whitish yellow; very juicy and fine flavored; bears in clusters, whence its name. The apples of each cluster ripen at different times, making a succession of fruit for some weeks. Originated in Albemarle county, Va. Introduced and described by Rev. Richard W. Anderson, Princess Anne county, Va., he considering it the best Summer apple.

Early Bevant—Bevant's Favorite—Medium, roundish oblate; striped red and yellow; flesh firm; sub-acid; good. Ripens in July. This is an old variety, and where known it stands equal to any of the older varieties of early apples. It is one of the old standards.

Maiden's Blush—Medium to large; pale yellow, with a beautiful blush suited to its delicate name; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. August.

Red Horse—About the size of the old yellow horse and ripens at the same season, last of July to middle of Aug. Color, deep red; attractive; good quality.

Mother—Medium in size; beautifully covered over with red and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Avera's Favorite—Large size; roundish oblate; covered with dull red, sprinkled over with white specks; flesh yellow; juicy and fair quality. The introducer, Mr. W. H. Avera, says: "It is one of the finest, large late summer apples. The tree, very vigorous and healthy, bears quite young and annually; has not missed a crop in fifteen years; one of the best apples for eating, drying or cider, and ripens first of August to last of September."

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

Alexander's Ice Cream—Introduced by W. D. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and described by him as being of good size; striped with red. A real beauty. Ripens from 20th of June to 1st of September. An annual bearer. Has not missed a crop in fifteen years. Tree an extra fine grower. Ornamental as well as useful. Sells readily at \$1 per bushel while other apples only bring 25 cents.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Bonum.—Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy and very fine quality. It is the standard fall apple.

Buckingham.—Very large; oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn apples. September and October.

Hunge.—Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine grained, tends

and juicy. Very popular where known for cooking, drying and brandy. Late summer and early autumn.

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

Hayes' Fall—(Wine of Pa)—Large; roundish; greenish yellow, covered in toto with stripes and blotches of dull red; flesh pale yellow; coarse grained, but fine quality. Early autumn.

Gloria Mundi—Very large; yellow; quality good. Very popular on account of its large size. September and October.

Hoover, or Baltimore Red—Large; nearly round; deep dark red; very showy and good. September or October.

Carolina Beauty—Originated in Johnston county, N. C. Size medium to large; roundish oblong shape; color red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, fine grained; good. October and November.

Queen Pippin—From Western North Carolina. Large; roundish, slightly oblate; covered with red on a greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow, fine grained, rich. October and November.

Roxbury Russet—(Boston Russet.)—Large; roundish oblate; flesh yellow; slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. October to December.

Jonathan—Medium in size; nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on pale yellow ground; flesh white; juicy, spicy sub-acid; moderately rich; tree rather a poor grower. Highly esteemed where known. Ripens September and October.

Autumn, or English Strawberry—Introduced from Canada by Mr. O'Con-

nor, of Guilford county, N. C., was shown at our State Fruit Fair in 1882, and was the finest looking apple on exhibition. Everybody who saw it was amazed at its beauty. Fruit medium to large; roundish conic shape; slightly ribbed; color whitish, striped and splashed with light and dark red. Ripe from 1st to 20th August.

Vine Apple—Originated in Patrick county, Va. Size above medium; oblong conical shape; color deep golden yellow; flesh yellow; rich, spicy. One of the best. October and November.

Mrs. Bryan—Originated in Walker county, Ga.; very large; orange red; quality best; ripens in September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, named in honor of Mrs. Bryan, in recognition of her devotion to Pomological progress.—*Breckman's Catalogue*.

Wallace Howard—“Very large, conical; deep orange red, with crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary; highly flavored; best. Ripe in October.”—*Breckman's Catalogue*. Gives promise of being one of the best autumn varieties. Originated in Walker county, Ga.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish; slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality. Early winter in Western North Carolina.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Wine Sap—Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich high flavor. One of the best for cider, the desert, or for general winter use. November to March.

Ben Davis—Medium to large; roundish conical form; greenish yellow striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, mild, sub acid and very good. Mid-winter.

Edwards—Medium; roundish oblate; pale yellow striped and blushed with red. Its quality is one of the best. It is a seedling of the old “Hall,” and has all of its good qualities, and is twice the size. January to April.

Nansemond Beauty—Originated in South-eastern Virginia, near the North

Carolina line. Of great promise. Similar to Wine Sap, though larger and a better keeper. As it originated in the South it can be relied on as a keeper. All who have seen it pronounce it one of the best and finest winter apples for the South.

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

York Imperial—(Johnson's Fine Winter by some.)—Fruit medium; nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson; thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Very Good. Mid-winter.

Kinnard's Choice—From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy apple; bears quite young. Quality one of the best. A good keeper in Northern Georgia. Specimens sent me from Walker county, Ga., were in fine condition in January.

Van Hoy's No Core—Originated in Forsyth county, N. C. One of the best large winter apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sub-acid, rich and fine, with scarcely any core, whence its name.

Royal Limbertwig—Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Virginia Beauty—Large; conical; red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Mid-winter.

Albemarle Pippin—Large; roundish, ribbed, lop-sided; yellowish green, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, acid, rich and agreeable. December.

Clark's Pearmain—Medium; roundish, slightly conical; mostly covered with red, sprinkled over with white specks; rich and fine. Nov. to Jan.

Bowman's Excelsior—Large; oblate conical form; pale yellowish green, much striped and blotched with red; moderately rich, juicy and fine. Mid-winter.

Nickajack—Large; roundish oblate; much striped with red. Very popular in the South. Quality good. November to January.

Vandevere, N. C.—This old well known variety I had nearly dropped, but in the winter of 1882 I received specimens of it for identification from Sparta, Ga., and Chester, S. C. Both parties claimed it to be a fine keeper, and that it succeeded better in their localities than any other variety. Fruit above medium; oblate; color red, faint stripes on yellow ground; flesh yellow; fine. November to January.

McCuller's Winter—Originated on the farm of J. J. L. McCullers in Wake county, North Carolina and was brought to notice by Mr. S. O. Wilson some 10 years ago. It has now been fruited in many sections and has proven to be one of the best keepers. We saw it

growing in the sand hills of eastern North Carolina loaded with fruit late in the season. It is without doubt the best keeper for the Cotton States that has been brought forward for several years. Size above medium; color red on yellow ground with white specks; quality good; season January to April; exceedingly prolific; an annual bearer.

McAfee—Pride of Texas—This fruit was sent to me from near Sherman, Texas under the name of Pride of Texas. A dozen or more specimens received in September kept well lying on a shelf in my office until January and were still sound and solid which confirmed its keeping qualities. The tree is a thrifty grower and annual bearer; fruit large, roundish oblate; striped; pleasant sub-acid; flesh yellow; early winter.

Missouri Pippen—Above medium, roundish oblate; striped and red on pale yellow ground; crisp, breaking; sub-acid; good. A good keeper in Piedmont and western section of N. C.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish oblate; green with a dull brown blush; tender; juicy with a rich acid flavor. Succeeds well as an early winter apple in the mountains of North Carolina and similar localities.

Cannack's Sweet—Called Spitzenburg by many in western North Carolina. Size medium, roundish, conical; light green with a warm cheek; flesh firm; sweet; very good; southern origin.

Fonville—Medium to large; roundish oblong; red on yellow ground, sprinkled over with small white dots; flesh yellowish, tender, good; highly perfumed. Originated in Alamance county, N. C. Introduced by John A. Graham. Ripe December to January.

Franklin—Introduced by Dr. Sims, of Warren county, N. C. Size medium to large; greenish yellow when taken from tree, but changes to a beautiful golden color the latter part of winter; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, fine, delightful flavor; very productive December to April.

Pine Stump—A new variety of Pearmain family. Medium size; roundish oblate; color light red, covered with minute white dots. Very much like Clark's Pearmain. It is hardy and a prolific bearer. November to December.

Red Limbertwig—Medium; roundish, dull red on pale yellow ground. Dec. to March.

White Winter Pearmain—Full medium; ovate form; pale yellow; very rich, juicy and fine. Nov. to Jan.

Neverfail or Royal Janette—Medium; roundish ovate; rich, juicy and excellent. Mid-winter.

Romanite—Medium; roundish oval form; nearly covered with red on a pale yellow ground. Very fine. Mid-winter.

Matamuskeet Medium; oblate, conical form; pale green, blushed or striped with dull red; rather rich, juicy and lively. Very good. Jan. to April.

Jones' Cider—From Richmond county, N.C. Said to make the finest of cider, keeping sweet through the entire winter.

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

vor. When ground runs clear and limpid from the press. Makes a high flavored, dry cider, which keeps well.

Waugh's Crab—Small; shaded with light red, splashed and striped with deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet, sub-acid. Good. Like Hughes' Crab, used mainly for winter cider. When they are mixed with other apples they give an excellent flavor to all.

Hall—Small. An old, well known variety, best quality, keeps well all winter.

Johnson's Red—Similar to the above; keeps well all winter. A great favorite in Eastern North Carolina.

Bar Seedling—Medium in size; keeps well and is a very valuable winter apple in Eastern North Carolina, and wherever known.

Yates—A Georgia variety. Small size; dark red, and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic. A great bearer and good keeper.

Below we give three lists of Winter Apples of twelve varieties best suited to the different sections of North Carolina. Those given in the Eastern section are best suited to the South generally. All will apply to similar soils and elevation in adjoining States. We do not claim that it is perfect, but make it from our long experience and the experience of others in different sections. Parties acquainted with other varieties in different sections that succeed well should, in ordering, add them to their list.

Winter Varieties Best Suited to Eastern North Carolina.

Wine Sap,	Roxbury Russet,	Ben Davis,	Yates,
Shockley,	Johnson's Red,	Mattamuskeet,	Bar Seedling.
Sharp's Winter,	McCuller's Winter,	Edwards,	Kernodle's Winter.

Winter Varieties Best Suited to Middle North Carolina.

Wine Sap,	Royal Limbertwig,	McAfee,	McCuller's Winter.
Edwards,	Kernodle's Winter,	Vandevere,	Shockley.
Romanite,	Nansemond Beauty,	Nickajack,	York Imperial,

Winter Varieties Best Suited to Western North Carolina.

Wine Sap,	Kinnard's Choice,	Bowman's Excelsior,	Albemarle Pippin.
Royal Limbertwig,	Nickajack,	Nansemond Beauty,	Virginia Beauty.
York Imperial,	Ben Davis,	R. I. Greening,	McAfee.

Additional List of Apples.

The select list, as given on preceding pages will insure succession of choice fruits throughout the entire season. In the list below will be found many that are equal to those in the select list, while others are not so well tested, or are not so well known except in certain localities. A limited supply of trees of these varieties will be kept on hand and increased as the value becomes known.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Summer Queen,	Early Joe,	?	Alabama Queen,	Summer Cheese.
Lady,		?	July Sweet,	Wine.
Sweet Bough,		?	Duchess of Oldenburg.	
Large Red and Green Sweet,		?	Summer Green Skin.	

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Buncomb,	Golden Russet,	?	Gregory,	Talman's Sweet.
Sweet Buckingham,	Red Guilliflower,	?	Smoke House,	Fall Pippin.
Fall Orange,	Mamma,	?	Neverbloom,	Alamance Beauty.
Olive,	?	Rue's Reliance,	Aunt Sallie's Everbearing.	

