

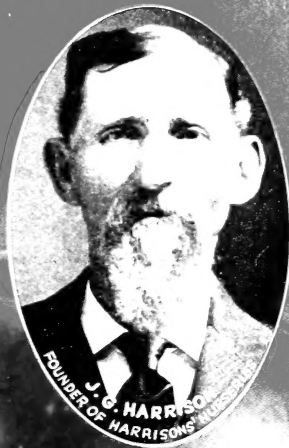
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LARGEST GROWERS OF FRUIT TREES IN THE WORLD

Harrison's Nurseries

BERLIN
MARYLAND
U.S.A.



J. G. HARRISON
FOUNDER OF HARRISON'S NURSERIES

ELBERTA
PEACH

STAYMAN
WINESAP
APPLE

NURSERYMEN AND ORCHARDISTS

Terms on Which Trees Are Sold

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Cash must accompany all orders amounting to \$25 or less, a cash discount of 5 per cent being allowed on the total amount.

We will ship larger orders C. O. D. providing 25 per cent of the total amount of your order is sent in cash. If the order is shipped by **express**, you pay the balance to your **express agent** upon delivery of goods.

If the order goes by **freight**, you pay the balance at **your bank**, where you will also find the bill of lading which you present to your freight agent who will deliver shipment to you.

NOTE. We allow a cash discount of 5 per cent on all orders, large or small, for which the total amount of order is remitted before shipment.

We accept Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, at face value, in payment for nursery stock.

Transportation Rules

We have always made it prominent in our printed terms that our goods are sold f. o. b. cars at the point of shipment and are at the purchaser's risk while in transit. Because of the present unsettled conditions, we wish to emphasize still further that **we do not guarantee safe delivery.**

The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES - Berlin, Maryland

Fruit and Ornamental Trees Border the Path to Prosperity

A PERSONAL WORD FROM SENATOR ORLANDO HARRISON

FIRST of all, Win the War. Now, let us give thanks that our country is not under the heel of the Hun; that the saw and axe of the vandal have not touched our orchards and vineyards; that our homes are undefiled, and that the soil of our farms is turned by the plow and harrow rather than by shell and mine.

We are drafted at home. Every man, woman, and child not in the trenches should feel it their duty to help win the war.

It is the duty of every property-owner and every tenant to keep the orchard at the highest point of production. It is the duty of every farmer to provide for an orchard, if by any means his farm lacks this important food-producer. The greatest task before the United States is to furnish food for ourselves and our allies. *Fruit is food that can be used here*, thus permitting the non-perishable grains to get abroad.

There is another angle to consider also. You know it's a mighty hard matter to get help for general farm work; today an *ordinary* man gets more money than you paid an *extra-good* man a few years ago; the team gives way to the tractor, which does more work with less labor; the women, too, are in the fields because the men are in the camps. And with the general farmer this difficulty with labor lasts almost the whole year through.

Now, the fruit-grower has an easier time. A big orchard does not need so large a force of men; a man and a boy, with a good sprayer, a harrow, and a husky team can take care of a pretty sizable orchard.

When the crop is ready to harvest, it is comparatively easy to get extra help for a few days; then the man and

boy complete the pay-roll for the rest of the year.

The farmer who puts his money into an orchard is assured of a steady income, less labor worries, and a smaller pay-roll than the general farmer.

A Word About Ornamental Trees

Whether you live in the open country, in a small town, or a larger city, you appreciate the value of shade trees on a hot summer day. You admire the spruces, pines, cedars, and other evergreens in late fall and winter when the shade trees have lost their leaves. You say "spring has come" when the shrubs break into bloom, and the air becomes sweet with fragrance.

But if these are on your neighbor's property you can only look at them; you have no sense of ownership, nor a feeling of pride when a passerby says, "My! aren't those beautiful?"

Shade trees, shrubs, roses, evergreens, and peonies are not expensive;

in fact they soon pay for themselves in the extra value which they will bring to your property. But the satisfaction and pleasure which the whole family will get from a home with pleasant surroundings cannot be measured in dollars and cents; nor can the influence that flowers throw around a little child be computed in terms of trade; the words and deeds of later life mark the value of these early associations.

So I think I will revise the heading of this page and say that "Fruit Trees Make Prosperous Farmers and Shade Trees and Shrubs Are Needed to Complete Happy Homes."



Orlando Harrison

Making Commercial Orchards An Asset on American Farms

By GEORGE A. HARRISON, Orchard Director

FROM the office of the United States Food Administration comes a daily appeal to "use less wheat, less beef, less lamb and mutton." At the same time, emphasis is laid on the statement that "*Fruit is Food*," and the request is made that it be used generously. Of course, good Americans will respond so far as they can; but, unfortunately, there isn't enough fruit right now to go around. American farmers must increase the size of their orchards and make every tree produce to the limit if we are to meet the demands.

Every farm has a few acres of un-used or unproductive land—a "slacker" so far as farm crops are concerned—that could easily be made into a productive and profitable commercial orchard. Such land ought first to be well drained, then thoroughly plowed and harrowed. Quite likely an application of lime will be needed as well as a liberal quantity of fertilizer. If this work can be done a season in advance of planting, it will be of greatest value.

Selecting the varieties is the most important part of establishing a commercial orchard; for, if they are not adapted to the soil and climate of your section, you are doomed to failure. There are varieties that have proved their worth for certain locations; these should form the main planting. Of course, you may want to try some of the newer sorts, but *pin your faith to the tried kinds*.

I again repeat that the supply of fruit does not meet the demand. You can sell at good prices all you can grow if you watch the market. Better still, sell through a central fruit exchange which is in touch with

markets everywhere and can take advantage of the daily changes.

A word about prices will be of interest here. During June of this year (1918) Yellow Transparent apples grown in our orchards on the Eastern Shore sold on the New York market at prices ranging from \$2 to \$4.25 per bushel hamper, the average price being about \$3 per bushel. A very profitable crop, don't you think?

With these facts in front of you, can you longer delay putting out an orchard? For three or four years you can use the land between the trees, thus making it carry the expense until the trees begin to produce. Then your yearly income is assured.

We are thoroughly convinced that a commercial orchard is the greatest asset that an American farmer can possess.

We maintain a "Service Bureau" to help you in getting started. If you are interested in planting a large orchard, if you want advice about varieties, or other information as to the practical points of fruit-growing, write us; we will be glad to give you

the benefit of our experience. We can steer you clear of costly mistakes, and show you how to bring the orchard into bearing in the shortest time.

If your proposed orchard is not too far from our town and the nurseries, it might be possible for us to arrange to send an expert orchardist to oversee the preparation of the land and planting the trees. For service of this character we would make only a nominal charge in addition to the man's actual traveling and hotel expenses. The results secured certainly will justify the cost.



George A. Harrison

Packing and Marketing a Fruit Crop to Secure the Highest Prices

By G. HALE HARRISON

SELLING a fruit crop is just as important as growing it. Unless the product is well sold the orchard is a liability rather than an asset.

PICKING is the first thing. The utmost care must be taken to avoid bruising the fruit. Hand-picking is the safest. The average picker must be told over and over again to place the fruit carefully in the containers. Peaches should be picked each day, when fully grown, and not all at one time. The fruit should be rushed to the packing-house or cold storage on vehicles with springs, with auto-trucks, just as soon as the fruit is taken from the tree.

GRADING is the next step. Our state, as well as some of the other states, has a law governing grading.

The provisions of this law have not, so far, been practised to the extent that they should be. The honesty of the grower is shown in his pack. For example, standard packages should be used: a 32-quart crate for raspberries, blackberries and strawberries; 5 to 10-pound baskets for grapes; for peaches, the regular 6-gallon Georgia carrier is the most practical container.

Some sections use the 4-8 baskets; others use the full bushel baskets with handles. Summer apples should be handled in bushel hampers. Fall and winter apples and pears should be shipped in bushel boxes and 3-bushel barrels. Eastern growers use barrels largely for packing the bulk of their crop of winter apples, while the western men use boxes.

The use of refrigerator cars is of prime importance. First, the car

should be perfectly clean. Second, the bunkers should be full of ice. Third, the drip-pipes should allow a free flow of water to prevent the melting ice from flooding the car.

Refrigerator cars must be used for peaches, early apples, and other soft fruit, and ought to be iced several hours in advance of use and allowed to get as cool as possible. When you begin to load, rush the loading of 100 or more crates, then close the doors until the next lot is ready. We load the minimum number of peach crates—300 for express and 400 for freight.

Good marketing is the crown of the crop. There is always a greater demand for the best fruit than for the second-grade fruit.

If your community has a fruit exchange, the crop can probably best be sold through it; without this, your best plan is to arrange with reliable commission men (and there are such) to handle the fruit.

If you have car lots, straight packed, one variety, and will grade your fruit up

to a standard, one of the best and safest plans is to sell it f. o. b. your loading station after the fruit is packed.

In marketing any fruit crop no set rule can be followed. I have outlined a few general rules which will apply to most conditions.

Every fruit-grower, however, must be guided by local conditions, shipping facilities and nearness to markets. Remember that it always pays to spend sufficient time, energy and money to make your fruit clean, free from diseases and of good size. Such fruit will command top market prices.



G. Hale Harrison

Nursery Stock That Makes Good How It Is Produced at Berlin

By HENRY L. HARRISON

NO matter where you buy trees, or what price you pay, they are a distinct loss *unless they make good in your orchard.* It's mighty unfortunate that many people forget this fact, and innocently buy trees because they think they are saving a few cents. Nine times out of ten the saving becomes a tremendous loss. And this fact applies to anything you buy—you will get "stung" if you buy an article because of an unwarranted low price.

We claim, and can prove, that the trees from our nurseries are larger than most other trees; the tests of more than a quarter of a century show that they are as hardy and adaptable as trees grown in any part of the country, and nine times in ten they are hardier; the wood is well-ripened, firm, and solid when the trees are offered for sale; and it goes without saying that they are clean and free from disease.

There are a good many things that put Harrison-grown trees in the front rank, but probably the most important is the fact that *our trees are budded from bearing orchards.* That means **pedigreed trees**, although we don't give them that title.

The bud-sticks we use are cut from trees that are known to be large producers for several years—not first-year bearers. We want to know that the parent tree is worthy of having its characteristics transmitted to a second or third generation.

Another point in favor of Harrison-grown trees is the selection of varieties. Here at Berlin we have a test orchard of peaches, where the new introductions and older sorts are brought into

bearing, so that we may convince ourselves of the merits or the disadvantages of any. This means insuring our customers against disappointment and subsequent loss from having planted undesirable kinds. The same general statement will apply to apples and other fruits.

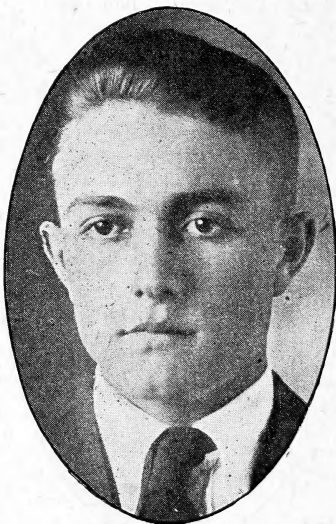
The loose, sandy, loamy character of the soil allows the root a freedom of growth that is seldom obtained in other sections. The roots come clean

and are wonderfully well developed. The moisture in the atmosphere, caused by our nearness to the ocean, keeps the trees growing rapidly. The Eastern Shore seldom experiences a drought, so that the growing stock has all the moisture required.

If you could visit all the orchards and all the home grounds in America where Harrison trees are planted you would find that Harrison trees have "*made good*" in the service because they were properly started in the nursery; that the buds were true to name; that the trees were cultivated,

sprayed, and cared for in a way to make them thrive and produce, even in a section where the conditions were particularly trying. What our trees have done in the past is trustworthy evidence of what they will do in the future.

One thing I nearly overlooked, and it's important, too. The fruit trees which we sell are grown in our nurseries at Berlin; we do not "shop around" for trees, buying here and there to fill orders. We want to **know** what we sell, and to know we have to **grow** them from the start—it is simply "safety first."



Henry L. Harrison



John L. Harrison



Orlando Harrison, Jr.

Scouting Prepares for Business

“ON my honor I will do my best” might well be adopted as a motto by grown-ups as well as by the Boy Scouts. The training the boys receive prepares them to do their best at all times.

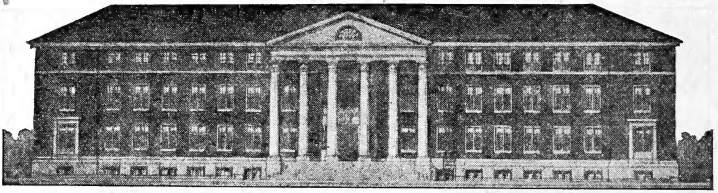
The Scouts on this page have known the nursery as a playground since infancy, and have absorbed a fund of knowledge concerning trees and plants. Now they are coming into the actual work of the nursery, and will absorb the details of budding, cultivating, digging, and packing. In a few years the business responsibilities will be on their shoulders and this present-day training is fitting them for their duties.

These boys, with other Scouts in Berlin, have sold Thrift Stamps, worked for the Red Cross, helped in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and found time to make nearly all the peach carriers used in our orchards this year. We think all these things are patriotic, for by their work they have released men for heavier duties.

We own wholly or in part 300,000 bearing fruit trees in commercial orchards in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Three thousand acres of fruit trees have been planted by us in commercial orchards on the Del-mar-via peninsula during the past few years.

Our “Test Peach Orchard,” maintained for the benefit of our customers, contains more than one hundred different kinds, and is the delight of all visitors who are seeking definite information as to varieties. This orchard shows the character of commercial sorts, which varieties are profitable, and what can be done with a peach orchard when scientifically handled.



Maryland State College of Agriculture

YOUNG men who desire to know more of the profession of farming can secure at this institution a fund of practical knowledge that will be of the greatest value. The new building (pictured above) was dedicated May 30, 1918. Among the speakers were Gov. E. C. Harrington, Senator Orlando Harrison, Hon. Hoke Smith, Dr. A. F. Wood, Prof. C. S. Richardson, and Ex-Governor A. O. Eberhart, of Minnesota. The address of dedication was made by Senator Harrison; from it the following extracts are taken:

"It is a very great pleasure for me to have the privilege of representing, at this gathering, the Maryland Agricultural Society, an organization composed of the leading farmers of Maryland, closely allied with the State Board of Agriculture, ready to back them in every movement pertaining to bettering the conditions in agriculture in Maryland.

"I congratulate the Maryland State College of Agriculture and the farmers of the state in securing such a magnificent agricultural building to serve as a nucleus around which to build up this College and the agricultural interests it represents. It was the pride of my legislative career that I had the honor of helping to secure an appropriation for this beautiful building. I consider it is due to the agricultural interests of Maryland; it is a credit to the state.

"The farmer has come into his own. For more than a quarter of a century we have grown food for the city friends without profit. Conditions have changed. Today we are called on to save the nation. We are doing our part and we are going to do more. We only ask a fair price for our labor. No farmer has ever received pay for his labor compared with other lines of work, yet he has accomplished more, because he has denied himself many luxuries of life and worked longer hours, and is doing so today.

"The men I am interested in are the men who never have their voices heard, who never get a line in the newspapers, who never get a moment on the platform, who never have access to the ears of Governors, or anybody who is responsible for the conduct of government, but who go silently and patiently to their work every day carrying the burden of the world. How are they to be understood by the masters of finance, if only the masters of finance are consulted? The masters of finance ought to be consulted, but they ought to be consulted only in proportion as they are part of the people of the United States.

"More and more we shall owe to the men who have made farming possible. We have surpassed, in many ways, the Government's expectation. We have greatly improved upon the old methods in vogue. We will show the world many things it has never dreamed of.

"The farmer is putting his money into the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamps, and War Savings Stamps. Yes, and he is buying more and higher-priced seed, fertilizer, labor, farm tractors, and paying the notes and mortgages that have accumulated for a quarter of a century that he may once in life feel free.

"With the whole country in a state of unrest, with the apprehension in business, and with the existing menace to industry and business that always accompanies an impending crisis, let me sound a clear note of cheer, confidence, and hope. The country is sounder physically and economically than ever before. The dinner-horn has given way to the telephone; the mule has given way to the tractor in part; slow-driven teams have given way to the auto truck.

"The land gave forth last year a crop greater than ever before. Let us appeal to the boys who use their brains. Young men, it is up to you today to determine for yourself whether you are to make good in life or not."

General Planting Directions

Care of Stock on Arrival. All stock should be planted immediately on arrival; but if not convenient to do so, open bundle and heel roots in the ground, covering them thoroughly.

Planting. Dig holes twice the size necessary to take in all the roots; throw top soil to one side, and use it for filling around the roots; tread the earth hard after planting. Plant trees 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Do not mix the soil with water, the earth being sufficiently moist. Too much water when planting is injurious. After planting, and during the summer, sufficient water should be used to keep the earth moist.

Pruning. The limbs of all fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and roses should be cut back two-thirds when planted. Remove all surplus branches from trees, leaving, say, three main stems as a basis for head. Always prune to an outside bud, thus insuring outward growth. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip and a head established the second year, either high or low, as preferred. All roots should be pruned smoothly before planting, cutting off the ends where bruised by digging and shortening others. This is as important as pruning the top.

Mulching. A most necessary factor in successful planting. Cover a space around the tree or shrub to a distance of 3 feet, using coarse manure—lawn clippings, or grass, are effective for this purpose if manure cannot be secured. The mulching retains moisture, facilitates quick growth and retards the growth of weeds. When straw or manure is left on the ground all winter, clear a space of 15 inches around the tree to avoid damage from mice.

Drainage. Your time and money are wasted if you plant on undrained soil. All hollows should be avoided when selecting positions for planting.

Staking. Every ornamental tree should be thoroughly staked and tied with some soft material. Constant motion of the wind kills more newly planted trees than any other cause. They cannot make roots or fibers unless they are perfectly stationary, therefore every planter should give special care to this planting point; you will save your trees.

Labels. Labels should be removed and some other method adopted for recording varieties. The wires will cut and damage the limbs.

Cultivation. Hoe or cultivate frequently. Nothing can thrive if the weeds are allowed to sap the life of the soil.

A Summary of Essentials for Success

Is: Careful planting, good soil, mulching, cultivation, drainage, and staking the first season, with the cutting-back of branches and trimming ends of roots when stock is planted.



Pruning a Peach tree for planting

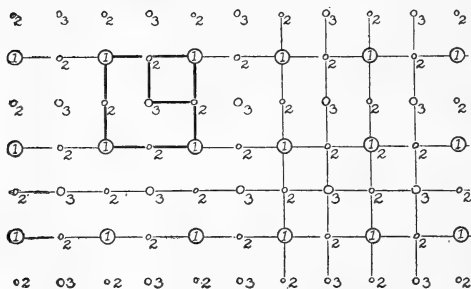


Showing how Peach and Apple trees should be pruned in the spring after planting. Note that the Peach and one-year Apple are headed about 15 inches high, and the two-year Apple is shaped for best future head.

Planting and Caring for Trees

When to Plant. It depends on your latitude how early or how late you may plant. If north of the Mason and Dixon Line, plant dormant trees whenever the ground is not frozen.

It can be done as late as June 1, but the earlier the better. Of course, you have to depend a great deal on the weather conditions, the condition of the trees, and the condition of the soil. It is advisable, where winters are not unusually severe, to plant in the fall, mainly on account of the convenience to the planter. There is generally less work to be done on the farm in the fall than in the spring, and, again, the trees make an earlier beginning of growth when warm weather comes.

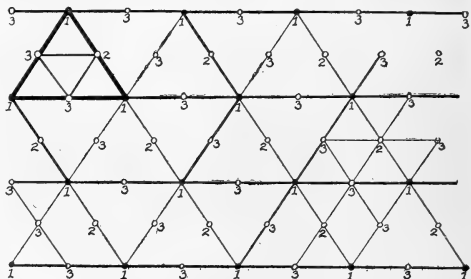


Orchard-planting plan, modified-square system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about twenty years. 40 feet apart each way is a good distance for permanent trees.

trees are frozen in shipment, bury the box, with the trees in it, a foot or more deep; that is, cover it with a foot of earth. If that is not possible, put the box in a cellar, where the trees will thaw out slowly. You can leave them there for weeks untouched. After they are thawed out, the roots in each end of the box should be dampened from time to time. When free from frost, trees should be heeled-in at some protected place, if possible. In cold sections, it is a good idea to trench-in trees—roots and branches. In warmer sections, it is enough to cover the roots and lower third of the trunks, and let the tops stick out. They will come out fresh in the spring and with more vitality. A good way is to dig a trench 2 feet deep, with a long slant toward the south on one side, then put the trees in with tops a foot or more higher than the roots, and cover the entire tree with dirt.

Planting Plans. Many are using three peach trees to one apple tree with success; others prefer using two apple fillers. (See diagram.) We recommend the following apples as fillers in an apple orchard. A very desirable early kind is Yellow Transparent, because the limbs of this variety grow upward. It can be pruned to suit conditions. Grimes Golden is a short-lived tree and begins to bear very early. A little later in season is Wealthy, which is a rather dwarf grower and a fine filler. Duchess of Oldenburg is dwarf, also bears early and ripens early. Wagener is the dwarfest of all, and is an exceedingly fine variety for this purpose. The first one mentioned has our preference.

Bear in mind that unless fillers are cut out in time they will interfere and prevent standards from making as much growth as they should. But the profit from fillers, with proper care, makes it well worth while to plant them. To show our firm belief in fillers, we are using them in our own commercial



Orchard-planting plan, diagonal system. No. 1 trees permanent; No. 3 tree fillers to be removed in about ten years; No. 2 tree fillers to be removed in twenty years.

orchards and would plant no other way. (See diagrams.)