WINTER VARIETIES.

Andrew's Winter,	Mountaineer,	?	Frazier's Hard Skin,	Sweet Russett.
G. N. Pippin,	Mason's Stranger,	?	Shannon,	Pilot.
Roberson's Winter,	Winter Horse,	?	Foust,	Langford.
Lough,	Gulley,	?	Green Cheese,	Sharp's Winter.
Talman's Sweet,	Broadnax,	?	Stephenson's Winter,	Spitzenburg.
Thornton's Winter, Ala.		?	Bullet or N. C. Greening.	

CRAB APPLES.

See price list on last pages.

The following list comprises the best selections. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful and should be in every collection. No collection is complete without them :

Red Siberian,	Yellow Siberian,	Dartmouth,	Winter Sweet.
Queen's Choice,	Blushing Maid,	Transcendent,	Quaker Beauty.

PEACHES.

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

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

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

Early in spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush, apply a coat of the above wash, from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry, replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

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

PRUNING—In February, or as early in spring as may be practicable, we commence pruning. This consists only in shortening in, *i. e.*, cutting off half the last year's growth over the whole outside head of the tree and also upon the inner branches, shortening back the strongest limbs most. This brings the tree into a well rounded shape. By reducing the young wood one half, we at the same time reduce the coming crop one half in quantity. The remaining half receiving all the substance of the tree, are of double the size. The young shoots which start out abundantly from all parts of the tree keep it well supplied with bearing wood for the next year, while the greater luxuriance and size of foliage, as a necessary consequence, produce larger and higher flavored fruit. Thus while we have secured against the prevalent evil—an over crop—we have also provided for the full nourishment of the present year's fruit and induced a supply of fruit-bearing shoots throughout the tree for the next season. This course of pruning should be followed regularly every year during the life of the tree. It is light work and quickly done, and doubles the value of the fruit. The appearance of a tree pruned in this way after many years of bearing is a very striking contrast to that of the skeletons usually seen. It is in fact a fine object, with a thick, low, bushy head filled with healthy young wood, and in summer with an abundance of dark green foliage and

handsome fruit. No intelligent man will hesitate about adopting so simple a course of treatment to secure such valuable results. We recommend it with entire confidence to the practice of every man in the country who cultivates a peach tree. After he has seen and tasted its good effects we do not fear his laying it aside.—*Downing.*

New Varieties of Peaches of Special Note.

See Price List on last pages.

Jessie Kerr—On account of so many new early varieties coming up during the past twenty years, this Peach has been kept in the back ground until the present. It is equally as hardy as the Amsden and Alexander. Mr. Phil. Phiffer, of Missouri, in *Farm and Trade Journal*, Feb., 1890, says: It ripened with him 10 days before Amsden June, fully one-fourth larger, clear free-stone, beautifully colored, of a fine aromatic flavor and as sweet as honey. Being a clear free-stone and so early makes it the most valuable of all the early peaches yet introduced.

Haynes' Surprise—A seedling of the Hales' Early, ripening a little earlier. Has never been known to rot which was so fatal to its parent. It is a clear free stone, which makes it one of the most valuable of the very early peaches. Size medium to large; color red on a yellowish white ground; season June 20th in North Carolina, farther south, last of May; destined to be a leading market variety.

Champion—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Has been carefully tested for a series of years. It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture, a quality which alone would place it in the front rank of profitable orchard varieties. The crowning event in its history was the producing of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome. It ripens middle of July. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored, and best shipper of the early peaches; perfect free stone.

Crosbey, (Excelsior)—New. Introduced

by G. H. & J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, the leading peach growers of the New England States. Size medium; rich orange yellow, splashed with red on sunny side; clear free stone; has the smallest pit or seed of any peach in cultivation of the large class that we know of; ripens just after Early Crawford, but of much higher quality. In the New England states it stands the hardest freezes and never gets killed in the bud. This season the mercury stood twenty degrees below zero and the Crosbey was not hurt, while all other varieties north are killed in the bud. Being so hardy in bud it will certainly stand our spring frost in the south better than any variety yet introduced. While it is not the largest it is destined to be one of the most valuable.

Stonewall Jackson—Originated in Union county, N.C., from a seed brought by a soldier from the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., in 1863. Mr. Davis receiving the seed, planted it; it grew and began to bear in 1867. We received some specimens and buds in August, 1889, through Mr. W.J. Wentz, who says the original tree is the finest he ever saw, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference 5 ft. above the ground. Tree now 27 years old: fruit very large, some specimens weighing twenty ounces; nearly round; orange yellow; flesh yellow, firm and is a clear free stone; a fine canner and shipper.—*Ragsdale & Smith Catalogue.*

Wonderful Peach—This new peach originated in New Jersey, brought to notice by Chas. B. Horner. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and splotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best; ripens in Sept. Were I to give full history and the many testimonials of this wonderful peach it would take up at least two pages of my catalogue, so I deem the above sufficient

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

See price list on last pages.

The following is a select list, ripening from May to November, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equaled, in the Southern or Border States.

JUNE AND JULY VARIETIES.

Arkansas Traveler—Originated near Camden, Ark. Fruit large for so early a peach; creamy white, nearly covered with dark red; juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; nearly a free stone, adhering slightly. It is one among the very earliest peaches.

Alexander—Claimed by some to be larger than Amsden, but so far I have not been able to detect any difference in size, quality or time of ripening.

Briggs' Red May—Originated in California, ripening with the above two varieties, differing but little except in leaf. Has serrated leaf.

Early Rivers—Large; color creamy white, shaded with light red next the sun; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Very good. Free stone. Ripe June 18th.

Early Tillotson—Medium; mostly red; juicy and very good. One of the old standards as a market peach. July first.

Large Early York—Large, roundish, nearly white in the shade, with red dots and with a deep red cheek next to the sun, fine grained, very juicy and with an excellent flavor. Ripe about 10th of July.

Cole's Early Red—Medium, roundish, mostly covered with light and dark red; juicy, rich, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable for its great productiveness and earliness. Ripe early in July.

Flatus St. John, or May Beauty by some in the South. Size medium; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow. Freestone. Good. Ripens from 10th to 15th of July in North Carolina.

Amelia—Large to very large and beautiful; covered nearly entire with red; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy and melting. One of the best peaches for home consumption. July 10th.

Lady Ingold—This fine early peach originated in Guilford county, N. C.; medium to large in size; beautifully covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh yellow; sweet; one of the best. Ripens one week before the Early Crawford. As a market peach it stands at the head of the list for the South. N. B. Smith, of Learned, Miss., writes that he fruited it in 1887, and sold them at \$6 a bushel, and that it was the finest market peach he had ever seen. We have many other such reports. It is one of the fine new peaches that has come to stay.

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

Connet's Early—Originated by Rev. Alfred Connet, of Eastern part of Guilford county, N. C., from a seed of the Chinese Cling. Fruit large, creamy white, with a blush of red next to the sun, making it one of the most delicate colored peaches; quality one of the best. Clear free stone; seed small. Ripens in middle North Carolina early in July.

Col. Tom Ruffin—A new early cling. Deep red; nearly round; medium to large. The earliest fine cling. Ripe July 20th.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow; fine quality. Its size and beauty makes it one of the most popular orchard fruits. Valuable as a market variety. Free-stone. Last of July.

Thurber—Originated by Dr. L. E. Berkman, Rome, Ga. Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin downy, creamy white, shaded and mottled with pale red. A free stone, fine grained, juicy and melting. Ripe middle of July.

Belle of Georgia—New. Very large. Skin white with red cheek. Flesh white, firm and excellent flavor. The fruit uniformly large and showy. Very pro-

lific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated by L. A. Rumble, of Georgia.

Elberta—Large golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese cling. A free stone; hardy; seems so far to be free from rot. Ripens middle to last of July.

Wheatland—Originated in New York. Fruit large to very large; roundish; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm; juicy, sweet and fine quality; flesh is light red around the stone, which is small and from which it sep-

arates easily. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Flowers large. A promising variety. Ripe same season as Elberta and a rival to that celebrated peach.

Chinese Free—Large, oblong, skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; free from rot, which makes it a very desirable market variety; ripe July 20th.

George IV—Full medium; white with red blush; rich, juicy and fine. End of July. Free stone.

Royal Kensington—Medium; white with red cheek; rich, juicy and very fine. Last of July. Free stone.

AUGUST PEACHES.

Crawford's Late—Large; yellow with red cheek, fine quality. Very popular old variety, for market or canning purposes. Aug. 20th. Free stone.

Burke Peach—Originated in Louisiana, introduced by J. L. Norman. Described by him as very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream color; slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making it one of the largest, best and showy cling stone peaches. Ripe about mid-summer.

Globe Peach—This new variety is a free-stone; golden yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface of the peach; globular in form; flesh yellow, flavor luscious, and in quality best. It has produced specimens nearly fifteen inches in circumference. The tree is a good bearer, and an upright, compact, vigorous, healthy grower, lasting longer than any other kind in cultivation. The fruit ripens with Crawford's Late, lasts a week longer, and on account of its firmness is admirably adapted for distant markets.

Chinese Cling—Large; skin transparent cream color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting. August 1st.

Old Mixon—Large; white with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. Middle of August. Cling.

Old Mixon Free—Large; white with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Middle of August.

Preston Cling—Originated near Guilford College, N. C. This is one of the largest of clings, as large or larger than Chinese Cling, similar in appearance; about one week later; superior in every respect to that variety, as it is much larger and a better bearer.

Stump the World—Large; nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of the mid-summer peaches. Free stone. Ripe August 10th.

Bordeaux Cling—Large; clear yellow, slight blush next the sun. One of the finest of the yellow clings. Ripe early in August, ten days before the Tippecanoe.

General Greene—Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size large; nearly white, with a red blush next the sun. A valuable free stone. Ripe last of Aug.

Tippecanoe—Large; yellow with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellent. Cling. August 20th.

Washington Cling—Large; round; white, blushed with red; juicy, tender, melting. Aug. 20th.

Fluellen—A very large cling of the Indian class; skin greenish, nearly covered with dark dingy red; juicy, rich and vinous flavor. Ripe early in August.

Lord Palmerston—Introduced from England. It is a large white cling, resembling the Heath Cling very much; one week earlier. Last of August.

Chairs' Choice—Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next to the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Ripe late in August in mid North Carolina.

Nettie Corbet—A seedling, originated on the farm of Mr. Robert Corbet, in Gates county, N. C., and named after

his daughter Nettie. The fruit is large, of a dingy yellowish color, flesh fine grained and vinous, streaks of red mingled with fine yellow flesh; free-stone; ripens in August. It belongs to that class of Indian or Georgia peaches so well known, and is the finest one of that class.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES,

Butler's Late—Originated at Richmond, Va. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and fine flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. This promises a very valuable Peach, owing to its combination of many valuable qualities, viz: Very large in size, great productiveness, late ripening, coming in after Smock. Ripe from first to middle of September.

Heath Cling—Large; white; rich, juicy and most excellent. First half September.

Eaton's Gold—Large; yellow; with a peculiar, fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September.

Heath Free—Large; pale yellow, mottled with red; juicy and fine. September.

White English Cling—Large; white; rich, juicy and excellent. First half of September.