Dynamite is the thing with which to dig holes for new trees, to break up the whole soil 3 or 4 feet deep every few years, and to help renovate old orchards, because it will do these things more cheaply and better than they can be done by any other means. If you have fruit trees which seem to be standing still and which do not bear, no matter how big they are, properly explode a charge in the soil around or between them, and the trees will likely get to work. In a bearing orchard, a proper charge midway between trees is always safe and generally effective.

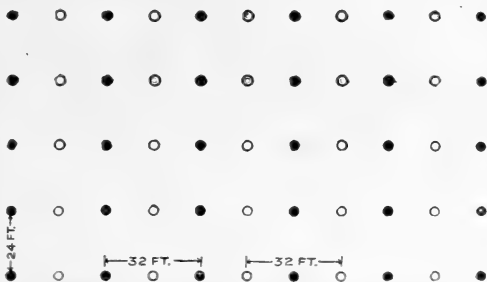
How much dynamite to use, what kind, how deep and how far apart the holes should be, are details which are decided by simple experiments in the kind of soil to be loosened. Dynamite manufacturers will supply all the information needed. They have issued several practical handbooks for distribution.

Distances for Planting. Every orchardist seems to have his own ideas about the distance apart that his trees should stand. The best modern practice shows that 24 by 32 feet for apple trees gives ample space for cultivating, spraying, and picking. On the 32-foot line a filler tree can be planted, with the idea that the fillers are to be cut out before they interfere with the growth of the permanent trees. For this purpose use any of the early-maturing peaches; Dutchess, Wealthy, Grimes, York Imperial, and Yellow Transparent apples are desirable because of their upright growth and early-fruiting habit.

Another common distance is 40 by 40 feet; this has many supporters among practical orchard men, but our experience in our own orchards is in favor of the 24 by 32-foot plan.

The bush fruits—currants, raspberries, etc.—can be used as intercrops and permitted to remain for five or six years. Strawberries, too, are successfully grown between the fruit trees, and many orchardists make good money from a planting of tomatoes. The land between the trees ought to be used—and can be—for at least five years.

When you invest the \$50 to \$100 an acre that it takes to plant an orchard



This planting plan is one of the simplest and best we have seen. The permanent trees are planted 24 by 32 feet, with a filler tree in the 32-foot space. This gives 54 permanent trees and 54 fillers to the acre. We follow this method on our own orchards.



It is always well to use dynamite when planting trees in heavy soil, or when there is hard earth a few feet beneath the surface. It loosens the subsoil, makes it porous, and provides room for root-growth. The loosened soil insures good drainage and conserves moisture for the feeding-roots.

and care for it five years, you want to make it pay as much as possible and as quickly as possible. It is a plain business proposition. Because of this, we say plant two or three of the best-paying varieties and then grow crops between the rows. We advise every planter of an apple orchard to put peach trees between the apple trees as fillers for the first eight or ten years, if you want to grow peaches and the land is suited to peaches. If the land is not adapted for peaches, plant Apple fillers and grow beans, peas, tomatoes, early potatoes, or other vegetables between the rows of trees for two or three years. The use of fillers and intercrops will make your orchard pay from the very beginning. Early bearing of fruit trees depends somewhat on treatment but to a larger extent on the varieties planted. York Imperial and Yellow Transparent, especially, will bear abundantly when they are from four to six years old.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre. The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart:

Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method	Feet apart	Square method	Triangular method
40	27 trees	31 trees	10	435 trees	505 trees
35	35 trees	40 trees	8	680 trees	775 trees
30	50 trees	55 trees	6	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
25	70 trees	80 trees	5	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
20	110 trees	125 trees	4	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
18	135 trees	155 trees	3	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
15	195 trees	225 trees	2	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
12	305 trees	350 trees	1	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

Trees sometimes can be planted to advantage farther apart one way than another. To do this, you have to work out the plan for your own orchards. This plan works best on steep hills. The rows should follow the lines of the hill to make driving easier. No rules can be laid down for hillside arrangement. Use some modification of the plans given here. (See diagrams.)

Cultivation of Orchards. Cultivation keeps the trees supplied with available plant-food and saves moisture. Young orchards of any kind always should be cultivated clean, from early spring until in July. Plow or tear up the soil as soon as ground is dry enough to work, harrow after every rain, and every week or ten days until it is time to sow the cover-crop or mulch for winter. Keep them hustling.

Cover-Crops. A cover-crop should be sown in the latter part of the summer, when trees have made their growth for the year, and when both fruit and trees have begun to ripen. Cover-crops hold the soil together and keep it from leaching out and gulying, and also newly sown plants take up water in great amounts and take it away from the trees. This is the thing desired at this time, for tree-growth needs a check then. Young plants require a great deal of nitrogen, but less potash and phosphorus. As the cover-crop grows, it feeds largely on the nitrogen, leaving much potash and phosphorus for the trees just when they need them most. Cowpeas, vetch, rye, and the clovers make excellent cover-crops.

Fertilizing. Stable manure is one of the best fertilizers for feeding a young growing orchard. Scatter the manure on top of the ground around the trees, at least as far from the trunks as the branches extend so that the fine fibrous roots can take up the fertilizing elements.

Make your soil fine and loose before you add fertilizer, and you will not need to add so much. No two pieces of land are alike in plant-food needs. Learn to know what elements are lacking, and supply them in right proportions.

Potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid are the plant-foods that have to be supplied. Nitrogen usually is best obtained through leguminous cover-crops. Potash and phosphorus have to be supplied in chemical form.

Nitrogen is the growing material, making wood and size in fruit; potash goes into fruit largely, making flavor and color; phosphoric acid goes into wood and seeds, but only a fifth as much of it is used as of potash.

Get plant-foods on the ground evenly, over a space at least twice as wide as the branches cover, and apply them at the right season.

Double crops pay, but you must supply plant-food and moisture for everything that grows on the land. Do not rob the trees.

At prices quoted, trees are delivered at Berlin freight or express office



Put the material on with force, drive it into every nook. Get a machine that will do this

Spraying

Spraying is a vital necessity if money is to be made from fruit. It doesn't pay to miss one season, even if enemies are not visible. Spraying has an invigorating effect on trees, besides controlling enemies.

There are three classes of enemies spraying will control—chewing insects, sucking insects, and fungi. Each class requires a different remedy, but the remedies can be combined most of the time.

Spraying during the dormant period is distinctly different from spraying on foliage. Materials several times as strong can be used and are needed to control the scales.

On account of the life-habits of enemies, often only two to seven days are available for any one spraying. Do the work then. Put the material on with force and cover every inch of bark and leaf.

Get a sprayer that is big enough, that will give one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of air-pressure, that is adapted to your land and trees, and that is durable. Get a power outfit, if possible, for it does better work than a hand-pump can.

The spraying programme ordinarily resolves itself into two, three, or four applications—one while trees are dormant, with lime-sulphur solution, and the others on blossoms and fruit with self-boiled lime-sulphur, or diluted lime-sulphur, with arsenate of lead added, or maybe with bordeaux and lead. All applications must be guided by careful study.

Borers will attack fruit trees in spite of all we can do and will kill many trees if left alone. Trees must be gone over several times each year, and should be gone over each April and August. Spraying and painting with lime-sulphur sediment will help in keeping down the numbers of borers.

The table of spraying operations (see following page) gives all the information needed to keep your trees in prime condition. The main point is to spray at the **right time**. (We are indebted to the Maryland State College of Agriculture for this complete table, and formulas.)

SPRAYING POINTERS

1. Use a machine of adequate capacity.
2. If a power sprayer is used, consider weight, type of pump, and simplicity of the engine and its gearing to the pump.
3. Valves should be easily accessible and preferably of the ball type. Packing should be easily replaced.
4. Relief valves should be simple and reliable.
5. Propeller agitation is the most satisfactory.
6. Get the best accessories. Cut-offs should be two-way and quick in action.
7. Nozzles should be of the angle type, of large capacity, with a minimum number of parts.
8. Wire-wound hose is cheapest in the end and best for orchard work.
9. Spray to cover every part of the tree or crop.
10. Strain your materials thoroughly.
11. Have adequate water-supply, preferably under pressure.

SPRAYING PROGRAM FOR THE COMMERCIAL GROWER

Crop	Pests	Spray or control measures	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Remarks
APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, GRAPE, CANE FRUITS, and all SHRUBS	San José Scale Aphis eggs Peach-Leaf Curl	Concentrated lime-sulfur, 1-9	When Apple and Peach buds are swelling				Delay spraying as late as possible on Apple to con- trol Aphis
APPLE PEAR	Codling Moth, Cur- culio Leaf-spot diseases Scab, Black Rot If Aphis are pres- ent	Lime-sulfur 1-40 plus 1 lb. ar- senate of lead powder (use double quantity arsenate lead paste in each case) Add 40% nicotine sulfate at rate of 1/2pt. to 50 gals. of spray Susceptible varieties should be 8% Pine-tar creosote emulsion	Within 1 week after petals have fallen Add to above spray	10 days later	July 1-15	Aug. 1-15	
PEACH PLUM CHERRY	Bitter Rot Woolly Aphis on roots Round-head Borer Curculio Brown Rot, Scab	Remove with wire and knife Self-boiled lime-sulfur, 8-8-50, plus 1 1/2 lbs. arsenate of lead powder Remove in May and Septem- ber; mound up earth at first worming	sprayed with borde June May-June Just after the pet- als fall	aux, 4-4-50, ev September 4 weeks later, earlier for cherry	ery two weeks a fter July 1		
CURRENTS GOOSEBERRY	Worms Mildew	1 lb. arsenate of lead powder in 50 gals. water Liver of sulfur, 1 oz. to 2 gals. water	Spray when worms appear When leaves first appear	Repeat at 2 we ek intervals			Use hellebore 1 oz. to 2 gals. water just before pick- ing if necessary
GRAPE	Rose Bugs Flea Beetle Black Rot Downy Mildew	1 1/2 lbs. arsenate of lead powder plus 1 qt. of molasses to 50 gals. water Bordeaux, 5-5-50	When Beetles first appear on buds Just before blos- soming	Just after fruit has set	When grapes are the size of peas	3 weeks later	In wet seasons spray every 10 days
ASPARGUS	Beetles	Arsenate of lead powder 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gals. water plus 2 lbs. soap	Allow shoots to grow up every 100 feet; keep these coated with spray; cut all others closely	After cutting is trol larvæ	over spray in the bed as often		as necessary to con-

FORMULAS FOR SPRAY MIXTURES

1. CONCENTRATED LIME-SULFUR—Home-Made:

Best stone lime (at least 95% calcium oxide) 50 lbs.

Sulfur (any kind finely ground, 98% pure) 100 lbs.

Water 50 gals.

Heat 20 gals. of water in an iron vat or by steam in barrels; add stone lime and sulfur gradually. Vigorous action will take place and cold water should be near at hand to be added gradually, to make a total of about 55 gals. Boil for 1 hour. For dormant spraying, dilute at the rate of 1 to 9. For summer spray, dilute 1 to 40.

Commercial.—Lime-sulfur solution may be purchased from various firms. It should be diluted as above. Soluble oils may be substituted 1 to 15 for dormant spray.

2. SELF-BOILED LIME-SULFUR:

Flowers of sulfur 8 lbs.

Stone lime of good quality 8 lbs.

Water 50 gals.

Start the lime to slaking with a little water. (Use hot water if lime is slow-acting.) As soon as the lime begins to slake rapidly, add the sulfur and stir continuously, adding just enough water from time to time to form a thin paste and to allow the mixture to boil violently for from three to five minutes. Add cold water to prevent any further action of the lime. Strain at once into spray tank. Add water to make 50 gals. Larger quantities in the same proportion may be made, but greater care will be required to prevent the mixture from becoming too hot, in which case the sulfur will be dissolved and a red scum will form on the surface. This red material will injure the foliage and fruits. When applying this spray, a good agitator is essential. Atomic sulfur, a commercial product, used at the rate of 5 lbs. to 50 gals., may be substituted.

3. BORDEAUX MIXTURE:

Copper sulfate (Blue-stone) 4 lbs.

Stone lime of good quality 4 lbs.

Water 50 gals.

Dissolve the blue-stone by suspending it in a bag near the surface of a few gallons of water contained in a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime and add several gallons of water so as to make milk of lime. Pour the blue-stone into the spray tank and add enough water to make 20 to 30 gals.; then strain the milk of lime into the barrel, agitating the mixture vigorously. Add water to make 50 gals. Use immediately.

STOCK SOLUTIONS:

Dissolve blue-stone at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. water. Slake lime and dilute at rate of 1 lb. to 1 gal. Keep in separate covered containers until ready to make bordeaux according to above formula. Prepared bordeaux, either dry or in paste, or Pyrox may be substituted.

4. ARSENICALS:

Arsenate of lead is the standard stomach poison. It is furnished in both the powder and paste form. The powder is much the easier to use as it can be used dry, as a dust, or combined with liquids. The paste is not easily kept for any length of time because of evaporation, and hence cannot be held over from one season to another as easily as the powder.

Arsenate of lime is effective for truck crops and is about two cents cheaper per pound. Arsenite of zinc is a quick-acting poison, valuable for truck-crop work.

All of the above powdered materials should be used at the rate of 1 lb. per 50 gals. of spray for the ordinary insects. Beetles usually require 1½ lbs. per 50 gals. Twice as much paste would be required in each case. Any of the poisons may be combined with the spray for diseases.

6. NICOTINE SPRAYS.—Nicotine in various forms and under such trade names as Black-Leaf 40, may be purchased from manufacturers, and should be used as directed in the schedule for aphids.

7. PINE-TAR CREOSOTE EMULSION:

Pine-tar creosote 1 gal.

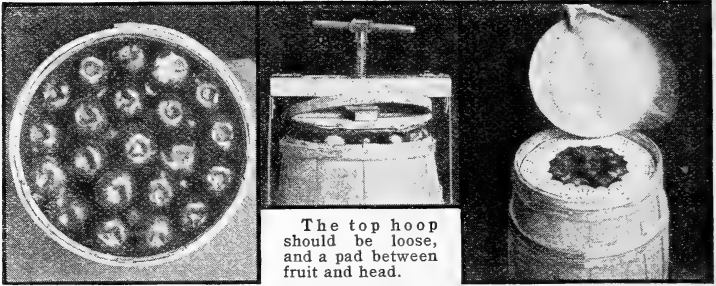
Caustic soda ½ lb.

Water 11 gals.

Dissolve the caustic soda in 1 gal. water in a large vessel; stir in vigorously the creosote, add 11 gals. water, to make an 8% solution and strain into spray barrel. Used for woolly aphids.

10. WORMING PEACH TREES:

The knife and a flexible wire is still the best method for combating the peach-tree borer. Pull the earth away from the tree crowns one day prior to worming. This allows the tree to dry and shows up the new "castings" or "frass" to good advantage, thus facilitating the finding of the borers. Take out the borers in May, mound up the earth, and worm again in October, leaving the earth level around the tree.



The top hoop should be loose, and a pad between fruit and head.

This shows a barrel properly faced, and the appearance when the purchaser takes the top off the barrel

Apples for Home Gardens and Commercial Orchards

Now and then you will hear some pessimist say that "Too many Apple trees are being planted; never can sell or use the crop."

Don't you believe it! Ask a wide-awake fruit-dealer his opinion; look at the prices paid for Apples during the past year; see how quickly good fruit is disposed of and how greedy the buyers are to get more.

The pessimist sees only the wormy fruit that lies in the orchard, so don't trust him. There can be no over-production of good fruit, nor will it be sold at a loss. If you have one acre, or a hundred, plant Apple trees.

The following table shows just what Apples are best adapted to your section. Whether you grow for home or market, you will find it helpful.

Variety	Sections best adapted to	Marketing period	Commercial use	Home use
Baldwin	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
Ben Davis	Maine to Georgia	Dec.-May	Fair	Poor
Delicious	New Brunswick to Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fine
Gravenstein	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Good	Fine
Grimes	New Brunswick to Georgia	Aug.-Oct.	Fine	Fine
Jonathan	New York to North Carolina	Oct.-Mar.	Fine	Fine
McIntosh	New Brunswick to Maryland	Sept.-Jan.	Fine	Fine
Nero	New Jersey to Virginia	Nov.-Jan.	Good	Good
Northern Spy	New Brunswick to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Good
Northwestern	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Good
Paragon	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good
R. I. Greening	Maine to Pennsylvania	Nov.-Mar.	Good	Good
Rome Beauty	Maine to West Virginia	Nov.-May	Fine	Fair
Stark	New York to West Virginia	Nov.-Jan.	Fair	Fair
Starr	New York to Virginia	Aug., Sept.	Fine	Fair
Stayman Winesap	Maine to Georgia	Oct.-May	Best	Best
Wagener	Maine to Pennsylvania	Oct.-Apr.	Fine	Fine
Williams'	New York to Virginia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fair
Winesap	Maryland to Georgia	Nov.-June	Fine	Fine
Winter Banana	Maine to Georgia	Nov.-Apr.	Good	Fair
Yellow Newtown	New York to Virginia	Nov.-Aug.	Fair	Fine
Yellow Transparent	New Brunswick to Georgia	July, Aug.	Fine	Fine
York Imperial	Pennsylvania to North Carolina	Oct.-Jan.	Good	Poor

Pruning One-year Apple Trees after Planting. Leave on all the limbs until spring, and when growth starts, if the tree is a whip, simply cut it off at the height which you desire the head to be. We would prefer this to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. If the tree is more or less branched and the head already formed, prune the side branches with regard to the frame of the future head, leaving sticks 4 to 6 inches in length and cut off the top. We do not advise pruning the branches or cutting back the top until spring for best success. (See illustrations, page 7.)

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER

APPLES, continued

Pruning Two-year Apple Trees after Planting. With two-year Apple trees, especially of first grade, the shape of the tree usually has been fixed by the nurseryman, but it is necessary in planting to remove all bruised roots with a smooth, slicing cut. No trimming of the tops should be done in the fall, but in early spring you can round up the branches as they ought to be to develop into a well-balanced head. Our plan is to prune off the side branches within 4 to 6 inches of the trunk. Leave from three to five well-distributed branches, which will be the beginning of a well-balanced head.

PRICES OF HARRISONS' APPLE TREES

Prices of One-Year Budded Apple Trees.	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	200 00
4 to 5 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	250 00
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
Prices of Two-Year Budded Apple Trees.				
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	200 00
4 to 5 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	250 00
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
Prices of Extra-Large Apple Trees.				
6 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00	45 00	350 00
7 to 8 feet.....	70	6 00	50 00	400 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety, and the size.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED APPLES

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full description of such sorts.

Alexander. Summer. Red.

BALDWIN. Winter. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia and west to Michigan. Fruit large, round; red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does not bear until six or eight years old. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country.

BEN DAVIS. Winter. A handsome Apple. Size medium to large; skin red all over; flesh white, juicy. Excellent keeper.

Bonum. Fall. Red.

Bullock (American Golden Russet). Fall. Russet.

Chenango. Summer. Red.

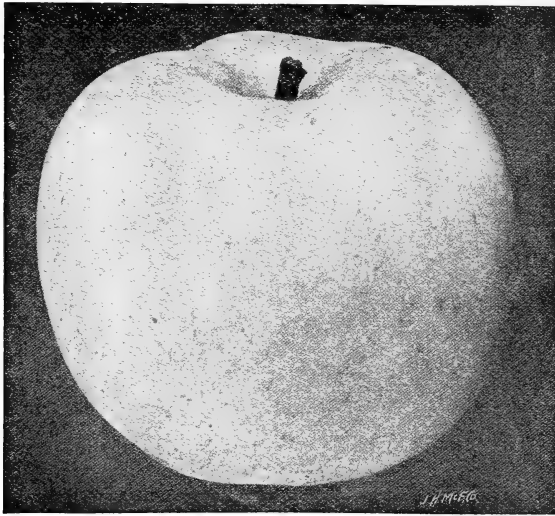
DELICIOUS. Winter. It is not the least bit of exaggeration to say that this Apple is one of the best, if not the best, of the new varieties. It has been tested in many parts of the country, and has been extremely satisfactory in hardiness, quality of fruit and as a shipper. The color is brilliant dark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

The best
of the
newer
varieties

Early Harvest. Summer. Yellow.

Fallwater. Fall. Yellow with blush.

FAMEUSE. Fall. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. Known in New England, and in some other sections, as "Snow" Apple. A delicious variety for late fall and early winter. A standard sort in New York and Ontario.



Grimes Golden Apple

APPLES, continued

✓ **GANO.** Winter. A good Apple, recommended especially for home use. Size medium to large; skin red; flesh white. A good-flavored fruit. Keeps well.

✓ **GRAVENSTEIN.** Fall. The fruit is perfect in form and handsome in coloring—orange-yellow overlaid with broken stripes of light and dark red; flesh is yellowish, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, in quality one of the finest. Tree is extra vigorous in growth.

Grimes THE WINTER-EVENING APPLE

✓ Grimes, or Grimes Golden, as it is familiarly known, is rated as a fall Apple. Along the 40th parallel (the latitude of Philadelphia) this variety will be ready to use in September. A little later it improves in flavor and will keep to late January or early February without losing its quality.

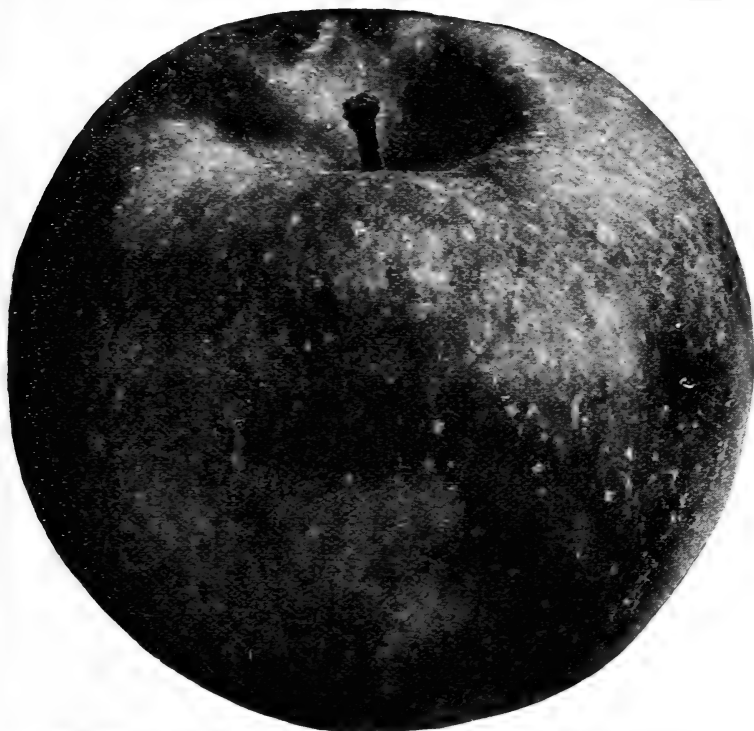
Few Apples Are More Profitable Commercially

The quality of Grimes is too good for any but the very best trade. The grower who picks and packs this Apple with care can't help getting good prices. It is a family Apple, and ought to be packed in boxes, rather than barrels, to attract the highest trade. No better Apple is grown for table use or for cooking. The fruit is tender, rich and spicy in flavor, slightly acid, with a deliciously appetizing "apple" odor.

Grimes Makes a Splendid Filler

The trees start to bear when quite young and will make money for you before the permanent trees begin to produce. The blossoms come late in spring, usually escape late frosts, and set fruit nearly every year. We believe Grimes to be one of the finest commercial Apples and equally good for the family orchard. We back this belief by planting thousands of the trees in our own orchards on the Peninsula. Grimes is hardy, healthy, strong in growth, and unusually productive.

✓ **Hubbardston.** Winter. Red.



McIntosh is one of the best for box-packing on account of size and color

APPLES, continued

Horse. Summer. Yellow, with blush tint on sunny side. Good for general use.

JONATHAN. Winter. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Will keep well without special care and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived, but comes into bearing very young and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country.

July (Fourth of July). Summer. Red.

King David. Winter. Rich red skin and yellowish flesh. In size it varies from medium to large. The trees are hardy, vigorous, and bear heavy crops.

Livland (Raspberry). Summer. Large; waxy white, with crimson marks.

Lowry. Winter. Red.

Maiden Blush. Fall. Yellow with blush.

McINTOSH. Fall. The Apple that has made the Bitter Root Valley famous. The color is bright, deep red; flesh white, with pinkish tinge; juicy, with slight acid flavor. The fruit will keep a long time, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. In New England, New York and Michigan its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra good for all the higher and colder sections. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers. Quick grower; long lived; big cropper.

Nero. Winter. Red.

<p>Sells for higher prices than most winter Apples</p>
--

APPLES, continued

NORTHERN SPY. Winter. Large; bright light red and yellow; flesh juicy, crisp, rich, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties.

NORTHWESTERN (Northwestern Greening). Fall. Ripens in early fall. Large size; skin greenish yellow; flesh white. Good sweet flavor. A good fruit for the home orchardist.

OLDENBURG (Duchess of Oldenburg). Summer. One of the important varieties for all sections north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Thrives and yields abundantly of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and other northern states. The fruit is medium sized, red striped; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Trees are naturally dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and other cold locations.

Opalescent. Winter. Red.

PARAGON (Mammoth Black Twig). Winter. A round Apple of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid, aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year. In the East many times it will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, an altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower as you are north or south.

<p>One of the best Apples for the commercial grower</p>

Rambo. Summer. Red.

Rambo (Winter Rambo). Winter. Red.

RED ASTRACHAN. Summer. Red. Delightful flavor. Red Astrachan has been a favorite for many years.

Red June (Carolina Red June). Summer. Red.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. One of the three varieties that have been extremely popular and profitable in New England and New York for more than a generation. R. I. Greening is a large, greenish yellow Apple, somewhat flattened. The flesh is clear white, crisp, juicy, quite sour but of good flavor and quality. It is a good variety for market, standing shipping well and showing up on the market to good advantage.

ROME BEAUTY. Winter. Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality way above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices; good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions.

Smokehouse. Fall. Red.

Spitzenburg. Winter. Red.

STARK. Winter. A reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round, greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer, reliable and satisfactory in an orchard, grows even and regularly, seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years. One of the strongest growers we have. Desirable trees to top-work other sorts on.

STARR. Summer. A particularly attractive, large Apple, with bright yellowish, smooth skin, sometimes marked with a faint blush and numerous russet dots; flesh yellow, fine, very tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and of extra-fine quality. Tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing when quite young.

OUR APPLE TREES ARE BUDDED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS



This Delaware Apple orchard of five-year-old Stayman Winesap Apple trees, purchased from Harrison's Nurseries, averaged one barrel of fruit to each tree

Stayman Winesap

THE PREMIER APPLE FOR EASTERN ORCHARDS

This superb winter Apple succeeds wonderfully in the Middle Atlantic states. It is a splendid variety, some growers say the best there is for this section. The trees come into bearing in five years or sooner, and, with good care, give four to ten or more bushels of fruit per tree after the eighth year. The fruit is medium to large, attractive green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. This splendid Apple is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruit, looks or quality. Except at the highest elevations, this splendid variety is almost always our most desirable Apple for all sections east of the Mississippi. See illustration in color on the third cover.

Stayman is one of the best Apples for orchards east of the Mississippi

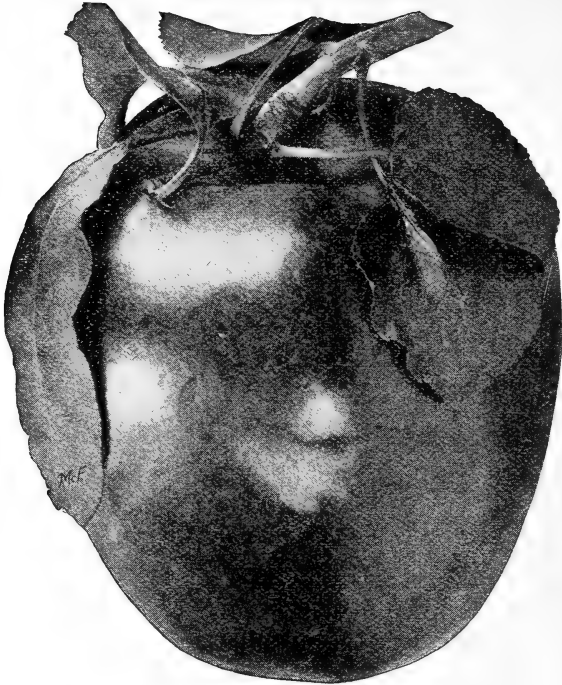
Sweet Bough. Summer. Yellow with blush.

Tompkins King. Fall. Will keep quite late in winter if stored in a cool place. Fruit is bright red, with yellow tint; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy.

Wagener. Winter. A bright red Apple of fine flavor and texture. Tree is an early bearer and a reliable producer.

WEALTHY. Fall. Medium size, round or pointed, almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained, tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained, very good. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. It is one of the most profitable market Apples and always brings good prices, especially late in the season, when its quality is of the best. Tree very hardy and vigorous, and bears regular and abundant crops. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. If Wealthy has been grown successfully in locations and soils similar to yours, plant it by all means.

At prices quoted, trees are delivered at Berlin freight or express office



Williams Apple

Williams THE BIG RED APPLE OF EASTERN MARKETS

Just at the time when people are hungry for a fresh, new red Apple this superb sort comes into market. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities the fruit sells about as quick as it hits the markethouse or dealer's store. It holds its own anywhere and has proven to be

The Most Profitable Summer Apple.

The rich dark red fruit catches the buyer's eye and the box is ordered at a price that yields the grower a good profit. The Apple is large, with tender, crisp, white flesh, juicy and slightly tart. The trees come to bearing when quite young, producing freely and steadily. It is worthy of a place in every apple-growing section.

WINTER BANANA. Fall. Yellow. Fruit is large or even extra large, rich yellow in color, firm and desirable for shipping. Tree grows almost anywhere.

WINESAP. Winter. In the great Apple regions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the Appalachian section the Winesap is the Apple that should be planted freely. It can be grown in southern Pennsylvania, but as general rule, we recommend Stayman for planting north of Maryland. Winesap is of medium size, oblong, smooth; fine, dark red skin; the flesh is tinted yellow, tender, crisp and juicy.

<p>The Great Apple for the middle section of the Union</p>
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5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER

APPLES, continued

WOLF RIVER. Summer. An exceedingly large and handsome Apple, which has supplanted Alexander in many of the large commercial orchards in the West. Skin is bright yellow, mottled and blushed with deep red and marked with conspicuous splashes and broad stripes of bright carmine; flesh is slightly tinged with yellow, firm, tender, juicy, aromatic, and of good quality. It keeps remarkably well in ordinary storage, and, with cold storage, its season is practically unlimited.

Yellow Newtown. Winter. Yellow.

Yellow Transparent THE ONE APPLE THAT WILL GROW ANYWHERE

This variety is one of the few kinds that will grow and bear well in the South as well as in the North. It stands with equal vigor the summers of Georgia and

the severe Canadian winters. By many growers Yellow Transparent is considered the best extra-early Apple, and comes into the market when the demand for summer Apples is extra strong; consequently it always brings the best prices. For nearby markets, to which it can be shipped in fancy baskets or boxes, it is one of the most valuable Apples in our list. It bruises readily and must be handled with extra care. The fruit is medium to large in size, with cream and yellow skin and white flesh. The flavor is superb, slightly acid. The trees are hardy, rather dwarf growers, begin to bear when young, and produce nearly every season; seem to prefer thin soils, like hillsides and uplands.



Yellow Transparent. The earliest commercial variety

YORK IMPERIAL. Winter. Medium-sized, round, irregular, greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; flesh tender, firm, crisp, juicy. Often exported and sold. It has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Tree is a vigorous grower, strong and healthy, and an unusually heavy bearer.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Delicious	McIntosh	Stayman	Grimes
Jonathan	Oldenburg	Paragon	Williams
Yellow Transparent			Each
2 to 3 feet.....			10
3 to 4 feet.....			\$0 40 \$3 50
4 to 5 feet.....			45 4 00
			50 4 50

CRAB-APPLE

Prices of one- and two-year trees same as other sorts. See page 15.

Hyslop. Crimson.

Transcendent. Red.

Peaches

THE CROP
FOR PROFITS

It has been estimated that Peaches have a greater commercial value in the United States than all other stone-fruits combined, a recent report covering several seasons giving a value of more than \$30,000,000 for the average annual crop. Transportation problems have been solved and it is a comparatively easy matter to ship the fruit to distant markets, thus taking advantage of the demand and securing the highest possible prices. A Peach orchard may live and produce profitable crops for twenty-five years or even longer, but the wise grower plans to secure the cost of trees and the expense of planting from the first five or six crops, in addition to securing a fair profit and adequate returns for the labor, fertilizer, and other expenses incurred annually.

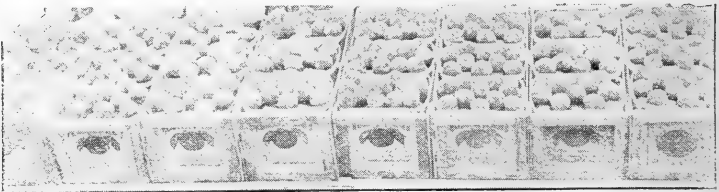
Expert Peach-growers usually select a tract of land sloping to the north, but this is not necessary as the trees will be successful with any other exposure. The ideal soil for Peaches is a light sandy loam but they will succeed on a great variety of soils provided they are well drained.

Peaches must be cultivated. All that has been said about planting trees in general and about planting apple trees in particular applies to Peach-tree planting. The soil must receive treatment which will give the trees sufficient moisture, available plant-food, and fine soil in which the roots may feed.

The new wood grown this year is the productive wood next year; that is, Peaches bear fruit only on wood a year old. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the trees in a thrifty growing condition. Peaches will not produce profitable crops unless cultivation is thorough.

Peach borers are pests with which the orchardist sometimes has to contend. They are soft yellowish worms with a reddish brown head; they usually do not bore so deep into the wood as the apple borers, but live just under the bark. They can be kept in control by examining the trees twice a year, during April and October, giving particular attention to trees that are under eight years old. You can locate the borer by the dust on the surface of the soil, by a blackened spot on the bark, or by the gum that comes from the hole. Remove the earth from about the base of the tree, then cut around the worm-hole with a sharp knife, and if you do not find the worm under the bark, run a wire up or down the hole which will at once destroy the borer. The various remedies for leaf insects and fungous diseases which sometimes afflict the Peach are covered in the spraying table shown on page 12.

Packing the fruit. Packing-baskets and containers of many different styles are used for shipping Peaches. To a great extent, the local markets will determine the practical container; but, as a general rule, the grower will find it best to adopt one of the three standard methods. We believe that the regular six-basket Georgia-carrier is the most practical way of packing and shipping the fruit. In this package the fruit ships well, arrives in good order, and is so attractive that it sells for good prices even in a low market. Another advantage is that the carriers can be packed in a standard refrigerator-car without loss of space. In some sections of the country, particularly in western Maryland and in West Virginia, the bushel basket is used; we have no particular objections to this package, except that it cannot be divided into small units as can the Georgia carrier. Growers who depend largely on a local or nearby market may be able to use the bushel basket, but even for this purpose we believe that the half-bushel "Delaware" basket is better for local use; particularly is this true when the fruit is unusually large or too small to pack to advantage in a Georgia carrier.



Peaches from our orchards are packed in Georgia carriers



Our one-year Peach orchard with strawberries as intercrop. An arrangement like this makes the land pay expenses from the start

PEACHES, continued

Prices of Peach Trees:	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 80	\$16 00	\$100 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00	120 00
3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	140 00
4 to 5 feet	40	3 25	22 00	160 00
5 to 6 feet	50	4 00	24 00	180 00
6 to 7 feet	60	5 00	30 00	200 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Special Prices on Large Orders. Special quotations on large orders will be given on application. When writing, tell us what varieties are wanted, the approximate number of trees of each variety and size.

Leading Varieties. For the convenience of our customers who may not be entirely familiar with the best and most profitable varieties, we have given full descriptions of such sorts. It will pay you to choose from among those varieties.

TWELVE VARIETIES OF VALUE FOR HOME OR MARKET

Many of our friends ask us by letter to tell them what we consider the best yellow or the best white Peaches. This is a difficult question, for we ought to consider soil, location, and whether the crop is for home use or market. Nevertheless, our experience has shown that about six varieties can be included in each class. In nine out of ten cases they will be entirely satisfactory.

SIX WHITE PEACHES

Ray
Belle
Champion
Carman
Mamie Ross
Hiley

SIX YELLOW PEACHES

Elberta
Brackett
Crawford's Late
Francis
Slaphey
Salway

General List of Varieties

Dates of ripening are for Berlin, Maryland

Alexander. White. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4.

Alton. Free. Ripens July 20 to 25. Creamy white skin, dotted with red. The flesh is white, tender, and full of juice. The tree is a strong grower and begins bearing when quite young.

Beer's Smock. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 1 to 10.

Bilyeu. White. Free. Ripens September 25 to October 15.

5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER

PEACHES, continued

BRACKETT. A yellow Peach of the Smock type. The fruit is large to very large, oblong in form, with pointed apex. An average specimen weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The color is orange-yellow, mottled with carmine, and darker carmine cheek; the mottlings indicate the Chinese strain. The flesh is deep yellow, juicy, and highly flavored. Ripens after Elberta. A grower in Georgia claims that Brackett brings him 50 cents a bushel more than other varieties. It seems to be one of the most valuable new sorts. (See special prices for Brackett, page 23.)

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Ripens early in August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious; the quality is fine. The Belle of Georgia has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards of the United States, as it stands shipping to all markets in such a way that it invariably brings the best prices. In many respects it is equal to Elberta.

Successful
grower in
the North
or South

CARMAN. Ripens third week in July. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it is one of the most profitable in its season of ripening ever introduced. The returns from a successful Carman orchard are almost beyond belief, and the fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition. The fruit is remarkably attractive and luscious; large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white, flesh creamy white, red with tinge, spicy and good; free. This is a valuable early Peach.

Chairs. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

CHAMPION. Ripens August 1. Fruit large; creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality. Good shipper. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard, and one that sells for a good price. A valuable Peach for the home or commercial orchard.

✓ **Connet's Southern Early.** Large; free. July 28 to August 10.

✓ **Denton.** Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

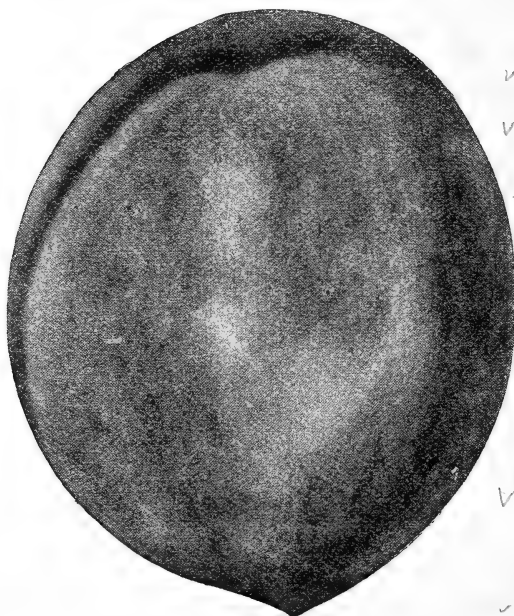
✓ **Dewey (Admiral Dewey).** Yellow. Free. Ripens June 25 to July 4.

✓ **Early Crawford.** Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

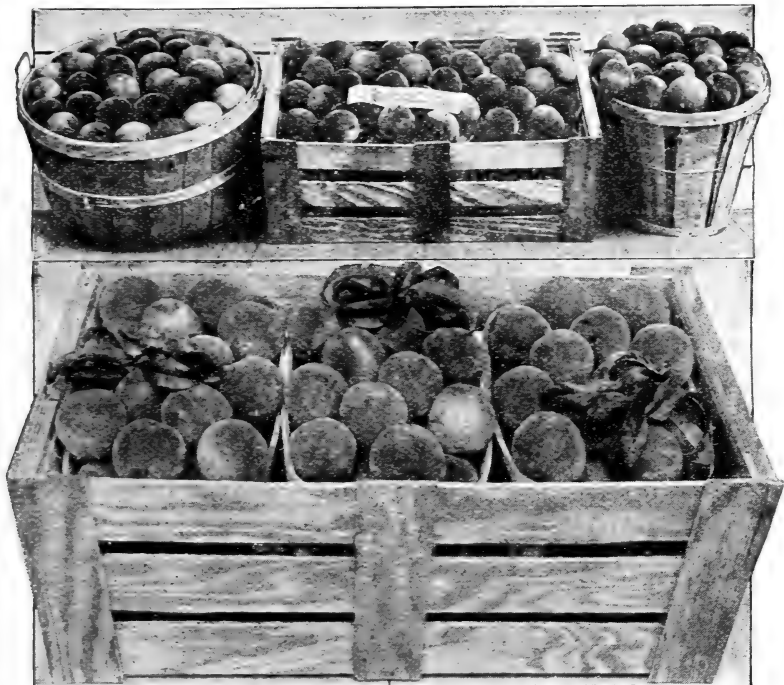
✓ **Early Elberta.** Free. Ripens about a week before Elberta. Resembles Elberta in every way; many people say that its quality is even higher than that of Elberta.

✓ **Early Wheeler (Red Bird Cling).** Creamy white. Ripens very early, June 25 to July 10.

✓ **Easton Cling.** White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.



Brackett Peach



Three money-makers: Carman, Belle of Georgia, Elberta. Note the careful packing. It pays

PEACHES, continued

Ede (Captain Ede). Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

Edgemont. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1.

ELBERTA. Ripens middle of August. The reliable Peach, of which more are planted and from which more money has been made than from any other variety. The fruit is large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree vigorous, sturdy, hardy; thrives in widely differing localities. The Elberta is the one variety that every fruit-stand customer seems to know. No other Peach has ever been introduced which fills all the requirements of a commercial Peach with such success as Elberta, in size, appearance and quality. See illustration in color on the third cover.

Engle. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Fitzgerald. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Ford Late. White. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Foster. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 28 to August 10.

FOX. White. Free. Ripens middle of September. Many famous Peach-growers have found Fox one of their most desirable market sorts. Large size; high quality.

FRANCIS. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. A good one to follow Elberta.

Geary. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

PEACHES, continued

GREENSBORO. Ripens June 25 to July 10. Many growers consider this to be the best of the early Peaches. It has proved its value in our test orchard, and with commercial growers, many of whom rightly consider it a most important part of their orchards. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when Peaches are in strong demand, and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. The fruit is extra large for such an early Peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich yellowish white, with a crimson cheek; the flesh is white, exceedingly tender and of fine quality; ripens perfectly to the pit. Free.

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

Heath (White Heath Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

HARRISON CLING. White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25. This is a new variety, originated and introduced by Harrisons' Nurseries. The fruit is unusually large; the skin is white, mottled with crimson. We have thoroughly tested this sort in our own orchards and are convinced that it is one of the best of the midseason clings.

HILEY (Hiley Early Belle). Ripens last of July. This Peach is of large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender and exceedingly juicy; free. It is one of the best shippers among the early Peaches and invariably brings top prices. It should be planted freely in commercial orchards.