Lady Palmerston—Introduced from England. Has fruited with us now for three years. Size medium to large; color light yellow; flesh yellow; quality good; seems much hardier than Salway. Free stone. One of the best for drying or canning. Ripe early in September. One week later than Salway.

Ringold Mammoth—Cling, claimed to be larger and finer than the old Heath Cling. Ripens at same season.

Fox's Seedling—Large, white flesh, with crimson cheek. Reliable and uniform bearer. Very popular in some sections. September.

Shipley's Late Red—Medium to large, color red, white flesh, productive. Ripe late September.

LaGrange—Large, greenish white, occasional red blush next to the sun. Very popular market and drying fruit. Late August.

Keyport—Late. Medium to large, white, with a slight blush next to the sun, flesh white to the seed. A great favorite with the canners. Ripens South in September.

Levy's Late—(or Henrietta.) A new late cling stone. 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; firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Ripe last of September, continuing into October.

Beers' Smock—This fine, large yellow freestone is an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. Ripens about same time as its parent.

Marshall's Late—Large; deep yellow, with a red blush; very productive; ripening midway between Salway and Smock; a free stone on the Crawford order. Among the best September peaches.

Salway—Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. September.

Steadley—Originated near Hermon, Mo. Fruit a large white free stone of exquisite flavor. Ten days later than Heath Cling; larger and finer. Last of September.

Picquet's Late—Large; yellow, red cheek; melting, sweet and rich. September.

Bilyeu's October—Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek; very ric

firm and juicy. This is a fine canning and shipping peach. Free stone. Early October.

Nix Late Heath Cling—Large; white; fine quality; resembles the Heath Cling. One month later. Ripe middle of October.

Scott's October Cling—Large; yellow, crimson blush next the sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy, sweet and fine. October 20th.

Albright's October Cling—Originated on the farm of G. W. Albright, of Guilford county, N. C. It is a large white cling; nearly round; juicy, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter peach. Flowers large.

Hawkins' Winter—Another new very late peach from Virginia. A large free stone of excellent quality. Will ripen in October in the South, first of November in Virginia. A valuable late peach.

Additional List of Peaches.

This list contains many new improved varieties, as well as many old ones, prized in some sections, and many are equal to those in select list, but the select list will insure a succession of delicious fruit during the entire peach season. We only keep limited number of trees on hand under this head, until further tested:

Early Beatrice,	✓ Archdale,	✓ Flushing Heath,	✓ Smith's Cling,
Early Anna,	Troth's Early,	Snow, free,	Indian or Blood, c.,
Peen Too,	Amsden,	Anna Ruffin,	✓ White's Double
Waterloo,	✓ Early Lemon,	Large White, c.,	Crop,
Early Silver,	Chinese Blood,	Swann or Columbia,	Gather's Late Octo-
Honey,	Hale's Early,	Eva,	ober, c.,
Early Louise,	Van Zant's Superb,	Dr. Tomlinson,	Harris Winter.
Snow, c.,	Early Newington, f.,	Lemon, c.,	

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACH TREES.

See price list on last pages.

VanBuren's Golden Dwarf—

Grows about six feet high, and makes a beautiful bush; fruit a fine yellow cling, of fine quality and of large size. Ripe end of August.

nated on a battle field in Tennessee. (Some doubt.)

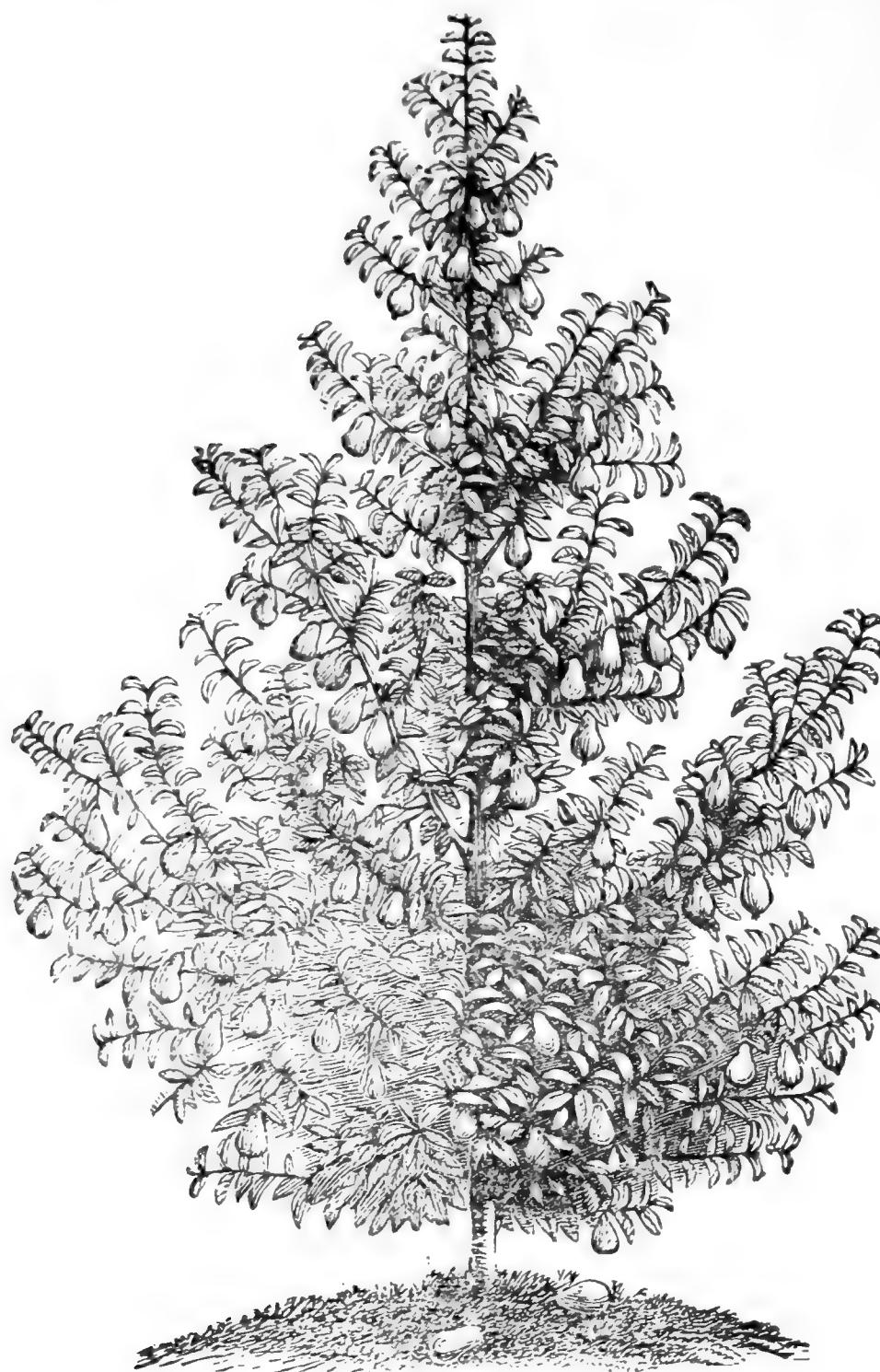
Double Flowering Peach—A beautiful tree of small crimson roses in early spring. Two varieties, white and crimson.

Almond Double Flowering—Similar to the peach. Flowers light red.

Grant's Ornamental Peach—A double flowering variety.

Sleeper's Dwarf Peach—New variety from California. Extra.

Blood Leaf—A singular variety, with blood-red leaves; quite ornamental when in full leaf; said to have origi-



DWARF PEAR TREE.

PEARS.

For price list see last pages.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the apple, and many of the varieties come into bearing about as soon. Dwarfs are worked on quince stock and come into bearing sooner. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

The blight has been the great drawback to Pear culture, and to prevent this, according to our observation and the experience of others, is to plant your Pear orchard separate from other fruits, and as soon as they get a good start, say three or four years old, never put a plow in again. Sow it down in grass or clover; keep it mowed down, and apply plenty of manure as a top dressing, to keep the trees in a thriving condition. Both Standards and Dwarfs should be served in the same manner. Try this and you will rarely find a blight in your orchard.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.**SUMMER VARIETIES.**

Doyenne D'Ete—Small; round; pear form; yellow with a red cheek; melting, rich, juicy and very good. Middle of June.

Bloodgood—Medium size; turbine form; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. End of June.

Beurre Gifford—Medium; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. End of June.

Brandywine—Medium; pear-shaped; pale green, brown blush; rich, juicy and excellent. Early in July.

Early Green Sugar—Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very hardy and bears a heavy crop each year. Never has been known to blight. Early in July.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; pyraform; yellow; rich, juicy and very good. End of July.

Kirkland's Seckel—Medium; roundish pyraform; yellow with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

White Doyenne—Rather large; short,

pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. August.

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

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

Howell—Rather large; roundish pyraform; pale yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Late in August.

Flemish Beauty—Large; short, pear-shaped; pale green with a brown blush; rich, juicy and fine. August.

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

Belle Lucrative—Medium; pear-shaped, pale yellow; juicy and excellent. Middle of August.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large; pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich, juicy and very fair. Altogether dwarf. End of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large; short, pear form; pale green and brown, very juicy and rich. The best of the very large pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

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

Beurre d'Anjou—Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

Morgan—Large; buttery, rich and fine. October to November.

Winter Nellis—Medium; nearly round, russet yellow; very rich, juicy and excellent. October.

Prince's St. Germain—Fruit medium in size; pear shaped, covered with brown russet, dull red next the sun. Flesh yellowish white; juicy, melting and sweet. Very prolific bearer. Ripe in September. Tree fine grower. Valuable in the South.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Lawrence—Medium; short, pear shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large; long pyraform; pale green. Keeps well.

Clout Morceau—Rather large; short; pale yellow; rich, juicy and very good. November.

Easter Beurre—Large; roundish; pale greenish yellow; juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—Medium; yellow, with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. October to November.

Pound—Very large; thick pyraform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keeps well through winter.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

For prices see last pages.

This class of Pears are all about as near blight proof as any Pear can be called.

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

Garber—This is another of the Oriental Pears. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner, and of better quality. Ripens between LeConte and Kieffer.

Kieffer's Hybred—Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright vermillion cheek; very juicy with a musky aroma, quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer. It stands at the head of the list as a canning and preserving fruit; and as near blight proof as a Pear can be called.

New Varieties of Pears of Special Note.

See prices on last pages.

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

Lawson, or Comet—Fruit large for an early pear, specimens often measuring nine inches around, some larger. It is a beautiful crimson color on yellow ground, and they seem to absorb and reflect the rays of the morning sun and become more brilliant in clear dry weather. Flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Should be used before getting over ripe. Ripens early in June with the Doyenne De Ete, but is about as large as Louise Bon de Jersey. Being so early and so beautifully colored, its value to the South is apparent. Suc-

ceeds well as a dwarf. Very productive. So far no blight is shown.

Bill Campbell—Originated in Ala., by a colored man by the above name. Claimed to be a seedling of the Duchesse de Angouleme, which it resembles very much. It is also claimed to be larger and better in quality. Ripening at the same season. So the great popular Duchesse Pear has been improved by a Southern seedling.