IRON MOUNTAIN. White. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1. Very popular in New Jersey where many great orchard-owners depend on it as their main crop. Iron Mountain is a large fruit of high quality and satisfying flavor.

Kalamazoo. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

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

LATE CRAWFORD. Ripens September 1. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor; free. Coming in at a time when the early Peaches are over, this variety is eagerly bought up for canning and preserving, and brings the highest prices. By many it is considered the best of all late yellow Peaches, and being such a remarkably good shipper, it reaches market in thoroughly first-class condition. The trees are vigorous and can be depended on to produce good crops almost every year.

Late Elberta. Same as Elberta, only a month later. Free. September 1 to 10.

Lemon Free. Very large fruit. Lemon shape and color. September 25.

Levy. Yellow. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Lorentz. Yellow. Large; superior quality. Free. September.

Matthew. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 10 to 25.

MAMIE ROSS. White. Free. Ripens about the first of August. Very similar to Carman, except that it is larger and ripens two or three days later.

MAYFLOWER. Red. Free. The earliest Peach known, ripening in May in the southern Peach sections, and about June 20 at Berlin. Beautiful fruits, red all over. Delightful creamy flesh of fine quality.

McCallister. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Miss Lola. White; delicious. Free. Similar to Carman. Ripens July 15 to 30.

Moore (Moore's Favorite). White. Free. Ripens first week in August.

Mountain Rose. White. Free. Ripens in early August.

New Prolific. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Niagara. Yellow. Free. Ripens August 25 to September 1.

Oldmixon Free. White. Free. Ripens middle of August.

Queen of Dixie. Creamy yellow skin, marked red. Ripens first of July.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS



This orchard of Ray Peach trees came into bearing the third season. Beginning with the first crop and each year since, it has produced a far greater return than the same land in ordinary farm crop. The cut-in picture shows a basket of fancy Ray Peaches packed for market. Peaches (and other fruits) that are properly sorted and packed always bring a higher price than carelessly handled fruit.

PEACHES, continued

RAY.

Ripens August 10 to 25. Sometimes a nurseryman's enthusiasm gets the better of him when he attempts to describe a new variety. We believe in the Ray, and we are enthusiastic

about it, but we want to be strictly truthful. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in the eastern, central and western states have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin, and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. The fruit is large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades of yellow. It is one of the handsomest Peaches we have ever seen. Flesh white, firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Ray is the Peach for all purposes, and the orchardist who sets a large acreage shows good business judgment.

The
Peach
for all
purposes

Reeves (Reeves' Favorite). Yellow. Free. Ripens middle of August.

Ringgold (Wilkins' Cling). White. Cling. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Rochester. Free. An excellent new sort. Large size; red skin; yellow flesh; good flavor. Trees come into bearing two years from planting. A heavy cropper. Ripens about August 10.

St. John (Yellow St. John). Yellow. Free. Ripens July 4 to 12.

SALWAY. Yellow. Free. Fruits are large; skin yellow, overlaid with chocolate-red. Excellent flavor; high quality. Ripens September 10 to 25.

SLAPPEY. Yellow. Free. Ripens July 12 to 28. Finest early yellow Peach grown; resembles Elberta.



An orchard planted from the Peach trees in this block will start you on the road to prosperity

PEACHES, continued

Stevens (Stevens' Rareripec). White. Free. Ripens middle of September.

Stump. White. Free. Ripens last two weeks in August.

Uneeda. Cling. Skin creamy white, with red blush. Ripens last of June.

Weaver. A large yellow Peach, ripening about September 15.

Waddell. White. Free. Ripens July 1 to 10.

Walker. White. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Willett. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 10 to 25.

Wonderful. Yellow. Free. Ripens September 1 to 10.

Apricots

Prices of Apricot Trees, 3 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Alexander ✓ Budd, J. L. ✓ Moorpark ✓ Superb

Quinces

Prices of Quince Trees, 3 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Champion. Large oval fruit. Oct. **Orange.** Bright yellow; large. Oct.



A fine Quince tree. Note method of training, perfect foliage, and crop of fruit



Harrisons' Cherry trees are hardy, vigorous, and bear great crops. Cherry trees should be largely planted

Cherries for Home or Market

There is a world of difference in the growth and habits of sweet and sour Cherry trees. In general, it can be said that the sweet do best on high land and in mountainous districts, while the sour reach their greatest perfection down lower, and on lighter soil. If there is a choice, select a light loam, gravel or similar soil, although Cherries will thrive in any place that is not damp. They will not succeed to any extent in a seepy place that is not drained.

The less Cherry trees are pruned, the better for them. It is necessary to cut back the trees at the start, and to shape the head while it is growing. Cut out limbs that cross each other, let in the sunlight, and remove dead limbs. That is about all that will be needed. Fruit is borne only on wood that is two or three years old. As for marketing, only a few words are to be said, yet these are of great importance. Remove all imperfect Cherries, then carefully pack the perfect ones. On almost any city market you can get splendid prices for good Cherries properly packed.

Cherries do not have many insect pests or fungous diseases. The various sprays needed are given in the section on spraying, pages 11 to 13.

Prices of Cherry Trees:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00	45 00

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Sour Cherries

MONTMORENCY. Red. June. One of the largest of the Sour Cherries, the fruit being bright red, with solid, juicy flesh, very rich and acid. The tree is hardy, healthy and extremely prolific, bearing abundant crops even in unfavorable seasons. It is less susceptible to disease than other sour sorts.

RICHMOND (Kentish Virginia). Red. May. Fruit light red, medium size, very sour. Tree thrifty, healthy and prolific; at home everywhere. For canning, Richmond is easily the best Cherry. Every landowner should have a few Richmond trees in his orchard.

English Morello. Dark red. Tree never gets very large.

Sweet Cherries

- Baldwin.** Ripens in early June. Dark red; splendid quality.
Bing. Dark brown, or black. A good variety for house planting.
Dyehouse. Red. Medium size; juicy, but not very sweet.
Lambert. Reddish black. Flesh firm, good flavor.
Napoleon. Pale yellow, tinged red. Splendid shipper. A profitable sort.
Schmidt. Mahogany color. Flesh tender, juicy, and of good flavor.
Spanish. Yellow. Earlier than Napoleon. Tree vigorous, bearing freely.
TARTARIAN. June. The largest, and one of the best. Fruit purplish black, with juicy, pleasant, tender flesh. The tree is strong-growing and produces immense crops every year; the fruit grows in clusters, making easy picking.
Windsor. Tree hardy; bears freely. Fruit red. Good variety for the East.
Wood. Light red, large, rich fruit. Tree strong and free bearer.

Plums

What has been said of peaches and pears applies in a measure to Plums. They are easy to grow, thrive with little care, do wonders with good care, and are very valuable for eating fresh or for canning at home, and as money-makers when sold. They can be planted anywhere. In poultry-yards or gardens, or where the larger stock will not harm the trees or eat the fruit, are the best places for them. The young trees we have are clean, sturdy and as nearly perfect in shape as they can be trimmed.

Prices of Plum Trees:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00	45 00

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information. Commercial sorts marked *.

- ***Abundance.** Large, showy fruits of beautiful amber color, turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, and highly perfumed. July.
 ***Burbank.** Large, nearly globular fruit of deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. August.
Bradshaw. Fruit large. Skin dark violet-red, flesh yellowish green. Aug. 15.
German Prune. Purplish black fruit; flesh yellowish green. One of the best.
Imperial Gage. Greenish yellow. Large oval fruit, ripening middle August.
Italian Prune. One of the best for dessert, for cooking, for drying.
October Purple. Purple skin; flesh yellow. Late.
 ***Red June.** Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red. Flesh light yellow, subacid. August.

Reine Claude. One of the Green Gage Plums.

Satsuma. Large, of globular shape with sharp point. Skin purplish red; flesh dark red. Sept.

Shropshire Damson. Large, dark purple. Highly esteemed for preserving. September.

***Wickson.** One of the most productive Japanese varieties. Fruit extra large; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm.

Wild Goose. Reddish yellow; fruit medium size, juicy.



Abundance Plums



Pear trees and grape-vines along road. Any fruit trees or vines good for this. Practice utilizes otherwise waste space. Should be copied everywhere

Harrison-Grown Pear Trees

Fine flavor, reliability, profit, long life of trees, and general goodness make Pears a staple fruit. They are good to have in a home-orchard, on a lawn, or about a farm—for home use. They are making money for many men, the income of whose farms is increased considerably by the returns from the Pears the owners sell.

As to varieties, Kieffer is *par excellence* the kind for commercial orchards on a large scale, on account of the sure crop, the quantity yielded, and the ability of the fruit to stand handling. Bartlett is not far behind, however. It is a summer Pear, of finer quality for eating fresh than Kieffer, but it pays for this in that it is so mellow and tender that it will not stand so much handling.

Anjou, Lawrence, and Clapp's Favorite need no introduction to the majority of planters, and each is suited to a special condition, under which it is unexcelled. Other sorts listed are likewise adapted to localities where special soils or atmosphere are encountered. A careful selection of sorts will give ripe Pears from July to the following May, which should be the aim in a home-orchard.

Light or sandy soils are not so good for Pears as heavy loams or clay. Pears stand more water than peaches or apples, too, but still should not have wet feet—a requirement that holds good generally in fruit-growing. Pears do especially well under the sod-mulch system of culture. Always avoid too much tillage, nitrogen, and stable manure—give more potash and phosphoric acid.

Try to get the trees to begin ripening wood and fruit earlier in season than apple trees. Grow good-sized trees in the first four or five years by careful planting and fertilizing, then make them get down to bearing fruit as rapidly as possible without regard to more growth. On bearing trees cut back the tips of new wood in May or June, prune moderately in the spring, and thin the fruit.

Prices of Pear trees, except Kieffer:

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	200 00
4 to 5 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00	250 00
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00

Prices of Kieffer:

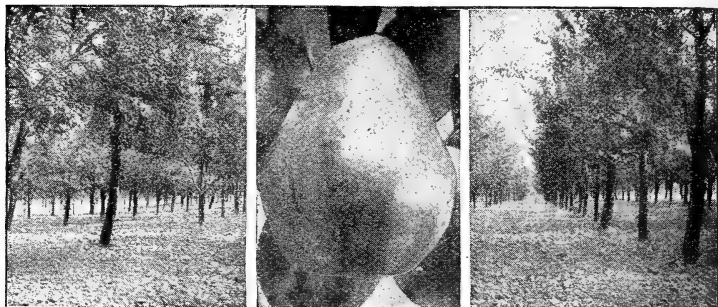
2 to 3 feet, 1 year.....	30	2 50	20 00	100 00
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 years.....	35	3 00	25 00	150 00
4 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 years.....	40	3 50	30 00	200 00
5 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 years.....	45	4 00	35 00	250 00

Prices of Extra-large Kieffer Trees:

6 to 7 feet, 2 years.....	50	4 50	40 00	300 00
7 to 8 feet, 3 years.....	60	5 00	45 00	350 00

1 to 4 trees are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.



An orchard of Bartlett Pears is a source of abundant income. The trees are sturdy, and bear heavy loads of delicious fruit which is easily sold

Bartlett Pear FOR HOME, FOR CANNING, FOR MARKET, THE BEST

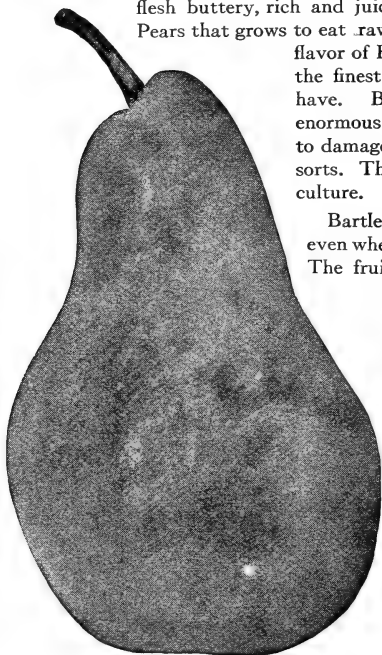
Summer. A golden-colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears that grows to eat raw. A mingling of the

**Bartlett
is extra
good for
canning**

flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Bartlett Pears always sell on the markets even when other sorts are not in great demand. The fruit is so handsome and appealing that it pays to pack it in fancy containers. Hampers or bushel boxes are best adapted. The fruit ought to be carefully sorted and graded, wrapped in tissue paper, and arranged in the container in practically the same way that you pack apples. Pears are sometimes packed in peach carriers, and sell to good advantage. Plain fruit can be sold without wrapping, in small hampers or boxes.

One or two Bartlett Pear trees in the city yard will furnish a considerable amount of fruit; a half dozen will supply the family with fresh fruit and a surplus for preserving.





The financial returns from a well-cared-for Pear orchard will be large, provided the fruit is properly picked and packed

Kieffer Pear THE GREAT PEAR FOR ALL BIG EASTERN MARKETS

Kieffer has proved such a boon to us and everyone who has planted it that we want its merits fully known by those who are contemplating Pears either in a commercial way or in the home-orchard. Kieffer can be placed on the market in perfect condition, and the top prices of the market can always be secured for it. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality; combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly, subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it—90 per cent Kieffer and 10 per cent of other good varieties should be the arrangement in every orchard to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. See prices on page 31.

The most profitable sort for the commercial orchardist



There are 1,200 Kieffer Pear Trees in this orchard. Ten carloads of choice fruit is the average yearly production

Other Standard Varieties of Pears

See prices on page 31

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). A large greenish yellow Pear, somewhat coarse in texture. The fruit is at its best in late October and early November; it will keep until the winter holidays if stored in a cool place. The tree is a vigorous grower and bears very freely, although not coming into bearing quite as early as some other sorts.

Barseckel. A cross between the well-known Bartlett and Seckel. In size the fruit is about midway between the two parent varieties, but partakes largely of the characteristics of the Seckel. Ripens in midsummer.

Clairgeau. Winter. Large yellow fruits, with blush cheek on side exposed to the sun. Flesh white and delicious.

Clapp's Favorite. This variety ripens a few days earlier than Bartlett. The fruit is lemon-yellow spotted with brown dots; flesh is fine flavored, rich, and sweet. Care should be taken to pick the fruit from ten days to two weeks before the normal time of ripening on the trees.

Duchess (Angouleme). Bears young. Fruit large; good quality. October 20.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty). Large, handsome fruits. Skin yellow, with tan cheek. Rich, sweet flavor. Popular in the western fruit sections.

Garber. A fall-bearing fruit, resembling the Kieffer, but ripens from two to three weeks earlier. Tree is free from blight and immensely productive. It seems to be a good variety to plant with Kieffer for pollenizing the blooms.

Koonce. Summer. An extra-hardy sort; recommended for planting where there is danger of late spring frosts. Fruit medium size; skin golden, with crimson cheek. One of the best early sorts.

Lawrence. Fruit of medium size, with a lemon-yellow outer skin; flesh is white and of a very good flavor. It is one of the best of the early winter Pears, reaching perfection in late December and January.

LeConte. Fruit large; smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm; tree vigorous and free-bearing, and may be planted as a pollinizer for the Kieffer.

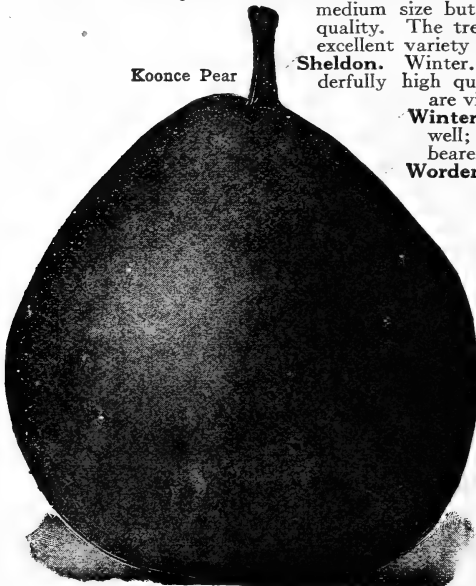
Seckel. Possibly the finest-flavored Pear on the market. The fruit is only medium size but makes up for this by its high quality. The trees are somewhat stocky. An excellent variety for home or market.

Sheldon. Winter. Size small to medium. Wonderful quality. Skin yellowish. Trees are vigorous and strong.

Winter Nellis. Delicious fruit; keeps well; fine-grained. Tree regular bearer.

Worden-Seckel. Winter. A handsome Pear of large size and high quality. Skin yellow; flesh white.

Koonce Pear



Dwarf Pears

Bartlett ✓ Duchess
Clapp's Favorite

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet....	45	4 00
4 to 5 feet....	50	4 50

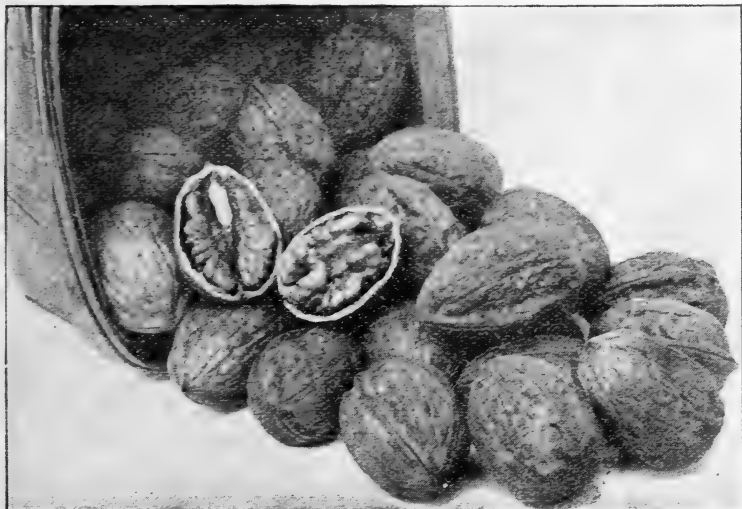
I wish to express my sincere thanks for the trees. They arrived in perfect condition. As this is the second "prize" that I have received from you in as many years, I wish to say that they were as good if not better than listed in the catalogue.—REGINALD ADAMS, New Jersey.

Nut Trees for Shade and Profit

These trees have two things to recommend them: They give excellent shade on the home grounds, and their yearly crop of nuts possesses a genuine cash value. Plant pecan or walnut trees on your grounds or along the roadside; set them in the pasture-lot, or make a shady lane from barn to fields. In a few years they will bear abundant crops of nuts, which the children will be glad to have during the long winter-evenings.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

	Each	10
Butternut. 3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
Chestnut, American Sweet. A noble shade tree. Flowers in June. Nuts sweeter than other kinds. 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
Pecan, Seedlings from selected nuts. These trees are grown here at Berlin, receiving the same care that we give to fruit trees. 4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	45 00
Pecan, Indiana. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Pecan, Busseron. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Pecan, Butterick. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Walnut (English), Seedlings from selected nuts. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
Walnut (English), Mayette. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Walnut (English), Franquette. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Walnut (Black), Seedlings from selected nuts. 4 to 5 feet..	50	4 00
5 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00	7 50
7 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50
10 to 12 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Walnut (Black), Thomas. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00



English Walnuts are eagerly sought for almost everywhere. The nuts bring good prices and the trees give good shade



How to train Grape-vines at home. Note bagging in upper right-hand corner

Grapes—Seven Selected Sorts

Grapes are grown in all parts of the world, north and south, on high land and on low; they seem to thrive nearly as well in one place as in another. The kind of soil makes little difference, though it is probable that a heavy clay is better than a sandy soil. Vines thrive among rocks, on steep hillsides, and on rich bottom lands. Drainage is essential, as with all fruits, and in low pockets of land frost is likely to catch blossoms.

The newly planted vines should be mulched heavily with straw and manure, for 2 feet about the vine. They require lots of nitrogen, which the mulch will supply while it is saving moisture. Add whatever commercial fertilizer the vines may lack, as indicated in the chapter on feeding plants. For the first season the canes may be tied to stakes or allowed to run on the ground. After that they should be trained on trellises to make easy the spraying, cultivating, and picking. For home trellises, use the form you like or can get best.

1 to 4 vines are sold at the each rate; 5 to 49 vines are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 vines are sold at the 100 rate; 300 vines or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

	Strong Vines—Two-year Selects				One-year Vines			
	Each	10	100	1,000	Each	10	100	1,000
Catawba. Red....	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00	\$30 00
Concord. Black...	10	80	5 00	40 00	10	75	3 50	25 00
Delaware. Light red....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Moore (Moore's Early). Black...	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Niagara. White....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Worden. Black....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00
Wyoming. Red....	10	80	6 00	50 00	10	75	4 00	30 00

Black Grapes

CONCORD. Ripens the beginning of August. From sheer merit Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concordes are now in bearing than any other variety. No other Grape succeeds over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the standby in Grapes. New varieties may come, but they have to work hard to reach the Concord standard for market purposes. Matures early, bears well, ships well and sells well. Bunches big, berries juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles and is safe to plant.

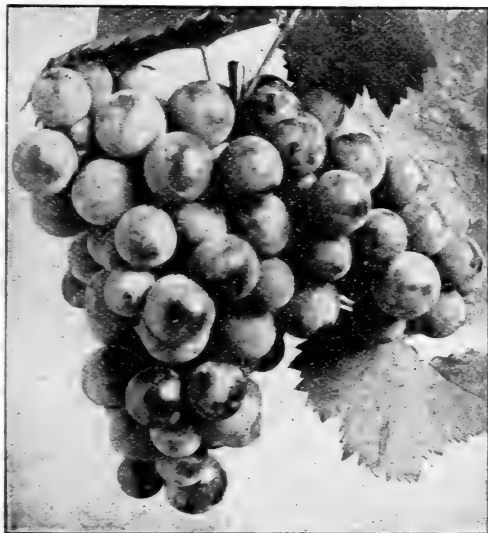
5 PER CENT DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH WITH ORDER

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine; very black; bunches medium size, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs

no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate where Grapes will grow at all. Valuable market variety and for commercial planting perhaps leaves very little to be desired. Moore's Early is one of the most profitable Grapes to grow, as it makes a fine showing when packed properly, can be put on the market in advance of every other variety, when Grape-lovers are willing to pay almost any price for their favorite fruit, and it stands shipping in a way to leave nothing to be desired.