Idaho or Mulkey Pear—A seedling raised from seed of a large red cheeked pear by Mrs. Mulkey, of Idaho, who planted the seed about 20 years ago. The tree has been fruiting ever since it was four years old. Has never blighted. Tree an upright grower and vigor-

ous habit; has luxuriant foliage, which makes it appear as though it belonged to the Oriental race of Pears; but it is much superior in quality to any of their known varieties. The fruit is very large, and quality one of the very best for a large pear. The introducer sent specimens to pomologists throughout Europe as well as America, and their testimonials agree with the above. We deem it unnecessary to give more, as the pear has been so thoroughly advertised during the past years. Season—September and October.

Lucy Duke—Originated in Beaufort County, N. C. "Size large; color golden russet; acute pyraform shape; quality one of the best."—*Chas. Downing.*

"While it is not quite so fine as a first class Seckel, I must aver it is not far behind it."—*Thos. Meehan.* I claim it is the finest large pear in cultivation and is a seedling of the Winter Nellis

crossed with the Bartlett. So far no blight has shown. Ripens in October.

Beaufort—This is a twin sister of Lucy Duke, raised from seed of the same pear. Size medium to large; resembles Winter Nellis in shape and color; flesh firm and sweet; one of the fine winter pears. A month later than its parent. December to February.

Alice Payne—New. Originated near Salem, N. C., and original tree, supposed to be 50 years old or more, is still growing. It is of medium to large size and fine in quality; color yellowish white. Specimen received the past winter kept finely till February, which proves it to be, without a doubt, the finest winter pear yet introduced. I own the entire stock of this variety. I feel warranted in saying it is the best winter pear ever offered to the Southern trade.

CHERRIES.

For prices see last pages.

This fruit succeeds here in this pleasant clime almost without care, ripening its delicious fruit from the end of April to the end of July.

The Hearts and Bigarreaus grow large and tall, and all bear sweet and delicious fruit.

The Dukes and Morellos can be trained very readily to make beautiful dwarfs. They do not grow tall and make standards like the Hearts and Bigarreaus, but make fine, spreading trees. The fruit is more acid, therefore more esteemed for tarts, &c.

SELECT LIST OF CHERRIES.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU.

Early Purple—Large; dark purple, nearly black. Too much cannot be said for this very early cherry. Ripens its fruit here the first days of May, before strawberries are gone. It is a young, hardy and great bearer. The most valuable for market. Quality one of the best. Season first of May.

Dr. Wiseman—It is a medium sized cherry; light yellow, shaded with bright red; very much such a cherry as Gov. Wood, and being so early it stands at

the head of the list for market or family use. Season last of April and first of May.

Smidt's Bigarreau—Light yellow, shaded and marbled with red; good size and in quality one of the best. Ripens just after Early Purple, about 10th of May. A very prolific and valuable cherry.

Bowyer's Early—Medium size. Ripe soon after the Early Purple. Very har-

dy and prolific. The best of the sweet cherries for culinary purposes.

✓ **Early Black Heart**—Originated in Guilford county, N. C. It is a very hardy black cherry, ripening soon after Early Purple, and is a valuable market variety.

Gov. Wood—Large; light yellow, shaded and marbled with light red. One of the finest of cherries. Ripe May 20th.

Black Tartarian—Large; dark red, nearly black. One of the best. From middle to last of May.

Elton—Large; light yellow and fine. Ripe middle of May.

Great Bigarreau—The tallest grower of the whole collection of cherries, running up more like the Lombard Poplar. Fruit very large, fine and black. One of the best. Ripe May 20th.

✓ **Afghanistan**—This cherry was received from Dr. Lewis, of Raleigh, N. C. He claimed that it was brought from Africa, whence its name. It is a very strong grower with spreading habit, and is a good bearer. The fruit is very large, the largest cherry known. Color black, firm flesh and one of the best. An excellent shipper. Ripens just after Black Tartarian.

Windsor—New. This is a large black cherry and promises to be one of the best market cherries; ripens with the Black Tartarian.

✓ **Toronto**—Large; black, and one of the finest black cherries introduced from Canada.

Rockport—Fine size; dark red; one of the very best in quality. Hardy and very prolific. Ripe 10th of May.

Coe's Transparent—Full medium; clear pale red; sweet and fine quality. Ripe May 15th.

✓ **Amber Bigarreau**—Large; pale yellow, touched off with red. Early in June.

American Amber—Medium; clear red; very hardy and prolific. Early in June.

✓ **Turner's Late**—Originated and brought to notice by Mr. H. W. Turner, of Lexington, N. C. It is an improved black heart. One of the best late cherries. Ripens late in June.

✓ **Florence**—Originally brought from Florence, Italy. Fruit large; pale amber, mottled and mostly covered with bright red; flesh amber color, very firm; sweet, rich flavor; hangs on the tree a long time. Will keep several days after gathering. Ripe June 10th.

Napoleon—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and enormous bearer. Beginning of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

May Duke—Rather large; dark red. One of the best. 20th May.

Reine Hortense—Large; bright red; slightly sub-acid. Middle to last of May.

Early Richmond—Medium; red; flesh melting, juicy and of a rich acid flavor. Very productive and hardy. Middle of May.

Morello (common)—Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. Well known. Dark purple when fully ripe. June.

Montmorenci (Ordinaire)—Similar to Early Richmond. Larger, and about ten days later. A great bearer and very hardy. One of the best of its class.

Olivet—A splendid new French cherry; one of the largest and best of the Duke class.

Empress Eugenie—Large; rich dark red. Middle of May.

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

PLUMS.

For prices see last pages.

This fruit succeeds well in this climate, wherever the peach and apple does, provided hogs are allowed free privilege in the orchard where they grow during the whole time of dropping fruit, to destroy the curculia or peach worm, which they do by eating the worm with the fruit as it falls; thus it is destroyed and prevented from depositing its eggs for another season. The following is a selection of the best plums of the European varieties:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Hudson —Medium; greenish yellow; fine hardy and fine. Early in July. | Italian Prune —Medium; purple; fine and very hardy. August. |
| Reine Cloud de Bavay —Large; yellow and excellent. August. | Imperial Violet —Large; purple. July |
| Red Gage —Medium; red; fine. July | Jefferson —Large; yellow, with russet specks. Late in July. |
| Washington —Large; pale yellow and fine. July. | Lawrence —Rather large; pale green; fine. July. |
| German Prune —Large; purple or blue; good; hardy. July. | Yellow Gage —Rather large; yellow; very fine. July. |
| General Hand —Very large; pale yellow; sweet and good. July. | Coe's Golden Drop —Medium; pale yellow. August. |
| Imperial Gage —Medium; pale green; very delicious. Late July. | |

STANDARD NATIVE PLUMS, INCLUDING CHICKASAW TYPE.

For prices see last pages.

Under this head will be found a collection of the best native Plums brought to notice in various parts of the United States on account of their hardiness and great bearing qualities. They are proof against the curculia—that little insect which so often destroys the fine foreign varieties. They seem to succeed well in all parts of the United States, North as well as South.

Wild Goose—Medium; purplish red; very fine. An improved variety of the Chickasaw Plum. Very hardy, and a great bearer. Never rots. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

Skipper's Pride—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm, and excellent quality. A fine shipping, drying and canning variety. Ripe last week in July.

Whitaker—A new and improved variety of the Wild Goose class; larger, and ripens same season.

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

Quackenbos—This is an old variety;

good sized, very prolific and a hardy, early blue plum. Valuable for market. I shipped to Philadelphia market and sold readily at 8 cents per pound. As a market plum it sells as well as the Wild Goose. Ripe last half of June.

Damson—Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. From middle to last of August.

Shropshire Damson Plum—Much larger than the old blue damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

Holmes' Early Blue—This is a native seedling: originated on the farm of the late Moses Holmes, of Salisbury, N. C.

The fruit is large to very large; color dark blue; very prolific and hardy; quality one of the best. It is the earliest large blue plum; ripens early in July, following close after the Wild Goose.

Robinson—This is a new variety of the Chickasaw type, a good grower, very hardy and an extremely prolific bearer. Quality equal if not superior to the Wild Goose. Succeeds well in the west and some parts of the south where the Wild Goose does not. Fruit medium; nearly round; sweet; juicy and of excellent quality, ripening about one week later than the Wild Goose.

PERSIAN PURPLE

Prunus Pissardii—This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid winter. Color, bright crimson from the time the fruit

LEAFED PLUM.

is set. Second as to quality if classed for desert, but desirable for cooking. Ripens last of June. Very productive, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio.

JAPAN PLUMS.

For prices see last pages.

This race of plums is as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Keiffer, or those known as the oriental type of pears are from the Bartlett or any of the European or native varieties. They are all thrifty growers, young and prolific bearers, and many of them are now being planted largely for market purposes. They have completely revolutionized the plum in all the southern and border states, and will as much so as the oriental pears have revolutionized the pear culture. The acquaintance and intercourse with the Japs, has been a blessing to the southern and border states. Some of the Botan type are succeeding as far north as Rochester, New York.

Ogon—Medium; round; golden yellow; firm; sweet; good quality; free-stone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class, and the slowest grower.

Botan or Abundance—Medium; round; pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

Burbank—Fruit of medium size; form, roundish, conical, tapering towards the end opposite stem; cavity, regular, deep, abrupt, with peculiar leather-cracked marks; suture scarcely perceptible; stem stout, half-inch long; apex a mere point; smooth, with very little bloom; cracks and dots of brown sometimes apparent; color, dark red or purplish, running into bright amber, with the yellow undercolor showing through in

patches; dots numerous, minute, brown; skin of medium thickness, tender, peeling easily from fully ripened specimens; flesh, amber yellow, melting, juicy; stone, small to medium, pointed, clinging to flesh; flavor, rich, sugary, resembling other Japanese plums; quality, best. Ripe middle to last of July; a strong grower, and very young and prolific bearer. Another fine market variety.

Hattankio—Large, yellow; round; usually pointed; flesh light orange; solid, sugary; quality good; season last of July. Cling-stone.

Chabot—Large; yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh solid, sub-acid; good; cling-stone. Ripe end of July.

Satsuma—This is another of the fine Plums from Japan, now fruiting in this country, and is considered the largest

and best one of the Japan importations. Fruit large, skin dark purplish and red, mottled with bluish bloom. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red; well flavored; quality good; pit very small. Ripens early in August.

Kelsey—This is one of the first plums introduced from Japan. Has fruited all through the south, and in my own orchard. My trees three years old were loaded, the fruit being so large, strang-

ers seeing them at first sight would call them pears. They hung in clusters as thick as they could stick as though they were trying to crowd each other off. It is a wonder among fruit growers. Fruit large; heart-shaped; greenish yellow; overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh solid, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; pit small; free-stone, adheres slightly. Valuable for canning and evaporating.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

See last pages for price.

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

APRICOTS.

See last pages for prices.

This rich and beautiful fruit succeeds well with us, ripening its fruit in succession from end of May during the whole month of June, and is superior to any peach that ripens during their season. But owing to their very early period of blooming, the fruit is often cut off by frost. This fruit is one of the kinds most subject to destruction by the curculio, without the same care as directed for the plum, which so rare and fine a fruit deserves.

The following is a selection of the best and hardiest varieties:

Early Golden,
Hemskirk,

Royal,
Orange.

Turkey,

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

See last pages for prices.

Much has been said and written about Russian Apricots, a fruit that was introduced from Russia by a class of people called Mennonites, who settled in Nebraska and Dakota. Many seedlings were sent out which proved worthless. Messrs. Carpenter & Gage, leading horticulturists of Nebraska, spent much of their time during

the Apricot season among the class of people referred to above, finding out the best varieties, and succeeded in finding six varieties commencing to ripen with the strawberry, and continuing for six weeks later in the season.

Gibb—Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer, fruit medium size, color yellow, flavor sub-acid, juicy. The best early variety. Ripening with the strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of fruits.

Alexander Tree hardy, an immense bearer, fruit large, color yellow flecked with red, both skin and flesh; flavor sweet, delicious; shape oblong; season last of May. One of the best.

Nicholas—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer, fruit medium to large, color white, flavor sweet, melting; season, early in June. A handsome and valuable variety.

Alexis—Tree hardy, an abundant bearer, fruit yellow, with red cheek, size large to very large, flavor slight acid, rich and luscious. Ripe June 10th. A good sort.

Catharine—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive, fruit medium size, color yellow, flavor mild, sub-acid, good Season, middle of June.

J. L. Budd—Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large size; color white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as the Almond and used for the same purpose. The best late variety and a decided acquisition. Season last of June.

New Apricots of Russian Strains.

For prices see last pages.

The following named promise to be of value where their fruit succeeds:

Jumbo ,	Blenheim ,	Skobeloff ,	Gortshakoff .
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JAPAN APRICOTS.

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

Hubbard—Large, clear bright yellow; **Bungome**—Very large; beautiful golden yellow.

Gold Dust—Medium; golden yellow; fine flavor.

NECTARINES.

For prices see last pages.

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

Early Violet ,	Boston ,	Stanwick ,
Early Newington ,	Prince's Golden ,	Southern Queen ,
Kirkman's Mammoth —a North Carolina seedling.		Very large and fine.

Everbearing Mulberries.

For prices see last pages.

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

Black English—The best black; hardy and prolific.

Heiks—Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the above.

White—Not so large, but equally as valuable.

Russian—Introduced from Russia, and

in the West is claimed to be very valuable for timber as well as fruit. Commences to fruit when two years old, and is a prolific bearer; fruit large, about the size of the Kitatinny Blackberry; jet black; fine flavor. Used for dessert as we use raspberries. A beautiful, quick growing tree for the lawn, while the fruit is valuable for the table.

QUINCES.

For prices see last pages.

The Quince is an excellent fruit for preserves. When dried is fine for pies, &c.

Angers—Large; very strong grower and an abundant bearer. Does not cook quite as tender as the Orange Quince, but will keep much longer. October.

Orange—Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. August.

Champion—This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being

larger, smoother, better quality, ripens later, a more upright and thrifty grower, and more prolific.

Meech's Prolific—Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange; the most prolific of all known varieties.

FIGS.

For prices see last pages.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is sufficient. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in open ground.

The following is a list of fine varieties:

Brunswick,
White Celestial,
Black Ichia,

Brown Turkey,
White Genoa,
Green Ichia,

White Marseilles,
Maddaline,
Blue Geneva.



GRAPES.

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

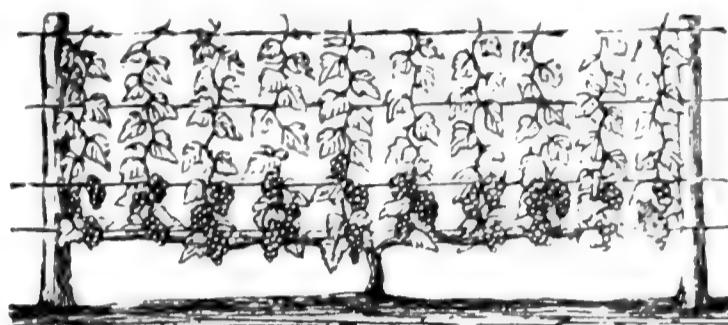
SOILS.—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

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

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

TRAINING VINES.—There are many methods of training Grape vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis, take posts of oak, cedar or chestnut, 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 12 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts, and fasten them to each. Let the

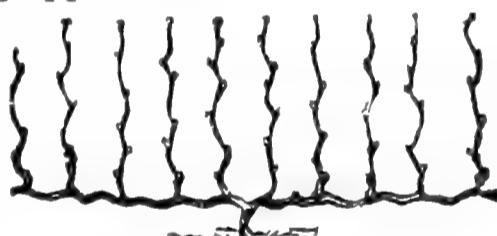
first wire be 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Wooden slats about one by two inches may be substituted for wires. Trellises should be at least 10 feet apart—a greater distance is preferable. Set the vines about 20 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February or March these canes should be cut back to 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire, or slat of the trellis, horizontally.



FRUITED GRAPE VINE.

When the growth commences in the spring, the young shoots must be reduced by disbudding, so that they may stand about a foot apart on the cane, selecting, of course, strong healthy shoots; as they grow they are tied up to the second, third and fourth wire or slat, and all other superfluous ones removed, as well as the young *laterals* which will appear on vigorous vines; but the fruit-bearing shoots are allowed to extend themselves at will until September, when they may be pinched off at the end to assist the ripening of the wood. The vine in the autumn with the fruit on will present the appearance of the above cut, and before pruning in the autumn, after the leaves are off, the following appearance:

The next pruning, which may be done in November or December, if it is desirable to lay the vines down and cover them over for the winter, or in February or March if not laid down, consists in cutting back all the young wood of the previous year's growth (except such shoots as may be required to extend the horizontal arms) to within one or two good bearing buds of the bearing canes on the lower wire, giving the vine the appearance of the following cut:



BEARING VINE BEFORE PRUNING.



PRUNED VINE.

Each season thereafter the vines are to be treated in the same manner, cutting back every year to the lower wire or slat, extending the vine only in a horizontal direction, thinning vines in the rows by digging up every other plant if necessary, but never growing any grapes above the second wire, and renewing the bearing canes by new shoots from the stump when required.

SELECT LIST OF GRAPES.

For prices see last pages.

Concord—Bunches large; berries large, black, juicy, sweet and pleasant; very hardy and prolific. August 10th. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Ives' Seedling—Bunches medium; compact; berries above medium, black, juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Free from mildew. A fine wine grape. Last of July. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Moore's Early—A seedling of the Concord, and might be called an Early Concord; bunches smaller, but berries larger. It is in similar soils and localities more healthy and hardy than Concord, equal or better in quality, and ripens some two weeks earlier, being much better in quality than Hartford or Champion, and quite as early. So it is superceding those varieties as the great early market variety, it being one of the best shippers.

Worden's Seedling The finest early black grape yet introduced. Of fine quality; bunches large; berries large. Equally as prolific as Concord and earlier. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Lady—White; bunches medium; berries large and close. Early. Very fine and hardy. New and rare. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Martha—Bunches medium; berries large, greenish yellow, with a bloom; quality superior to its parent, the Concord. A fine, hardy, white grape. Early in August. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Delaware—Bunches small; berries small, light red or flesh color, sweet, vinous, aromatic. One of the best. Last of July. Hybrid.

Brighton—A new grape of great promise. It is said to combine the following desirable features, viz: Fine quality, vigor and hardiness of vine, earliness, beauty of vine and foliage, and great productiveness; good size; color bright dull red. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches large; compact; berries large, black, juicy and rich. One of the finest early grapes. Last of July. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Clinton—Bunches small; berries medium, compact, black, juicy. Makes a

good wine. Vigorous, hardy and prolific. Last of August. *Vitis Riparia*.

Hebermont—Bunches very large and compact; berries small, dark blue, skin thin; juicy, sweet and fine. Last of August. *Vitis Ætivalis*.

Catawba—Bunches large; berries large, juicy, sweet and rich. Succeeds well in some localities. Last of August and first of September. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Perkins—Berries large; bunches medium; very prolific and hardy. Fine for table or wine; bright red or waxen color. Early August. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Champion—A very early and valuable market grape. Bunches large, moderately compact; berry about the size of Concord, jet black, with a heavy blue bloom; hardy and a strong grower; very productive. Superior to the Hartford and earlier. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22.)—Bunches large, compact; berries large; color light chestnut; tender, juicy and rich. August 10th. Hybrid.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1)—This variety succeeds well south and west, but ripens too late in Northern states to come to perfection. Bunches medium, rather loose; berries large, pale red, with a beautiful bloom; thin skin, tender pulp, very juicy, sweet and delicious; exceedingly productive. Ripe last of Aug. and first of Sept. Hybrid.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunches long and compact; sweet. Ripens soon after the Delaware; color red. One of the best and earliest of Rogers' new seedling grapes. Hybrid.

Elvira—Bunches medium; berries medium, round, pale green, tender, sweet. Ripens about ten days after Concord. Fine for table or white wine. *Vitis Riparia*.

Pocklington—Vine a strong grower; large, strong foliage, similar to Concord; clusters large and showy, weighing sometimes as much as one pound; berry large, pale green, yellow tinge, round and thickly set in on the bunch; tender, juicy, sweet, with very little pulp; seed small for so large a grape; ripens with the Concord. *Vitis Labrusca*.

Cottage—A seedling of the Concord. A strong vigorous grower; large leathery leaves; bunch and berries about the size of its parent, but somewhat deeper shade; ripens before Concord, and quality better. *Vitis Labrusca*.

The Niagara—Originated by Hoag & Clark, of Lockport, N. Y.; is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries large, or larger than Concord; mostly round, little greenish white semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds. It is very hardy. No grape possesses so many qualities necessary to meet the wants of the amateur, the vineyardist, the connoisseur, the family, the commission men, the propagator and the general trade as the Niagara.

Vergennes—A new bright amber colored variety. Hardy and very promising early grape. Bunches and berries large. Keeps well.

Ulster's Prolific—This fine new grape was originated by Mr. A. J. Caywood, of New York. He sent me a basket of fruit in 1886. We considered them the finest red grape we had ever seen. Since that time it has been growing in favor, giving universal satisfaction wherever

tried. The fruit is medium, bunches medium, quality one of the best, hardy and so far clear of mildew.

Empire State—Bunches rather large; shouldered; berry medium; yellowish white, rich, sweet, sprightly, very good, early. A cross of Hartford and Clinton, a very promising new sort.

Early Victor—Originated in Kansas. Vine very hardy and healthy, vigorous and productive; bunch above medium, compact, often shouldered; berry medium, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, juicy, sprightly and vinous, sweet and good; season, one week earlier than Hartford; is one of the very earliest grapes, valuable in the South as an early market variety.

Jefferson—This handsome red grape was raised by J. H. Ricket, Newburg, N. Y. It is a cross between Concord and Iona; foliage strong and healthy, vigorous in growth and very hardy; bunches large, shouldered, compact, berry above medium, roundish-oval; skin rather thick, light red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic. Maintains its freshness long after being gathered; quality fine, clusters large and handsome; is one of the most promising red grapes.

Cynthiana—One of the best wine grapes; equal to Norton's, but not quite so dark and stringent, and of finer and more delicate flavor. Very prolific and hardy. *Vitis Æstivalis*.

Norton's Va.—Well known as the most reliable and healthy wine grape. *Vitis Æstivalis*.

New Grapes of Special Note.