Worden. Large berries and bunches. A handsome black Grape with

a beautiful bloom, and in quality the fruit is extra fine, being sweet and juicy.



Concord Grapes

Red Grapes

Catawba. Bunches and berries large, somewhat loosely formed. A general favorite and well known.

Delaware. Red. Small, compact bunches, with small berries. Skin thin, but firm; flesh sweet and refreshing. Of best quality.

Wyoming. Vine hardy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color light red with violet bloom; fruit very large, tender, sweet and juicy.

White Grapes

Niagara. Leading white market variety. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. August.



Glimpse of a commercial vineyard of 300 acres. Note cultivation, training, etc.

Small Fruits for Home-Gardens

Small fruits should be in your home-garden, no matter if you do have an orchard of apple, peach, or pear trees. Think of the wonderful flavor of Grapes, the delightful zest of Currants and Gooseberries, and a luscious pie of Blackberries, Dewberries, or Raspberries.

Grapes can be grown in any garden and trained along the fence. Currants, Raspberries, and the other bush fruits can be grown in out-of-the-way places. If you plant this fall or early next spring, you will be helping to increase our country's future food supply. There is no waste in small fruits.



Currant bush loaded with fruit—possible in every garden

Currants

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100, \$45 per 1,000, except as noted.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the red Currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Subacid.

Perfection. Red; large, with few seeds; good bearer.

Wilder. Strong grower; productive; fine quality. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Black Maples. Deep black; large berries and bunches.

Gooseberries

Price, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Downing. Old; reliable; large fruiting; splendid quality; handsome and pale green in color; vigorous grower.

Houghton. Nearly always produces full crop, and never fails to produce a crop every

year. One of the healthiest and hardiest; berries of medium size.

Pearl. Superior in size and quality; productive; hardy and does well in extremely cold climates; free from mildew.

Raspberries

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Cumberland. Black. Ripens about midseason; very hardy and productive; handsome appearance and fruit of the largest. Healthy and vigorous.

Eureka. Black. Very early; good size and ripens quickly; valuable for early market.

Gregg. Black. Large; ripens about midseason; a heavy bearer, and a good general-purpose variety.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY

RASPBERRIES, continued

✓ **Hoosier.** Black. Good crops of large fruit.

✓ **Kansas.** Black. Firm, and among the best for all purposes.

✓ **Plum Farmer.** Black. Vigorous and productive.

✓ **CUTHBERT.** Red. Large; late. The leading sort everywhere; of very best quality.

✓ **Columbian.** Purple. Large and productive.

✓ **Early King.** Red. A splendid early variety.

✓ **Miller.** Red. Early; of good quality.

✓ **Perfection.** Red. Popular in New York and New England.

✓ **Ruby.** Red. Abundant crops; family garden sort.

✓ **St. Regis.** Red. Almost an everbearing sort; the sturdy canes produce an abundance of large glowing red berries of delightful flavor.

✓ **Golden Queen.** Yellow. Almost identical with Cuthbert, except that it is deep yellow. Produces large crops and sells for high prices.



St. Regis Raspberries

Blackberries

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

✓ **Eldorado.** Jet-black berries of enormous size.

The vines are strong, vigorous, and rarely fail to produce abundant crops. Flavor excellent.

✓ **Early Harvest.** A valuable sort for the home gardener. Ripens before other sorts. Excellent quality and flavor.

✓ **Iceberg.** A "white" Blackberry. Flesh is transparent. Quality excellent. Good for the home-garden.

✓ **Rathbun.** Glossy black; large and well formed. Good quality.

✓ **Snyder.** An old favorite. Very hardy. Excellent quality and flavor.

Dewberries

Price, 15 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000

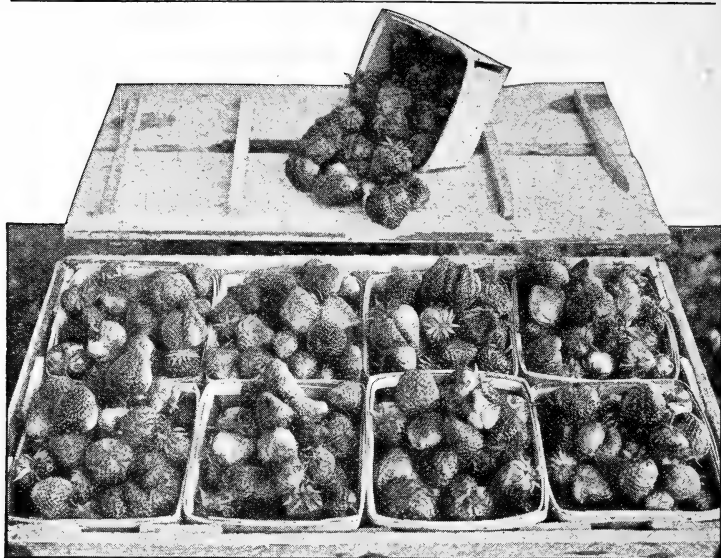
PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

✓ **Austin.** Black; large size berries of excellent flavor and quality; productive.

✓ **Lucretia.** The best Dewberry. The berries are large, jet-black, and have a pleasing, subacid flavor. Plants strong growers and bear enormous crops.



Home fruit- and flower-garden worth twenty times its cost. Dwarf trees are suitable



If you grow Strawberries for market, always use care and neatness in packing your fruit. The 32-basket crate shown here is the best container

Strawberries FOR HOME-GARDEN OR MARKET FIELD

Within a radius of 40 miles of Harrisons' Nurseries more Strawberries are grown in a commercial way than in any other section of the entire world. When we talk about Strawberries and Strawberry plants, we feel that we speak with authority and knowledge.

The crop of 1917 was about normal, both in yield and selling price. This year (1918) the crop was less, for the reason that much land has been patriotically devoted to other crops. But the fruit was extra fine, and the price made the growers happy. Klondyke sold as high as \$6.70 a crate; Gandy brought \$7.90, and Missionary and Chesapeake brought about \$6 at the high point. An average of \$4.40 for Klondyke and Missionary, and \$5.50 for Gandy would be an entirely fair statement.

Here's a pointer, Mr. Farmer. Why not start an apple orchard next spring with peaches or early apples (Yellow Transparent, Oldenburg, or Wealthy) as fillers, and Strawberries as an intercrop? First it's Strawberry money, then peach or early apple money, and then late apple money. See?

Land intended for Strawberries should be put in first-class condition before the plants are set. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows. Let them make runners all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns. North of southern Pennsylvania mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that the straw is not necessary for winter protection.

A hundred plants will make a patch for a family of four—but there won't be any surplus fruit. Better set five hundred plants, and have fruit for preserving or to sell to your neighbors. If the berries are not disposed of when freshly picked they may be preserved or canned for winter use. No waste here, you see.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

The Strawberries here listed are varieties that have been tried in commercial and home-garden planting and have given entirely satisfactory returns.

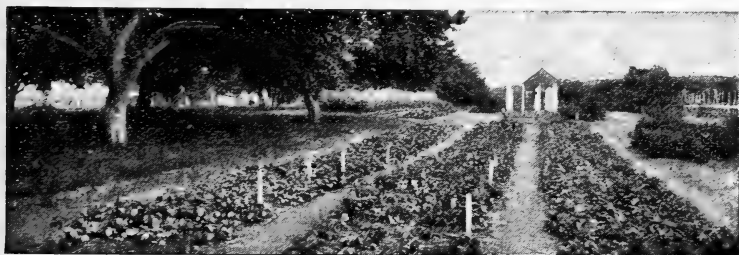
PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Prices of Strawberry Plants, for spring shipment only:

	100	250	500	1,000
✓ Aroma. (Per.).....	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$2 25	\$4 00
✓ Bubach. (Imp.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Brandywine. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Big Joe. (Per.).....	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
✓ Campbell's Early. (Per.).....	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 00
✓ Chesapeake. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Climax. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ Early Ozark. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Excelsior. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ Fendall. (Imp.).....	1 25	2 00	3 50	6 90
✓ GANDY. (Per.).....	60	1 00	1 60	3 00
✓ Glen Mary. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Haverland. (Imp.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ KLONDYKE. (Per.).....	60	1 00	1 60	3 00
✓ Lady Thompson. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ Lupton. (Per.).....	1 75	3 00	5 00	9 00
✓ Matthews. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ McAlpin. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Missionary. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ Mitchell's Early. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ New York. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Nick Ohmer. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Parsons' Beauty. (Per.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ PROGRESSIVE. (Per.).....	2 25	4 00	7 00	12 00
✓ Sample. (Imp.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ SUPERB. (Per.).....	2 25	4 00	7 00	12 00
✓ Tennessee Prolific. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Warfield. (Imp.).....	90	1 50	2 25	4 00
✓ Wm. Belt. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00
✓ Woolverton. (Per.).....	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00

Everbearing Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE. There seems to be many so-called everbearing berries, but the number that actually answers the description is small. Of these we believe Progressive tops the list. It is preëminently a home-garden berry, although the fruit may be shipped short distances if properly packed. The method of raising these berries is the same as for the other sorts, excepting that for the first season all blossoms that come before the first or middle of July should be cut off. The berries are of medium size but the plants bear so freely that one forgets the size and is amazed at the quantity; and the supply does not fail until after severe frosts come. The berries are delicious during the whole season. See prices in regular list.



A Strawberry bed is one of the most important parts of a home-garden

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, continued

SUPERB. This variety is well named, and it is often a question whether Superb is not the equal of Progressive. So far as growth is concerned the two are almost identical, but Superb does not bear such great clusters of fruit. Superb seems to be a better variety for the North than the South. It is a good variety for home-gardens or for growing on a large scale for market. The fruit is firm, ships well, and appeals to the buyer who caters to a high-class trade as well as to the consumer who likes to have delicious berries late in the year. See prices in regular list.

Early Strawberries

- Early Ozark.** Extra-good variety for first markets. Plants healthy, with many large deep red berries. The fruit that brings real money at the opening of the season.
- Excelsior.** Early. Large, firm, high colored, and well shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Mitchell's Early wherever tried. Shape and color like a Wilson; plant is large and robust.
- Mitchell's Early.** Extra early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns; berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.
- Campbell's Early.** This berry has "made a hit" with growers in New Jersey, who say it is productive and profitable.
- Climax.** Extra early; large; dark red; conical, with glossy surface; prolific fruiter.

Mid-Season Strawberries

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, and handsome, sell quickly. Plants are tall, compact; stalks strong; leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

BUBACH. Large size and handsome color are its most valuable characteristics. Color is a beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage is dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems.

HAVERLAND. A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions; dark, long leaves; lots of strong runners formed; crops are nearly always large. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

Lady Thompson. Early. Strong, upright plants root deeply; many long runners. Thrives in all soils, but best in rich loam or sand. Berries medium to large, regular, glossy pink, solid, meaty, excellent.

Lupton. A berry that is in favor in northern markets; good size; bright color.

Matthews. Originated in Maryland. Fruit quite large, uniform in size and color, firm, and produced freely.

Missionary. Early. Medium size; good color and fine flavor.

New York. A popular sort for home-gardens and nearby markets; large; few seeds; and very sweet.

PARSONS. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy, and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

Tennessee. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine grained, juicy. For western sections.



Strawberries as inter-crop among apple trees will help to make the orchard profitable from the start

MID-SEASON STRAWBERRIES, continued

Warfield. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy, very firm. Popular canning variety and a superior shipper. Fine in the West.

Woolverton. Succeeds on light soil; bears freely over a long period.

Late Strawberries

GANDY. One of the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.

Aroma. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, very regular, dark, glossy red, quality excellent.

Big Joe. Brilliant red, with bright green calyx; flavor delicious; splendid for table or preserving.

Brandywine. Late. Strong, upright with erect fruit stems. Abundance of large berries; good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens mid-season until blossoms are killed by frost.

Chesapeake. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich, damp land.

Fendall. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green and has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

McAlpin. A new berry; exceptionally strong grower; an excellent sort for local markets.

Nick Ohmer. Medium to late. Popular sort. Berries beautiful carmine, large, firm; unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit-stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade. Leading variety with large growers.

Sample. Late. Large size, excellent quality, bright red, very firm, rich. A standard shipping variety; also fine for home use. Fruit of uniform size.

Wm. Belt. Large and handsome fruit; bright red, dotted with golden yellow seeds; unsurpassed for table use.

POR PRICES OF STRAWBERRIES, SEE PAGE 41

Asparagus

The preparation of the bed should be made in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. A deep sandy loam with an abundance of decayed organic matter is the best soil.

Planting is best done in the spring as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure thickly in the trench, then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart; spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be frequently cultivated and kept clean.

The dead tops should be mown off in the fall and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in the spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in, in the early spring, will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can scarcely be made too rich.

The location of the bed should be carefully selected, the soil carefully prepared and the plants well cultivated if best results are expected.

Prices: 2-year crowns, 45 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 1,000

10 to 49 crowns are sold at the 10 rate; 50 to 299 crowns are sold at the 100 rate; 300 or more crowns are sold at the 1,000 rate.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

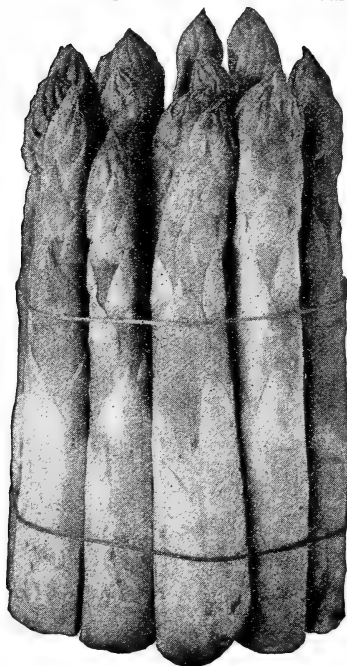
Barr's Mammoth. A medium-early, tender, crisp, light green variety of which the yield is always enormous; stalks large; good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, white, tender and high flavored. Often cut the second year.

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle; size immense; stalks uniformly large, and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks. It is very long lived, holds its lead in all the largest Asparagus sections, as it makes a good show in market, and always brings the best prices of any Asparagus.

Palmetto. Large, productive and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.



OUR PEACH TREES ARE BUDED FROM BEARING ORCHARDS

Department of Ornamentals

It is almost needless to say that trees and shrubs greatly increase the value of any property; yet you may ride through some of the best farming sections and find that the owners have given little, if any attention, to the home surroundings. Fortunately, the articles in the farm papers from time to time, combined with the efforts of civic improvement societies, are having a noticeable effect in changing this situation.

The majority of men, whether in the country or in the city, do not need any arguments to convince them that home plantings will improve the looks of their place and add to their home comforts; the only reason that we can see why they have not taken advantage of these things is that they believe it takes too much money, too much skill and care to plan the grounds and plant them in proper order. This is an entirely wrong idea; the expense is comparatively slight, the labor of planting amounts to very little, and almost every homeowner can make a reasonably good selection of trees and shrubs that ought to be around his place. Only on the very largest places would the services of a landscape architect be needed.

Of course one ought to know something about the habits of the trees and shrubs used, and select those that are adapted to the location, to the soil, and to the climate; otherwise the results would not be altogether satisfactory. The foundation walls can be screened with low-growing shrubs like the Barberry, Anthony Waterer Spirea, or with the low-growing evergreens; at the curves in the drives and walks, clumps of evergreens, groups of flowering shrubs, or peonies may be used to advantage.

About the lawn, Maples, Arborvitæ, and Spruces can be used with good effect, and a Privet or Barberry hedge is far superior to the most elaborate fence. Cold winds and hard storms may have their force broken by thick windbreaks.

The worst "barn of a place" can be changed into an attractive and desirable residence so far as the outside surroundings can make it so, and the merely expensive home can be changed to a really beautiful place. Each tree and shrub has a definite use, and nine times out of ten the average home owner will select and place these trees and shrubs so that he secures at little cost the home appearance that he has so ardently longed for.

Through the whole list of handsome and quick-growing trees and shrubs we have desirable specimens to offer. They have been grown on good soil, under the best conditions, and by men who understand growing deciduous and evergreen trees. Particularly would we call your attention to the large stock of Norway Maples listed on page 46, Koster's Blue Spruce, the Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitæ, California Privet, and Silver Maples.

It may be well to state here that the Barberry used for hedges and known as *Berberis Thunbergii* is not the Barberry condemned by various agricultural departments as the host of the wheat rust. *Berberis Thunbergii* does not harbor this pest and can be planted anywhere with entire safety.

Planting Hints. In preparing the ground for the trees, dig at least 2 feet deep and 3 feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back. A recent development is to use a small amount of dynamite in preparing the holes. Run a bar down 30 or 40 inches, and explode a third, a half, or a whole stick at the bottom of the hole. The charge should not throw out the dirt, but heave it.

Start the trees 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots, and, as you continue to do this, jolt the trees up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come down on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about 2 inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

After planting, you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut straw, and buckwheat hulls are good material to use for this. A layer 6 inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time, and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a mulch of dust on the surface to conserve the moisture. The after-treatment is determined easily.



Back of the tree the broad nursery row, back of the row a strong guiding hand controls the methods and men that train the seedlings to the sturdy trees we grow

SHADE TREES, continued

NORWAY MAPLES.

This tree towers a hundred feet high when fully grown. For lining the sides of lanes

and roads, for the lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees so thoroughly valuable. The growth is rapid, and Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation and in nearly any soil to be found in this country. The leaves are typical of the Maple family, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Branches and foliage are thick and compact growing, and the head, which is round topped, is carried not far above the ground. Our Norway Maples are beauties. We have blocks of them that are the finest we have ever seen. They are 12 to 16 feet high with perfectly straight trunks that will caliper a good 3 inches at the base. The heads are broad, symmetrical, with lower branches at least 6 feet above the ground. Send your order as soon as you can, so you will be sure to get some of these splendid trees.

Prices of Norway Maples:	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 feet, 1 inch caliper.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00	\$400 00
8 to 9 feet, 1¼ inches caliper.....	75	6 00	55 00	500 00
9 to 10 feet, 1½ inches caliper.....	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
10 to 12 feet, 1½ to 1¾ inches caliper.....	1 50	14 00	125 00	1,000 00
12 to 14 feet, 1¾ to 2 inches caliper.....	2 00	17 50	150 00	1,250 00
14 to 16 feet, 2 to 2½ inches caliper.....	3 00	25 00	200 00	1,500 00
2½ to 3 inches caliper.....	4 00	30 00	250 00	2,000 00
3 to 3½ inches caliper.....	5 00	40 00	300 00	2,500 00
3½ to 4 inches caliper.....	6 00	50 00	400 00	3,000 00
4 inches caliper.....	7 00	60 00		
5 inches caliper.....	8 00	70 00		
6 inches caliper.....	9 00	80 00		

SHADE TREES, continued

	Each	10
Maple, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (<i>Acer Negundo</i>). 6 to 7 feet.	\$0 25	\$2 25
7 to 8 feet.	30	2 50
8 to 10 feet.	35	3 00
10 to 12 feet.	50	4 50
12 to 14 feet.	75	6 00

Maple, Colchicum or Red (<i>Acer rubrum</i>). 8 to 10 feet.	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet.	3 00	25 00

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharum*). Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; large and stately.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 feet.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$27 00	\$250 00
6 to 7 feet.	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 feet.	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 feet.	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 feet.	1 50	12 50	110 00	1,000 00
10 to 12 feet.	2 00	17 50		
12 to 14 feet.	3 00	25 00		

MAPLE, SILVER (*Acer dasycarpum*). The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. A rapid grower, and a good street and ornamental tree.

	Each	10	100	1,000
8 to 10 feet.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$400 00
10 to 12 feet.	1 00	8 00	70 00	600 00
12 to 14 feet.	1 50	10 00	90 00	800 00
14 to 16 feet.	2 00	15 00	125 00	1,000 00
16 to 20 feet.	3 00	25 00	200 00	1,500 00

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S (*Acer Schwedleri*). This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. In spring it is purple and crimson, in summer dark green, and in fall brown and red.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.	\$1 75	\$15 00
10 to 12 feet.	2 50	20 00
12 to 14 feet.	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet.	4 00	30 00

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved (*Acer saccharinum Wieri*).

5 to 6 feet.	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet.	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet.	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.	1 00	8 00

The Oaks

Oak, Bear (*Quercus ilicifolia*). Spreading shrub or small tree, rarely attaining a height of 20 feet. May be used for covering hillsides.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.	\$3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.	7 50	

Oak, Black Jack (*Quercus marilandica*). 8 to 10 feet.

8 to 10 feet.	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet.	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.	7 50	

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY



This arrangement of shrubs and evergreens shows thoughtful study. In a few years the effect will be more apparent than now

SHADE TREES, continued

Oak, Bur or Mossy Cup (*Quercus macrocarpa*). A native tree of spreading form and vigorous growth; the largest of the Oaks. Foliage deeply lobed, silvery green in color, toning to yellow and brown in fall; branches corky.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	6 00	50 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). The daintiest and most graceful of the Oaks, with deeply cut, bright, fresh green foliage, fading to deep brilliant scarlet in autumn. A very graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
5 to 6 feet.....	1 50	12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00

Oak, Red (*Quercus rubra*). American Red Oak. An American species of large size and rapid growth; foliage deeply lobed, glossy green in color, turning to shades of orange and brown in fall.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 25	10 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 75	15 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 25	20 00
10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	25 00
12 to 14 feet.....	5 00	40 00
14 to 16 feet.....	7 50	

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). Of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, especially fine in autumn with its brilliant-colored foliage. Grows well up in high and dry situations.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 to 7 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 50	30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	4 00	35 00

SHADE TREES, continued

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*). A tall, majestic tree with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into seven lobes, the larger segments usually shallow lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in autumn with rich tones of purple and vinous red and tardily separating from the branches, sometimes not until spring. One of the finest Oaks for lawn or landscape.