Lutie—Originated in Tennessee. I have been selling this grape now for some six years, and have scattered it throughout the southern and border states, and in my long experience sending out new fruits, the Lutie grape has given the greatest satisfaction. From all parts of the country where I have sold it, the people are delighted with it, and put it down as the most satisfactory grape they ever planted. Such is the universal opinion. The demand for the vines has been greater than the supply. So

far the stock is limited. Bunches medium to large; berries large; color dull red, or Catawba color; flesh sweet, equal to the best—a little foxy to the smell, which is not perceptible to the taste. The universal opinion at all the fairs where I have exhibited it among numbers of other varieties is that it was the best grape on exhibition. But the great value of the Lutie grape lies in its hardiness, in its ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. All others have rotted bad in vineyards on

account of rain and damp weather, but the Lutie alone ripened sound. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific, and makes the finest show when loaded with its fruit of any grape known. Even if it were a second class grape its extreme hardiness would recommend it. It might truly be called the lazy man's grape, as it will ripen well on the ground in wet weather, but would look better on trellises or stakes. It ripens a week before Concord, and is highly recommended as making a superior sweet yellow-tint wine, and for near markets it is one of the best. As a table grape none better.

Moyer—A new red grape. Combines extreme earliness with exquisite sweetness and flavor; great hardiness and freedom from disease. The Moyer originated some nine years ago in Lincoln Co., Ont., Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with the very earliest varieties—some two 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 center. 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 over ripe 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 as soon as colored.

Eaton—This, the largest black grape ever introduced, of the hardy class, originated in the same section where the celebrated Concord came from, and is of the same family; supposed to be a seedling of the Concord, but is nearly twice as large in bunch and berry; has taken more premiums at the various Horticultural exhibitions than any new black grape since the Concord was introduced. I have a four-page circular of testimonials from leading fruit men in the United States, but deem the above a sufficient description. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the underside with a thick brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 25 ounces; 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, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy; as good or better quality than the Concord, with much less of the native odor; ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

Irvin's October Grape—When the Wofford grape was first sent out, backed by certificates of praise from nearly all the officers of Hall county, Ga., also the ministers of that county, I thought the long-wanted late grape had at last been found, but the Wofford has not proven up to what those men claimed for it, though a few men are pleased with it, but it has not proven satisfactory to me. The Irvin October grape now comes forward. I put it forth without certificates. I know the grape, and it is well known in my county. It has been grown in a back, isolated neighborhood in south-east Guilford county, North Carolina, for 30 to 40 years, but has just been brought forward and introduced to the public. This section is only fifteen miles from my place, and how such a fine late grape has been kept so close and confined to one neighborhood seems a mystery. But such is the history of the Lawson or Comet Pear, which was kept in one family for seventy-five years before it was brought to notice, and that in the great State of New York, so we are not so much surprised at the Irvin grape being kept so close in a thinly settled section of North Carolina, where fruits get but a secondary attention. This grape is the one that has been so long looked for without a doubt. It is late. Last of September and through October is its season. The bunches are large, long, shouldered; berries medium in size; color dark dingy red; quality among the best for table or wine.

Winchell—Identical with Green Mountain. Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separate from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb. This extra early delicious grape originated in the mountains of Vermont, has been tested for several seasons and is proving the very earliest white grape known, while the vine is hardy, a vigorous grower and productive. Sure to take the front rank both for garden and vineyard planting.

Woodruff Red—A Concord seedling, with berries and bunches of largest size, ripening a little before Concord, and a good, long keeper; vigorous, healthy and productive. Testimonials from various sections, both north and south, represent it as vigorous in growth, entirely healthy, and of good quality. A large, attractive red grape, of good quality and iron-clad constitution, is needed, and the Woodruff red promises to supply that want.

Moore's Diamond—Originated in New

York State by Jacob Moore. Vine a vigorous grower; clean, healthy foliage, free from mildew. It is a fine native grape, being a cross between Concord and Iona. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact; slightly shouldered; delicate greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth, free from specks; pulp tender, juicy; nearly transparent; very few seeds; berry about size of Concord; quality best, rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the best foreign varieties.

The following are varieties known as the **MUSCADINE CLASS.** (*Vitis Ritundifolia.*)

Meisch—Berries medium, black, thin skin, sweet and fine; ripens in August, just before the scuppernong. Popular where known.

White Scuppernong—Bunches small; berries large, skin thick, light green, pulpy, juicy and sweet; a well known wine grape of Eastern North Carolina. Must be trained on an arbor, and will not bear pruning back like other grapes. Sept. 1st. *Vitis Ritundifolia.*

James Grape—Was found in the woods by B. M. W. James, of Pitt County, N. C., in 1866, and brought to notice by him. It grows in small bunches, from 3 to 10 berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough; quality superior to the celebrated Scuppernong. The originator claims it commences to ripen last of July and continues till frost, but from other sources, from parties who have the true vine from the originator, give the time of ripening from early in September till last of October. Many fruits commence ripening in favorable localities earlier, which often causes a controversy about new varieties.

Below I give a few testimonials from amateur fruit growers, whose veracity is unimpeachable, who have the true James Grape:

WAKE COUNTY, N. C., Dec. 23, 1892.

Mr. J. Van. Lindley:

DEAR SIR:—I have fruited the James Grape for the last three years. It is the largest grape I have ever seen. Many of

the berries are one and one quarter inches in diameter. In quality it is very good. A majority of those who have eaten it in my vineyard pronounce it superior to the best Scuppernong. It is an enormous bearer; many persons who saw my vines last year, decided that a four year old vine had five bushels of grapes on it. I am satisfied that the same vine bore one bushel at three years old. It has a thin skin and soft pulp. It commences to ripen in September and lasts through October. If taken from the vine before freezing, it can be kept until Christmas.

Very respectfully,

P. W. JOHNSON.

(Former Professor in Wake Forest College.)

J. Van. Lindley, Esq., Pomona, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of 28th December, 1892, to hand. We have the true James grape, which we consider far superior to the Scuppernong, Meisch, or any other grape of that family. As a wine grape, it is considered far superior to the above varieties. As a shipper it excells even the Concord. We have shipped the past season between 3,000 and 4,000 lbs., which were all sold for 5c. per lb., net cash, before they left the vineyard. It commences to ripen in September and lasts through October. Your plate and description is true as nature. Yours truly.

ALLEN WARREN.

[Mr. Warren is an ex-sheriff of Pitt county, where the grape originated, but in a different location.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 21, 1892.

J. Van. Lindley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor asking my opinion of the James grape received. I have six bearing vines. My opinion of

the grape is good. It ripens in the latter part of September and through October; is very sweet and larger than Scuppernong; jet black in color. It is a good keeper and good shipper, the berries leaving the vine when ripe without break-

ing the skin. I verily believe that it could be shipped to England.

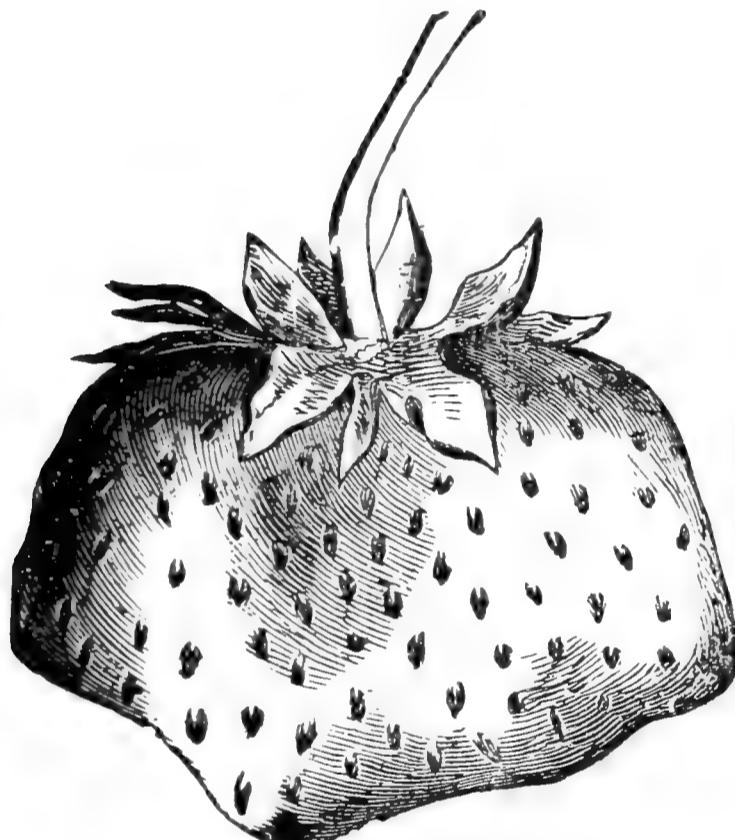
Very respectfully yours,

C. B. EDWARDS.

[Mr. Edwards is a leading grape grower.]

STRAWBERRIES.

See prices on last pages.



brook and others, provided a row or bed of some hermaphrodite (perfect blossomed) like Wilson, Mitchell's Early, Sparpless, &c., is planted within 10 or 20 feet of them

The Parker Earle Strawberry—
Still "on top" and to stay. Description: Plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily and renewing itself sufficiently by strong runners. It is a model in make up; endures the extremes of heat and cold remarkably well. Berries regular, uniformly large, conical, with a neck, glossy, scarlet crimson; ripens all over; flesh firm, crimson, no hollow core; seeds golden, becoming crimson, prominent, protecting in handling; quality excellent. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit, which is borne in the greatest

First of the small fruits, in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground. Vegetable manure, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, &c., are best, bone dust is excellent. Set in three feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall; uncover the crowns early in Spring; remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

Pistulate varieties (marked P,) have imperfect blossoms. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proven by Crescent Seedling, Westbrook and others, provided a row or bed of some hermaphrodite (perfect blossomed) like Wilson, Mitchell's Early, Sparpless, &c., is planted within 10 or 20 feet of them

profusion, the rate of sixteen thousand quarts per acre having been gathered. The fruit carries well and brings the very highest price in market. Shipped from Denison, Texas to St. Louis, over 600 miles, in perfect order in common 24 quart cases. Hundreds of cases shipped from Denison to Kansas City and other distant markets in perfect order, and bringing highest price. A book can be filled with unqualified praise of this variety from the best strawberry authorities in the country.—*Munson's Catalogue.*

The following list of varieties are so well known that they need no description.
All are fine old varieties.

Sharpless,
May King,
Jessie,

Hoffman,
Cloud, P.,
Buback, P.,

Wilson,
Old Iron Clad,
Westbrook, P.,

Crescent Seedling, P.
Mitchell's Early.

RASPBERRIES.

See prices on last pages.

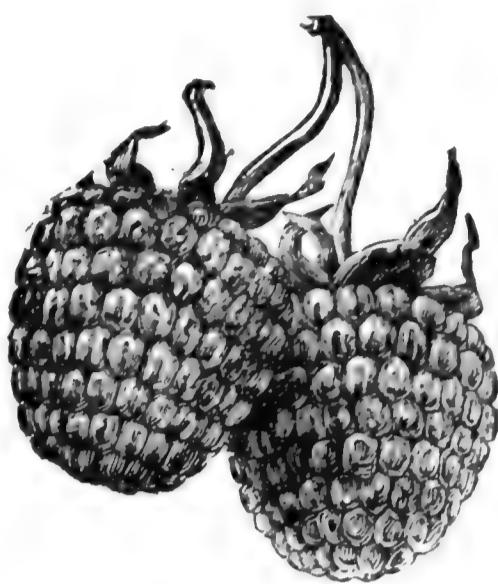
This fruit comes just after the strawberry, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, mulch heavily. For field, six feet apart, four feet in rows. Pinch off canes when three feet high; tie up and cut out old wood each year.