	Each	10	
8 to 10 feet.....	\$3 50		\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	5 00		40 00



Oriental Plane

PLANE, ORIENTAL (*Platanus orientalis*). One of the best trees for street planting. Has a wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The dense foliage makes it a desirable shade tree. A rapid grower.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 7 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
7 to 8 feet.....	75	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 12 feet.....	2 00	17 50	160 00
12 to 14 feet.....	3 00	22 50	175 00
14 to 16 feet.....	4 00	25 00	200 00

SHADE TREES, continued

CAROLINA POPLAR

(*Populus caroliniana*). One of the most popular park and street trees during the last generation. Symmetrical head and glossy leaves. We have extra-good young trees.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50
5 to 6 feet	35	3 00
6 to 7 feet	40	3 50
7 to 8 feet	45	4 00
8 to 10 feet	60	5 00

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*). A tall, spire-like tree, used for screens and formal planting. It is fast growing, distinctly ornamental and beautiful.

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 feet	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 feet	1 50	12 50

GENERAL LIST

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven).

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 12 feet	1 50	12 50

12 to 14 feet	2 00	\$15 00
14 to 16 feet	2 50	20 00

Ash, Black (*Fraxinus nigra*). 4 to 5 feet 75 6 00

Ash, Mountain (*Sorbus americana*). 5 to 6 feet 1 00 9 00

6 to 7 feet 1 25 10 00

Beech, Purple (*Fagus atropurpurea*). 3 to 4 feet 90 7 50

4 to 5 feet 1 00 8 00

5 to 6 feet 2 00 17 50

Birch, European

(*Betula alba*).

8 to 10 feet 2 00 17 50

10 to 12 feet 2 50 20 00

12 to 14 feet 3 00 25 00

14 to 16 feet 3 50 30 00

CATALPA BUNGEI (Round-headed Catalpa).

Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens; has the outlines of the standard bay trees. 6-foot stems. Each 10

1-yr. crowns . \$1 50 \$12 50

2-yr. crowns . 2 50 20 00

Catalpa speci-

osa (Indian

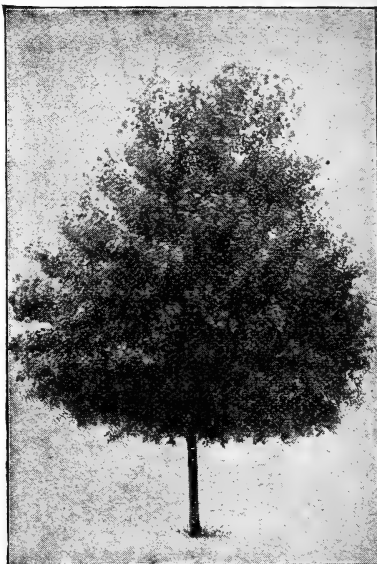
Bean Tree).

5 to 6 feet 50 4 00

6 to 7 feet 60 5 00

7 to 8 feet 75 6 00

8 to 10 feet 1 25 10 00



Carolina Poplar



Catalpa Bungei is a pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance

SHADE TREES, continued

ELM, AMERICAN (<i>Ulmus americana</i>). Wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase.		
	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50	20 00
Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree.		
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	7 50
5 to 6 feet.....	1 25	10 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 50	12 50
7 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.....	3 00	25 00
Horse-Chestnut, European (<i>Æsculus Hippocastanum</i>).		
6 to 7 feet.....	1 00	8 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 feet.....	2 50	20 00
Horse-Chestnut, Double White.		
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 25	10 00
Judas Tree, or Red-Bud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....		
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	6 00
7 to 8 feet.....	1 00	7 50
LINDEN, AMERICAN (<i>Tilia americana</i>). A fast-growing, graceful tree. Leaves heart-shaped and dark above, pale beneath; flowers creamy white, in graceful clusters, very early in the summer.		
	Each	10
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 feet.....	2 00	17 50
12 to 14 feet.....	3 00	25 00
14 to 16 feet.....	4 00	35 00
Linden, European (<i>Tilia europæa</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....		
5 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
Locust, Honey (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....		
5 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00
7 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00
Locust, Black (<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>). 8 to 10 feet.....		
10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	7 50
12 to 14 feet.....	1 25	10 00
14 to 16 feet.....	1 50	12 50
18 to 20 feet.....	2 50	20 00
Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (<i>Morus alba pendula</i>). Grafted on a standard 6 to 8 feet high, the limbs sweep to the ground, clothed with curiously lobed foliage and forming a delightful canopy.		
	Each	10
6-foot stems, 2-year heads.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
Tulip Tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>). 5 to 6 feet.....		
8 to 10 feet.....	50	4 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 00	9 00
14 to 16 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Willow, Babylonian Weeping (<i>Salix babylonica</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....		
6 to 7 feet.....	50	4 00
7 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	7 50
10 to 12 feet.....	1 25	10 00
12 to 14 feet.....	1 50	12 50
14 to 16 feet.....	2 00	17 50

WE GROW THE FRUIT TREES WE SELL



A screen of evergreens will break the force of the winds and save you fuel and money in winter. It's attractive, too

Evergreens for All Places

You can use evergreens anywhere and everywhere. A small city lot, a larger estate, or the great city park alike call for the use of these beautiful trees. And out of the great number of varieties you can find one or more that will fit, when any other shrub or tree would be entirely out of place.

The tall and stately Pines, the spreading Hemlocks, the sentinel-like Junipers, the dense Arborvitæ can be arranged so skilfully that they have the appearance of permanence and solidity, of grace and artistic taste. Without evergreens our landscapes and home grounds would indeed be bare and forbidding.

A double row of Arborvitæ or Spruces, on the windward side, will make the house warmer; will protect the barn and stock from severe winds, driving snow, and sleet; will save your vegetable garden or orchard from untimely frosts.

A group of evergreens makes the best sort of screen to cut off unsightly scenes; a hedge gives a feeling of privacy and security; while in winter days the dark green foliage makes a bit of color in the winter landscape and the trees become almost like old familiar friends.

Evergreens may be planted during April and the first part of May. A very good time to plant them is during the latter part of August and the first of September, especially if we have plenty of rain. At this time of the year they should be given an abundant supply of water when planting. This should be put in the hole after the tree is set and the soil has been well rammed around the tree and before the hole is filled. Then fill the hole with loose soil, and mulch.

Evergreens ought to have a good, prepared soil, to do their best, and most of them do not thrive in a wet situation. Manure must not come in contact with their roots, but may be used for mulching to great advantage.

Planting is a very important feature and should be done with utmost care. They should not be planted too deep nor too shallow, as the roots of most evergreens in their natural state are very shallow. After the roots have been well covered with fine soil, with your foot or stamper press the ground very firmly. After the ground has been firmly tramped around the roots, loose soil should be put around the tree until the hole is level. Then mulch them, if possible, to prevent evaporation.

EVERGREENS, continued

Evergreen roots can stand but little exposure to the sun and air; therefore, if not ready to plant them when received, they should be heeled in the ground at once and given a good drenching of water. If not shipped with a ball of earth, they should be puddled well before heeling-in or planting. Make a puddle of water and soil in a tub, stir well until it is the thickness of cream, then dip the roots well in this mixture.

Burlaped Roots. When the roots of evergreen trees and shrubs are well balled and wrapped with burlap by the nurseryman, it is usually best not to remove this wrapping, but to soak the ball in water a few minutes and plant the tree with ball and burlap intact, cutting the tying cords before filling the hole.

PARCEL POST: We do not ship evergreen trees by parcel post.

ALL EVERGREENS BALLED AND BURLAPED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

The Arborvitæ

Useful evergreen trees, quite different in appearance from any of the pines and spruces. The foliage, or "leaves," is flattish instead of needle-like, and has a tendency to set on edge, especially with certain varieties. None of the Arborvitæ gets very large, and all, excepting Western, are slow growers. This makes them valuable where space is limited and you want the trees to stay small. The odd shapes and colors of some of the varieties make them especially well adapted for planting where they stand alone. They make wonderful hedges, and rarely do we find a planting of any size where some variety is not used for this purpose. The tall and dwarf varieties are adapted to many places. We have given special care to the trees offered; you cannot find better specimens at any price.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ

Tbuya occidentalis). Excellent for hedges but equally adaptable for specimens, masses, and screens. See page 63 for description and prices.

Arborvitæ, Ellwanger's Siberian (*T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana*). Each 10

2 to 3 feet \$1 50 \$12 50

Arborvitæ, Globular (*T. globosa*).

18 to 24 inches.. 1 50 12 50

Arborvitæ, Hovey's Globular.

2 to 3 feet 2 00 17 50

3 to 4 feet 3 00 25 00

Arborvitæ, Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). Foliage deep green. Pyramidal outline like our native Arborvitæ, but the foliage is more delicate.

Each 10 100

2 to 3 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50 \$100 00

3 to 4 ft. 2 00 17 50

4 to 5 ft. 3 00 27 50

5 to 6 ft. 4 00 37 50

Arborvitæ, Fern-like (*T. occidentalis filicoides*). Each 10

2 to 3 feet \$2 00 \$17 50

3 to 4 feet 3 00 25 00

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). 18 to 24 in.

1 00 9 00

2 to 3 feet 1 50 12 50

Arborvitæ (*T. compacta*). 12 to 18 in..

1 00 9 00



American Arborvitæ

The Cedars

BLUE VIRGINIA (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A variety of the Virginia Cedar, but with far more beautiful foliage than the older type. The color is dark bluish green, and is brought out to the best advantage when shown against a background of dark green trees or shrubs. The foliage has the same pungent, fragrant odor as the older familiar Cedar. This variety makes a splendid specimen tree for lawn plantings, for screens between the house and service yard, or for low windbreaks. It is seldom advisable to plant any variety of Cedars near an apple orchard, but there are so many other uses that the trees are almost indispensable. We have given special attention to the Cedars in our nursery, with the result that the trees we now have are worthy of being classed as "specimens." They have been root-pruned and transplanted, thus forming a large ball of roots.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50

Cedar, Indian (*Cedrus Deodara*). Has bluish green foliage growing in bunches. Cones, 5 or 6 inches long, grow here and there on the branches. The trees form broad-based pyramids. Adapted to the South.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	35 00
6 to 7 feet.....	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 feet.....	7 00	60 00
10 to 12 feet.....	8 00	70 00

Cedar, Japanese (*Cryptomeria japonica*). 2 to 3 feet.....

2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00

Cedar, Red (*Juniperus virginiana*). 2 to 3 feet.....

2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00



Canadian Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce, is one of our handsomest native evergreens.

Canadian Hemlock

A native American tree of which everyone should be proud. It grows naturally from Canada to Alabama, forming dense forests of valuable timber. In open landscapes the Hemlock is a most beautiful tree. The main branches grow almost straight from the trunk, while the branchlets droop gracefully, giving the entire tree an appearance entirely distinct from other evergreens. The foliage is narrow and feathery, light green when first showing, but changing to deep green at maturity. The Hemlocks thrive best in a moist situation and in groups. A mature tree will reach 60 feet in height, and in favored places some specimens may grow to 90 or 100 feet. The Canadian Hemlock, or Hemlock Spruce, is almost as valuable as the Arborvitæ for hedges, screens, and windbreaks. For massing around the house, foundations it is extremely valuable, but in such a position the trees should be trimmed to make a dense growth. Each 10 100

2 to 3 feet..	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet..	3 00	27 50	250 00
4 to 5 feet..	4 00	37 50	350 00
5 to 6 feet..	5 00	47 50	450 00

The Retinisporas

This class of evergreen trees is frequently, and properly, used at the foundations of residences and other buildings. Many times they are planted at the base of a terrace or at the foot of a slope of ground. A group of Retinisporas at the border of a lawn, or at the edge of taller evergreens like the pines, spruces, or cedars, makes an effect not obtained by any other combination of trees. In spring and summer the foliage of all the varieties is rather light in color, but after cold weather comes it turns to a deep rich shade that is in marked contrast to that of other evergreens. The color contrast is particularly marked when the Retinisporas are arranged among large groups of evergreens or with rhododendrons and laurels. In all cases the Retinisporas are of great value. We send our specimens carefully packed, balled, and burlaped, so that they are sure to reach you safely and in a condition to begin growing at once.

PARCEL POST. We do not ship Retinisporas by parcel post.

RETINISPORA, JAPANESE (<i>Retinispora obtusa</i>).	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
Retinispora (<i>R. obtusa magnifica</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Dwarf Golden (<i>R. obtusa nana aurea</i>).		
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese (<i>R. filifera</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese Pea-fruited (<i>R. pisifera</i>).		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese Golden Pea-fruited (<i>R. pisifera aurea</i>).		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese Plume-like (<i>R. plumosa</i>). 2 to 3 feet....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Japanese Golden Plume-like (<i>R. plumosa aurea</i>).		
18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Retinispora, Japanese Thread-like (<i>R. pisifera filifera</i>). 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
Retinispora, Sulphur-tinted (<i>R. sulphurea</i>).		
12 to 18 inches....	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 inches....	2 50	22 50
Retinispora, Veitch's Japanese (<i>R. squarrosa Veitchii</i>).		
18 to 24 inches....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50



Veitch's Japanese Retinispora is one of the most popular for general planting

Around our homes we want the trees we like best. Sometimes these are not the most suitable—so we have to take a second choice and plant trees that will thrive. Then, we ought to consider the size of the house; if it is tall, use Maples, Elms, Oaks. If it is a small cottage, try some of the smaller trees, like the Box Elder, the Silver Maple, or the Dogwood.

The Spruces

All the Spruces grow as upright trees, tapering to a pointed top. For ornamental plantings and windbreaks they are almost invaluable. They are not surpassed by any evergreen in the winter landscape, the shadings of Koster's and Colorado Blue, of Douglas, or of the White Spruce harmonizing with the deep coloring of pines and hemlocks in a most pleasing fashion.

KOSTER'S BLUE

(*P. pungens glauca Kosteriana*). Foliage intense silvery

The handsomest lawn tree

blue and very dense on the branch ends; rapid grower and has regular, slim branches. Our trees are grafted from the finest specimens and have the rich blue color that makes the Koster's Spruce so handsome. We cut scions from the bluest and handsomest specimens we can find, and graft them on sturdy seedling roots. This insures that every specimen will be of the true blue color. Seedling Blue Spruces often revert to the green type after a few years.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	8 00	70 00
6 to 7 feet.....	12 00	100 00
7 to 8 feet.....	14 00	

COLORADO BLUE

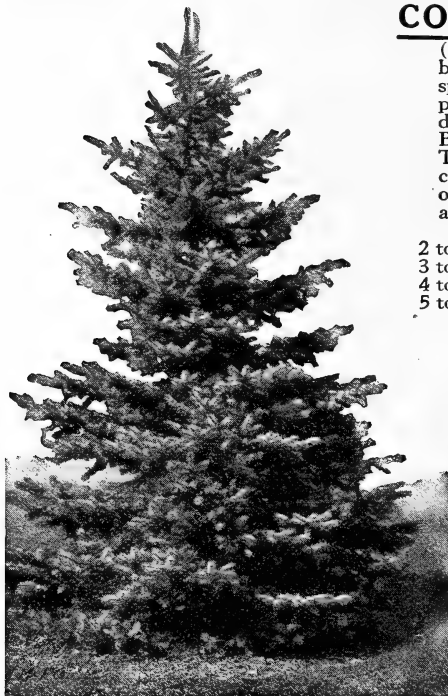
(*P. pungens glauca*). Foliage blue and sage-green. As a specimen tree on the lawn or planted in groups, in front of darker-colored evergreens, the Blue Spruce is at its best. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick growing.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 feet.....	8 00	60 00
6 to 7 feet, specimens,	\$10	
each,		
7 to 8 feet, specimens,	\$12	
each.		

COLORADO GREEN

(*Picea pungens*). The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower and makes a tree of great beauty.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft..	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft..	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft..	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft..	7 00	55 00
6 to 7 ft..	9 00	
7 to 8 ft..	10 00	



Colorado Blue Spruce



Here are thousands of plants of Norway Spruce, the best evergreen for windbreaks or screens. The trees you get from Harrisons' will come from this big block of heavy, bushy specimens.

NORWAY (*P. excelsa*). One of the most popular evergreen trees for hedges, screens, or individual specimens. It grows to a height of about 40 feet. The foliage is

bright green and the branches are numerous. The trees are extremely hardy, and when planted on the windward side of buildings prove one of the best windbreaks, protecting houses and buildings from cold winds, saving fuel for you and making your stock more comfortable. Where used as a hedge the trees should be clipped, keeping them widest at the base and allowing the sun to reach all the branches, thus keeping the hedge thick clear to the ground.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00	\$700 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50	150 00	1,000 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	22 50	200 00	1,500 00
6 to 7 feet.....	3 00	27 50	250 00	2,000 00
7 to 8 feet.....	3 50	32 50	300 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	45 00		
			Each	10
Spruce, Douglas' (<i>Pseudotsuga Douglasii</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00		
7 to 8 feet.....		6 00		55 00
8 to 10 feet.....		8 00		70 00
Spruce, Tiger-tail (<i>P. polita</i>). 12 to 18 inches.....	1 00			9 00
Spruce, Oriental (<i>P. orientalis</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	1 25			10 00
3 to 4 feet.....		2 00		15 00
4 to 5 feet.....		3 00		25 00
Spruce, White (<i>P. canadensis</i> , or <i>P. alba</i>). Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. Hardy; one of the best for windbreaks.		Each		10
3 to 4 feet.....		\$2 00		\$15 00
4 to 5 feet.....		3 00		25 00
5 to 6 feet.....		4 00		35 00
6 to 7 feet.....		5 00		40 00
7 to 8 feet.....		6 00		55 00
8 to 10 feet.....		8 00		70 00



Residence on Glen Riddle Farms. Planting made Spring, 1915, by Harrison's Nurseries. *Berberis Thunbergii* was used for border, *Catalpa Bungei* in the foreground

Other Desirable Evergreens

When it comes to planting about a home, some wonderfully fine effects can be made with the two or three dozen different evergreens. In smaller yards and lawns, as well as in larger ones, there are opportunities for lining paths and making borders and beds of evergreens. No other kind of planting is more attractive to you who live in the home than a lot of little evergreens in a row or a clump. A conifer bed 10 by 30 feet is a wonderfully attractive thing. For the best effect, less of the brilliant yellow foliage is required than of the dark green, so it is a good plan to put a border of the common kinds around the bed, then set the unusual-colored trees in the center. All the year round such a bed will attract attention. Borders of little evergreens are fine along walks or drives. Select those trees that never get large, such as some of the Junipers, *Arborvitæ*, etc. If you have an ugly bank, a pile of rocks, or a swamp, cover it with dwarf or trailing Junipers or *Arborvitæ*. The golden-foliaged *Arborvitæ*, Junipers, and *Retinisporas*, all are small trees, finest during their first ten or twenty years. The proper kinds to select must be left to your judgment.

	Each	10
CYPRESS, GLORY OF BOSKOOP. 3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50
Cypress, Lawson (<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>). 4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50
FIR, BALSAM (<i>Abies balsamea</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 00
Fir, Cephalonian (<i>A. cephalonica</i>). Growth stiff, rigid, and spreading.		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	37 50
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	47 50
6 to 7 feet.....	6 00	55 00
7 to 8 feet.....	7 50	70 00

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

OTHER DESIRABLE EVERGREENS, continued

	Each	10
Fir, Noble (<i>Abies nobilis</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
Fir, Nordmann's (<i>A. Normanniana</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Fir, White or Concolor (<i>A. concolor</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
JUNIPER, CHINESE GOLDEN (<i>Juniperus chinensis aurea</i>). 12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
Juniper, Common Golden (<i>J. communis aurea</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
Juniper, Irish (<i>J. communis bibernica</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Juniper, Pfitzer's (<i>J. chinensis Pfitzeriana</i>). 18 to 24 inches..	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
Juniper, Savin (<i>J. Sabina</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
Juniper, Schott's (<i>J. Schottii</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00
PINE, AUSTRIAN (<i>Pinus austriaca</i>). Dense-foliaged tree, adapted to any soil and location. Tall, sturdy, with broad, round crown. Each 10		
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	22 50
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50
6 to 7 feet.....	3 50	32 50
7 to 8 feet.....	4 00	37 50
Pine, Japanese Umbrella (<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>). 12 to 18 inches.....	1 50	12 50
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>). 12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
Pine, White (<i>P. Strobus</i>). 12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
YEW, ENGLISH (<i>Taxus baccata</i>). 2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
Yew, Irish (<i>T. canadensis</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
Yew, Irish, Trained . 12 to 18 inches.....	1 50	12 50
Yew, Japanese (<i>T. cuspidata brevifolia</i>). 18 to 24 inches.....	2 50	22 50



This grouping of Evergreens seems to make the house say "Come right in, and make yourself at home"



Mahonia japonica

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

On the home grounds shrubs are always pleasing. And if they are beautiful the whole year through, so much the better. The shrubs listed under this heading are just as useful as the deciduous kinds, and make a handsome appearance, during the four seasons, when arranged in masses at the house foundations or grouped among large trees. Some of them can be grown as potted plants, and are excellent for porch decorations.

PARCEL POST. We do not ship Broad-leaved Evergreens by parcel post.