Antwerp Red—Fruit large, flesh firm; dull red.

Cuthbert—As far as tested considered one of the best berries yet introduced.

Brandywine—Red; hardy and fine.

Gregg—The most popular black raspberry yet tested; hardy excellent; prolific.



CURRANTS.

See prices on last pages.



This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the currant. Set four feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.

Black Naples—Fruit large, fine; hardy and productive.

White Grape—Berries large; bunches long; white and yellow; sweet and good.

Cherry Red—One of the largest currants.

Red Grape—Fruit large; bunches long, clear red; very productive.

Red Dutch—Very large; sweet and good. Well known. Very prolific.

Fay's Prolific—New. The best and most prolific of all. Stands at the head of the list of its class.

GOOSEBERRIES.

See price list on last pages.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The following are the best proven varieties:

Houghton's Seedling.—Medium; pale red; flesh tender and good; never mildews; vigorous and prolific.

Downing's Seedling—Larger than Houghton. Excellent. New.

Mountain Seedling—Large; fine flavor; vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

For prices see last pages.

Kittatinny—Very large; black and **Crystal White**—Medium; very early; sweet.

Wilson's Early—Extra large size and quite early.

DEWBERRY.

For prices see last pages.

Lueretia—The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.

ESCUENT ROOTS.

For prices see last pages.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal. Very **Rhubarb, or Pie Plant**—Lines large and of excellent quality. (Myatt's.) Large; best of all.

NUT BEARING TREES.

For prices see last pages.

Filberts (Hazle Nut Family.)—English Cob varieties. These varieties are justly celebrated in Europe, and there is a great variety of them. While at

Orleans, France, a climate much like our Southern and border States, I found two varieties under the name of Bergeri and Marveille de Bollviller.

The nuts were the largest I ever saw. Trees strong growers and very prolific bearers. I imported a good lot of two year trees and offer them, believing they will succeed in many parts, if not all, of the South.

Juglans Condiformis (Heart-Shaped Japan Walnut.)—This is one of the finest nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan, where it originated. The nuts crack easily, and the kernel drops out whole. The flavor is sweeter and richer than the English Walnut, the tree hardier and very handsome.

Juglans (Sieboldie.)—Japan Walnut. Larger than the Condiformis, more in shape of largest Pecans, and shell a little thicker. It is from the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves large size, charming shade of green. Nuts are produced in abundance in clusters of 15 to 20; meat sweet, of best quality, like butternut, but less oily; tree vigorous, handsome form, young bearer and very productive. Like the Japan Chestnuts, they are

very highly recommended for the South.

Japan Giant Dwarf Chestnut—A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two year old trees in Nursery row often are loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size, render them of great value wherever they succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the Southern and Border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy and peculiarly adapted to our Sunny South.

English Walnut.

Chestnut—American sweet.

Chestnut—Spanish.

Almond—Sweet, hard shell.

Pecan Nut—The best varieties.

Deciduous Shade Trees.

For prices see last pages.

Silver Maple.

Horse Chestnut.

Sugar Maple.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Umbrella—(Texas)—A beautiful lawn and yard tree.

Carolina or French Poplar—This is the most rapid growing shade and ornamental tree known. Where a tree

is wanted quick, plant the Carolina Poplar.. As its tendency is to push upward it should be shortened back each year for a few years, sufficient to suit the eye of the owner and to make it throw out lateral shoots, which can be spread out and made a very satisfactory shade tree. It is a favorite and is being planted where best known more than any other shade tree

EVERGREENS AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

For prices see last pages.

American Arborvitæ.

Balsam Fir.

Silver Fir.

Norway Spruce.

Hemlock Spruce.

Irish Juniper.

Magnolia Grandiflora.

Tree Box.

Dwarf Box.

Globe Arborvitæ.

Siberian Arborvitæ.

Golden Arborvitæ.

Tom Thumb.

Mahonia Aquifolium—(European)—
(*Double Flowering Holly.*)

Ligustrum Oviafolium—(California

Privet)—Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in winter.

Uonmious—A fine large leaf evergreen, fine single or in hedge; two varieties. Plain green and variegated.

— —

Hardy Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.

(DECIDUOUS.)

Althea, (*Rose of Sharon.*)—The Altheas are fine free growing shrubs, blooming in the autumn months, when scarcely any other trees or shrubs are in bloom, which makes them very desirable. Assorted double varieties, including variegated leaf, beautiful foliage.

Deutzia, (*Fortunei*)—Flowers double; white, tinted with rose. A very fine flowering shrub.

(*Gracillis.*)—Pure white; flowers freely.

Forsythia, (*Veridissima.*)—Leaves deep green; flowers bright yellow; very early in spring. From China.

Spirea Albea—A beautiful white flowering shrub.

Weigelias, in variety.

Candidii,

Rosea Floribundii,

Variegata,

Hortensis Nivea,

Van Houtii.

All fine flowering shrubs, varying in color, and of the finest collection.

Hydrangia Grandiflora—This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large, long pendant white flowers, six inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

Chinese Winter-blooming Honey-suckle—Blooms freely in February, before leaves appear. One of the finest sweetest perfumed flowering shrubs for the South.

Lilac—Strong, rapid grower; purple flowers.

Lilac, (*Common White.*)—Strong grower; white flowers.

Quince, Japan, (*Pyrus Japonica*)—An esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright flowers in early spring.

Wisteria, (*Chinese.*)—A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

Ampelopsis (*Va. Creeper.*)—A very popular climbing vine.

Tube-Rose Bulbs—The Pearl. A large stock.

ROSES.

See price list on last pages.

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

Ever-blooming Roses include the Bourbons, Chinas, Noisettes and Teas.

My capacity is now excellent for growing fine Roses. The public may rely on getting fine, strong plants grown in open ground. Ever-blooming Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes.

Aline Sisley—A beautiful shade of violet red; fine large pointed buds.

Agrippina—Fiery red, good size and form; profuse flowering,

Andre Swartz—A new, distinct and beautiful dark crimson variety.

Bon Silene—Purple and carmine.

Catherine Mermet—A beautiful clear flesh color, with the same silvery lustre seen in La France; large, full.

Comtesse de Friegneuse—In color charming, in freedom of bloom profuse. The buds are long and pointed, not unlike Nipheta in form, and of good size. The color is a delicate canary yellow, with softer shade on inside of petal.

Celine Forestier—Deep Sulphur yellow; flowers of good size and very beautiful; highly fragrant.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Clear bright yellow; large; very full; prized in the South as a pillar or veranda rose.

Duchess of Edinburg—Dark crimson.

Douglass—Dark cherry red; rich and velvety; large, full and fragrant.

Devoniensis—Beautiful creamy white, with rosy center; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent.

Duchesse of Albany—A sport of La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size. The flowers are a deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed; good habit; vigorous growth. Flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion, plants being continually covered in bloom.

Etoile de Lyon—A magnificent new Tea Rose; brilliant chrome yellow. Flowers large, very double and fragrant.

Gold of Ophir—Sulphur yellow; large and fine.

Gen. Tartas—Pink. Fine buds.

Gloria de Dijon—Rich creamy white; climber.

Hermosa—An old favorite; always in bloom and always beautiful; color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep; very fragrant.

Isabella Sprunt—A lovely Tea Rose of exquisite fragrance; color clear lemon yellow: a continuous bloomer, and one of the best for winter flowers.

Louis Phillip—Dark crimson.

La Pactole—Sulphur yellow.

La Princess Vera—Creamy and lilac; large and full.

Lucoile—New. Clear flesh color; rose, silver luster. One of the best.

Mad. Camile—Delicate rosy flesh.

Mad. Bravay—Pure white.

Mad. Margottin—Dark yellow.

Marie Guillott—Pure white. New and fine.

Marechal Neil—Golden yellow; lovely buds.

Musk Cluster—Pure white; free bloomer.

Mad. Host—Large; flesh and pink, One of the best.

Madam de Watteville—Color creamy yellow, tinged with large shell-like petals, having a bright crimson border. This is the Tulip of Europe, so called, from its feathery shading of petals.

Meteor—Dark velvety red. Constant bloomer. One of the finest new roses.

Mad. Cusin—A lovely Tea Rose of large size; color a rosy purple; very distinct and of robust habit.

Mad. Welche—An extra fine variety; very large, double, and of beautiful form; a soft, pale yellow, sometimes cream, with short inner petals of glowing orange and copper.

Nipheta—Tea rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure snow white.

Papa Gontier—The blooms are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson; one of the best.

Perle des Jardins—Rich golden yellow; free bloomer.

Pinkdaily—Bright pink.

Pierre Guillott—Bright, dashing crimson; flowers large, very double and full; highly scented; vigorous grower, and constant bloomer from April till frost.

Sunset—Large size, fine; very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber.

Safrana—Lovely buds; apricot yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—A noble rose; the flower is extremely large, clear and fresh.

Souvenir de Theresa Levet—A genuine red tea; clear crimson, extra fine.

Triumph de Luxembourg—Bright rosy carmine. Large and tea scented.

The Bride—A lovely, pure white, very fragrant rose. The buds have more substance than Niphetas, are very full

and double, and possess the good characteristics of Catherine Mermet.

Waban—A sport from Catherine Mermet. Flowers large, and borne on long stems; color carmine pink; one of the best new roses.

White Bon Salene—White, double, fine. One of the best.

Ye Primrose Dame—Double flowers, the outer petals being a soft creamy yellow, the center rich rosy salmon or apricot; it is of a cup shape.

BEAUTIFUL EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING OR PILLAR ROSES.

[HARDY IN ALL THE SOUTH.]

Mary Washington—This is one of the hardiest of the ever-blooming climbers. Claimed to have originated in the garden of Geo. Washington over 100 years ago. It is a remarkably free bloomer, producing flowers in large clusters. It blooms profusely when very small, and does not make a large growth the first year, but the second year throws up strong canes that make splendid pillar or trellis plants, covered with bloom throughout the whole season. Flowers medium size, pure white and very fragrant. A souvenir from Mt. Vernon.

Golden Chain, (Reve de Or.)—A beautiful Pillar Rose, being a strong climber. Color orange yellow or deep saffron; good size, full and sweet.

Reine Marie Henrfetta—A strong-growing red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the south. Flowers full and well formed.

Estella Pradel—Climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely pure white buds: flowers medium size, full and sweet.

Lamarque—Flowers of medium size, borne in large clusters; pure white and double. A fine pillar rose in the south.

Caroline Goodriche—This new hardy climbing rose has finely formed flowers, very double, and its fragrance is most delicious. The color is the same as that of Gen. Jacqueminot.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not strictly *perpetual* bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned.

This class, taken all in all, gives most general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

Anna de Desbach—A lovely shade of carmine; very large double flowers, delightful fragrance; one of the hardest.

American Beauty—The flower very large in size, of beautiful form and very double, color a deep rich rose. A constant blooming, sweet scented rose, of the size and finish of Hybrid Perpetuals.

Antone Verdier (Hybrid Tea.)—Flowers large and well formed, dark rose color.

Beauty of Stoppleford—Hybrid tea; crimson; very fine.

Baron Rothschilds—Pink. Large and full.

Captain Christy—Delicate flesh color; extra.

Coquette des Alps—White flower, occasionally shaded with bright pink; a constant bloomer; in clusters.

Gen. Washington—Rosy carmine, brilliant.

Giant of Battles—Brilliant crimson.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Rich velvet scarlet.

Homere—Rose with salmon center; a most desirable out-door sort.

John Hopper—Bright rose, large and full; free blooming.

Lady Emily Peel—A charming rose; medium size and full form; very sweet, sometimes tinged and shaded with blush.

Louise Van Houtte—Rich Crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautiful formed and double flower.

Lord Ragland—Brilliant crimson scarlet.

LaFrance—Rosy crimson. One of the finest.

Dinsmore—Large; double; deep crim-

son; dwarf bushy habit, flowering freely through the entire season.

Magna Charta—Bright clear pink; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double.

Madame Charles Woods—Large, double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madam Plaintier—Pure White.

Madam Masson—Velvety crimson, very bright and full; a fine sort for bedding.

Paul Neyron—The flowers are immense; it is probably the largest rose grown, and one of the finest; bright shining pink; double and full; finely scented.

Prince Camile de Rohan—Rich, dark velvety crimson; large and fine.

Wm. Francis Bennett—A new Hybrid Tea of great merit. The buds are large and of the most vivid, deep velvety crimson color and delicious perfume. Its flowers are of enormous size, and borne almost as freely as a Tea Rose at all times of the year.

MOSS ROSES.

Hortense Vernet—Rosy carmine.

Blanch Moreau—Pure white.

Countess de Marianus—White moss; double.

Luxemburg—Bright crimson scarlet.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Sometimes called "Fairy Roses." They are mostly of dwarf habit but good constitution, and are unequalled for freedom of bloom; make excellent borders for beds of Hybrid Perpetuals or larger growing varieties of the Monthlies, and are especially fine for cemetery planting. They also make charming pot plants because of their freedom of bloom and compact habit, and are worthy all the popularity they have attained.

M'le Cecil Brunner—Bright rose.

Mignonette—Delicate rose, changing to blush; very small; double; distinct and attractive; a strong grower and a very free bloomer.

Paquerette—Pure white, about one

inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms; full, prettily formed.

Perle d'Or—(*Dubreuil*)—Nankeen yellow, with orange center; very dwarf, branching habit, blooming in clusters of twenty to thirty flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES.

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

Tennessee Belle—Flowers bright beautiful pink.

Prairie Queen—Flowers very large and of peculiar globular form, bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Russell's Cottage—Dark variety crimson, very double.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Flowers in large clusters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubus Rosafolia—(Bridal Rose.) A Chinese rose, medium size, very double, pure white flowers, very showy, and a constant bloomer.

1895 and Spring of 1896.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

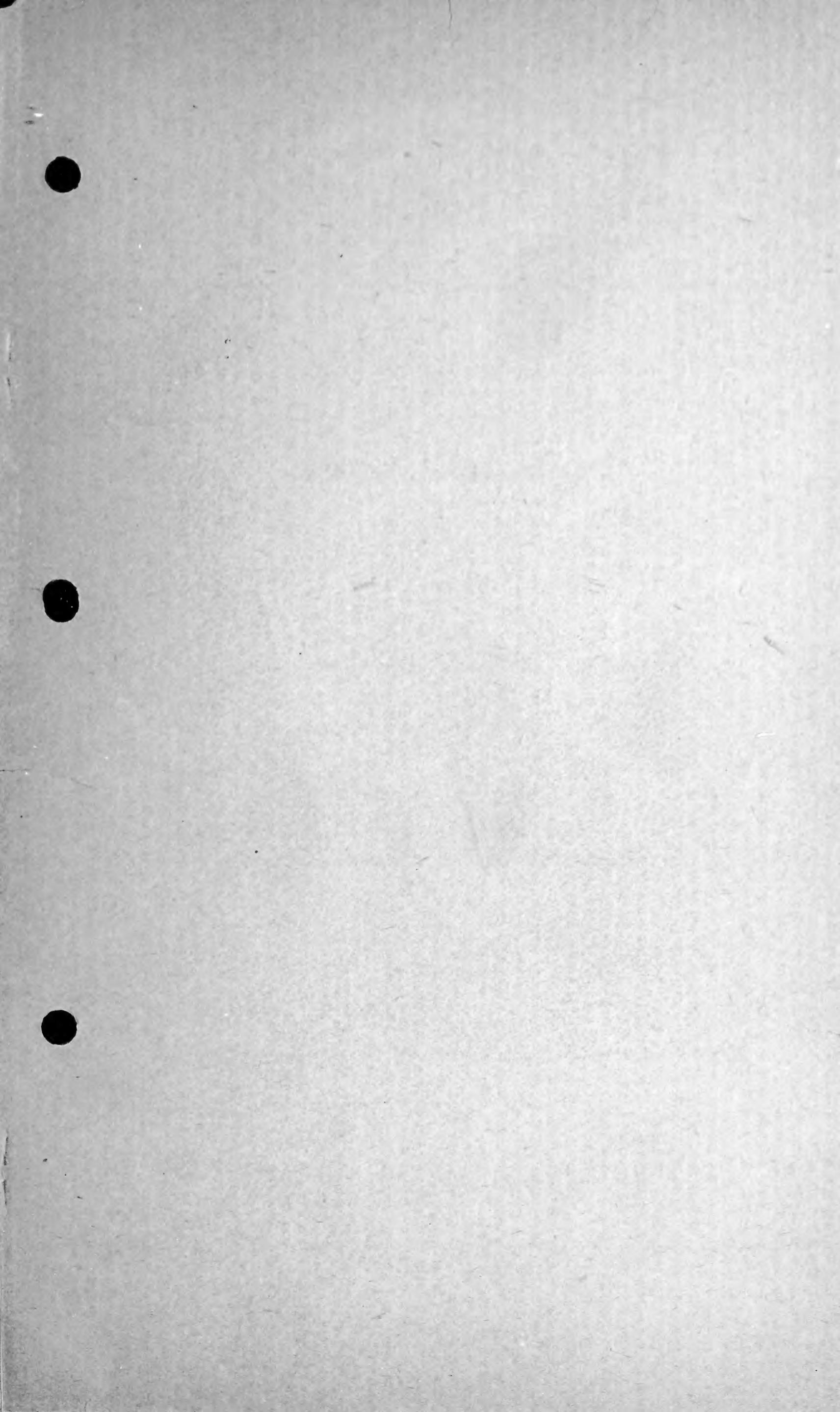
POMONA, N. C.

 See Supplement for 1895 and Spring of 1896 for prices of New Fruits and Specialties which are not named in the following price list.

APPLE—Select and additional list. 4 to 5 feet.....	\$ 25 each.
" New varieties of special note, (except those named below).....	25 "
" Ark. Mammoth Black.....	50 "
" Carolina Red June, 4 to 5 feet	50 "
" " " " 3 to 4 feet.....	25 "
DWARF APPLES.....	50 "
CRAB APPLES, 4 to 5 feet.....	50 "
PEACH—Select and additional list, 3 to 4½ feet.....	25 "
" New varieties of special note.....	25 "
DWARF, STANDARD AND ORNAMENTAL PEACH.....	50 "
PEARS—Select list, 4 to 6 feet.....	75 "
" Dwarf, 2½ to 3 feet.....	60 "
" NEW VARIETIES OF SPECIAL NOTE.	
" Early Harvest, Idaho and Beaufort, Standard and Dwarf.....	1 00 "
" Alice Payne, Lucy Duke, Standard and Dwarf.....	1 50 "
CHERRY—Hearts and Bigarreaus, 4 to 5 feet }	
" Dukes and Morellos, 3 to 4 feet }.....	60 "
PLUMS—(Except those named below) 4 to 5 feet.....	50 "
" Prunus Pissardii and Japan Varieties.....	75 "
" Holmes' Early Blue.....	1 00 "
JAPANESE PERSIMMON—2½ to 3 feet.....	1 50 "
APRICOT—American Varieties and Russian.....	50 "
" Japan Varieties.....	75 "
NECTARINES.....	50 "
MULBERRY—5 to 6 feet.....	50 "
QUINCES—(Except Meeche's Prolific)	50 "
" Meeche's Prolific.....	75 "
FIGS	50 "
GRAPE—Select list, (except those noted below).....	25 "
" Vergennes, Ulster's Prolific, Empire State, Early Victor and Jefferson.....	50 "
" Lutie, Eaton, Moyer, Woodruff's Red and Moore's Diamond... 1 00	"
" Green Mountain and Irvin's October.....	1 50 "
MUSCADINE CLASS—Scuppernong and Meisch.....	50 "
James Grape.....	1 00 "

STRAWBERRIES	\$2 50 pr 100
RASPBERRIES.....	1 50 pr doz
CURRENTS—(Except Fay's Prolific).....	20 each.
" Fay's Prolific.....	40 "
GOOSEBERRIES.....	25 "
BLACKBERRIES.....	25 "
LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.....	25 "
ASPBRAGUS	3 00 pr 100.
RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.....	50 each.
NUT TREES—English Walnut, 3 feet.....	1 00 "
" Japan Walnut, 2 years.....	1 50 "
" American Chestnut.....	75 "
" Spanish Chestnut.....	1 00 "
" Japan Mammoth Chestnut, 2 years.....	2 00 "
" Almond.....	50 "
" Filbert (Hazel Nut) English Cob Varieties.....	75 "
" Pecan	75 "
SHADE TREES—Silver Maple, 7 to 8 feet.....	75 "
" Sugar Maple, 6 to 7 feet.....	1 00 "
" Carolina Poplar 8 to 12 feet.....	1 00 "
" Horse Chestnut, 5 feet.....	1 00 "
" Kilmarnock Weeping Willow, 6 feet.....	2 00 "
" Umbrella, (Texas), 3 feet.....	1 00 "
" California Privet, 2 to 3 feet.....	25 "
EVERGREENS—American Arborvitæ, 3 to 4 feet.....	75 "
" Balsam Fir, 18 inches to 2 feet. Stocky.....	1 00 "
" Silver Fir, 2 feet	1 00 "
" Norway Spruce, 18 inches to 2 feet. Stocky.....	1 00 "
" Hemlock Spruce, 2 feet.....	1 00 "
" Irish Juniper, 18 inches to 2 feet.....	1 00 "
" Magnolia Grandiflora, 1 to 3 ft.—1 ft. \$1 ; 2 ft. \$2 ; 3 ft. 3 00	"
" Globe Arborvitæ, 18 inches.....	1 00 "
" Siberian Arborvitæ, 18 inches.....	1 50 "
" Tom Thumb, 3 feet.....	1 00 "
" Dwarf Box.....	25 "
" Tree Box.....	75 "
" Uonimous.....	50 "
" Mahonia Aquifolium, 12 to 18 inches.....	75 "
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.....	75 "
VIRGINIA CREEPER.....	50 "
TUBE ROSE BULBS.....	25 "
ROSES—Everblooming, open ground grown(except those named below)	50 "
" Dutches of Albany and Waban.....	1 00 "
" Hybred Perpetual, open ground grown.....	50 "
" Moss, open ground grown.....	1 00 "
" Polyantha, open ground grown.....	50 "
" Climbing, open ground grown.....	50 "

 See Supplement for 1895 and Spring of 1896 for prices of New Fruits and Specialties which are not named in the above price list.



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