EUONYMUS, JAPANESE (*Euonymus japonica*). 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

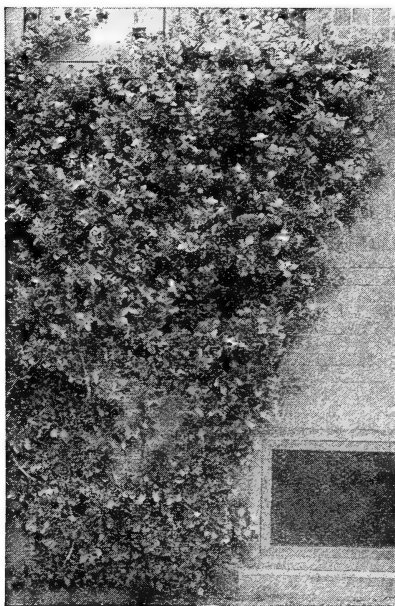
Euonymus radicans. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

COTONEASTER SIMONSII. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

HOLLY, JAPANESE (*Ilex crenata*). 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

LAUREL, MOUNTAIN (*Kalmia latifolia*). 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

MAHONIA, JAPANESE (*Mahonia japonica*). 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



Euonymus japonica

The trees I bought from you were the finest that ever came into my place.—J. E. ORR, West Virginia.



A Boxwood hedge emphasizes the dignity and beauty of a colonial or semi-colonial residence

Boxwood in Several Forms

For centuries Boxwood has been used to mark the boundaries of the formal garden, to outline the beds of flowers, for low hedges, and for other ornamental purposes. The plants will adapt themselves to almost any situation and climate, and by judicious pruning can be trained into many forms. The stock we have at Berlin has been carried through two or more winters, which insures hardiness; has been cultivated and transplanted, and is therefore in just the condition to grow rapidly when put into its new place on your grounds.

BOXWOOD, DWARF (*Buxus suffruticosa*). A dwarf variety. It is splendid for planting in window-boxes, and is much used for edging along walks and about beds of shrubbery, etc.

	Each	10
8 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
12 inches.....	2 00	17 50
18 inches.....	3 00	25 00

Boxwood, Bush (*B. sempervirens*). 12 inches..... 1 50 12 50
 18 inches..... 2 00 17 50
 24 inches..... 3 00 25 00
 30 inches..... 4 00 35 00

Boxwood, Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to pyramidal form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs or on the lawn.

	Each	10
12 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 inches.....	2 00	17 50
24 inches.....	3 00	25 00
30 inches.....	4 00	35 00

Boxwood, Globular (*B. sempervirens*). Trimmed to globe form. Popular for planting as individual specimens in tubs or on the lawn.

	Each	10
12 inches.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 inches.....	2 00	17 50
24 inches.....	3 00	25 00

At the prices quoted in this catalogue all trees, shrubs, or plants are delivered to the railroad or express companies at Berlin, without extra charge for packing. A discount of 5 per cent will be allowed for cash with order.



Privet Block

California Privet

This is the universal hedge in the East, a fact proving that Privet has greater merit under ordinary conditions for this purpose than any other plant. For live fences at village, town, and country homes it is the very best of all materials. On public grounds of all kinds, in parks and cemeteries, along roads and paths, on factory grounds, and on newly subdivided areas near towns, nothing else can be used in its place, and in this place it is indispensable. California Privet is known as *Ligustrum ovalifolium* by botanists. It comes from Japan and China, and is able to stand a temperature of zero without any damage. Ten or fifteen degrees below zero do not damage it much, but twenty or thirty below will kill the wood to the ground. This is not so serious as it might be, because the roots throw up a strong growth by the next August.

Privet produces wood faster than any other shrub or tree. When you want a hedge that is thick right down to the ground, you must set the plants close together, anywhere from 6 to 18 inches apart. It is sometimes best to set in a double row, the plants "staggered," a foot apart in each line. Some people use even a triple row. The lines should be about 8 inches apart. This is the way to make the finest hedges, especially when you want them a couple of feet wide and over 3 feet high. A single row of plants will make a beautiful hedge, but it will not be so thick at the bottom, and will require careful trimming to make it as nice. When possible plow or dig a trench 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Don't throw the dirt out; just mix it thoroughly. A horse and harrow or cultivator are the best tools. When you have a fine bed of soil, plow a trench in the middle, and set the plants in dry soil. The roots should be "puddled" as soon as you unpack them, and if you do not plant at once, they should be coated with mud again just before you plant. Water, if you can, after planting. A good heavy rain will do this for you. Mulch 6 inches deep with cut-grass or buckwheat hulls right after planting and watering. You can water twice a week and fertilize half a dozen times a season with good results. Cut back to within 3 inches of the ground the first season, then each April cut back again to within 6 inches of the previous year's height. This harsh treatment will force a thick, leafy growth of twigs and branches right from the ground up. By setting the plants 6 inches deeper than they were in the nursery each one will have half a dozen or more

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, continued

stems coming out of the ground, and this will help greatly in keeping the hedge thick at the bottom.

	10	100	1,000	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 inches.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00	18 to 24 inches.	\$0 70	\$6 00
8 to 12 inches.	50	4 00	30 00	2 to 3 feet.....	80	7 00
12 to 18 inches.	60	5 00	40 00	3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	8 00
				4 to 5 feet.....	1 25	10 00

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Privet, California, Specimen. These have been frequently cut back and are large, bushy, well rooted, 2 feet broad, 3 feet tall. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Privet, California, Standard. These plants have symmetrical crowns, on stems 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet tall. Much used for setting in tubs.

Resembles the expensive bay tree.

	Each	10
4- to 5-foot stems, crown 24 inches diameter.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
5- to 6-foot stems, crown 24 inches diameter.....	1 50	12 50

Privet, Amoor River. Glossy green foliage; white flowers, fragrant. 6 to 8 inches.....

	10	100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 80	\$6 00
12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	8 00

Privet, Ibota. Foliage broad; white flowers. 6 to 8 inches....

	80	6 00
8 to 12 inches.....	1 00	8 00
12 to 18 inches.....	1 20	10 00

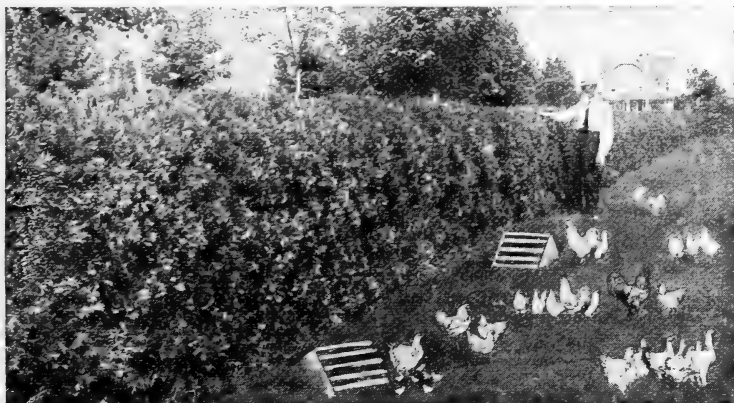
Privet, Polish. Waxy green foliage; desirable for northern planting. 6 to 8 inches.....

	80	6 00
8 to 12 inches.....	1 00	8 00

American Arborvitae

In the general department of Evergreens we have referred to the American Arborvitae and its value in ornamental plantings. Here we bring it to your attention as one of the very best evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly during the first three or four years, but after that develops slowly, and in twenty or thirty years will reach no more than 30 feet in height. In summer the foliage is bright green above and yellowish beneath; in winter the foliage changes to bronze.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50	250 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
6 to 7 feet.....	5 00	47 50	



Few trees are so useful as American Arborvitæ. For hedges, as specimens, or in masses it is equally handsome. A screen of American Arborvitæ like the one shown is of great value around the poultry-yard and garden.

Thunberg's Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii

This is
NOT
the host
for Wheat
Rust, and
can safely
be planted

If you want a hedge that will give your grounds a really natural effect, plant Thunberg's Barberry. If allowed to grow without pruning or training in any way, it will form a compact mass so dense that even a cat can't get through it.

For a low hedge Thunberg's Barberry stands at the head of the list. The leaves are small, light green, and toward fall turn to various colors which produce a very pleasing aspect. In fall this handsome plant bears a profusion of bright red berries which remain through the winter. This Barberry is without doubt one of the best hedge plants and one that requires no attention, as it can be pruned or not at the owner's discretion. Barberry is absolutely hardy. You need not fear that it will winter-kill at all. It will stand trimming, but does not need it even for wonderfully fine hedges, unless your space is very small. Along a walk, driveway, or even as a boundary hedge Barberry can be used to great advantage, whether you trim it or permit it to grow as nature intended. On account of the dense and horizontal-growing branches, the plants make a thick hedge.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Prices of Thunberg's Barberry:

	Each	10	100	1,000
.6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 08	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
8 to 12 inches.....	10	90	7 00	60 00
12 to 18 inches.....	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
18 to 24 inches.....	20	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Purple-leaved Barberry. The habit of growth is similar to all the Barberries, but the foliage is strongly tinted with purple. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Every home grounds has room for at least a few plants of Thunberg's Barberry. It is good in hedges and as specimens, and it can be pruned or not, at the owner's discretion.



Of course you should have some Roses. A double row along your house will soon look like this

ROSES

Roses thrive best in a medium light, clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading and thoroughly working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 or 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plant were not pruned, and the bushes will bloom all the better.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses, 2-Year

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Anna de Diesbach. This Rose was introduced in 1858 and is well known. It is a beautiful shade of carmine-pink; flowers are large, full, and very fragrant. On account of its hardiness it is a fine garden sort.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh, rosy center; the blooms are large and last over a long period.

Captain Hayward. Brilliant crimson-carmine; of perfect form; vigorous and free flowering; blooms extra large.

Clio. These large flowers make clusters of globular form; flesh color, with a rosy pink center; vigorous growers with beautiful foliage.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white; large long buds; perfectly double, often measuring 5 inches across; petals glossy and durable. It is the best white Hybrid Perpetual known and one of the best novelties of recent years. Will grow wherever other Roses can be grown.

General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; large but not full, although very effective; hardy and fragrant. Famous the world over.

Hugh Dickson. Deep crimson, shaded scarlet; large; full; perfect form; petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflex; very fragrant; free and continuous bloomer. One of the best autumn Roses.

Magna Charta. Pink, with shadings of carmine; large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems; foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

- Margaret Dickson.** White with flesh-colored center; petals very large and shell-shaped; fragrant; a vigorous grower; foliage large, dark green.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Soft pink; large and of excellent form; produced on strong stems; fragrant. Flowers continuously in the open ground.
- Paul Neyron.** Color transparent pink; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer and a good garden Rose.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Bright cherry-red, very attractive; flowers of fine form carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant hardy, vigorous, and resists mildew.

Everblooming Hybrid Teas, 2-Year

50 cts. each, \$2.90 for 6

- Caroline Testout.** Clear, rich pink, finely edged with silvery rose. The blooms are large and handsome, resembling the famous La France.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** Bright scarlet, shading to velvet-crimson; fragrant; free grower and most profuse bloomer; lovely foliage. This variety is especially valuable for bedding purposes.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** Pure white, shading to lemon. Flowers large, finely formed, borne singly on strong, upright stems; continues beautiful even when fully expanded. The fragrance is distinct from other varieties, being a combination of tea and magnolia. Free flowering and vigorous, with glossy foliage.
- Killarney.** Noted for its freedom of bloom and the large size of its intensely fragrant flowers. Buds are large, long, and pointed. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink.
- La France.** Probably the best-known Rose in cultivation. Both flowers and buds are of beautiful form and large size; very sweet; color delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink. Starts to bloom when very small and continues until stopped by frost.
- Mme. Francisca Kruger.** Deep shade of copper-yellow flowers which bloom continuously. Excellent for bedding and massing.

Climbers and Ramblers

50 cts. each, \$2.75 for 6

- Alberic Barbier.** Outer petals creamy white, deepening to canary-yellow in center. Leaves bronzy red in spring, changing to dark, glossy green. Blooms are borne in large clusters; double or semi-double.
- Baltimore Belle.** Color flesh, variegated carmine, rose, and white. The flowers are borne in large clusters.
- Dorothy Perkins.** Light pink; flowers are borne profusely in large clusters and are noted for their duration.
- Crimson Rambler.** A climbing Rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with beautiful shining foliage, and produces in abundance clusters of brilliant crimson, semi-double flowers. The qualities which make this Rose a great favorite are its clustered form, brightness, abundance of bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without losing brilliancy. No other climbing Rose is so well suited for verandas, walls, pillars, and fences. It can also be used for massing and bedding if kept trimmed, and for indoor blooming if planted in a pot and kept down to bush form.
- Lady Gay.** The blooms are large and form loose clusters of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft pink. Unexcelled for covering banks, arbors, and fences.
- Tausendschön.** The flowers are pink when first opening, changing to carmine as they expand. The blooms are borne in large clusters and the individual flower is extremely large. Vigorous and thornless.
- Baby Ramblers.** 2 years old, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Come to Berlin at any time of the year and see our nurseries. Let us know when you will arrive and an automobile will be at your service

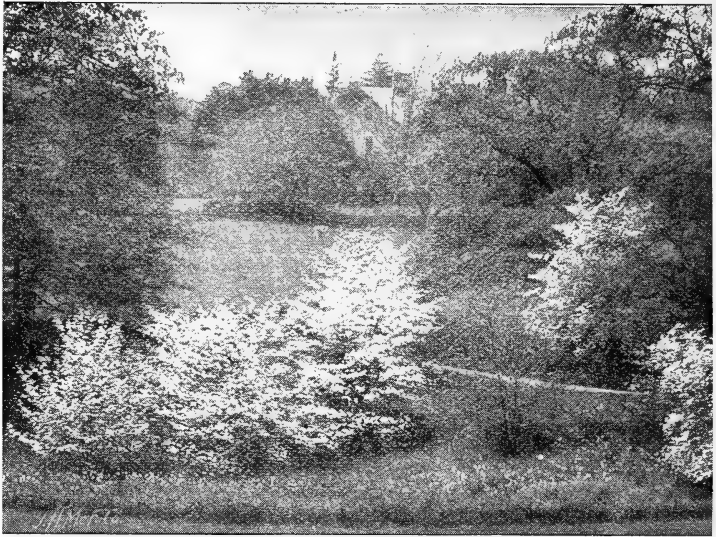


Flowering Shrubs

Too often people in the country, and in small towns, think of shrubs as useless ornaments, and do not plant them about their homes. But this class of home planting is beautiful in its dense leafiness, still more beautiful in its countless flowers, and the varying sizes of the plants make them suitable for planting in every yard or lawn. We list only a few of the most valuable varieties of shrubs, and suggest that you make use of them for the following purposes: If you have a bank too steep to walk on, which you do not want to cover with evergreens, plant it thickly in shrubs instead of trying to keep it covered with grass. The shrubs will make just as green a cover, will hold the soil as well, and, if you select the right varieties, will remain fresh and green through the dry, late summer months when grass turns brown. This substituting of shrubs for grass is a very good idea to use whenever you have trouble preserving the sward. Oftentimes people will not walk in paths. They cut across corners and wear out the grass. If you had a line of shrubs as a barrier, they would not walk on the grass. The shrubs will thrive under harsher conditions than will the grass.

Tall shrubs make good screens, and low ones are fine for planting under shade trees and evergreens, or around the foundation wall of your house. When you plant single shrubs, do not get them in the middle of the lawn or the yard. Some shrubs make ordinary bushes, but bear splendid flowers; other kinds make beautiful bushes and bear insignificant flowers. In the case of most flowering shrubs that are not especially well formed, cut the tops back sharply after setting. This may prevent the shrub blooming the first season, but you will be amply rewarded by having a fine, compact, symmetrical plant ready for blooming another season.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.



White-flowering Dogwood

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

BIRCH, CUT-LEAF. A superb lawn tree. Branches drooping; foliage deeply cut. 6 to 8 feet.....	Each	10	
	\$2 00	\$17 50	
BLUE SPIREA (<i>Caryopteris Mastacanthus</i>). A native of China. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers lavender-blue. 2 to 3 feet....		50	
BUTTERFLY BUSH (<i>Buddleia magnifica</i>). Large purplish flowers, slightly tinged with red. Plants often die to the ground in winter, but the roots are hardy. 2 to 3 feet.....		75	6 00
CAROLINA ALLSPICE (<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>). Flowers reddish brown, sweetly scented; borne in early spring. Grows 4 to 6 feet high. 2 to 3 feet.....		50	4 00
DEUTZIA, Double White (<i>Deutzia crenata candidissima</i>). Branches upright; foliage dull green; flowers double, pure white. 3 to 4 feet.....		50	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....		60	5 00
5 to 6 feet.....		70	6 00
DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Flowers appear in June; double; white, slightly tinged with rose. 2 to 3 feet.....		50	4 00
DOGWOOD, White-flowering (<i>Cornus florida</i>). Large white flowers in May, before the leaves appear; foliage gray-green, turning to crimson in autumn. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50	
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00	17 50	
5 to 6 feet.....	3 00	27 50	
Dogwood, Variegated (<i>C. mascula variegata</i>). Green-and-white foliage. 2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00	
Dogwood, Golden-leaved (<i>C. Spaethii aurea</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50	
ELDER, Fern-leaved (<i>Sambucus nigra laciniata</i>). Deeply cut foliage. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	
Elder, Golden (<i>S. nigra aurea</i>). Bright yellow foliage. 3 to 4 feet.	50	4 00	

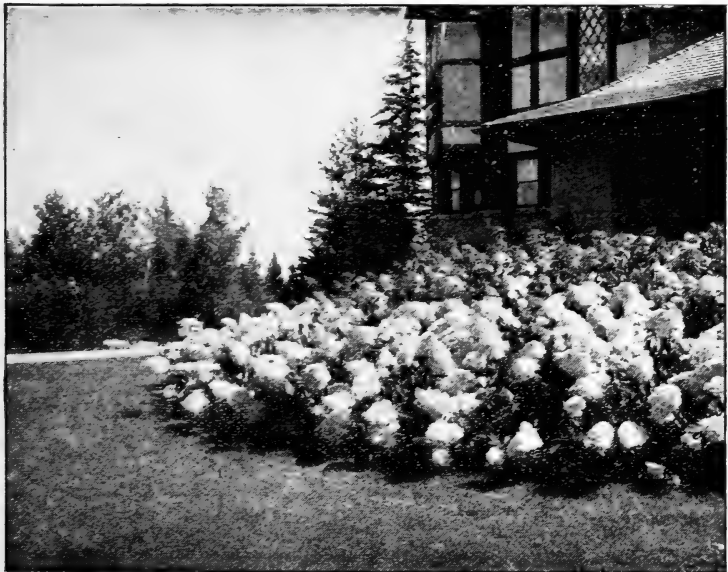
FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

GOLDEN BELL, Drooping (<i>Forsytbia suspensa</i>). Long, drooping branches, covered in spring with showy, golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet	Each	10	
	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Golden Bell, Fortune's (<i>F. Fortunei</i>). Flowers golden yellow; petals often twisted and curved. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	
Golden Bell, Dark Green (<i>F. viridissima</i>). Dark green foliage; branches nearly erect; flowers yellow. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	
GOLDEN CHAIN (<i>Laburnum vulgare</i>). A small tree or shrub; the "Bean Tree" of Europe. Flowers yellow, in drooping racemes. 8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00	
HONEYSUCKLE, Japanese Bush (<i>Lonicera Morrowii</i>). A spreading shrub, often 5 feet tall. Flowers in early spring, pure white changing to yellow. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (<i>L. tatarica</i>). A shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, with bright green foliage, white or pink blooms in late spring. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	

HYDRANGEA, LARGE-FLOWERED

(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). A beautiful shrub; blooms from late July to October. Color white, changing to pink or purple. A desirable shrub for planting as a single specimen on the lawn, for massing in the border, or for hedges or screens. Hardy and adaptable to northern localities, to seashore planting, and other exposed places where most shrubs fail to thrive and eventually succumb to the severe conditions. The fact that this Hydrangea is found in a multitude of situations proves that it is one of our most adaptable shrubs, and will be at home almost anywhere. 3 to 4 feet.....

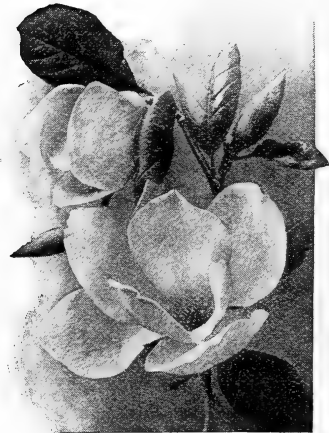
1 00	9 00
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Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Often called "Snow-ball Hydrangea," or "Hills of Snow." Blooms snowy white; begins to flower in June and continues to September. Prefers a moist, shaded position. 2 to 3 feet.....	Each	10
	\$0 50	\$4 00
Hydrangea otaksa. Dark glossy foliage; showy flowers. Not hardy in the North unless well protected. 12 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. The "Gold Flower." Showy golden yellow flowers, 2 to 3 inches across.	50	4 00
INDIAN CURRANT (<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>). Produces a wealth of deep red berries which hang all winter. 2 to 3 feet..	50	4 00
INDIGO, False (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>). Flowers violet-purple, in drooping clusters. Shrubs from 6 to 10 feet tall. 2 to 3 feet...	50	4 00
KERRIA japonica fl.-pl. Showy double yellow flowers; vigorous-growing plant. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
LILAC, Common White (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>). 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
Lilac, Common Purple. 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
Lilac, President Grevy. Soft blue, double flowers. 3 to 4 feet.	75	6 00
Lilac, Ludwig Spaeth. Very dark crimson-purple, single flowers. 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00



Magnolia Soulangeana

MAGNOLIA, Soulange's (<i>Magnolia Soulangeana</i>). Leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen; flowers white, suffused with pink, cup-shaped and fragrant.		
3 to 4 feet	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet	2 00	15 00
5 to 6 feet	2 50	20 00
6 to 7 feet	3 00	25 00
7 to 8 feet	4 00	35 00

MOCK ORANGE, Common (<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>). Flowers creamy white and deliciously fragrant; produced very freely. A desirable shrub.		
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet	75	6 00

Mock Orange, Golden (<i>P. coronarius aureus</i>). Similar to the preceding, but with yellow foliage.		
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00

Mock Orange, Lemoine's (<i>P. Lemoinei</i>). Pure white, sweetly fragrant. Flowers literally cover the branches.		
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

Mock Orange, Gordon's (<i>P. Gordonianus</i>). A native of Oregon and Washington. Flowers white, in racemes; blooms later than other varieties. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
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PLUM, Purple-leaved (<i>Prunus Pissardii</i>). One of the best purple-leaved trees, as the sun does not affect the color. 5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 00
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ROSE OF SHARON (<i>Althaea frutex</i> , or <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>). There are double and single-flowered forms in varying colors. We offer a mixture that will be of great value for hedge planting or massing.		
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00
5 to 6 feet.....	70	6 00
6 to 7 feet.....	80	7 00



Spiraea Vanhouttei

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

SCOTCH BROOM (<i>Genista scoparia</i>). A shrub growing to 6 to 8 feet high. Very profuse flowering, almost covered with bright yellow blooms. 2 to 3 feet.....	Each	10	
	\$0 50	\$4 00	
SIBERIAN PEA SHRUB (<i>Caragana arborescens</i>). Blooms freely in late spring; flowers yellow, borne in clusters. 4 to 5 feet....	60	5 00	
SMOKE TREE (<i>Rbus Cotinus</i>). Flowers pale purple; when mature they have a peculiar fluffy aspect, giving the appearance of smoke. 4 to 5 feet.....	60	5 00	
SNOWBALL (<i>Viburnum molle</i>). Darker green foliage and stronger growth than the Arrow-wood. 3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50	
Snowball, Japanese (<i>V. plicatum</i>). The globe-like clusters of blooms are pure white and from 3 to 4 inches across. 2 to 3 feet.	1 00	7 50	
SNOWBERRY (<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>). Flowers pinkish or white; berries white, remaining nearly all winter. 2 to 3 feet....	50	4 00	
SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer . Bright rosy crimson flowers, in dense clusters. 12 inches.....	50	4 00	
Spiraea aurea . 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
Spiraea callosa alba . Fortune's White Spirea. One of the best of the dwarf shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
Spiraea Thunbergii . The pure white flowers cover the plant like a snow-storm in early spring. The foliage changes in autumn to tints of orange and scarlet. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
Spiraea Vanhouttei . The well-known Bridal Wreath. Long branches densely covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet..	50	4 00	
SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB . 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
WAYFARING TREE (<i>Viburnum Lantana</i>). A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, with ray-flowers on the margin. Berries red. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
WEIGELA ALBA . Flowers open clear white, but change to delicate pink. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
Weigela rosea . Large, showy rose-colored flowers, produced freely in spring. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
Weigela variegata . Foliage marked with yellow; flowers rose colored. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
WILLOW, Golden-Bark (<i>Salix vitellina aurea</i>). Golden yellow branches, contrasting strongly with the foliage, which is green on upper surface and white beneath. 3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	

Shrubs of Special Value

FOR HOME-GROUND PLANTING

This is not a list of *novelties*, but an assortment of shrubs that, through many years of use in landscape planting, have proved of unusual value. They are adaptable to wide variations in temperature, thriving in the sunny South and in the wintery North. You ought to have many of these shrubs around your home.

AMERICAN RED-BUD (*Cercis canadensis*). A native tree growing 20 to 25 feet high. Foliage heart-shaped, pure green; flower reddish purple. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus americanus*). Long, slender branches, covered with bright green leaves; the rough pink fruits are concealed in a scarlet pod. A very attractive plant when in fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DEUTZIA crenata. A most satisfactory shrub for general planting. Flowers pinkish white, borne in spikes from 3 to 5 inches long. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus alba elegantissima*). 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, Red-branched (*Cornus sibirica*). Bright red bark in late fall and winter; excellent for shrub border. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Dogwood, Red Osier (*Cornus stolonifera*). A native species; branches slender, usually tinted with red in the winter months. White fruit remains on the branches during winter. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

FLOWERING PLUM (*Prunus triloba*). Flowers semi-double, delicate pink in color, and nearly an inch in diameter. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum Opulus*). Foliage coarsely toothed; flowers white, followed by scarlet berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PURPLE FRINGE (*Rbus Cotinus*). Fringe-like or feathered flowers produced very freely in summer. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PURPLE JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer polymorphum atropurpureum*). Small, star-shaped, and deeply cut foliage, which assumes a deep blood-red. 3 to 4 feet, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

ROSE ACACIA (*Robinia bispida*). A shrubby plant with bright pink flowers in loose racemes. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SNOWDROP TREE (*Halesia tetraptera*). Flowers white, opening in early spring; fruit has two thin papery wings. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SPIRÆA opulifolia (Ninebark).

Flowers white, in flat clusters, and followed by red fruit; foliage green. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Spiræa opulifolia

aurea. Similar to the preceding, except that the foliage is golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.





Wisteria, with its great drooping flower clusters, is an excellent porch drapery

Vines for Ornament

For covering unsightly objects, stumps, rocks, etc., vines are always valuable. As porch draperies they keep off the sun and provide a cool, shady place, where it is a comfort to sit. For covering walls of buildings they possess a distinct worth, for they take away the bare appearance and give the mellow effect that is usually produced by age alone.

Vines are needed at every home of any size to finish up the planting and the house. No porch can be entirely comfortable without them, because they both shade and screen. A half-dozen vines cost so little that everyone should have them adding their beauty to the rest of the planting and to the buildings.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). Has fine clusters of orange and scarlet berries in fall. 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CLEMATIS paniculata. A splendid climber for covering porches and trellises. Flowers snowy white, produced in immense quantities during late summer and autumn. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Clematis Jackmanii. Velvety purple flowers, with a ribbed bar in each sepal. Probably the most popular of the dark-flowered varieties. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*). Large, heart-shaped leaves and quaint, pipe-shaped, green flowers. 2 to 3 years, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans. Green foliage. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Foliage green and silvery white. An attractive climbing vine; originally came from Japan. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's (*Lonicera Halliana*). Dark green, dense foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

IVY, Boston or Japanese (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ivy, English (*Hedera helix*). A superb climber, with lobed leaves of great beauty. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SILK VINE (*Periploca græca*). Twining stems, glossy leaves, and greenish flowers in loose clusters. 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, five-parted, rough leaves; fine for covering walls or trellises. 3 years, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

WISTERIA (*Wisteria chinensis*). One of the best ornamental vines.

Wisteria, Purple. 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Wisteria, White. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Irises of Rainbow Hues

Perhaps you have always known Irises as "Blue Flags," but that name does not do justice to the Irises of today. Instead of the deep blue color you know so well, we now have a myriad of tints and shades. Purples, whites, yellows, lavenders, are some of them.

Irises should be planted any time from August 15 to frost, or early in the spring. Fall planting is best, for it gives them a chance to become established before winter, and also makes blooming possible the following spring.

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Clio. Standards lavender, with white markings; falls smoky blue.

Celeste. Standards and falls light purplish blue.

Czar Peter. Dark purple.

Humboldt. Dark blue. Large.

Madame Chereau. Pure white, edges penciled azure.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards clear white; falls mottled white.

Oriental Yellow. Standards and falls gorgeous yellow.

Pumila, Blue. Standards and falls intense purplish blue. A handsome variety of large size.

Pumila, White. Clear ivory-white all over. One of the most beautiful Irises of this family.

Queen of May. Delicate old-rose. Early.

Siberian Blue. Standards and falls dark violet-blue.

Virgile. Standards bronze; falls purple. Very floriferous.

Flowering clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



A planting of *Baroness Schroeder*, or any other Peony, will increase in value and beauty year after year

Peonies—The Plants for All Purposes

The greatest and most valuable use of Peonies is in our own home-gardens. A single plant is effective when set at a curve in the walk or drive, or grown as a large specimen in the border. A dozen or more plants massed in front of a shrubby planting will produce a picture not soon forgotten. A few plants may be set in front of the hedge which separates your property from that of your neighbors, and here you have the shrubby effect. In public parks Peonies are used for masses of color; on private estates they are grown to provide blooms for cutting.

The popularity of the Peony is not to be wondered at when we consider that the plant is entirely hardy; that it is at home almost anywhere; that it blooms freely; that the foliage is seldom troubled by insects; and that it remains in good condition from early spring to late fall. From the latter part of May to the first of July the plants are huge bouquets of brilliant blooms, in size and color rivaling the rose, while many varieties are as deliciously fragrant as the daintiest rosebud.

Some of these points may be found in other perennials, but we believe that the Peonies are supreme in possessing all of the features which make a plant indispensable.

Place your orders now for shipment in September and October—the best months in the year for planting Peonies

PARCEL POST. See page 78 for information.

Class A

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Achille. An erect-growing plant; blooms double, shell-pink at opening, but changing to lilac-white.

Alexandre Dumas. Crown violet-rose, creamy white collar. Fragrant. Mid-season.

Dr. Bretonneau. Pale lilac guard petals, with amber-white center petals.

Dr. Caillot. Richly fragrant blooms; color dark Tyrian rose.

Duc de Wellington. Outer petals white, with sulphur center. Free blooming.

PEONIES, continued

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. A magnificent flower, with pure white crown, creamy collar, and free from spots or flecks of other color. Blooms large, full double, and produced freely. Desirable for massing and for cutting. Fragrant.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Rosy pink, sometimes striped carmine. Very early.

FELIX CROUSSE. A favorite brilliant red Peony. Large blooms, typical bomb shape, and quite fragrant. Plants are strong growers, and bloom freely.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Probably the most popular Peony in existence. The center is white, with here and there a fleck of crimson. Very large, fragrant. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Francois Ortegat. Deep amaranth-red. Medium height.

Louis Van Houtte. Petals carmine-rose, tipped with silvery tinge. Fragrant.

L'Indispensable. Violet-rose center, shading to lilac at outer edge.

Madame Coste. An early variety; guard and center pink, collar cream-white with crimson spots.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. Blush when opening, changes to pure white, with many distinct carmine flecks. Blooms large and full, produced freely, and delicately fragrant.

Plutarch. Deep crimson; stamens golden yellow. Large and showy.

Class B

75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Augustin d'Hour. Blooms freely in mid-season; brilliant solferino-red.

Dorchester. Delicate pink; large and fragrant.

La Tulipe. Blooms large, slightly flattened; lilac-white, crimson stripe on guard.

La Rosiere. Outer petals white, shading to a center of cream; semi-double.

Madame Crousse. A crown-shaped bloom; large; beautiful.

Madame Mechin. Color deep purple-garnet. Blooms mid-season.

Madame Calot. Extra large; delicate pink, shading to darker pink center.

Madame Ducl. Strong-growing plant; many light rose-mauve flowers.

Princess Irene. Flesh-color, center petals sulphur-yellow; general effect, light yellow.

Prince de Talindyke. A tall variety, with dark purple-crimson flowers.

Rubra superba. Late. Blooms large; crimson or deep rosy carmine.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Flowers large and flat; violet-rose, with silvery tips.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Pale pink, with delicate violet splashes; guards nearly white.

Virginie. Lilac-rose outer petals; collar of lighter shade. Fragrant.

Class C

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Wonderful, large, rose-type flower; as the flower expands; fragrant; profuse bloomer. Ivory-white, fading to snowy white.

Etta. A late-blooming variety; color light hydrangea-pink.

Grandiflora (Richardson). A large, flat, silvery pink, delicately fragrant bloom.

Livingstone. Outer petals lilac-rose, center petals splashed crimson; late.

Mme. Emile Galle. White center, deepening to lilac-white on edges. Extra-good late Peony.

Marie Lemoine. One of the latest. Creamy center, with now and then a carmine tip; outer petals white.

Marie Jacquin. Single and double flowers on same plant. Rosy white, fading to white.

PEONIES CLASS C, continued

Modeste Guerin. Light red; large, compact, fragrant.

Monsieur Dupont. Mid-season; flowers white at center, with crimson splashes.

Class D

\$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Albert Crousse. Extra large; waxy white, with rose tinge; fragrant; late.

Asa Gray. Lavender and lilac; large size; fragrant. A very beautiful flower.

James Kelway. Extremely large flowers of waxy white, with a light lemon touch.

Mademoiselle Rousseau. Large flower; white, with minute rosy dots.

Marguerite Gerard. Pale peach-pink, with crimson splashes; large, compact.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms in mid-season.

Class E

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Some excellent varieties whose names have been lost. They are free-flowering sorts and are especially recommended for landscape planting. We have two colors, **Red** and **Pink**.

SPECIAL PRICES WILL BE QUOTED ON LARGE QUANTITIES

I feel that I owe you a few words of appreciation for the successful growth of the California privet hedge plants purchased from you last April. Out of a total of 152 plants received and set out April 14, 1917, not a single plant died, but have all budded and grown very heartily. Found it necessary to trim them up yesterday for the first time, cutting them back from 12 to 18 and 24 inches.—STANLEY T. PATTON, Virginia.



A bed or border of Peonies will be a joy for years. Season after season they increase in size and beauty of bloom

PARCEL POST

Read Carefully Before Ordering

We cannot ship by parcel post any trees larger in size than 2 to 3 feet.

We cannot ship by parcel post any Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs, Boxwood, Privet, Barberry, Flowering Shrubs, or Vines.

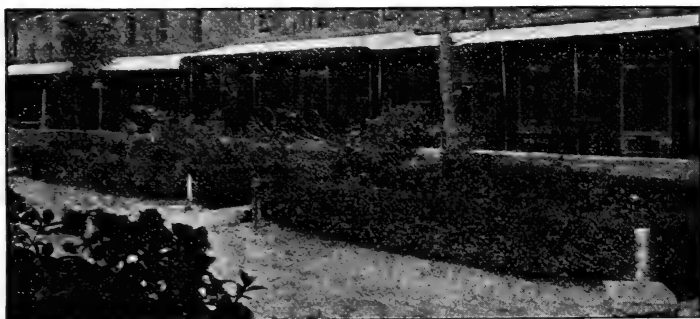
We strongly recommend that Strawberry Plants be ordered shipped by parcel post; extra-large shipments, by express.

Rates. We quote no special parcel-post prices on any stock listed in this catalog. When ordering, remit according to prices quoted in catalog and we will ship by parcel post if ordered by you to do so and will instruct your postmaster to collect from you on delivery of goods the actual cost of mailing.

The weight on nursery stock varies so very much and our customers are located in so many different parcel-post zones that it is impossible for us to make a flat parcel-post rate on any item without imposing an unjust charge on certain of our customers.



An orchard of J. H. Hale Peaches, with California Privet and Cowpeas as intercrops.
We make every foot of ground work



Public square in Berlin, Maryland. Ornamental squares formed by Privet hedge, with flowers inside. This sort of thing is easy to plant, costs little money or trouble, and is very attractive on any lawn, especially in front of public buildings.

Our Town Is a Good Place to Visit

“Maryland, my Maryland” is one of the best states in the Union; and our town is one of the best in the state, even though it is not the largest. We are on the main road across the Peninsula to Ocean City, connecting with the famous DuPont road through Delaware. It is a delightful auto trip to Berlin from Baltimore, from Wilmington, and from Philadelphia. Come and see the town and the nurseries. (See map on page 80.)

We Strive to Avoid Mistakes

But in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untruthfulness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter.

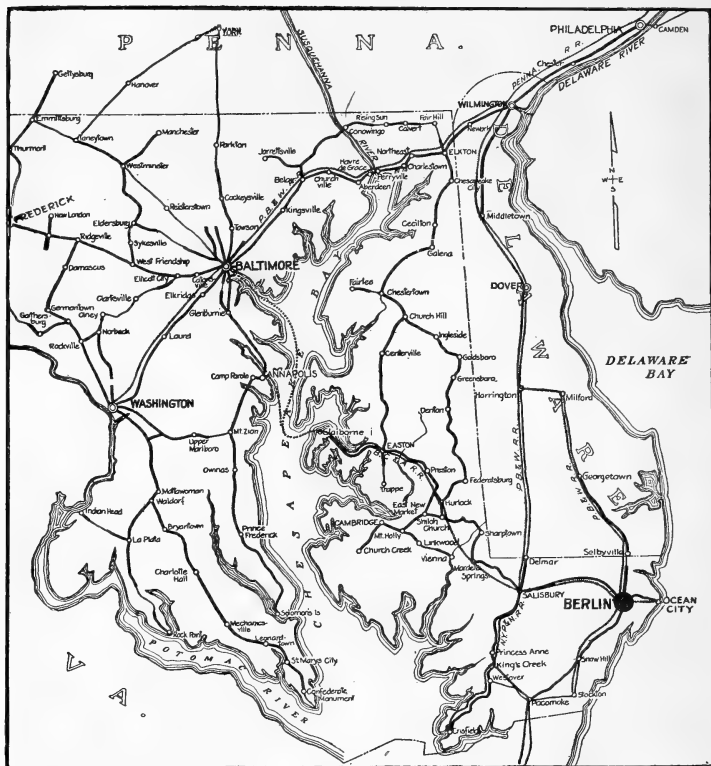
HARRISONS' NURSERIES, BERLIN, MD.

Harrisons' Fruit Trees Are “At the Front”

Your consignment of the 25th, two-year McIntosh Red Apple trees, received and in excellent condition. May I thank you for the finest of fruit trees; especially these Apple trees. These trees really exceeded my expectations as to size and height. Again this goes to show that Harrissons' Nurseries are “at the front.”
 Delaware, March 12, 1918. [Signed] J. B. STAHL.

Harrissons' Shade Trees Lead in a Score of Years

The Oriental Planes, Maples, and Elms received in fine condition. I wish to express to you my appreciation for such trees, they being the finest and in better condition than I have ever received in twenty years or more.
 Virginia, March 7, 1918. [Signed] J. M. BROUGHTON, Supt.



The DuPont Boulevard in Delaware (Georgetown to Selbyville) connects with the state roads of Maryland near Berlin

THE WAY AND THE ROADS

Great improvements have been made on the Eastern Shore roads during the past few years. You can come via automobile to Berlin from Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, or Washington, all the way on a concrete or macadam road—the finest roads to be found anywhere.

VIA AUTOMOBILE:

- Berlin is 168 miles from Wilmington
- 195 miles from Philadelphia
- 202 miles from Baltimore
- 242 miles from Washington
- 9 miles from Ocean City, Md.

VIA RAILROAD:

- Berlin is 143 miles from Philadelphia, P. B. & W. R. R.;
- 124 miles from Baltimore, B. C. & A. Boat from Pier 8, Light Street Wharf, to Claiborne, B. C. & A. R. R. from Claiborne to Berlin;
- 7 miles from Ocean City, Md.

Come to Berlin, Maryland, U. S. A. Spend a day at Ocean City. Good roads, good hotels, and a Nursery worth seeing

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

We strongly recommend that you include in your order a
3 YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER, \$1
The National Fruit Journal of America

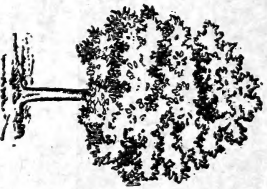


Harrison's

J. C. HARRISON & SONS, PROPS.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MD.



AMOUNT INCLOSED

Post-Office Order . . . \$ _____
 Express Order . . . \$ _____
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 Postage Stamps . . . \$ _____

Date _____ *Send me by* _____ *On or about* _____
Write here "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion." (Date of Shipment)

NOTE—This space for full shipping directions, without reference to post-office address of purchaser.

NOTE—This space for name and post-office address of purchaser without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies please give title, Miss or Mrs.

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(Express or Freight Station)

WRITE PLAINLY
 Name _____
 Street and No. }
 P. O. Box or }
 Rural Route No. }
 Post Office _____
 County _____ State _____

What R. R. or Exp. Co.?

All agreements and contracts are made subject to loss of crop by drought, floods, fire, insects, or other unavoidable causes. All quotations are made subject to stock being sold on receipt of order.

WE STRIVE TO AVOID MISTAKES, but in the event that any nursery stock sold by us should prove untrue to name under which it is sold, we hereby agree, on proper proof of such untruthfulness to name, to replace the original order or to refund the purchase price. Except for such liability, and in respect to all nursery stock sold by us, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.—HARRISON'S NURSERIES.

TRANSPORTATION RULES. We have always made it prominent in our printed terms that our goods are sold f. o. b. cars at point of shipment and are at the purchaser's risk while in transit. Because of the present unsettled conditions we wish to emphasize still further that we do not guarantee safe delivery. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damages should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.—HARRISON'S NURSERIES.

IMPORTANT. Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks correctly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Please be sure to use a separate sheet for letter and bring out your ideas briefly and clearly. More order sheets sent on request.

No difference how often you have written us, always give your full address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.
 By so doing you will save us much trouble and avoid the possibility of delay and mistake.

QUANTITY		KIND AND VARIETY WANTED	SIZE	PRICE	TOTAL
✓					



*Birthplace of
Commodore
Stephen Decatur
Berlin
Maryland*

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J.G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MARYLAND

LARGEST GROWERS OF FRUIT TREES IN THE WORLD



NORWAY
SPRUCE

HEMLOCK
SPRUCE

KOSTER'S
BLUE SPRUCE

BARBERRY

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BERLIN, MARYLAND
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